

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI SOG'LIQNI SAQLASH VAZIRLIGI

TOSHKENT FARMATSEVTIKA INSTITUTI


"Tasdiqlayman"
O'quv ishlari bo'yicha prorektor
Aliev S.U.
27 oktabr 2015 yil

**FARMATSEVTLAR MALAKASINI OSHIRISH
FAKULTETI TINGLOVCHILARI UCHUN
AMALIY INGLIZ TILIDAN
O'QUV-USLUBIY QO'LLANMA**

TOSHKENT - 2015

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**O`RTA MAXSUS, KASB-HUNAR TA`LIMI MUASSASALARI
MUTAXASSISLIK FANLARI O`QITUVCHILARINING MALAKASINI**

OSHIRISH KURSI

TOSHKENT FARMATSEVTIKA INSTITUTI

TILLAR KAFEDRASI

M.B. Umarova, A.E. Abdullayeva

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Tuzuvchilar:

Umarova M. B. – **Tillar kafedrası katta o`qituvchisi**

Abdullayeva A.E. – **Tillar kafedrası o`qituvchisi**

Taqrizchilar:

S.A.Saidov - Toshkent farmatsevtika instituti Farmakologiya va klinik farmatsiya kafedrası mudiri, t.f.d., dotsent

Alimova X.R. – O`zbekiston Milliy Universiteti Xorijiy filologiya fakulteti ingliz tili katta o`qituvchisi

O`quv-uslubiy qo`llanma amaliy ingliz tili fanidan Farmatsevtlar malakasini oshirish fakulteti tinglovchilari uchun mo`ljallangan.

O`quv-uslubiy qo`llanma Tillar bo`yicha uslubiy kengashda muhokama qilindi.
2015 yil 23 oktabrdagi 3 - sonli bayonnoma

O`quv-uslubiy qo`llanma Markaziy uslubiy kengashda muhokama qilindi.
27 oktabr 2015 yil 3 - sonli bayonnoma

O`quv-uslubiy qo`llanma Institut Ilmiy kengashida muhokama qilindi.
10 noyabr 2015 yil 4 - sonli bayonnoma

SO'Z BOSHI

Mazkur o'quv-uslubiy qo'llanma amaliy ingliz tili fanidan Farmatsevtika instituti Farmatsevtlar malakasini oshirish fakulteti tinglovchilari uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lib, amaldagi dasturga muvofiq tuzilgan.

Chet tilini bilish va o'z mutaxassisligiga oid ilmiy adabiyotlarni o'qish va tushunish hozirgi zamon mutaxassislariga qo'yiladigan muhim talablardan biridir. Ushbu o'quv-uslubiy qo'llanmaning vazifasi tinglovchilarni o'z mutaxassisliklariga oid matnlarni o'qish-tushunish va lug'at yordamida tarjima qilish, farmatsiyaga oid terminologiya bilan kengroq tanishish, o'z mutaxassisliklariga tegishli adabiyotlardan mustaqil foydalanishga tayyorlashdan iboratdir.

Qo'llanmadagi matnlar original manbalardan olingan bo'lib, har birining oxirida murakkab so'z va iboralarning o'zbekcha va ruscha tarjimalari, shuningdek, matn bo'yicha savollar berilgan. Bu tinglovchilarga tarjima va so'zlashuv jarayonida yordam beradi, deb umid qilamiz.

O'quv-uslubiy qo'llanma so'zlashuv malakasini oshirishga mo'ljallangan matnlar, grammatik mavzuni mustahkamlash uchun mashqlar, darsdan tashqari o'qish uchun matnlar, qo'llangan adabiyotlar ro'yxati, Internet manbalari va mundarijadan iborat.

ABOUT MYSELF

First of all let me introduce myself. My name is I'm years old. I live in Tashkent in the Mirabad district residential area. My family is not very big, just a typical family. My parents are retired. My Mum is seventy-five. My Dad is eighty. They like gardening and spend all their time growing tomatoes, potatoes, onions, strawberries, raspberries. They grow vegetables and fruits too. We enjoy having fresh vegetables and green on our dinner table.

I have my own family. My husband is an engineer. He is fifty-five years old. I have three children. My son is a doctor. He is twenty-nine years old. My elder daughter is a pharmacist. She is twenty-six years old. My little daughter is a student. She is twenty years old. I am proud of my children. I like to spend my free time watching TV with my family.

