

**MINISTRY OF HEALTHCARE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

**THE TASHKENT PHARMACEUTICAL INSTITUTE**

**LANGUAGES CHAIR**

**ORAL THEME MANUAL ON ENGLISH  
FOR STUDENTS OF BACHELOR DEGREE**

**Knowledge domain:** 500000 - Healthcare and Social provision

**Educational domain:** 510000 - Healthcare

**Educational directions:**

**Specialties:** 5510500 – Pharmacy (all directions)

5510600 – Industrial Pharmacy (all  
directions)

**TASHKENT - 2017**

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**"CONFIRMED"**

**Vice-Rector on the Educational  
affairs Aliev S.U.\_\_\_\_\_**

**“ \_\_\_\_\_ ” \_\_\_\_\_ 2017**

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OTM is intended for the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> year students of Bachelor degree in all directions for improving reading and speaking skills.

OTM was discussed on the Methodical Council of Languages Department on the 19<sup>th</sup> of May, 2017, Record № 10

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## INTRODUCTION

The Decree of the President of the republic of Uzbekistan PD-1875 as of 10 December 2012, “On Measures on Further Improvement of Teaching Foreign Languages”, was the essence of the country’s reforms in the field of foreign language learning. Since the adoption of the system-generating decree all the work in this area has been intensified and major reforms in modernization of teaching foreign languages at all levels of continuous education have started. According to the targets set by the Government of the Republic, new State Educational Standards, based on international experience – CEFR were developed.

In 2013, on the initiative of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan the work on developing a set of learning materials for foreign languages meeting international requirements has been launched. A group of teachers compiled truly innovative language learning manual that meets newly established requirements.

Oral theme manual on English is B1 level academic language manual designed to meet the communication needs of Bachelor students. B1 level oral theme manual consists of topics to encourage undergraduate students for continuous learning and involve in academic life.

Rich selection of motivating and informative, semi-authentic texts to improve both reading and speaking skills with variety topics are presented in themed topics. Assignments which are given after each topic focus on learners’ “can do” statements and follow the principles of the Common European Framework of Reference requirements. Meaningful topics and materials are designed so that they enhance students’ horizons and provide a thought-provoking, purposeful approach to learn English, including autonomous learning.

Oral theme manual consists of 2 themed sections with six topics, vocabulary and exercises in each.

This manual is intended for students with B1 level to improve their reading and speaking skills.

## SECTION 1

### THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

#### Our First President



I.A.Karimov - our first and the honorable president of Uzbekistan, our hero who contributed his great role to independence of Uzbekistan and led us towards the bright future.

Islam Abduganiyevich Karimov was born on the 30th of January, 1938 in the ancient Silk Road city of Samarkand. His father was an office worker. After finishing school in 1955 he entered the Central Asia Polytechnic Institute and received the profession of a mechanical engineer.

Later in 1967 he graduated from the Tashkent Institute of National Economy. He has a number of scientific publications in economics and also he is the Honorary Doctor of a number of foreign universities.

Islam Karimov's working career started in 1960 at the Tashkent Farm Machinery Plant where he worked as an assistant foreman and technologist foreman. A considerable part of his life is linked with the Tashkent Aircraft-Making Plant a major manufacturer of cargo planes in the former USSR, where Islam Abduganiyevich Karimov worked as an engineer and leading design engineer. From 1966 ISLAM KARIMOV works as a government employee, initially at the State Planning Committee of Uzbekistan where he went all the way through from leading specialist of a department to the first Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Committee.

In 1983 Islam Abduganiyevich Karimov was appointed Minister of Finance of Uzbekistan, in 1986-Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers-Deputy Head of Government and simultaneously Chairman of the State Planning Committee.

In June 1989 Islam Abduganiyevich Karimov actually headed the Republic after being elected First Secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee. He deserves all merit for reformation of the Communist Party and its

transformation into people`s Democratic Party (November 1991) with completely new ideology and policy.



### **State Symbols of the Republic of Uzbekistan**

The Republic of Uzbekistan has its own state symbols - the flag, the emblem, and the anthem sanctioned by law. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The law about "The State Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted on November 18 in 1991 in the 8th session of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan. The flag of our country is a symbol of the sovereignty of the Republic. The national flag of the Republic represents the country internationally when official delegations from Uzbekistan visit foreign countries, as well as at conferences, world exhibition, and sports competitions. The national flag of the Republic is a right-angled colored cloth of three horizontal stripes: blue, white and green. Blue is the symbol of the sky and water, which are the main source of life. Mainly blue was the color of the state flag of Temur. White is the traditional symbol of peace and good luck, as Uzbek people say "Ok yul". Green is the color of nature and new life and good harvest. Two thin red stripes symbolize the power of life. There is a new moon, which symbolizes the newly independent Republic. There are twelve stars, which stand for spiritual sign. The stars also signify the historical traditions of the Uzbek people, as well as ancient solar calendar. A particular attention to twelve stars in the flag is explained yet by another suggestion that in the states previously existed in the territory of modern Uzbekistan the scientific thought as "Astrology" had seen its rise. The stars in the Uzbek flag also point to the ancient roots of local culture, the aspirations of Uzbek people towards perfection and loyalty.

## **The State Emblem**

The law about "The State Emblem" was approved by the 10-th session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 2, 1992. The new state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was created to reflect the many centuries of experience of the Uzbek people. The state emblem of the Republic presents the image of the rising sun over a flourishing valley. Two rivers run through the valley, representing the Syrdarya and Amudarya. The emblem is bordered by wheat on the right side and branches of cotton with opened cotton bolls on the left side. The eight-angle star is at the top of the emblem, symbolizing the unity and confirmation of the republic. The crescent and star inside the eight-pointed star are the sacred symbols of Islam. The mythical bird Semurg with outstretched wings is placed in the center of the emblem as the symbol of the national Renaissance. The entire composition aims to express the desire of the Uzbek people for peace, happiness and prosperity. At the bottom of the emblem inscribed the word "Uzbekistan" written in Uzbek on a ribbon in the national colors of the flag.

## **National Anthem**

The law "On national anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted on the December 10, 1992 at the 11th session of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan. *Poem by A. Aripov Music by M. Burkhanov.*



## TOPIC 1

### The Sunny Republic

The proclamation of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 1, 1991, is a landmark in the history of the republic. On August 1991, the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the resolution “About Proclamation of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan”.

On March 2, 1992, the United Nations adopted a resolution to admit the Republic of Uzbekistan into its membership. Uzbekistan became a full member of the United Nations and was recognized by over 131 states of the world.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has favorable natural and geographical conditions. It is situated in the central part of Central Asia between the Amu Daryo and the Syr Daryo rivers. The territory of the republic: stretches for 1425 kilometers from west to east and for 930 kilometers from north to south. In the northeast it borders on Kazakhstan, in the east and southeast on Kirghizstan and Tajikistan, in the west on Turkmenistan and in the south on Afghanistan.

Uzbekistan is the republic of sunshine. The climate of Uzbekistan is very hot in summer and very cold in winter. Uzbekistan is a multinational republic. The population of Uzbekistan is more than 32 million people.

Uzbekistan consists of 12 regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The state language is Uzbek and Karakalpak in Karakalpakstan.

Uzbekistan has great economic potential from its own resources. In the world production of quality gold, Uzbek gold has recently won two international prizes. Besides gold, other metals like copper, lead, zinc, tungsten and lithium are also produced in Uzbekistan. Even gas, coal and oil are readily available.

Uzbekistan has about 1000 joint ventures with Germans, Koreans, Japanese, Italian and French companies.

