

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O‘RTA MAXSUS
TA‘LIM VAZIRLIGI
O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT
JAHON TILLARI UNIVERSITETI**

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Practical Course in Translation

*(Amaliy tarjima)
Volume I*

**Mazkur o‘quv qo‘llanma O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o‘rta
maxsus ta‘lim vazirligi va O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari
universitetining ilmiy kengashi buyrug‘iga asosan nashrga
tavsiya etilgan**

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Mazkur o'quv qo'llanma respublikamiz universitetlarida tarjimonlik mutaxassisliklari bo'yicha ta'lim olayotgan II–III bosqich talabalariga mo'ljallangan bo'lib, undan talabaning og'zaki va yozma nutq ko'nikmalari hamda tarjima malakalarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan matn, mashq va topshiriqlar o'rin olgan.

O'quv qo'llanma talabalarning tarjima bo'yicha ko'nikma va malakalarini o'stirish, lug'at boyligini oshirishga mo'ljallangan.

The present manual is designed to the second-third-year students of the universities of the Republic of Uzbekistan whose profession is translation. It includes texts, exercises and other assignments to develop the students' translation skills from English into Uzbek and Russian and from them into English.

The manual develops students' translation experience and enriches their English vocabulary.

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено студентам 2-3 курса переводческих факультетов университетов Республики Узбекистан. Тексты упражнения и другие задания включенные в пособие развивают переводческие навыки студентов и обогащают словарный запас по английскому языку.

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So‘z boshi

Mazkur qo‘llanma respublikamiz universitetlarida tarjimonlik va ingliz filologiyasi mutaxassisliklari bo‘yicha ta‘lim olayotgan II–III bosqich talabalariga mo‘ljallangan. U talabaning ona tiliga va chet tiliga tarjima qilish malakalarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan matn, mashq va topshiriqlarni qamraydi.

Ushbu qo‘llanma tarjimonlik sohasiga moslashtirilgan badiiy va ilmiy adabiyotlarni o‘qish hamda talabalarning yozma va og‘zaki nutq malakalarini rivojlantirishni nazarda tutadi.

Qo‘llanma o‘quv dasturlari va rejalari asosida o‘tilayotgan ingliz tili darslari uchun juda muhim bo‘lgan mavzular to‘plamidan iborat. Unda talabalarning sohaga oid qiziqish va moyilliklari hisobga olingan.

Qo‘llanma matnlari O‘zbekiston Respublikasi hamda Angliya, Amerika mamlakatlaridagi ta‘lim tizimi, san‘at, jurnalistika, madaniyat, sport, maishiy xizmat, kutubxona, ekologiya, sanoat, tibbiyot, texnikaga oid qiziqarli ma‘lumotlarni o‘z ichiga olgan bo‘lib, ular ingliz tilida to‘laqonli muloqot olib borishga, havola etilayotgan turli hangomalar, hazil mutoyibalar ingliz tili darsini yanada qiziqarli va lirik chekinishlar bilan olib borishga yaqindan yordam beradi degan umiddamiz.

Bu qo‘llanma ayni paytda mamlakatimizda ingliz tilini o‘rganmoqchi bo‘lgan va o‘rganayotgan talaba–yoshlar uchun muhim dasturiy amal bo‘lib qolishiga ishonchimiz komil.

Unit 1. EDUCATION

TEXT 1.

EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN

During 18 years of independence deep structural and substantial reforms and transformations in the system of higher education has taken place in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Main purpose of these reforms was to provide the adequate place of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the world community. Indeed, it was impossible to provide the independent economy, social, political stability, and development of intellectual and spiritual potential of the nation without rebuilding the system of education and upbringing. The President of Independent Republic of Uzbekistan, understanding this reality from the first days of independence, stated the necessity of deep reforms in the system of education and upbringing of new generation. The state policy in the field of education that could transform it into the priority sphere has been developed and conducted.

Thus, beginning from 1991 the system of education has been



reconstructed according to the requirements of independent state meeting the needs of the new era.

With the purpose of providing the renewal of educational system the first law – “Law on Education” of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on July 2, 1992.

Development and approbation of bachelor's programme took place in 1996 in the Tashkent State University.



Thus, continuing system of education of Uzbekistan has been adopted. It included 12 years education consisting of 9 years general secondary and 3 years secondary specialized vocational education. Then comes the higher education consisting of two levels – Bachelor's and Master's Degree studies.

Practically all the higher educational institutions of the Republic created their local area network and have an access to global network – Internet. Parts of higher educational institutions are already connected to Republican educational network. Nowadays it is widening and modernizing. Educational laboratories of higher educational institutions along with the traditional laboratory facilities widely use virtual laboratory. The branches of chairs and laboratories are created in scientific laboratories and sectoral scientific research institutes of the Academy of Science aiming at efficient use of laboratory bases.

Fundamental libraries of higher educational institutions are equipped with computer, copying facilities and the means of exchange and transmission of information.

International relations of higher educational institutions of Uzbekistan are developing year by year. Branches of International Westminster University and Russian Academy of Economics named after G.V. Plekhanov were set up in 2002 in Tashkent. Branch of Moscow State University named after M. Lomonosov opened in Tashkent in 2006. Nowadays Ministry of higher and secondary specialized education is working on the establishment of the branch of Russian State University of Oil and Gas named after I. Gubkin.

There are many citizens of foreign countries studying in the higher educational institutions of Uzbekistan.

Reforms in the field of education conducted in the Republic of Uzbekistan allow the national system of continuing education integrate into world educational area.

The "Law on Education" and "National Programme for Training Personnel" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on August 29, 1997, is the main normative–legal basis determining the reforms and substance of the sphere of education in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Speech Exercises

Exercise 1. Read and translate Text 1.