I go in for sports. My favourite sport is basketball. I play basket-ball myself well. My favourite occupation is reading interesting books, for example, "Shaytanat" of Tokhir Malik, "There is light, there is night" of Utkir Khoshimov and etc.

I love my family very much. We always help each other.

Everyone in my family is my best friend.

Questions:

1. How many persons are there in your family?
2. What is your name?
3. How old are you?
4. How old are your parents?
5. What are your parents?
6. Do you have a pet?
7. Do you go in for sports?
8. Do you like reading?
9. What kind of books do you like to read?
10. What do you like to do with your family?

Vocabulary:

1. **to introduce** — представлять — таништирмоқ
2. **let me introduce myself** — разрешите представиться — ўзимни таништиришга рухсат беринг
3. **residential** — жилой — яшаш жойи
4. **residential areas** — жилые районы — турар жой худудлари
5. **favourite** — любимец, любимый — севган, ёқтирган
6. **job** — работа — иш
7. **proud** — гордый — фахр
8. **to be proud of smth** — гордиться чем-то — фахрланмоқ
9. **to go in for sports** — увлекаться спортом — спорт билан шуғулланмоқ
10. **occupation** — занятие, род занятий, профессия — касб
11. **to retire** — быть на пенсии — нафақада бўлмоқ

12. **to grow** — выращивать — ўстирмак
13. **to enjoy** — наслаждаться — ёқимли ҳислар олмоқ
14. **green** — зелень — кўкатлар
15. **to spend** — проводить — ўтказмоқ
16. **to watch TV** — смотреть телевизор — телевизор кўрмак

MY DAYLY ROUTINE

I get up at six o'clock. I jump out of bed, switch on the radio and do my morning exercises to the radio music. Then I go to the bathroom, wash myself and clean my teeth with a tooth-brush. This does not take me much time, not more than ten or fifteen minutes. Then I dress and sit down to table to have my breakfast. I usually have a cup of tea or coffee, an egg and bread and butter.

After breakfast I go to the college. As I live far away, I go by bus or by metro. It takes me more time to go by bus. If I have little time, I go by metro. My work begins at 9 o'clock. I have three lessons every day. At eleven - twenty I have a lunch hour. As I cannot get home for lunch, I take it at the dining room of our college. For lunch I have meat or fish with potatoes and a cup of strong tea or coffee with a pie. At three o'clock the lessons are over, and I have time for organizing. When I get home from the college, I have dinner. My dinner usually consists of three courses. For the first course I have some soup, then some meat or fish. For dessert I have stewed fruit or ice-cream. After washing up dishes, I clean my house and cook supper. Then I help my little daughter to do her lessons. This usually takes me about two hours.

At eight or nine o'clock I have supper with my family. We have some salad, a slice of sausage and bread, sour milk or cereal.

In the evening I listen to the radio or watch TV. If the programme is not interesting, I go to the cinema or to the theatre with my husband or my children.

Twice a week in evenings I go play tennis. When I do not go to play tennis, I stay home and watch TV, listen to the music, read magazines. Sometimes my friends call for me and we go for a walk. We talk about different things and usually have a good time.

At 11 o'clock I go to bed.

Questions:

1. When do you get up?
2. What do you do in the bathroom?
3. What do you have for breakfast?
4. When do you get home after classes?
5. What do you do after dinner?
6. What do you have for dessert?
7. What work do you do about the house?
8. What do you have for supper?
9. What do you do in the evening?
10. When do you go to bed?

Vocabulary:

1. **to switch on (off) the radio** — включать (выключать) радио — радиони ёқмоқ
(ўчирмоқ)
2. **to do morning exercises** — делать утреннюю гимнастику — эрталабки гимнастика қилмоқ
3. **bathroom** — ванная комната — ваннахона
4. **to clean one's teeth** — чистить зубы — тишларни ювмоқ
5. **to have breakfast (dinner, supper)** — завтракать (обедать, ужинать) — нонушта (тушлик, кечки овқат) қилмоқ
6. **lunch** — второй завтрак — иккинчи нонушта
7. **dining-room** — столовая — овқатланиш хонаси
8. **to consist of** — состоять из... — . . . дан ташкил топган
9. **course** — блюдо — таом
10. **for the first course** — на первое — биринчи таом
11. **soup** — суп — шўрва
12. **dessert** — десерт — ширинлик
13. **to wash up dishes** — мыть посуду — идиш-товоқ ювмоқ
14. **slice** — кусок, ломтик — бўлак
15. **sausage** — колбаса — колбаса
16. **sour milk** — кислое молоко — қатик
17. **cereal** — каша — бўтқа
18. **to do some work about the house** — делать домашнюю работу — уй ишларини қилмоқ
19. **to call for smb.** — заходить за кем-либо — кимнидир олиб кетгани кирмоқ

MY PROFESSION

There are many interesting and noble professions but I wanted to be a teacher from my childhood. It is an interesting profession. I understood that it is necessary to study a lot to become a teacher.