#### *Words and expressions to the text*

1. **proclamation** – a formal public announcement – rasmiy e’lon qilmoq– провозглашение
2. **membership** – the state of being a member of a group or an organization – a’zolar tarkibi – количество членов
3. **potential** – currently unrealized ability -potensial, imkoniyat– потенциал

4. **tungsten** – a metallic chemical element with an atomic number of 74 –  
volfram– вольфрам
5. **lithium** – the simplest alkali metal –litiy - литий
6. **available** – capable of being used for the accomplishment of a purpose –  
yaroqli –доступный

### **Exercises:**

#### ***1. Complete the form with information***

**Country:** Uzbekistan

**Capital:**

**Population:**

**Climate:**

**Regions:**

**Symbols:**

**Holidays:**

**Mineral resources**

#### ***2. From the following words make up sentences.***

- a. Situated, is, between, Uzbekistan, two, the, rivers, great.
- b. Of, Uzbekistan, independence, the, was, in, proclaimed, 1991
- c. Uzbekistan, of, is, the, capital, Tashkent.
- d. Of, climate, the, is, Uzbekistan, continental.
- e. The, in the, changes, taking, important, are, place, republic.
- f. Uzbekistan, 250, are, more, then, there, days, a year, sunny, in.
- g. Uzbekistan, 12, consist, region, of.

#### ***3. Insert the necessary prepositions***

1. Uzbekistan is a republic ..... a highly developed culture.
2. Uzbekistan is a land ..... ancient cities.
3. The main celebrations are held .....Tashkent.
4. Citizens .....Uzbekistan have taken part....the Olympic Games since 1952.
5. Uzbekistan is divided ..... twelve regions.
6. The name “The Great Silk Road” first appeared.....the XIX century

7. The important changes are taking place.....the republic.

**4. Fill in the blanks a verb from the list below in the correct form.**

Like, live, be, travel, make, say, sing, read, go, write

My favourite singer 1).....lives.....in America. He 2).....a famous pop star. He 3).....all around the world and 4).....at pop concerts. He 5).....his songs too. He also 6).....pop videos. He 7).....staying at home and listening to his records. He sometimes 8).....to expensive restaurants with friends. He also 9).....a lot of books about strange things. Many people 10).....he 11).....a strange man but I 12).....him very much.

**5. Underline the correct word.**

1. My (friend's, friends') name is Mike.
2. His (cousin's, cousins') names are Jean and Chris.
3. Our (children's, childrens') names are Barno and Kamila.
4. My (brother's, brothers') name is Mark.
5. My (brother's, brothers') names are Kamol and Tohir.
6. This is the (lady's, ladies') dress.
7. Look at the (house's roof, roof of the house).

**6. Find the mistakes and correct them.**

1. The policeman arrested the thieves.
2. "What are you?" "Tom Smith."
3. Be careful! You'll have an accident.
4. You like pizza?
5. I want being a teacher.
6. John went to ski yesterday.
7. They play in the garden now.
8. Mother is standing in the window.
9. We went there on car.
10. He swims fastest than me.
11. They got married in December 27<sup>th</sup>.
12. She didn't finish her work yet.
13. There isn't someone in the room.
14. She's the taller of all.

15. Do she play the violin?
16. He usually watch TV in the evenings.

**7. Put the verbs into the “Past Simple” or “Present Perfect”.**

1. I haven't finished..... (not/finish) my homework yet.
2. We..... (not/see) him since he..... (leave) school.
3. We..... (go) to bed very early last night because we..... (be) tired.
4. They..... (move) to London two years ago.
5. She..... (not/ring) me since Tuesday.
6. I..... (just/see) a very interesting programme on TV.
7. Laura..... (never/be) to France.
8. I..... (see) an old friend of mine last week.
9. I..... (not/be) to a disco for months.
10. My little sister..... (not/learn)to read yet.

**8. Choose a verb from the list and complete the text. You may use the negative.**

**Make, get up, wake up, hurry, get finish, do, let, shout, go, have, be**

Sandra always 1) gets up early in the morning. She 2) .....breakfast for her husband and children. Then she 3) .....the children ready to school. The children 4) .... usually .....easily and sometimes she 5) .....at them. They 6) .....to school with with their father who 7) .....a teacher. He 8) .....never late for school, and with the children 9) ..... he 10) ..... very angry. The children 11) .....lessons every day and they always 12) ..... homework from their teachers, but sometimes they 13) .....it. When they 14) ..... their homework. Sandra 15) ..... them play with their friends.

**9. Answer the following questions.**

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

## **Education in Uzbekistan**

In Uzbekistan, twelve years of primary and secondary education are obligatory, starting at age seven. This requirement includes four years of primary school and two cycles of secondary school, lasting five and three years, respectively. The rate of attendance in those grades is high, although the figure is significantly lower in rural areas than in urban centers. Preschool registration has decreased significantly since 1991.

The official literacy rate is 99 percent. However, in the post-Soviet era educational standards have fallen. Funding and training have not been sufficient to effectively educate the expanding younger cohorts of the population.

Between 1992 and 2001, university attendance dropped from 19 percent of the college-age population to 6.4 percent. The three largest of Uzbekistan's 63 institutions of higher learning are in Nukus, Samarkand, and Tashkent. All are state-funded. Private schools have been forbidden since the establishment of Islamic fundamentalist (Wahhabi) schools in the early 1990s brought a government crackdown. However, in 1999 the government-supported Tashkent Islamic University was founded for the teaching of Islam.

Among higher educational institutions, the highest rated at domestic level are Tashkent Financial Institute and Westminster International University in Tashkent. The first one was established by the initiative of the first president of Uzbekistan in 1991. Later in 2002, in collaboration with the University of Westminster (UK) and "UMID" Foundation of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Westminster International University in Tashkent was established. Currently these universities are regarded as the best in its sphere of education both in Uzbekistan and Central Asian countries.

In 2007, Uzbekistan Banking Association (UBA) had a joint venture with Management Development Institute of Singapore, Singapore and set up MDIST University in Tashkent.

In 2010 the British School of Tashkent was established to provide a high-achieving British school where children learn in a secure and stimulating environment and children of all nationalities are exposed to the English National Curriculum. The school is also able to deliver all local Uzbek curriculum requirements.



## Holidays in Uzbekistan

### *Navruz in Uzbekistan: Feast of the Renewal of Nature*

Ask any Uzbek people, whether old or young, about the dearest and most favorite holiday. And as often as not you will get the answer “Navruz”. What kind of holiday is it? And why it is so favourite by everyone, either residents or guests of the country.

First of all, it must be for its wisdom that has come to our days from the depth of the centuries. Because history of Navruz holiday goes deep into the ancient history of humanity, to the times when the farming and cults related to it appeared.

The birthplace of Navruz is Khorasan (north-east of Iran) and it is more than 3000 years, with the time it has spread to the neighboring states of the West Asia and Central Asia. And the holiday did not appear just because, but exclusively according to the rules of nature.



## *Memory and Honors Day*



On the 9th of May Uzbekistan observes the Memorial Day, the holiday of warm sadness, reverent respect, pride and profound gratitude.

Uzbekistan has made an invaluable contribution to the victory against fascism. Thousands of Uzbek people worked on the home front, the republic accepted refugees, evacuated enterprises, secured the rear. During the World War II Uzbekistan lost more than 450 thousand people.

And on May 9, all residents of the country, as well as millions of people around the world congratulate their veterans: festive concerts, feasts, charity events, awards with prizes are held in all cities.

In Tashkent, the center of festivities is the Independence Square, where the Alley of Fame and Memory is located.