Exercise 2. Speak on the problems presented in the text.

Exercise 3. Find the sentences expressing the main ideas of the text.

Exercise 4. Give English equivalents to:

qobiliyat, majburiy, bolalar bog'chasi, imkon bermoq, umumiy majburiy, guvohnoma, o'ziga xos xususiyat, maktabgacha ta'lim, boshlang'ich ta'lim, o'rta ma'lumot, akademik litsey, kollej.

способность, обязательный, детский сад, дать возможность, сертификат, своеобразное свойство, дошкольное образование, начальное образование, среднее образование, академический лицей, колледж.

Exercise 5. Make up sentences using the following educational terms:

Public education, primary education, higher education, correspondence course, lyceum.

Exercise 6. Act as an interpreter. Translate the following sentences into your mother-tongue:

1. The system of public education in our country is based on compulsory ten-year or 11-year schools for all citizens. 2. Education from the earliest grades through university is free. 3. The system of public education in Uzbekistan includes preschool education, primary education, secondary education and higher education. 4. The educational system of our republic plays a great role in developing the best intellectual and moral features of the Uzbek people.

Exercise 7. Learn the following quotation. What is your opinion of it?

«Education has for its object the formation of character». Herbert Spenser.

Exercise 8. Act as an interpreter. Give the following questions to your groupmates. Let your group-mates answer them:

1. Is education in Uzbekistan free? 2. What periods does the system of public education in Uzbekistan include? 3. What is the system of public education in our republic based on? 4. What schools are the most widespread educational institutions for all Uzbek children? 5. What does higher education in Uzbekistan include? 6. What role does the educational system of our republic play in development of the Uzbek people?

Exercise 9. Topics for discussion:

The main types of schools in Uzbekistan.

The role of education in the modern society.

Exercise 10. Poem to Enjoy

IF (Extract)

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you.

If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you
But make allowance for their doubting too;

If you can wait and not be tired of waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies;
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;

If you can dream – and not make dreams your master;

If you can think – and not make thoughts your aim;

If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster

And those two imposters just the same;

If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And – which is more – you'll be a Man, my son.

(Rudyard Kipling)

Phonetic Exercises

Exercise 11. Transcribe the pronunciation of the following words:

ability [], accept [], citizen], conservatoire

[entire [], feature [], intellectual [],
peculiarity [], preschool education [],
primary education [], unified [].

Exercise 12. Translate the text into English and act as an interpreter.

Высшее образование

Высшее образование основывается на базе среднего специального, профессионального образования и имеет две ступени: бакалавриат и магистратуру.

Прием студентов в высшие образовательные учреждения осуществляется на базе государственных грантов и на платно–контрактной основе.

Бакалавриат – базовое высшее образование с фундаментальными и прикладными знаниями по направлению специальностей, с продолжительностью обучения не менее четырех лет.

По завершении бакалаврской программы выпускникам, по итогам государственной аттестации, присуждается степень «бакалавр» по профессии и выдается диплом государственного образца, который дает право заниматься профессиональной деятельностью.

Магистратура – высшее образование с фундаментальными и прикладными знаниями по конкретной специальности с продолжительностью обучения не менее двух лет на базе бакалавриата.

* * *

Послевузовское образование

Послевузовское образование направлено на обеспечение потребностей общества в научных и научно–педагогических кадрах высшей квалификации, удовлетворение творческих образовательно–профессиональных интересов личности.

Послевузовское образование может быть получено в высших учебных заведениях и научно–исследовательских учреждениях (аспирантура, адъюнктура, докторантура, соискательство). Степени (аспирантская, докторская) послевузовского образования завершаются защитой диссертации. По результатам итоговой государственной аттестации, присуждаются ученые степени, соответственно кандидата наук и доктора наук, с выдачей дипломов государственного образца.

Exercise 13. Practise reading of the following dialogue retell the main content and translate it.

DIALOGUE

The Uzbek educator Dr. Odinaev came to Great Britain. At the request of his British colleagues he had a talk about education in Uzbekistan.

Dr. Clark: We should be much obliged, Dr. Odinaev, if you could say a few words about the educational system in Uzbekistan

Dr. Odinaev: With pleasure. I am glad to have this opportunity of telling you about it. In Uzbekistan there are several types of schools – secondary schools, specialized schools, lyceums, colleges, institutes and universities.

Dr. Black: Do your students pay for tuition?

Dr. Odinaev: Yes, 80 percent of them.

Dr. Smith: And how many students of your schools get scholarship?

Dr. Odinaev: About 70 per cent of them.

Dr. Clark: You have hostels for students, haven't you?

Dr. Odinaev: Certainly, we have. Usually the students who come from other towns or villages live in hostels.

Dr. Black: «There is another thing we'd like to ask you about. We are interested in specialized schools in Uzbekistan.

Dr. Odinaev: Really, in Uzbekistan there are schools with a bias to mathematics, foreign languages, etc.

Dr. Smith: Could you tell us, Dr. Odinaev, do your students take part in scientific work?

Dr. Odinaev: Surely. They carry on research work in different students' societies.

Dr. Black: Who are their scientific advisers?

Dr. Odinaev: As a rule, their advisers are professors and experienced teachers.

Dr. Clark: Thank you, Dr. Odinaev, for this very interesting talk.

Dr. Odinaev: You are welcome.

Exercise 14. Memorize the dialogue and dramatize it.

Exercise 15. Compare the educational system of Uzbekistan with that of Great Britain and the USA.

Exercise 16. Enjoy yourself:

At a college examination a professor said: “Does the question embarrass you?”

«Not at all, sir», answered the student, «It is the answer that bothers me».