My favourite subject was Chemistry and I thought that was my teacher who made it so. So I decided for myself to become a teacher of Chemistry. Of course, I knew that it is not easy and requires much patience and effort. A teacher has to know how to teach, how to make difficult things understandable, how to get students interested in the subject. And of course a teacher ought to have perfect knowledge of his subject. I think the ideal teacher is the one who can combine all these.

So I am a teacher of Chemistry at the Medical College. I teach different branches of Chemistry such as organic, inorganic, analytical and other branches of Chemistry. Every week I have lectures and practical classes and that's why I must make ready to my lessons. I have an auditorium for lectures and a chemical lab,

which is equipped with up-to-date apparatus. Every lesson we make chemical experiments. I help my students to obtain pure hydrogen, oxygen and other chemical elements. We dissolve and mix substances and obtain solutions and mixtures. Before the reaction we weigh substances on the scales and at the end of the reaction we record the yield. I teach my students to distinguish the difference between gases, liquids and solids, to use elements correctly and find them in the Periodic Table.

I have various laboratory equipment and different glassware or dish such as test-tubes, bottles, flasks, funnels, beakers, glasses, rods, tubes, crucibles, burners, scales, test-tube-stands, filter-stands and others. They help me to teach students well.

Questions:

1. Is it necessary to study to become a teacher?
2. In your opinion, must a teacher be a kind and attentive person?
3. What branches of Chemistry do you teach?
4. What laboratory equipment do you need for your experiments?
5. What experiments do you make at your lessons?
6. What else do you know about teachers and their profession?
7. What do you think, is Chemistry interesting for your students? Why?

Vocabulary:

1. **noble** — благородный — олижаноб
2. **necessary** — необходимый — зарур
3. **to require** — требовать — талаб қилмоқ
4. **responsibility** — ответственность — масъулият
5. **patience** — терпение — сабр
6. **effort** — усилие — куч
7. **to be equipped with** — оборудован ... — ... билан жиҳозланган
8. **up-to-date apparatus** — современное оборудование — замонавий жиҳоз
9. **to dissolve** — растворять — эритмоқ
10. **to mix** — смешивать — аралаштирмоқ
11. **substances** — вещества — моддалар
12. **to weigh** — взвешивать — ўлчамоқ
13. **to record the yield** — записывать результат — натижани қайд этмоқ
14. **to distinguish** — различать — ажратмоқ
15. **test-tubes** — пробирки — пробиркалар
16. **flasks** — колбы — колбалар
17. **funnels** — воронки — воронкалар
18. **beakers** — мензурки — мензуркалар
19. **glasses** — стаканы — стаканлар
20. **rods** — стеклянная палочка — шиша таёқча
21. **crucible** — тигель — тигель
22. **burners** — горелки — горелкалар

23. **scales** — весы — тарози

24. **test-tube-stands** — штатив для пробирок — пробирка учун штатив

25. **filter-stands** — фильтровальная установка — фильтрловчи қурилма

MY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

My name is I am a teacher of Chemistry of the 1-st Republican Medical College. This college was founded in 19. . . and now it is situated in the 3-storeyed building in Chilanzar district. The college has several faculties such as: stomatological, doctor's assistant, nursing and pharmaceutical faculties. So it trains pharmacists, nurses, doctor's assistants and dentists for industry of Uzbekistan.

Now the Institute has good training facilities. The lecture rooms and auditoriums are large and light. The chemical laboratories are equipped with up-to-date apparatus. There is also a computer centre in the college. The students may prepare their lessons in the reading hall of the college library. They can find there text-books, magazines and journals they need.

The key-subjects are Pharmacology, Pharmacognozy, Technology of medicinal forms and others. We teach students all branches of chemistry, for example, Analytical chemistry, Pharmaceutical chemistry, Organic chemistry, Inorganic chemistry.

Highly-skilled assistants and assistant-professors conduct practical lessons. The third-year-students have practical training at the chemist's shops, hospitals, maternity hospitals and polyclinics.