There are granite steles on both sides of the alley, on which the names of all Uzbeks, killed in the fronts of the World War II are engraved. And as eternally mourning for their sons as eternally mourning for their sons, the Grieving Mother “stiffened” in bronze, symbolizing the motherland.



### **Constitution Day of Uzbekistan**

#### **Day of adoption of the Constitution of Uzbekistan**

The date of adoption of the main law of the country, the constitution, is the great public holiday. Uzbekistan adopted the constitution on December 8, 1992. Since that time the date is widely celebrated.

At this day, streets and squares are decorated with flags and notwithstanding the winter are crowded with people who look forward the sequence of festive events, timed to this significant date: concerts of pop stars, exhibitions, sports events, various shows.

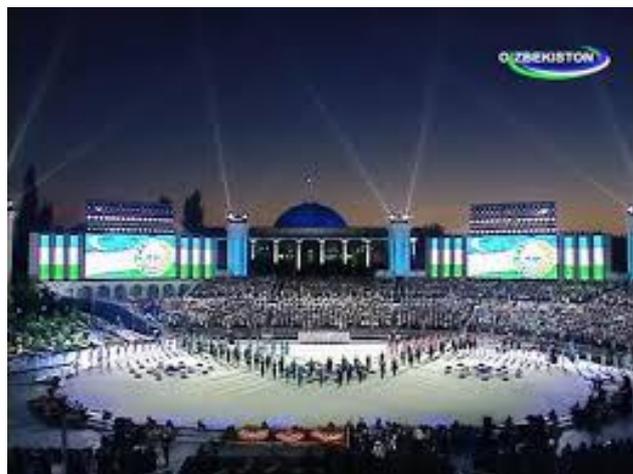
## Independence Day of Uzbekistan

### Birthday of new Independent Republic of Uzbekistan

The 1st of September, 1991, is the birthday of new independent republic of Uzbekistan. It is the first and most important public holiday of the country. The whole country celebrates the anniversary of Independence in wide, bright and funny way.

Each region (there are 12 regions in Uzbekistan) prepare various festive programs. Wherever you find yourself this day, you will find a fascinating sight: performances of original folk groups, excitable sports events, various shows and noisy craft fairs. And of course what a holiday is without treats? Festive pilaf is served in the centre of a large table, which gathers members of a family, colleagues, neighbors, friends.

The capital of Uzbekistan is preparing to the celebration in advance, because the festive show, which takes place on the main square of the country, the Independence Square, is so spectacular and grandiose that it just takes one's breath away. Hundreds of extras, dozens of musical and dance groups, the most interesting pop and movie stars participate in it.



## International Women's Day

### International Women's Day: dedicated to all women of the world...

If in Russia in the early spring it is still snowy and frosty, then in Uzbekistan the 8th of March falls on nice and wonderful time, when the nature is finally awake, revived and blossomed out with all colors, filling everything round with delightful scent. It is so resemble with wonderful image of a woman!

That is why at this holiday men with particular inspiration congratulate their beloved women: wives, friends, mothers, sisters, daughters and colleagues... "Armed" with flowers, champagnes and gifts (which they have been selecting in agony the whole previous week), they hurry to celebrate this event with their family, friends and colleagues.

And what is about beautiful ladies? On this day they are the heroines of a feast: fine toasts, poems, songs and dances are devoted to them. Especially the atmosphere of the holiday is perceptible in the capital. On the largest stage of the country, Istiklol

Palace, the annual concert in honor of women is held with the participation of local pop stars. Greetings about beautiful ladies are heard from every stage of the capital: whether a night club or theatre. Usually premiers and performances of invited foreign pop stars are timed to this day.

## TOPIC 2

### Tashkent



Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan and the most beautiful city in the world.

Tashkent is situated in a well-watered plain to the west of the last Altai mountains on the road between Shymkent and Samarkand.

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

At different stages of its long history it had several names. The name Tashkent is the Uzbek for “stone town”. There are several Muslim monuments and historical buildings such as the Kokaldosh madrasah and the Barakkhan mosque which were built in the 16th century. Tashkent, has new avenues, squares, high buildings and fountains and has become the most modern city in Uzbekistan. The city is flourishing as never before.

Tashkent features a Mediterranean climate with strong continental climate influences. As a result, Tashkent experiences cold and often snowy winters not typically associated with most Mediterranean climates and long, hot and dry summers. Winters are cold and often snowy, covering the months of December, January and February.

Tashkent is known for its many museums and its mix of modern and Soviet-era architecture. The Amir Timur Museum houses manuscripts, weapons and other relics from the Timurid dynasty. Nearby, the huge State Museum of History of Uzbekistan has centuries-old Buddhist artifacts. The city’s skyline is distinguished by Tashkent Tower, which offers city views from its observation deck.

Most important scientific institutions of Uzbekistan, such as the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, is located in Tashkent. There are several universities and institutions of higher education. Tashkent is the educational and scientific centre of Uzbekistan where there a lot of universities, institutes, schools and special secondary schools. The city has the republic's academy of sciences which unites dozens of research institutes. It is also a cultural center with many libraries, theatres and cinemas. Tashkent's industrial establishments, which produce cotton fabric, textile machinery, electrical equipment, cotton harvesters and other products. A number of summit talks have been held in Tashkent. A lot of embassies and offices of many international organizations, companies and firms have opened in the city. It has become a tradition to hold film festivals of Asian, African and Latin American cinema in Tashkent.

### ***Words and expressions to the text***

1. **avenue** - abroad street, especially one bordered by trees – atrofi daraxtzor ko’cha

- проспект, дорога

2. **flourishing** – growing, thriving- gullab turgan – процветающий

3. **facility** – the fact of being easy or easily done- qulaylik – возможность

4. **decorate** – to furnish with decorations – bezatmoq - украшать
5. **summit** – a point, the sharp end or top of anything that terminates in a point - cho'qqi - вершина,
6. **embassy** – an organization of officials who permanently represent a sovereign state in a second sovereign state – elchixonat - посольство
7. **equipment** – the act of equipping or the state of being equipped – jihoz – оборудование
8. **manuscript** – handwritten - qo'lyozma - рукопись

### **Exercises:**

#### ***1. Try to find the definitions of these words.***

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| a. locate            | a large mass of earth and rock                              |
| b. mountain boundary | the people living within political or geographical boundary |
| c. population        | the act or process of building                              |
| d. beautiful         | attractive  |
| e. building          | to place  |

#### ***2. Complete the sentences about the text.***

1. The name Tashkent is the Uzbek for \_\_\_\_\_
2. Tashkent is an old city with \_\_\_\_\_ years history.
3. There are several Muslim monuments and historical buildings such as \_\_\_\_\_
4. Tashkent is known for \_\_\_\_\_
5. It has become a tradition to hold \_\_\_\_\_

#### ***3. Insert necessary prepositions.***

1. Tashkent is an old city \_\_\_\_ more than 2200 years history.
2. The city is located \_\_\_\_ the hills of the Tyan Shan mountain range.
3. They are going to Tashkent \_\_\_\_ summer.
4. There are a lot \_\_\_\_ museums, libraries, \_\_\_\_ Tashkent.
5. Tashkent is situated in a well-watered plain \_\_\_\_ the west of the last Altai mountains.
6. The name Tashkent is the Uzbek \_\_\_\_ “stone town”.