“My mum wants me to be a nuclear physicist. My dad wants me to be an electronics engineer, and I want to pass arithmetic”

TEXT 2.

EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain doesn't have a written constitution, so there are no constitutional provisions for education. The system of education is determined by the National Education Acts. Schools in England are supported from public funds paid to the local education authorities. These local education authorities are responsible for organizing the schools in their areas. If we outline the basic features of public education in Britain, firstly we'll see that in spite of most educational purposes England & Wales are treated as one unit, though the system in Wales is a different from that of England. Scotland & Northern Ireland have their own education systems. Then education in Britain's class-divided and selected. The first division is, as you, I think, have already guessed, is between those who do and don't pay. The majority of schools in Britain are supported by public funds and the education provided is free. They are maintained schools, but there's also a considerable number of public schools. Most pupils go to schools, which offer free education, although fee-paying independent schools also have an important role to play. Another important feature of schooling in Britain is the variety of opportunities offered to schoolchildren. The English school syllabus is divided into Arts or Humanities and Sciences which determine the division of the secondary school pupils into study groups: a science pupil will study Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Economics, Technical Drawing, Biology, Geography; an Art pupil will do English Language and Literature, History, foreign languages, Music, Art, Drama. Besides these subjects, they must do some general education subjects like PE, Home Economics for girls, and Technical subjects for girls, General Science. Computers play an important part in education. The system of options exists in all kinds of secondary schools. The national Education Act in 1944 provided three stages of education: primary, secondary and further education. Everybody has a right to school place for a child from age 5 to 16, and a school of college place for him or her from 16 to 18. These places are provided free of charge. Everybody has a duty to make sure that the child goes to school until

he or she is 16, that means that education is a compulsory from age 5 to 16 /11 years in whole/. In England, about 47% of three- and four-year-olds receive education in nursery schools or classes. In addition, many children attend informal pre-school playgroups organized by parents and voluntary bodies. In 1944, The National Curriculum was introduced. It sets out in detail the subjects that children should study and the levels of achievement they should reach by the ages of 7, 11, 14 and 16, when they are tested. The tests are designed to be easier for teachers to manage than they were in the past. Most pupils will also be entered for GCSEs General Certificate of the Secondary Education or other public examinations, including vocational qualifications if they are 16. Until that year headmasters and headmistresses of schools were given a great deal of freedom in deciding what subjects to teach and how to do it in their schools so that there was really no central control at all over individual schools. The National Curriculum does not apply in Scotland, where each school decides what subject it will teach. The child is taught the subjects he or she must study under the National Curriculum. These are English, Maths. Science/the core



subjects, Technology, a foreign language in secondary school, as it was mentioned, PE, History, Geography, Art, Music foundation subjects. The last four ones are not compulsory after the age of 14. But the child must be given religious education unless the parents decide otherwise. Each subject has a set program of study and attaining levels for each subject covering the years from 5 to 16. There are 10 levels. The full requirements of the National Curriculum are

being introduced gradually. All the pupils will have followed it in full by September 1997. The National Curriculum itself was introduced in 1989 (until that time the schools had a curriculum supervised by the local LEA). According to The National Curriculum schools are allowed to introduce a fast stream for bright children. Actually after young people reach 16 they have 4 main 'roads' of their next life: they can leave the school, stay at school, move to a college as a full time student, combine part-time study with a job, perhaps through the Youth Training program. School-leavers without jobs get no money from the government unless they join a youth training scheme, which provides a living allowance during 2 years of work experience. But a growing number of school students are staying on at school, some until 18 or 19, the age of entry into higher education or universities, Polytechnics or colleges. Schools in Britain provide careers guidance. A specially trained person called careers advisor, or careers officer helps school students to decide what job they want to do and how they can achieve that. Now let us talk about the exams the young people in Britain take during their process of education. Since 1988, most sixteen-year-old have taken the GCSE in 5, 10 or even 15 subjects. Pupils going on to higher education or professional training usually take 'A' level examinations in two or three subjects. These require two more years of study after GSCE, either in the sixth form of a secondary school, or in a separate 6-form college. Others may choose vocational subjects / catering, tourism, secretariat, building skills/. Subsidized courses in these subjects are run at colleges of further education.

What Do You Know About...?

1. Basic rules and procedures in British schools?
2. Social, cultural and sporting life in schools of England?
3. Life at college and university in England?

Fun Spot

Exercise 1. Match the Following English and Russian Proverbs:

1. A good name is better than richness.
2. He will never set the Thames on fire.
3. Make hay while the sun shines.
4. Live and learn.

5. An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening.

А. Куй железо пока горячо.

Б. Добрая слава лучше богатства.

В. Век живи, век учись.

Г. Утро вечера мудренее.

Д. Он пороха не выдумает

Exercise 2. What's Wrong?

You discover this advertisement for a language school, which looks perfect... until you read it again. Then you notice certain details about the advertisement that make you suspicious. What's wrong with the advertisement? How many faults can you find?

The correct school of English!

The school is surrounded by miles of rolling Yorkshire countryside. Our young staff is composed of highly trained teachers of English (all have B. Sc. degrees), and all of them have many years of experience of teaching English as a foreign language. The school is open all year, except in July, August and September.

The school is only 5 minutes walk from the town centre. There are hourly trains to London from the local station (the journey to London is only 35 minutes). Our fees are reasonable, and we have special rates for groups of students who wish to attend in summer.

J.H. Smiths B.A.