The academic year is divided into two terms. At the end of each term the students take tests and examinations.

After graduating college the students enter the Tashkent Medical Academy, the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute and the Tashkent Pediatrician Institute and they become good specialists in their spheres for the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Questions:

1. When was the 1-st Republican Medical College founded ?
2. Where is the college situated?
3. How many faculties does the college have?
4. What faculties does the college have?
5. What specialists does the college train?
6. Does the college have good training facilities?
7. What are the laboratories equipped with?
8. Is there a computer centre in the Institute?
9. What are the key-subjects at the Institute?
10. Is there a library in the Institute?
11. What year-students have their practical training?
12. Where do the students have their practical training?

13. Where do the students enter after graduating college?

Vocabulary:

1. **to found** — основывать — ташкил қилмоқ
2. **a storey** — этаж — қават
3. **doctor's assistant** — фельдшер — фельдшер
4. **nursy** — медсестра — хамшира
5. **dentist** — зубной техник — тиш шифокори
6. **to train** — готовить (специалистов) — тайёрламоқ (мутахассисларни)
7. **facility** — средство, условие — восита
8. **Technology of medicinal forms** — технология лекарственных форм — дори шакллари технологияси
9. **highly-skilled** — высококвалифицированный — юқори малакали
10. **assistant-professor** — доцент — доцент
11. **to conduct** — проводить (урок) — ўтказмоқ (дарс)
12. **practical training** — практика — амалиёт
13. **chemist's shop** — аптека — дорихона
14. **hospital** — больница — касалхона
15. **maternity hospital** — роддом — туғруқхона
16. **graduating** — окончание — тугатиш
17. **to enter** — поступить, поступать — кирмоқ
18. **pediatrician** — педиатрический — педиатрия
19. **sphere** — область (специальности) — соҳа
20. **library** — библиотека — кутубхона

EXERCISES

I. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. USE THE CORRECT FORM OF THESE VERBS:

TO BOIL, TO CLOSE, TO COST, TO GO, TO HAVE, TO LIKE, TO MEET, TO OPEN, TO SMOKE, TO SPEAK, TO TEACH, TO WASH

1. She's very clever. She . . . four languages.
2. Steve . . . ten cigarettes a day.
3. We usually . . . dinner at 7 o'clock.
4. I . . . films. I often . . . to the cinema.
5. Water . . . at 100 degrees Celsius.
6. In Britain the banks . . . at 9.30 in the morning.
7. The City Museum . . . at 5 o'clock every evening.
8. Food is expensive. It . . . a lot of money.
9. Shoes are not expensive. They a lot of money.
10. Tina is a teacher. She . . . Mathematics to young children.
11. Your job is very interesting. You . . . a lot of people.
12. Peter . . . his hair twice a week.

II.COMplete the sentences. All of them are negative. Use one of these verbs.

TO COST, TO DRIVE, TO GO, TO KNOW, TO PLAY, TO SEE, TO SELL, TO SMOKE, TO WASH, TO WEAR

1. "Have a cigarette." "No, thank you. I"
2. They newspapers in that shop.
3. She has a car, but shevery often.
4. I like films, but Ito the cinema very often.
5. He smells, because hevery often.
6. It's a cheap hotel. Itmuch to stay there.
7. He likes football, but hevery often.
8. Imuch about politics.
9. She is married, but shea ring.
- 10.He lives near our house, but wehim very often.

III.PUT IN HAVE GOT, HAS GOT, HAVEN'T GOT, HASN'T GOT

1. They like animals. Theythree dogs and two cats.
2. Saraha car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
3. Everybody likes Tom. Hea lot of friends.
4. Mr. and Mrs. Johnsontwo children, a boy and a girl.
5. An insectsix legs.
6. I can't open the door. Ia key.
7. Quick! Hurry! Wemuch time.
8. What's wrong? Isomething in my eye.
9. Ben doesn't read much. Hemany books.
- 10.It's a nice town. Ita very nice shopping centre.
- 11.Alice is going to the dentist. Shetoothache.

IV.PUT THE VERBS IN THE CORRECT TENSE (PAST SIMPLE OR PAST CONTINUOUS)

1. She (walk) along the street when she (see) an old friend.
2. The woman was very tired, and she (lie) on her children (come) home from school.
3. The sun (rise) when I (wake) up this morning. The sick child (sleep) when the doctor (come).I (read) the newspaper when I (hear) a strange noise. It (rain) hard when I (go) out this morning.
- 7.We (listen) to the wireless when the telephone bell(ring).
- 8.The little boy (fish) when he (fall) into the river.
- 9.Jack's mother (cook) the dinner when he (come) home from school.
- 10.A lot of people (see) this accident while they (wait) for the bus.