**4. Match the punctuation features (a-e) with their names in the box.**

An apostrophe   capital letter   a comma   a full stop  
a question mark

- a) .      b) ,      c) ?      d)      e) A

**5. Complete the sentences with the names in Exercise 4**

- a) You use *a question mark* at the end of a question.
- b) You use \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of a sentence.
- c) You use \_\_\_\_\_ to start a sentence and when you write names.
- d) You use \_\_\_\_\_ to separate items in a list.
- e) You use \_\_\_\_\_ for contractions or for possession.

**6. Put the verbs into the Simple Present or Present Continuous.**

- 1. The children *are playing* (play) outside now.
- 2. Anvar sometimes ..... (go) to church.
- 3. You .....(do) my homework at the moment.
- 4. The students .....(read) the newspaper every morning.
- 5. I ..... (eat) my dinner now.
- 6. She usually.....(read) a book in the evening.
- 7. We.....(go) to the disco tonight.
- 8. Kamola.....(write) a letter to his pen friend every month.
- 9. My mother usually.....(cook) dinner in the evening.
- 10. She.....(travel) to work by train every day.

**7. Cross out the incorrect sentence.**

- 1. a) Is she Uzbek?  
b) She is Uzbek?
- 2. a) What's this?

- b) What's these?
3. a) Is your're family from Uzbekistan?  
b) Is your family from Uzbekistan?
4. a) They likes Uzbek food.  
b) They like Uzbek food
5. a) He work in a shop.  
b) He works in a shop.
6. a) Do you lives in London?  
b) Do you live in London?

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

1. many, is, for , known, its, museums, Tashkent
2. The, as, before, is, flourishing, never, city
3. the, of , Sciences, Tashkent, of, Uzbekistan, is , in, Academy, located

**9. Add the missing words.**

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past simple</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past simple</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
			dream		
				drank	
					driven
be	was	been			
beat	beat	beaten			eaten

	became				fell
		begun	feel		
	bent			fought	
light			sit		
	paid			stole	

**8. Describe Tashkent according to this plan.**

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

**SECTION 2**

**ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES**

**TOPIC 3**

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



The full name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: England (the southern and middle part of the island), Wales (a mountainous peninsula in the West) and Scotland (the northern part of the island). The total area of Great Britain is 244,000 square km.

Great Britain is the fourth most populous country in Europe. Those of English descent constitute about 77% of the nation's inhabitants. The population of the United Kingdom is 63, 742,977.

Great Britain is situated on islands. It is washed by seas from all sides. That's why the climate and the nature of Great Britain is very specific. The winters are in general a bit colder in the east of the country than they are in the west. While in summer, the south is slightly warmer and sunnier than the north.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. It means that the sovereign reigns but does not rule. Britain does not have a written constitution, but a set of laws. Parliament is the most important authority in Britain. Technically Parliament is made up of three parts: the Monarch, the House of Lords; and the House of Commons. In reality the House of Commons is the only one of the three which has true power. The present sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II. She was crowned in Westminster Abbey in 1953.

The House of Commons consists of Members of Parliament. There are 650 of them in the House of Commons. They are elected by secret ballot. General elections are held every five years. There are few political parties in Britain thanks to the British electoral system. The main ones are: the Conservative Party, the Labour Party and the Liberal / Social Democratic Alliance. The party which wins the most seats in Parliament forms the Government. Its leader becomes the Prime Minister. His first job is to choose his Cabinet. The Prime Minister usually takes policy decisions with the agreement of the Cabinet. The House of Lords comprises about 1,200 peers. It is presided by the Lord Chancellor. The House of Lords has no real power. British nation is considered to be the most conservative in Europe. It is not a secret that every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Great Britain people attach greater importance to traditions and customs than in other European countries. Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. The best examples are their queen, money system, their weights and measures.

### *Words and expressions to the text*

1. **to be separated** - divide or cause to divide into constituent or distinct elements- ajratilgan, alohida - разделяться, отделять
2. **descent** - an action of moving downward, dropping, or falling- tushmoq, понижение, падение, спуск
3. **constitute** - give legal or constitutional form to (an institution); establish by law- yaratmoq, hosil qilmoq, составлять, создавать, основывать
4. **inhabitants** - a person or animal that lives in or occupies a place – yashovchi, istiqomat qiluchi, житель, обитатель (о людях и животных)
5. **specific** - clearly defined or identified - o'ziga xos, maxsus – особенный, особый, специфический
6. **sovereign** - a supreme ruler, especially a monarch - monarx, монарх
7. **reign** - hold royal office; rule as king or queen - podshohlik, hukmronlik– правление, власть, верховная власть
8. **to be crowned** - ceremonially place a crown on the head of (someone) in order to invest them as a monarch - toj kiygan – короновать, облеченный королевской властью
9. **to be elected** - choose (someone) to hold public office or some other position by voting- saylangan– быть избранным народным голосованием
10. **secret ballot** - a ballot in which votes are cast in secret- yashirin ovoz berish– тайное голосование
11. **electoral system** - system relating to elections or electors- tanlangan, выборный, избирательный
12. **leader** – the person who leads or commands a group, organization, or country- rahbar –руководитель, глава, лидер
13. **decisions** - A policy is a deliberate system of principles to guide decisions and achieve rational outcomes. A policy is a statement of intent, and is implemented as a procedure or protocol - strategic– qaror, стратегическое решение
14. **to comprise** – consist of; be made up of - ichiga olmoq, включать, заключать в себя
15. **to be presided** - be in the position of authority in a meeting or gathering- raislik qilmoq – осуществлять контроль, председательствовать
16. **to keep up** - move or progress at the same rate as someone or something else- qo'llab quvvatlamoq, поддерживать, продолжать, соблюдать
17. **measure** - ascertain the size, amount, or degree of (something) by using an instrument or device marked in standard units or by comparing it with an object of known size – o'lchov – мера, единица измерения

### **Questions:**

1. Where is Great Britain situated?
2. What is the total area of Great Britain?
3. What is the official name of this country?
4. Why is the climate and the nature of Great Britain very specific?
5. What mineral resources is Great Britain rich in?
6. What is the population of Great Britain?
7. .What city is the capital of the U. K.?
8. What kind of state is Great Britain?

**Exercises:**

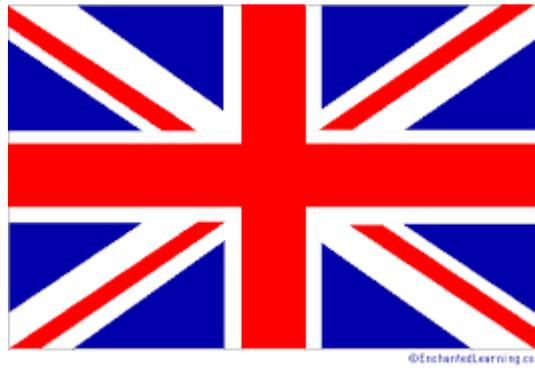
***1. Put the necessary words:***

Britain lies off the north-west coast of Europe. It consists of two large islands - ..... (1) and ..... (2) and about ... (3) smaller ones. 2.The neighbours are ..... (4) to west and ..... (5) to south-east. 3.The area of GB is about ... (6) thousand sq km.4.The main mountain regions here are the ..... Mountains (7) in Wales, the Cumbrian Mountains in the .... (8), the ..... (9) (the Backbone of England). 5.The Cheviot Hills are on the border between ..... (10) and ..... (11). 6.The highest mountains of GB are the ..... of Scotland (12). 7.The highest mountain is ... (13) - 1342 m. 8.The longest rivers are the ..... (14) and the ..... (15).