TEXT 3. HIGHER EDUCATION

The term "higher education" (Higher Education) in Great Britain concerns to programs, which purpose – award of a degree (Degree): (Bachelor Degree), the master (Master Degree) or the doctor (Doctoral or PhD Degree) . It is possible to receive degrees of the bachelor in higher schools (degree courses) and to continue it in postgraduate study .Study on degree courses gives a degree of the bachelor (in some cases–), it is possible to receive the master in higher schools, some colleges (higher education colleges) or comprehensive establishments. The protected students can continue study before reception of a degree of the master (where it is included as well diploma MBA) or the doctor.

Great Britain is the country which has a long history and ancient traditions of training of foreigners in the higher educational institutions. The British education gives qualification of the international level and has the highest quality on the broad audience of subjects. All educational institutions of Great Britain have accreditation of the British Council or other authorized organizations. The level of teaching is very high, and more than 90 % of students successfully finish universities and institutes.

The minimal age of entrants usually makes 18. The majority of the future students enter the university right after schools, but the number of adult students who act after the ending of college of professional or further training recently has increased. The majority of university rates last from two till four years. Rates with a break on practice can increase this term by one year, and medical and veterinary rates last five years. It is the basic rate after which students receive a degree of the bachelor (Bachelor Degree). In England and Wales for reception of a degree of the bachelor it is required three years of study, in Scotland – four. In a case when for reception of any degree it is required not only study, but also an industrial practice (Sandwich courses), the general term may accordingly be extended. At some universities and colleges from those students who intend to receive a scientific degree in some specific areas, such, for example, as art and design, demand all over again to pass a base rate, and then three years to be engaged in the elected area. A training course, coming to an end assignment of a degree of the bachelor in such areas as medicine, the stomatology and architecture, can be very long, till seven years.

There are some types of a degree of the bachelor, awarded in Great Britain which name depends on specialization of training. Four basic degrees is a bachelor in the field of arts BA (Bachelor of Arts), the bachelor in the field of sciences BSC (Bachelor of Science), the bachelor in engineering area BENG (Bachelor of Engineering), the bachelor in legal area BL (Bachelor of Law). There are some more degrees of the bachelor, for example, in medicine and stomatology. The degree of the bachelor is awarded after three or four-year-old study under the specialized programs on day time branch of university or college. This degree allows to receive a good position on the average a production part or an average key element of the private or state company, the industrial enterprise or to open private practice (the lawyer, the physician).

Continuing study for one year (on philosophical specialities two) receive a degree of the master (Master Degree). There are two big groups of the programs conducting to reception of a degree of the master. These

are programs focused on research activity, and curriculum of improvement of professional skill on one of specializations.

Educational master programs are organized as follows: after 8–9 months of lectures and seminars pass examinations, and then students during 3–4 months work above the degree project. By results of examinations and degree work the degree of the master is appropriated.

Degree of the master – researcher frequently name the master of philosophy M. Phil (Master of Philosophy). To receive this degree, it is necessary during 1–2 years of a message under the direction of the senior faculty independent research work. By results of this research the degree of the master is appropriated. As a rule, students do not finish education at this step, and continue the research work with the purpose of reception of a degree of the doctor (the doctor of philosophy – Doctoral or PhD Degree). In Great Britain the majority of the programs conducting to reception of a degree of the doctor, are only research projects. Any lectures or educational seminars usually it is not carried out. The supervisor of studies, in laboratory or on which faculty the student prepares for reception of a degree of the doctor, defines {determines} a theme of scientific research for the student and provides opportunities necessary for researchers (a workplace, the equipment and materials). By the end of this period the student should publish the received results in official reports, in scientific or specialized magazines and to write the dissertation on the published materials. The degree of the doctor is appropriated after successful protection of the dissertation. The higher education can be received at university or colleges of higher education. Each of these educational institutions has the right to appropriate degrees and to give out diplomas or from the person, or on behalf of one of the accredited organizations which member it is. In Great Britain of only 89 universities (Universities) and 70 colleges of higher education (Colleges of higher education). 39 from them are the new educational institutions created after 1992

Speech warming up

1. What do you know about the compulsory education in Great Britain?
2. What's your opinion about independent schools in Great Britain?

Essential vocabulary

Subdivided (vt) – divided into further divisions

Ability (n) – capacity or power (to do smth physical or mental)

Short – hand (n) – system of writing quickly using special symbols

Comprehensive school (n) – that provides all types of secondary education

Curriculum (n) – course of study in a school, college

Coeducation (n) – education of boys and girls together

Chapel (n) – place used for Christian worship; small place within a Christian church, used for private prayer, with an altar

Mortarboards (n) – small board with a short handle underneath used for holding mortar;

Square cap – sometimes worn as part of academic costume.

Ex 1. Translate into English

1. Odilbek bor vaqtini ilmiy ishga bag'ishladi.
2. Sizning institutingizda ilmiy kotib kim?
3. Odilbek juda o'qimishli kishi.
4. Mening qizim o'tgan yili universitetga o'qishga kirdi.
5. Siz ilmiy rahbaringiz bilan qachon maslahatlashmoqchisiz?
6. Kechagi seminarda 30 ta odam qatnashmadi.
7. Mening o'g'lim matematikaga juda qiziqadi.
8. Men o'z ilmiy mavzuinga oid maqola yozdim.
9. U universitetni tugatib o'qituvchi bo'ldi.

Ex 2. Read the dialogue and translate into English and make up your own dialogues

Odilbek: Sizning oilangiz kattami?

Gayrat: Yo'q, uch kishidan iborat.

Odilbek: Qizingiz necha yoshda?

Gayrat: U 17 yoshda.

Odilbek: Qizingiz o'qishga qiziqadimi?

Gayrat: Ha, til o'rganishga qiziqadi.

Odilbek: U qaysi tilni o'rganayapti?

Gayrat: U hozir ingliz tilini o'rganmoqda.