V.PUT THE VERBS IN THE CORRECT TENSE (PAST SIMPLE OR PAST CONTINUOUS)

1. The woman was very tired, and she (lie) on her bed when her children (come) home from school. 2. The sun (rise) _ when I (wake) up this morning. 3. The sick child (sleep) when the doctor (come). 4. I (read) the newspaper when I (hear) a strange noise. 5. It (rain) hard when I (go) out this morning. 6. We (listen) to the wireless when the telephone bell (ring). 7. The little boy (fish) when he (fall) into the river. 8. Jack's mother (cook) the dinner when he (come) home from school. 9. A lot of people (see) this accident while they (wait) for the bus. 10. He often (go) to the British Museum when he (study) at the London University.

VI. MAKE QUESTIONS WITH “HOW LONG ...?”

Jill is in London. How long has she been in London?

1. I know George. How long have you known him? 2. Mike and Judy are in Brazil. How long? 3. Diana is learning Italian. How long? 4. My brother lives in Germany. How long? 5. It is raining. How long? 6. Bill is a teacher. How long? 7. I know Margaret. How long? 8. I have a motor-bike. How long? 9. Linda and Frank are married. How long?

VII. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. How many months are there in the year?
2. How many days February has?
3. How much is five plus six?
4. How much is fifteen minus three?
5. How much is thirteen times three?
6. How much is seven times six?
7. How much is forty-nine minus twelve?
8. How much is ninety-eight minus thirty-five?
9. How much is two hundred twenty-four plus sixty-six?
10. How much is eight times nine?

VIII. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. How many hours do 120 minutes make?
2. How many days do 48 hours make?
3. How many weeks do 35 days make?
4. How many minutes do 60 seconds make?
5. How many days does a common year make?
6. How many days does a leap year make?
7. How many years does a century make?
8. How many minutes does an hour make?
9. How many days does a month make?
10. How many months does a year make?

TEXTS FOR OUTLESSON READING

HOLIDAYS IN UZBEKISTAN

New year (January, 1st)

Is the first day of New Year? New Year is widely celebrated worldwide and at various times year. A symbol of New Year is the Grandfather a frost and the Snow Maiden, and also the dressed up fur-tree. Exactly at midnight from 31st December till 1st January, when hours solemnly beat 12 hours, there comes long-awaited New Year. People at this time celebrate and widely mark this holiday with native and close behind the covered elegant table. Also gifts and surprises are traditionally presented each other.

Day of Defenders of the Native land (January, 14th)

This holiday in independent Uzbekistan is celebrated in honour of creation of own Army forces. The parliament of the country on 14th January, 1992 has made a decision on transition of all parts and connections, military educational institutions and other military formations deployed in territory of the country, under jurisdiction of the Republic of Uzbekistan. So the beginning was necessary to creation of own Army forces. On 29th December, 1993 January 14th has been declared by Day of defenders of the Native land.

Women's day (March, 8th)

The international women's day is a holiday of beauty, tenderness and femininity. On March, 8th also it is known as "Mothers' day". People celebrate this holiday, as a holiday of love, kindness and beauty. We are once again convinced and deeply we realize, concepts of spring and the Woman as they supplement each other are how much harmonious. The nature not has disposed of gift so, that the female holiday coincides in the first days of spring as beauty of the woman compare to a gentle flower. Men give flowers and gifts to the mothers, wives and daughters this day with sincere wishes.

Navruz (March, 21st)

The most ancient national holiday Navruz ("Holiday Navruz"), in translation with Persian Navruz designates "new day". Navruz, which is marked {celebrated} on March, 21st, it is considered the beginning of new year. As is known on March, 21st is a day a spring equinox. Day length and nights is identical - 12 hours. On March 21st the Earth enters during the World astronomical equality. And still, this day seasons on hemispheres vary, if in a southern hemisphere there comes autumn, northern - spring. This holiday is celebrated in the beginning of spring when all plants and trees blossom and get a new spring kind. In the beginning of this holiday many Uzbek family prepare for national dishes such as: Sumalak, Halim,

and Somsa from plant, Pilov and others. These Uzbek dishes contain many vitamin substances which are useful to a human body.