***2. Fill in necessary information:***

1. Population of the UK is about .. (1) million people. 2. The density is one of the ..... (2) in the world. 3. We can find the following ethnic groups here: ..... (81.5%) (3), ..... (9.6%) (4), ..... (2.4%) (5), Welsh, Ulster, Pakistani and others. 4. There live also many people from India. They are called ..... (6). 5. The majority of people speak ..... (7). 6. There are also minority languages which are of ..... (8) origin - Welsh, Scottish and Irish Gaelic. 7. Welsh is spoken in Western ..... (9) and Irish Gaelic is still spoken in the ..... Republic (10).

## NATIONAL EMBLEMS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM



The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made of three crosses. The upright red cross on a white background is the cross of the 1 St. George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross on a blue background is the cross of St, Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross on a white background is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. The Welsh flag, called the Welsh dragon, represents a red dragon on a white and green background. St. George's day falls on 23 April and is regarded as England's national day. On this day some Englishmen wear a rose pinned to their jackets. A red rose is the national emblem of England from the time of the wars of the Roses (15 century). St. Andrew's day (the 30<sup>th</sup> of November) is regarded as Scotland's national day. On this day some Scotsmen wear a thistle in their buttonhole. As a national emblem of Scotland, thistle first used in the 15<sup>th</sup> century as a symbol of defense. St. Patrick's Day (the 17<sup>th</sup> of March) is considered as a national day in Northern Ireland and an official bank holiday there. The national emblem of Ireland is shamrock. St. David's Day (the 1<sup>st</sup> of March) is the church festival of St. David, a 6<sup>th</sup>-century monk and bishop, the patron saint of Wales. On this day, many Welshmen wear either a yellow daffodil or a leek pinned to their jackets.

### *Words and expressions to the text*

1. **background** - the part of a picture, scene, or design that forms a setting for the main figures or objects, or appears furthest from the viewer – орқа фон – задний план, фон
2. **patron saint** - the protecting or guiding saint of a person or place– pir, piri-ustoz, святой– покровитель
3. **pin** - a thin piece of metal with a sharp point at one end and a round head at the other, used for fastening pieces of cloth, paper, etc. - to'nag'ich, nina, булавка, кнопка, прикалывать

4. **thistle** - a widely distributed herbaceous plant of the daisy family, which typically has a prickly stem and leaves and rounded heads of purple flowers - qushqo'nmas– чертополох

5. **bank holiday** - a day on which banks are officially closed, kept as a public holiday - rasmiy dam olish kuni – официальный нерабочий день, установленный законом (все банки в этот день закрыты)

6. **shamrock** - a low-growing clover-like plant with three-lobed leaves, used as the national emblem of Ireland - sabarga, uchbarg ( Irlandiyaning milliy ramzi) – клевер, трилистник

8. **monk** - a member of a religious community of men typically living under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience - zohid, monax– монах

9. **bishop** - a senior member of the Christian clergy, usually in charge of a diocese and empowered to confer holy orders - yepiskop– епископ

10. **daffodil** - a bulbous European plant which typically bears bright yellow flowers with a long trumpet-shaped centre (corona) – nargis– нарцисс

### Questions:

1. What is the flag of the United Kingdom made up of?
2. How is the Welsh flag called?
3. What do some Englishmen wear on St. George's Day?
4. What day is regarded as Scotland's national day?
5. What day is a national day in Northern Ireland?

## TOPIC 4

### LONDON



London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural center. It's one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than 9 million people. London is situated on the river Thames. It was founded more than two thousand years ago.

London is an ancient city. It appeared at the place where the Roman invaders decided to build a bridge over the Thames. There are four parts in London: West End, East End, the City and Westminster.

The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business center. There are many offices, companies and banks in this part of the capital. The heart of the City is the Stock Exchange. The Tower of London and St Paul's Cathedral are situated in the City.

Westminster is also important part of the capital. It's the administrative center of London. The Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government, are there. Opposite the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey where kings and queens have been crowned and many famous people were buried. The Houses of Parliament are often referred to as the Palace of Westminster.

The Towers of the Houses of Parliament stand high above the city. On the highest tower there is the largest clock in the country, Big Ben. Big Ben strikes every quarter of an hour.

To the west of Westminster is West End, the richest part of London. It is full of luxury hotels, super-markets, cinemas and concert-halls. In the center of the West End the Trafalgar Square is situated with the famous statue of Lord Nelson.

### *Words and expressions to the text*

1. **ancient** - belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence- qadimiy- древний, старинный
2. **appear** - come into sight; become visible or noticeable, especially without apparent cause - ko'rinmoq, paydo bo'lmoq- показываться, появляться
3. **invaders** - a person or group that invades a country, region, or other place- bosqinchi, istilochi- захватчики
4. **heart** - the central or innermost part of something – markaz- сердце, центр
5. **the Stock Exchange** - a market in which securities are bought and sold- fond birjasi- фондовая биржа
6. **the administrative center** - relating to the running of a business, organization, etc. - boshqaruv markazi – административный центр
7. **government** - the system by which a state or community is governed- hokimiyat- правительство, форма правления

8. **king** - the male ruler of an independent state, especially one who inherits the position by right of birth – qirol – король, царь
9. **queen** - the female ruler of an independent state, especially one who inherits the position by right of birth – qiroliqcha – королева
10. **to be crowned** - ceremonially place a crown on the head of (someone) in order to invest them as a monarch - taxtga o'tkazmoq– быть коронованным
11. **luxury** - a state of great comfort or elegance, especially when involving great expense - dabdaba, hasham- роскошный, богатый

### Questions:

1. Where is London situated?
2. What is population of London?
3. How many parts are there in London?
4. What can you say about the City of London?
5. What situated in Westminster?
6. What situated in the West End?
7. What is the oldest part of London?

### Sightseeing in London



London is one of the most interesting cities in Europe. You can start your sightseeing tour from the City where some famous ancient buildings are situated **The Tower of London** is also situated in the City. It has been closely associated with many important events in English history. It served as citadel, palace, prison, mint and menagerie. The White Tower was built in 1078 by William the Conqueror to protect the city. The Tower is famous for its illustrious prisoners, such as Sir Thomas More and Guy Fawkes.

**Westminster** is the historic and governmental centre of London. Until the 11th century it was a sacred place. King Edward the Confessor decided to build a great abbey church here. It was consecrated in 1065, but a week later the King

died and was buried in the abbey. His tomb became a popular place of pilgrimage. It can still be found at the heart of the present Westminster Abbey. William the Conqueror was crowned in the Abbey and since then all the Coronations have taken place here. The Abbey contains many royal tombs, memorials to eminent men and women.

**Buckingham Palace** is the Queen's official London residence. Built in 1702-1705 for the Duke of Buckingham, it was sold in 1761 to George III. The Palace was little used by royalty until Victoria's accession to the throne in 1837. London's most popular spectacle is Changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace. It takes place in the forecourt and lasts about 30 minutes. Going down Oxford Street you come to **Trafalgar Square** which is yet another symbol of London. This square received its name from Trafalgar, the cape off which Lord Nelson defeated a Franco-Spanish fleet in 1805. Admiral Nelson, cast in bronze, stands on top of a tall column in the middle of the square. On the north side of Trafalgar Square is **the National Gallery** and the National Portrait Gallery. Not far away is the British Museum — the biggest museum in London. It contains a priceless collection of ancient manuscripts, coins, sculptures etc., and is famous for its library. **Hyde Park** is the London's largest and most fashionable park. It was once a royal hunting forest. There are restaurants and bars at each end of the Serpentine lake.