Odilbek: Institutga kirmoqchimi?

Gayrat: Ha.

Ex 3. Discuss the questions.

1. Should there still be colleges and schools just for men/boys and some just for women/girls?
2. Education is an indivisible part of the prosperity of the nation. The more educated and cultured people there in the country the more flourishing and thrifty the country is comment on this issue, argument your decision.
3. Explain the major reasons for the high dropout Rate in **COLLEGE**

Ex. 4. Read and translate. Thoughts help us live.

1. To have great poets there must be great audiences too.
2. Genius without education is like silver in the mine.
3. Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body (Joseph Addison).

Ex. 5. Find the answers to the riddles.

1. Why is a cherry like a book?
2. Why is your shadow like a bad friend?
3. Why do we buy clothes?
4. Why do birds fly south?

Ex. 6. Read the joke.

Afandi and padishakh

Padishakh wanted to become a poet, he wrote verses and gave them to Afandi to read in the hope of hearing warm praises. But as he read it Afandi wrinkled as if he swallowed a fly. Do you like it? – Padishakh asked. Why do you write poems, your highness?

You'd better go in for Padishakh business. You are fool! Padishakh lost his temper. Servantes fastened him near a donkey.

Afandi spent a whole week in the stables while Padishakh wrote new poems which he considered even better. He ordered that Afandi be brought before him. Come on, read these!

Afandi read and turned to go. Where are you going? – Padishakh cried.

Afandi put his hands over his heart. To the stables, your highness.

Ex 7. Read the dialogue and make up your own dialogue and act as interpreter.

Odilbek: Hi! How are you?

Helen: Fine – thanks, and you?

Odilbek: Just fine. Where are you going?

Helen: To the department of translation theory and practice

Odilbek: O.K. I'll see you later. So long.

Helen: So long.

SELF – STUDYING

Read the texts and translate them into your mother – tongue

COMPULSORY SCHOOLS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Read and get information about compulsory, primary, secondary education in Great Britain:

Education is compulsory between the ages of five and sixteen (majburiy). Compulsory schooling is divided into a primary and secondary stage (majburiy). The transition from the primary to secondary school is normally made at the age of eleven (o'tish,ko'chish)

Over 90 per cent of children attend schools at which no fees are charged (qatnashadi, pul to'lanmaydi). The education of about 5 per cent of the population is financed mainly by parents (pul bilan ta'minlanadi). The schools have state and independent system (davlat va mustaqil sistemasi). Parents pay the fees for the schools (pul, haq.). Fees are based on a scale related to the parents income (otana imkoniyati bilan belgilanadi). Independent schools do not receive grants from public funds (mablag'lar, jamoa mablag'lari). But 10 per cent of the places in independent schools are paid by the government or local examination authorities (mahalliy maorif bo'limi).

All children must go to school at 5 by law (qonun bo'yicha). They can leave school at sixteen. Some boys and girls stay at school till they are seventeen or eighteen and then go to a University or college if their parents can pay for their higher education.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Pupils take primary education at 2 schools: at infant and at junior schools.

At five all children go to Infant school and stay there till they are seven Then they go to Junior school. In school they learn reading, writing and arithmetic. They also sing, draw and do physical exercises.

It includes three age ranges: nursery for children under 5 years, infants from 5 to 7 or 8, and juniors from 7 or 8 to 11 or 12 years (3 bo'limli yoshlarni o'z ichiga oladi, bolalar,bog'chasi, boshlang'ich bosqich, kichkina yoshlilar ta'limi).

Attendance is voluntary (qatnashishni hohlaganlar bo'yicha). The children may attend nursery schools, an independent nursery school, a pre-school play-group or a nursery class attached to a primary school (qaramog'idagi). Maximum class sizes, as laid down by the secretary of state, are 30 for nursery schools and 40 for infant and junior classes (sinflardagi o'quvchilarni soni davlat kotibi tomonidan belgilanadi).

SECONDARY EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Secondary schools are generally much larger than primary schools. Over half of them have 400 to 800 pupils. The largest schools have 2 000 pupils. Life at school means the boys and girls spend their time at school. At school each day is divided into seven or eight periods (dars soatlari). Most of these periods are spent in the company of boys and girls.

After finishing Junior schools children can go to a Grammar School, to a Secondary Modern School, to a Secondary Technical School or to a Comprehensive School. But before that very many children take 11 examinations. It is an examination for eleven years old children or little older (eleven plus some months) in English and arithmetic. There is also intelligence testing (aqliy qobiiyatni tekshirish). Each boy or girl is given a printed test paper (tayyorgarlikni tekshirish jarayoni).

100 questions and 5 answers to each question. The pupil must choose the correct answer to each question–(to‘g‘ri javobni tanlash). Time is limited (chegaralgan). All the examinations are in written form. The children who have very good results go to Grammar School or Technical School. But there are very few children from working class families among them (kam sonli bolalar).

The Grammar School teaches modern languages, sciences and classics 4. This school prepares pupils for university or college. The children who have bad results in the 11; examinations go to the Secondary Modern School.

There are very few Secondary Technical Schools. They teach practical subjects, such as commerce, industry and agriculture (savdo–sodiq).

The Comprehensive School takes boys or girls who are eleven years of age or a little older without any 11 examinations. But in the School there are different programmes: the Grammar School programme, the Technical School programme and the Modern School programme. Children who have good results in learning take the Modern School programme.

There are also Independent Schools in Britain (муствақил). They are boarding schools for children from rich families and parents pay much money for the schooling (maktab–internat, o‘qishga).