With the obtaining of the country's independence ancient customs and traditions of Uzbek people have revived, holiday Navruz also has been restored, and celebrating has got new scope and depth. It became a national holiday of friendship, unification, brotherhood of all people. In the bright dramatized representations of philosophic and poetic judgment of Navruz, it places in national history reveals. Now Navruz is celebrating annually on Alisher Navoi's square.

Memory and Honour Day (May, 9th)

In 1999 majestic Square of Memory has been opened in capital of Uzbekistan on 9th May and since then Day of memory and honour on May, 9th is celebrated. This holiday in independent Uzbekistan is celebrated in honour of memory of our compatriots which during centuries heroically, self-denyingly protected our native territory, its freedom and independence, a peace life of our people.

Concept "Memory and Honour Day" has very deep sense. This famous day a duty is to recollect and glorify those people who took part in fights against fascism, showed heroism and sacrificed a life in the name of protection of the Native land, and also such national heroes as Tumaris, Shiroq, Spitamen, Jaloliddin Maguberdi, Najmiddin Kubro, Namoz-batir which have sacrificed the life in the name of freedom of which during centuries people dreamed, to recollect such self-denying representatives of our nation as Kadiri, Behbudi, Munavar-kori, Chulpon, Avloniy, Fitrat, Usman Nosir.

People esteems that who has taken place through many tests and difficulties in a life, has not regretted the life in the name of the Native land, and senior generation, which and today among us.

The Independence Day (September, 1st)

The main national holiday of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Day Independence. This holiday is celebrated annually on the 1st September, is ceremonial and colourful. This national holiday personifies all dreams and expectations of all Uzbek people which lean on main principles friendliness, solidarity, charity, mutual respect.

Representatives of the various nations living in Uzbekistan, despite of a nationality, religion, the social status all actively celebrate a holiday in each street, the area and the people living in mahallas and in regions.

Representatives of art arrange various shows on the areas, and also in parks of city. Many foreign visitors and tourists participate in various unforgettable traditional entertainments and representations.

Teachers' and Instructors' Day (October, 1st)

In Uzbekistan annually on the 1st of October Teachers' and Instructors' Day is solemnly celebrated. The deep respect for the teacher has taken roots in our

territory during old times. "Domlo", "Muallim", "Ustoz" - these words during many centuries with gratitude and respect the pupils received from the teachers not only knowledge on subject matters said, but also manuals about the valid attitude to people, love to the Native land, about high morals and spirituality.

Pupils of schools and educational institutions deeply esteem all those who have given them the first vital knowledge. This day pupils with gratitude give flowers and gifts.

The Constitution Day (December, 8th)

The constitution is the main law of the state, the document which possesses a high validity. The constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is accepted by the Oliy Majlis on the 8th of December, 1992. The constitution consists of 6 sections, 26 chapters and 128 articles. This holiday is celebrated across all Uzbekistan, and carries out various actions, devoted to the constitution day.

Ramadan Hayit (Iyd ul Fitr) and Qurbon Hayit (Iyd ul Adha) are also the national holidays, but dates of celebration depend on the Lunar Calendar in each year.

Ramadan Hayit (Iyd ul Fitr)

This holiday is known as Ruza Hayit, it coincides with 9-th month (Hidjriy) on a Muslim calendar. This holiday includes religious practice as Ruza which lasts 30 days and it is considered a ceremony of spiritual and moral purification. Conditions of the ceremony the following: from sunrise up to decline not to eat food and also water; will be kept from evil thoughts, assumptions; with all surrounding to be in respect and make whenever possible more than goods to associates.

After performance of this ceremony last day the holiday which lasts three days - Ramadan Hayit begins. The first day of a holiday «Ramadan Hayit» is considered not working day, and all establishments have a vocation in this holiday.

Qurbon Hayit (Iyd ul Adha)

Religious holiday Qurbon Hayit this is the one of the greatest holidays in the World which is celebrated by Moslems. Sources of this holiday are ancient histories which are connected with prophet Ibrohim who in honour of the belief wished to sacrifice to "Allah" of the own son, but his actions have stopped kind spirits and instead of this have told to him to sacrifice other animals such as: sheep, camels, etc. Since this moment all Moslems began to sacrifice animals in these holidays. The holiday lasts three days and these days all Moslems celebrate this holiday with their family with natives and close. Especially in these holidays people visit native and close, and also sick and requiring in the help. The first day of a holiday «Qurbon Hayit» is considered not working day, and all establishments have a vocation in this holiday.

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