**Downing Street** - Number 10, Downing Street has been the home of the British Prime Minister since 1735.

**The Houses of Parliament** - Its official name is the Palace of Westminster. Most of the building was built in 1840 after the fire of 1834 destroyed the old palace. At the north end of the building, by Westminster Bridge, there is the famous clock tower, Big Ben. In fact Big Ben is really the name of the bell in the tower, not of the clock.

**The Natural Museum** is situated in Kensington and is one of London's greatest museums. There is a huge collection of animals and plants, including a quarter of a million butterflies, a blue whale and the famous dinosaur skeletons. There is a cafeteria, a gift shop, and a book shop.

**Madame Tussauds, Morylebone Road**-The famous Waxworks Museum has the models of famous people from pop stars to prime ministers, displays of battles and a Chamber of Horror.

### Questions:

1. What is the London's largest and most fashionable park?
2. What street has been the home of the British Prime Minister since 1735?
3. What is one of London's greatest museums?
4. Where can you see the famous waxworks?
5. Where is the biggest clock situated?
6. What building is Buckingham Palace?

7. Where is the House of Parliament situated?

### Exercises:

1. *From prepositions in the box you can use some of the words more than once.*

**in, on, next to, at, outside, inside, near, close to, in the heart, in the middle of, in the centre**

1. London is in .....the south-east of England ..... the River Thames.
2. Buckingham Palace is ..... London.
3. There is a famous ceremony every day ..... Buckingham Palace.
4. The guardsmen stand .....the Palace.
5. The *Cutty Sark* was the fastest merchant ship .....the sea.
6. .... the buildings ..... St. Katharine's Dock, traders stored ivory, marble, wine and spices.
7. Tower Bridge is very ..... St. Katharine's Dock.
8. The machinery for raising Tower Bridge is .....the two towers.
9. Once a bus was .....the bridge when it started to open.
10. The Tower of London is .....the north bank of the Thames ..... Tower Bridge.
11. Many famous men and women died .....the Tower.
12. St. Paul's is .....the City.
13. The Whispering Gallery is .....the dome.
14. If you whisper .....the wall ..... one side, you can be heard ..... the other side.

2. *Make one sentence out of the two sentences in each line by using who or which.*

1. This is the Tower of London. It is on the north bank of the Thames.
2. It was started by William the Conqueror. He wanted to impress and frighten the English.
3. This is the White Tower. It is the oldest.
4. You can see the Warders of the Tower. They guard the Crown Jewels.
5. The cannons make a lot of noise. This sometimes frightens visitors.

3. *Write the questions that give you the answers below.*

1. Where ..... ?  
In the heart of the City.
2. When .....?

- It was built after the Great Fire of London.
3. Who .....?  
Sir Christopher Wren.
  4. How many .....?  
More than fifty.
  5. Who .....?  
Many famous people, including Sir Christopher Wren.

## TOPIC 5



## The USA

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada, and China). It occupies the southern part of North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the country is about nine and a half million square kilometres. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has a seaboarder with Russia.

The USA is made up of 50 states and the District of Columbia where the capital of the country, Washington, is situated. The population of the country is about 250 million.

If we look at the map of the USA, we can see lowlands and mountains. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera, and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak is Mount McKinley, which is located in Alaska.

America's largest rivers are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Rio Grande, and the Columbia. The Great Lakes on the border with Canada are the largest and deepest in the USA.

The climate of the country varies greatly. The coldest regions are in the north. The climate of Alaska is arctic. The climate of the central part of the country is continental. The south has subtropical climate. Hot winds blowing from the Gulf

of Mexico often bring typhoons. The climate along the Pacific coast is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. It is the leading producer of copper and oil and the world's second producer of iron ore and coal. On the industrial enterprises of the country they produce aircrafts, cars, textiles, radio and television sets, weapon, furniture, and paper.

Though mainly European and African in origin, the Americans are made up from nearly all races and nations, including the Chinese and the native Americans - Indians.

The largest cities are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, and others.

The United States is a federal republic consisting of 50 states, each of which has its own government. The seat of the central (federal) government is Washington, D. C. According to the Constitution of the USA, the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches: the executive, headed by the President, the legislative, exercised by the Congress, and the juridical. The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are two main political parties in the USA: the Republican and the Democratic.

### *Words and expressions to the text*

1. **To occupy** - reside or have one's place of business in (a building) - egallamoq, qo'lga kiritmoq, занимать (пространство, время)
2. **To stretch** - extend or spread over an area or period of time - uzaytirmoq, протягиваться, простираться
3. **Include** - comprise or contain as part of a whole - o'z ichiga olgan, заключать, включать в себя, содержать в себе
4. **The total area** - a region or part of a town, a country, or the world - umumiy maydon общая площадь
5. **Border** - a line separating two countries, administrative divisions, or other areas – chegara, граница
6. **Lowlands** - relatively low ground – pasttekislik, низина; низменность
7. **To vary** - differ in size, amount, degree, or nature from something else of the same general class - farq qilmoq, разнообразить; варьировать
8. **Typhoon** - a tropical storm in the region of the Indian or western Pacific oceans - to'fon, тайфун
9. **Weapon** - a thing designed or used for inflicting bodily harm or physical damage - qurol, оружие

10. **Executive** - the branch of a government responsible for putting decisions or laws into effect - iјro etuvchi, исполнительный, принадлежащий к структурам исполнительной власти
11. **Juridical** - relating to judicial proceedings and the administration of the law- qonuniy, юридический; законный; правовой, судебный

### Questions:

1. Geographical facts about the country (location, area, number of inhabitants, neighbors).
2. The most important mountain ranges, rivers, plains, waterfalls, lakes, ...
3. Climate in different parts of the USA.
4. What do you know about the frontier between the USA and Canada?
5. Why is the USA sometimes called a "melting pot" or a "salad bowl"? What nationalities can be found there? Languages spoken in the USA.
6. Administration (Type of state. How many states are there? Name 20 of them.)
7. National symbols (flag, symbol, anthem, cartoon). Birthday of the USA.
8. Political system, political parties (branches of the political system, parliament, government).
9. What famous and important American towns do you know and what do you know about them?
10. What American national parks do you know?
11. National economy, industry, agriculture, science, technology.
12. What do you know about the history of the USA (important periods and events, famous names)?
13. Who was the first American president? Name some other important presidents.
14. What famous American people do you know (politicians, sportsmen, artists, actors, film directors, singers).
15. Educational system of the USA. Types of schools, famous universities, degrees, ...
16. Housing in the USA.
17. American eating habits.
18. Sports in the USA.
19. Holidays and traditions in the USA.
20. Family life in the USA.
21. Would you like to visit the USA? Which places and why? Would you like to live in the USA? Where and why?

## Exercises:

### 1. Put the necessary word:

1. The USA is the \_\_\_\_\_ biggest country in the world.
2. It consists of \_\_\_\_\_ states.
3. These states are represented in the flag and there's one \_\_\_\_\_ for each state.
4. The name of the flag is \_\_\_\_\_
5. There are also \_\_\_\_\_ stripes on the flag.
6. These are a symbol of the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The colours of these stripes are \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital city.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the biggest city.
10. Almost \_\_\_\_\_ million people of many races lived in the USA in 2007.

### 2. Find an active and passive voice. Translate the sentences:

1. They named America after Amerigo Vespucci.
2. The land was taken away from the Native Americans.
3. They killed many animals.
4. People are paid different wages in different states.
5. The children are taken to school by bus.
6. They teach students about American history.
7. The Statue of Liberty was given to the USA in 1885.
8. Tourists are welcomed to/in Hawaii with a luau.
9. Tornadoes killed 346 people in 2011.

### 3. Correct the mistakes

1. People has big dreams—they want to live “the American Dream”.
2. Millions of persons watch the 4th of July fireworks on TV.