When the pupils are sixteen, they take Ordinary Level («O» level) final examinations in three or four subjects (o‘rta bosqich). Each pupil chooses what group of subjects he will take: English, Chemistry and Mathematic English, Drama, History or English, Latin, French and Mathematics (tanlaydi). Those who have passed their «O» level examinations enter the sixth form. There they study the subjects for their Advanced Level

(«A» level) examinations in one or two years (yuqori bosqich). «A» level examinations in one or two subjects are for entering a college or University. Every pupil chooses the subjects for the «A» level examinations himself. Both «O» level and «A» level examinations are not taken at some colleges or universities (topshirilmaydi). They are all written examinations and pupils pay money for them.

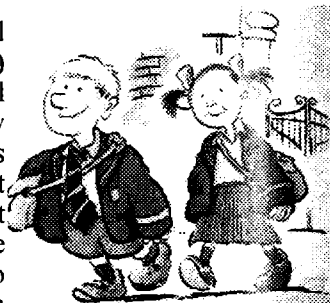
At the age of 16 people take their examinations. Most take General Certificate of Education (G.C.E.). Ordinary Levels—normally called just 'O' Levels. People take 'O' Levels in as many subjects as they want to; some take one or two, others take as many as nine or ten.

If you get good "O" Level results, you can stay on at school until you are 18, in the Sixth Form. Here you prepare for Advanced Level Exams ("A" Levels). Again, you take as many of these as you want to, but most people take two or three.

In case you pass your exams well you have a chance of going on to university though this is not automatic. The number of people who study there is strictly controlled. Other types of further education are offered at polytechnics and colleges of higher education. Polytechnics offer the chance to study subjects in a more practical way, and many colleges of higher education specialize in teacher training.

AT WHAT AGE DO CHILDREN GO TO SCHOOL IN BRITAIN?

Children in Britain generally attend school from the age of 5 (4 In Northern Ireland) until they are 16. Before the start of formal schooling, many children attend nursery schools, kindergartens or nursery classes attached to primary schools. Children first attend the infants' school or department. At 7 they move to the junior school and the usual age for transfer from junior to secondary school is 11 (12 In Scotland). In some areas, however, 'first schools take pupils aged 5 to 8, 9 or 10, and pupils within the 8 to 14 age range go to econdary schools.



WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF SECONDARY SCHOOL?

Nearly 88 per cent of secondary school pupils in England go to comprehensive schools, as do all pupils In Wales. These take children of all abilities, and provide a wide range of secondary education for all

or most of the children in a distinct from the age of 11 to 16 or 18. All children in Scotland go to grammar schools. In Northern Ireland and some areas of England, offer a mainly academic education for the 11 to 18 year age group. Children enter grammar schools on the basis of their abilities, first sitting an entrance examination. Grammar schools cater for just over four per cent of children in secondary education.

A small minority of children attend secondary modern schools (around four per cent). These schools provide a more general and technical education for children aged 11–16.

Specialized schools, which only operate in England, give pupils a broad secondary education with a strong emphasis on arts, business and enterprise, engineering, humanities, languages, mathematics and computing, music, science, sports or technology. There are over 1,950 specialized schools. They charge no fees and any secondary school can apply for specialist school status.

Academies are publicly funded Independent schools sponsored by private and voluntary organisations. Their aim is to offer new responses to the school failure that sometimes occurs in city areas.

City Technology Colleges (CTCs) aim to give boys and girls a broad secondary education with a strong technological and business slant. They are non-fee-paying independent schools, set up by the Government with the help of business sponsors who finance a large proportion of the Initial capital costs and develop links with the schools. There are 14 such colleges In operation in England.

WHY ARE 'PUBLIC' SCHOOLS SO CALLED?

The independent school sector is separate from the state educational system, and caters for some seven per cent of all schoolchildren in England and four per cent in Scotland. There are around 2,400 independent schools in the UK.

Parents of pupils attending independent schools pay for their education, and in some cases fees can amount to several thousand pounds a year. Some pupils gain scholarships and their expenses are covered by the schools.

About 250 of the larger Independent schools are known for historical reasons as public schools. Eton, which was founded in 1440, is said to have been the first grammar school to be called a 'public school' because scholars could come to it from any part of England and not, as was generally the case, just from the Immediate neighbourhood.

Originally, many public schools stressed a classical education, character training and sports, but the curriculum is now closely allied to state education.

In Northern Ireland there are a few independent fee paying schools catering for a very small proportion of the school population; they do not receive any support from public funds.

Schools in Scotland supported by public funds are also called 'public schools' but they are not fee-paying, independent schools.

Essential vocabulary

Attend (vt) – 1) give care and thought to. You are not attending – not listening, not paying attention. 2) wait; serve; look after; 3) go to; be present at.

Attach (vt) – 1) fasten or join (one thing to another); 2) be attached to – be fond of; 3) consider to have connect with; 4) go with, be joined (to); 5) join as a member.

Appropriate (vt) – put on one side for a special purpose; 2) take and use as one's own.

Strictly (adv) – in a strict manner/strict – demanding obedience or exact observance; 2) clearly and exactly defined.

Advance (vt) – 1) come or move forward; 2) make progress; 3) (of costs values, prices) rise; house prices continue to advance; 4) bring forward; 5) make advances (to) try to become friendly (with a girl); 6) pay before the due date.

Polytechnics – institution for advanced full time and part time education, esp. of scientific and technical subjects.

Automatic (adj) – 1) able to work or be worked without attention; automatic weapons; 2) done without thought; unconscious.

Control (n) – 1) power or authority to direct, order or restrain be in control (of) be in command, in charge to get out of control in a state where authority etc is lost take control (of) – take authority.

Exercise. 1. Give extensive answers to the questions.

1. Where is your University?
2. What kind of building does your University occupy?
3. Does your University encourage investigation and research?
4. What is your University famous for?
5. Who was the founder of your University?
6. Does your university consist of laboratories or departments?

Exercise. 2. Translate into English.

1. Mening fikrimcha, Odilbek bu nazariya bilan tanish.
2. Odilbek uch yil vaqtini ilmiy ishiga materiallar yig'ishga bag'ishladi.

3. Uning konferensiyada o‘qigan ma’ruzasi keng muhokama qilindi.
4. Odilbek bu savolning muhokamasida ishtirok etmadi.
5. Vakil barcha ishtirokchilarni tabriklab majlisni ochdi.
6. Uning ko‘rsatmalari biz uchun juda muhim.
7. Odilbek, siz yo‘l qo‘ygan xatolaringizni sezmadingiz.
8. Ancha muhokamalardan so‘ng ular bu muammoning yechimini topishdi.
9. Uning ma’ruzasidan ko‘pgina tushunmagan savollarimga javob topdim.
10. U mazkur o‘zgarishlarning sababini o‘rganib chiqdi.

Exercise 3. Discuss the statements.

1. You are about to enter the university. You've visited a lot of open days and you are not quite sure about your ultimate decision. There are two major universities you like most. Compare and contrast everything you know about these two educational establishments.
2. What are the major causes of emergency of the new words, lexical units, idioms in the language.

Exercise. 4. Read the proverbs and give Uzbek equivalents.

It is never too late to learn.

1. Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain.
2. A little learning is dangerous thing.

Exercise 5. Find the answers to the riddles.

1. Where does June come before May?
2. What key doesn't lock the door?
3. What has four legs and can fly?
4. What two letters of the alphabet have eyes?

Exercise 6. Read the joke.

A young teacher tried hard to meet and know the fathers and mothers of all her pupils. One day a man was opposite her on a bus. She was sure that one of the fathers she had met. She smiled at him. She was surprised when he said without a smile "I don't think I know you, young "lady".

She had made a mistake and she quickly tried to explain oh I am very sorry, I was sure you are the father of one of my children.

Exercise 7. Read the dialogue and make up your own dialogues on the basis of these situations and act as an interpreter. *To pay the fees for the schools, a scale related to the parents income, public fund, local examination authorities, secretary of state*

Linda: You look happy today!

Odilbek: I am happy. I just heard. I passed my physical exam.

Linda: Congratulations! I'm glad somebody's happy.

Odilbek: Why? What's the matter.

Linda: Oh. I'm just worried, I guess. I have to take a history exam next week.

TEXT 4.

FINANCING OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The basic sources of financing of high schools of the Great Britain are: the governmental grants, a tuition fee brought by students or local councils by education, grants from the research organizations which sponsor individual research projects, and private donations from the charitable or industrial organizations which finance the certain research programs. The money resources acting from the budget, are distributed between universities according to quantity of trainees in their students. Training, depending on its cost, is conducted on the certain disciplines. The choice of these disciplines is defined by volume of expenses for their studying. For example, rates for which use only libraries is necessary, will cost less, than for what it is necessary to use laboratories and the complex equipment. Some part of the governmental grants is distributed between universities according to quality of scientific researches. The faculties of the university which has earned the maximum point 5, receive the maximal sum of grants, and those faculties which have not achieved any results in researches, do not receive grants in general

Essential vocabulary.

Enrollment (n) – a school with an enrollment of 800 pupils. Enroll, enrol (vt) – become a member of society or institute.

Accommodation (n) – furnished or unfurnished rooms.

Accredit (vt) – appoint or send a person as an ambassador.

Authorize – 1) give authority to: I've authorized him to act for me while I am abroad; 2) give authority for;—The Finance Committee authorized the spending of 10000 on a new sports ground.

Entrants (n) – person who enters to a profession, for a competition, race etc.

Appropriate (adj) – 1) suited to: that dress is not appropriate for a normal wedding; 2) in keeping with. Write in a style appropriate to your subject.

Explore (vt) – 1) travel into or through for the purpose of learning about it;

2) examine thoroughly problems, possibilities in order to test.

Reception (n) – 1) receiving or being received; Prepare rooms for the reception of guests; 2) formal occasion or greeting of a specified kind; 4) receiving of radio, etc. signals.

Exercise 1. Give extensive answers to these questions.

1. How many universities are there in Britain?
2. How long does university degree courses extend?
3. What does university teaching combine?
4. What does education give?
5. How long do university rates last?
6. What does bachelor's degree allow?

Exercise 2. Translate into English.

1. Tilning har qanday sohasida o'rganilmagan tomonlari bor.
2. O'qituvchi talabaniq bilim egallashiga katta e'tibor berishi kerak.
3. Har bir olim o'z ilmiy ishi sohasida iloji boricha ko'proq bilishga harakat qiladi.
4. Odilbek, siz bu muammoni ko'rib chiqib, uning o'ziga hos hususiyatlarini o'rganishingiz kerak.
5. Har bir laboratoriya institutga tegishli bo'lgan jihozlardan foydalanishga haqli.
6. Bu ikkita universitet ishi yuzasidan bir-biri bilan yaqin munosabatda.
7. Bu bino chiroyli parkda joylashgan.
8. Bugungi gazetada o'qitishning muammolari haqida qiziqarli maqola nashr qilingan.
9. Bu olimning rahbarligida ishlash juda qiziqarli.
10. Kirish joyidagi devordagi e'longa diqqatingizni qarating.

Exercise 3. Discuss the statements.

1. You are going to your summer vacation. You've already chosen a gorgeous resort for your vacation but hesitate about the kind of transport you'll take for your trip. You are not quite sure what way of travelling is more comfortable and suitable; a bus or an airplane. Compare and contrast these two means of transportation.