3. Franklin D. Roosevelt is the only American who is being voted president three times.
4. Life for the Pilgrims has been very difficult.
5. Much Pilgrims died because of cold weather and wild animals.
6. Thomas Jefferson borned in 1743.
7. Cities growed quickly in the north because of trade.
8. At Thanksgiving, people eat things like potatoes and pumpkins pie.
9. Winters in Alaska are colder Hawaii.
10. JFK is the president what said, "Ask not what your country can do for you."
11. The Grand Canyon is being a national park since 1919.
12. People cannot takes food into the USA from abroad.
13. Some students can drives themselves to school.
14. The school year usually start in September.
15. Women in the USA have start their own football teams.

### **Holidays in the USA**



American holidays are strikingly different in origin and show surprising similarities in the manner of their celebration. No matter what the holiday's origin is, they all seem to be the same thing. A holiday has simply become, for most Americans, a day off from work, though some (for example, Thanksgiving and Christmas) retain some individuality. The major holidays in the USA are: New Year's Day, January, 1st:

People stay awake until after midnight on December 31st to "watch the Old Year out and the New Year in." Many parties are given on this night. Theatres, night clubs, restaurants are crowded. When midnight comes, they greet the New Year: people gather in the streets of big cities, they ring bells, blow whistles and automobile horns, some shoot off guns and firecrackers.

Valentine's Day, February, 14th: It is not a national holiday. Banks and offices do not close, but it is a happy little festival in honour of St Valentine, patron of sweethearts and lovers. It is widely celebrated among people of all ages by the exchange of "valentines." A "valentine" may mean a special greeting card or a little present. The greeting cards are often coloured red, have red trimmings and pictures of hearts. Washington's Birthday, February, 22d: In addition to commemorating the birth of the United States' first President, it's a great day for shoppers. The department stores of Washington, DC, stated a national tradition of sales marked by unusual bargains. It is not a national holiday. Many schools, offices and banks close for this day, some stay open. The US Congress observes the birthday of George Washington with speeches and readings from his works. Easter is in memory of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. It falls on the first Sunday after the first full moon between March, 22, and April, 25. The 40 days before Easter are called Lent. Just before Easter, schools and colleges usually close. Students have a week or ten days of spring vacation. Easter is a church holiday, and many churches have an outdoor sunrise service. People give each other presents of eggs which are the symbol of new life. There is a popular belief that wearing three new things on Easter will bring good luck throughout the year.

Memorial Day, May, 30th: It is a national holiday. Schools, banks and offices close for the day. On that day, Americans honour the servicemen who gave their lives in past wars. Schools, clubs and churches decorate the cemeteries. They put up the flags on the graves of the army, navy and airmen. They hold memorial services in churches, halls, parks and cemeteries. In addition to solemn services Memorial Day is often marked by other, more joyful ceremonies: colourful parades, sports competitions.

Independence Day, July, 4th: On this day, in 1776, America signed the Declaration of Independence. It is a national public holiday celebrated with fireworks and speeches praising "Americanism, democracy, free enterprise. Labor Day, the first Monday in September: It is a holiday of recreation. It marks the end of summer and the beginning of autumn. Vacation time is over. Resorts, camps and beaches close. Parents go to summer camps and take their children back home.

Veterans Day: On this day, the radio and television broadcast services held at the National Cemetery in Arlington. High officials come from Washington to attend these services. They place a wreath of flowers at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. All stand in silence for a few minutes at eleven o'clock to honor the memory of the servicemen killed in the two World Wars.

Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November: In the USA it is a national holiday. It was first celebrated in 1621 by the Pilgrim Fathers after their first good harvest. Thanksgiving is a family day, for it is customary for all members of the

family to gather at the home of their parents. The family eats a large traditional dinner, usually with turkey, cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie. Christmas Day, December, 25th:

It is usually a one-day official holiday, but it is preceded and followed by festive parties, and marked by special church services, gift-giving and feasting. Christmas is a family holiday. Schools and colleges close between Christmas and New-Year's Day. People stay at home and spend the time with their families. Everybody tries to come home for Christmas. People send cards or Christmas greetings to family and friends away from home. Every family tries to have a Christmas tree, which is beautifully decorated. Santa Claus comes from the North Pole in his sleigh, dressed in red cap and jacket, entering the house from chimney. He is a merry and fat individual. He has gifts of whatever kind you may wish for — nothing is too fabulous nor too trivial for him to provide.

**Questions:**

1. What are the major holidays of the USA?
2. When is celebrated the birthday of the first USA president?
3. How do American people celebrate Memorial day?
4. When Independence Day is celebrated?
5. What day is Thanksgiving day?
6. How is Christmas holiday celebrated?

**TOPIC 6**



**WASHINGTON**

Washington, the capital of the United States of America, is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district is a piece of land ten miles square and it does not belong to any separate state but to all the states. The district is named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America. The capital owes much to the first President of the USA -George Washington. It was G. Washington, who chose the place for the District and laid in 1790 the corner-stone of the Capitol, where Congress sits.

Washington is not the largest city in the USA. It has a population of 900 000 people. Washington is a one-industry town. That industry is government. It does not produce anything except very much scrap paper. Every day 25 railway cars leave Washington loaded with scrap paper.

Washington has many historical places. The largest and tallest among the buildings is the Capitol with its great House of Representatives and the Senate chamber. There are no skyscrapers in Washington because no other building must be taller than the Capitol. The White House is the President's residence. All American presidents except George Washington (the White House was not yet built in his time), have lived in the White House. It was built in 1799. It is a two-storied, white building.

Not far from the Capitol is the Washington Monument, which looks like a very big pencil. It rises 160 metres and is hollow inside. A special lift brings visitors to the top in 70 seconds from where they can enjoy a wonderful view of the whole city.

The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA, Thomas Jefferson, who was also the author of the Declaration of Independence. The memorial is surrounded by cherry-trees. The Lincoln Memorial devoted to the memory of the 16th President of the US, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negro slaves in America.

On the other bank of the Potomac lies the Arlington National Cemetery where President Kennedy was buried. American soldiers and officers, who died in World Wars I and II are buried there too.

### **Questions:**

1. What city is the capital of the USA?
2. Where is Washington situated?
3. To which state does the city of Washington belong?
4. In whose honour is the district of Columbia named?
5. Who was the first President of the USA?
6. Who chose the place for the District?
7. Is Washington the largest city in the USA?
8. What is the population of Washington?
9. What industries are situated in the city?
10. What do 25 railway cars leave Washington loaded with?
11. Why are there no sky-scrappers in Washington?
12. Where is the President's residence?
13. When was the White House built?
14. In whose memory was the Jefferson Memorial built?
15. Who is the author of the Declaration of Independence?
16. Which document gave freedom to Negro slaves in America?
17. Who was buried at the Arlington National Cemetery?

### *Words and expressions to the text*

1. **separate** – forming or viewed as a unit apart or by itself, alohida, отдельный
2. **to be named in honour** – regard with great respect, sharafiga nomlanmoq, БЫТЬ названным В ЧЕСТЬ
3. **except** - not including - other than, dan tashqari, кроме, за исключением
4. **scrap paper** – odd bits of paper, used for making rough notes, makalatura макулатура
5. **hollow** - having a hole or empty space inside, kavakli, полый, пустой
6. **to enjoy a wonderful view of** – tevarak atrofdan zavqlanish, любоваться прекрасным видом - take delight or pleasure in (an activity or occasion)
7. **cherry-trees** – the tree that bears the cherry, olcha daraxti, вишневые деревья
8. **on the other bank** – the land alongside or sloping down to a river or lake, boshqa qirg'oqda, на другом берегу

### **Exercises:**

*1. Complete each of the sentences below using the following words:*

**trash, ticket, office buildings, ATM, subway, hail, crosswalk, car, post office, homeless**

1. I need to mail a letter, so I'm going to the \_\_\_\_\_
2. Is there an \_\_\_\_\_ around here? I need to take out some money.
3. Don't cross the street here. There's a \_\_\_\_\_ right over there.
4. You can walk there, but you can also take the \_\_\_\_\_ (= metro).
5. Tom volunteers at an organization that helps \_\_\_\_\_ people.
6. Downtown is full of modern \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I got rid of my \_\_\_\_\_ because the traffic here is so horrible.
8. The police officer gave me a \_\_\_\_\_ because I didn't stop at a stop sign.

9. Don't throw your \_\_\_\_\_ in the street. Put it in a garbage can.

10. You can't just \_\_\_\_\_ a cab anymore. You have to call/order one.

2. *Match the words with their meanings:*

3. *flag, annual, barbecue, independence*

- 1) A hot meal, cooked and eaten outdoors
- 2) Freedom
- 3) Every year
- 4) An emblem and symbol

### ***Grammar exercises***

1. *Write the questions in the correct order.*

- a) What / surname / your / is ?
- b) How / you / old / are ?
- c) What / email adress / is / your ?
- d) What / your / is / first name?
- e) What / mobile number / is / your ?
- f) What / your / home phone number /is ?
- g) What / your / is / job?
- h) Where / from / you / are ?

2. *Put the adverbs in brackets in the correct place in the sentences.*

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| She is late for work, (always)                     | <i>She is always late for work.</i> |
| 1. George eats meat, (never)                       | .....                               |
| 2. You can see foxes in this forest, (sometimes)   | .....                               |
| 3. Does Tim go to school by taxi? (usually)        | .....                               |
| 4. We spend the summer in France, (usually)        | .....                               |
| 5. Tom and James are very busy on Mondays, (often) | .....                               |
| 7. Kate doesn't go swimming, (often)               | .....                               |
| 8. Simon can do his maths homework, (never)        | .....                               |

**3. Choose the most suitable answer (a-e) to each question (1-5)**

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. What is your name ?    | a) No,I'm Brazilian.   |
| 2. Are you Uzbek ?        | b) I am fifteen.       |
| 3. Are you at school ?    | c) My name is Murod.   |
| 4. How old are you ?      | d) No, it is easy.     |
| 5. Is English difficult ? | e) Yes I am a student. |

**4. Choose the best sentence for the situation.**

- A. I am in the bathroom! I wash my hair.  
B. I am in the bathroom! I am washing my hair.
- A. This maths problem is difficult. Do you know the answer ?  
B. This maths problem is difficult. Are you knowing the answer ?
- A. Do you wait for the tram ? You in the wrong place .  
B. Are you waiting for the tram ? You in the wrong place .
- A. Look at that toy ! It costs 550 sum .  
B. Look at that toy ! It is costing 550 sum .
- A. Do you understand this exercise ?  
B. Are you understanding this exercise ?
- A. Sorry, I am busy. I do my homework.  
B. Sorry, I am busy. I am doing my homework.

**5. Choose the most suitable word or phrase for each space.**

- Someone ..... for you outside."Who is it ?"  
A. waits  
B. is waiting  
C. waiting
- "What ..... of this book ?" "I think it is fantastic".

- A. do you think
  - B. is you think
  - C. you do think
3. .... in ghosts ?
- A. Are you believe
  - B. Are you believing
  - C. Do you believe
4. Malika is busy. She .... for a test .
- A. is study
  - B. is studying
  - C. is studies
- 5.They ..... a great time at the moment !
- A. We are have
  - B. We is have
  - C. We are having
6. My friend usually ..... at 6 o'clock.
- A. get up
  - B. getting up
  - C. gets up

**6. Correct each sentence or question.**

1. I doesn't like this film. do not like
2. What do you wants.
3. Jim walk sometimes to school.
4. When the lesson begins?
5. They do not gets up early
6. Mavluda not like computer games.
7. Mark watchs tv every night.

**7. Underline the correct word in each sentence.**

1. Kate and Ann *lives / live* in Moscow.
2. Children *watch / watches* TV every evening.
3. The pupils of this school usually *goes / go* to school by bus.
4. It never *snow / snows* in this city.
5. You never *clean / cleans* your teeth!
6. Your children always *get up / gets up* early .
7. All the buses *leave / leaves* from this bus stop.

**8. Choose the most suitable word or phrase for each space.**

1. What time ..... to bed ?
  - A. usually do you go
  - B. do usually you go
  - C. do you usually go
2. Stop it ! ....it?
  - A. I am not liking
  - B. I do not like
  - C. I not like
3. What .....? Is it an apple ?
  - A. you are eating
  - B are you eating
  - C. do you eating
4. A student feels ill, so he .... basketball.
  - A. does not play
  - B is not play
  - C. is not playing
5. Every day Frank ..... to work.

A. goes

B is going

C. go

6. Pay attention Ann .....

A. is playing

B is play

C. plays

7. Excuse me. .... to the city centre?

A. This bus goes

B Does this bus go

C. Is this bus go

**9. Write the questions.**

1. Who came to see you?

2. Who did Julie meet last night?

3. What..... you ..... reading?

4. Who ..... ?

5. Who ..... ?

6. What ..... ?

7. What..... you ..... ?

8. Who ..... you?

9. Who ..... with my mother?

10. What ..... you ..... ?

11. Who ..... ?

12. What ..... you ..... ?

13. Who ..... ?

14. Who ..... ?

15. What ..... ?

My teacher came to see me.

Julie met Barbara.

I like reading novels.

My sister made the cake.

Helen found the car keys.

A cigarette started the fire.

I want some help.

Caroline told me.

Karim stayed with my mother.

I said nothing.

David came with Mary.

I study medicine.

Linda lives with her parents.

Greg opened the door.

Something terrible happened.

**10. Rewrite these sentences in the passive.**

1. Someone broke this mirror last night.

*This mirror was broken last night.*

2. Someone washes the towels in the hotel every day.

*The towels in the hotel are washed every day.*

3. Someone built the house ten years ago.
4. They grow this fruit in very hot countries.
5. They pay the office workers weekly.
6. Someone bought all this cheese in France.
7. Someone found Emily's bike in the river.
8. Someone visits most of the prisoners once a week.
9. Someone cleans this car every week.
10. They play a lot of sport on the beach.
11. Someone stole all my best jewellery.
12. They carried the children all the way home.
13. Someone watches the palace twenty-four hours a day.
14. They leave the grapes to dry in the sun.

***11. Write these sentences, putting the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the future simple.***

1. If the train's late, we (walk).  
*if the train's late, we'll walk.*
2. She (call) you if she (have) time.  
*She'll call you if she has time.*
3. If it costs too much, I (buy) a smaller one.
4. If the doctor can't see me, I (go) somewhere else.
5. If the class (be) full, we (find) another one.
6. What will we do if the taxi (not come)?
7. Will you phone me if there (be) any problems?
8. I (ask) Peter if I (see) him tomorrow.
9. I (go) next week, if I (can) get a train ticket.
10. If he (see) me here, he (be) really angry.
11. Mary (be) worried if you don't come to the airport.
12. If it (snow) this winter, we (go) skiing.
13. I (lend) them some money if they (ask) me.
14. If you (visit) Uzbekistan, you (see) some interesting old buildings.

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