2. Who was the most influential person in your life? How did this person make you want to become better?

Exercise 4. Read and translate thoughts which help us live.

Some books are to be tasted others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested. (Bacon)

1. A room without books is like a body without a soul. (Цицерон)

2. It is only the ignorant who despise education. (Syrus)

Exercise 5. Find the answers to the riddles

1. What four letters of the alphabet can frighten a thief?
2. Why is the letter "A" like twelve o'clock?
3. Why is the letter "T" like an Island?
4. Why do we all go to bed?

Exercise 6. Read the joke.

Little Tommy liked to ask questions. One day he asked his father one more question. His father did not know the answer. Don't ask me so many questions, – he said, you have already asked me nearly a hundred questions today. I didn't ask my father half as many questions.

Well Daddy perhaps you would know more of the answers to my questions if you had asked more, – said Tommy.

Exercise 7. Study the dialogue, use it in situations and act as an interpreter.

Odilbek: What do you do in your spare time?

Barry: Oh, nothing special. I read, watch TV, go to the movies.

Odilbek: Don't you have any hobbies, like stamp collecting or things like that.

Barry: No. I don't have any hobbies. How about you?

Odilbek: I have just one photography. It's expensive, but it's a lot of fun.

SELF –WORK JOKES, LAUGHS, SMILES

How to Raise Children

- Daddy, do you think Mother knows how to raise children?
- What makes you ask that?
- Well, she makes me go to bed when I'm wide awake and she makes me get up when I am awfully sleepy!

to raise	– воспитывать – tarbiyalamoq
daddy	– папа – dada
I'm wide awake	– мне совершенно не хочется спать – hech uyqum kelmayapti
awfully sleepy	– ужасно сонный – juda uyquchi

The First One

All the kids were trying to impress Grandpa, who had come for a visit. Timmy boasted, "I'm first in arithmetic, Grandpa."

Sally said she had come in first in the spelling bee. Grandpa asked little Billy: "What are you first in, Billy?"

"Well, I'm the first one out of the door when the bell rings."

kids	– разг. дети – bolalar
to boast	– хвастать – maqtanmoq
to come in first	– оказаться лучшим, победить – g'alaba qozonmoq
spelling bee	– состязание по орфографии, в котором ученики называют по буквам трудные слова – orfagrafiya bo'yicha qiya so'zlarni harflab aytish musobaqasi

Happy New Year

During an examination before Christmas, one of the students did not know how to answer the question, "What causes a depression?" – so he wrote; "God knows! I don't. Merry Christmas!"

When the examination papers came back, the student saw that the professor had written on his paper: "God gets 100, you get zero. Happy New Year!"

to get 100	– получить самую высокую оценку – eng yuqori baho olish
zero	– самая низкая оценка – eng past baho

One day a professor could not stay for his afternoon classes, so he put a notice on the door, which read as follows: "Professor Evans will not be able to meet his classes this afternoon."

Then he went to put on his coat and on his way out saw that some student had rubbed off the letter "c" in the word "classes" on the notice. The professor smiled and rubbed off the letter "l" in the word "lasses".

to rub off – стереть – o'chirib tashlamoq
lass – девушка – qiz bola
ass – осел – eshak

Too Fond of Talking

A politician was invited to give a talk on Americanisms to the pupils of the grammar school he had attended as a boy.

"When I see your smiling faces before me," he began in the accepted oratorical style, "it takes me back to my childhood. Why is it, my dear girls and boys, you are all so happy?"

He paused for the rhetorical effect, and instantly up went a grimy hand from the front row.

"Well, my lad, what is it?"

"The reason we're so happy," replied the boy, "is if you talk long enough we won't have a geography lesson this morning."

Americanism – слово или выражение, употребляемое в США – AQSHda ishlatiladigan so'z va iboralar

to attend – посещать – qatnashmoq

oratorical style – по ораторские, ораторская манера – notiq uslubi

grimy hand – зд. Рука ученика, пожелавшего сказать суровую правду – qattiq haqiqatni aytishni hohlovchi o'quvchining qo'li

lad – паренек – yigit

The Only One

A young teacher just beginning his career asks advice of an older member of the faculty: "What have you learned in your years of experience?"

"I've learned one thing. Often you will find while you are giving a lesson in class that there is one young upstart who always disagrees with you. Tell me, would you stop him and try to make him shut up right then and there?"

"I suppose I would."

"Well, don't. He's probably the only one who is listening to you."

faculty– зд. преподавательский состав учебного заведения – o‘quv yurtidagi professor-o‘qituvchilar tarkibi

experience – опыт – tajriba

upstart – выскочка – mahmadona

to shut up – замолчать – jim bo‘lmoq

Exercise 4. Discussion Questions.

1. Name at least three ways the British education system is different from the Uzbek education system. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each system?

2. How do the subjects taught in British schools differ from those taught in your school?

3. Many Uzbek students say they would like to study at Oxford or Cambridge. Do you know anyone who has studied there? If so, what do they say about it? If not, why would you want to study there? Is reputation alone a good reason to go to a university? Why?

4. Would you prefer to study a natural science course or an arts and humanities course? Why?

A. Stages of compulsory education in the United States

Level (different names)	Grades	Approximate age range
preschool school	nursery	2–5 years
elementary primary school	kindergarden, 1–6	5–12 years
junior high middle school	7–9	12–14 years
high school school	secondary 10–12	15–18 years

School attendance is compulsory [required] between the ages of 6 and 16 in most states in the U.S. Public schools are free, tax–

supported schools, controlled by state and local governments. They usually cover the span of K–12 [kindergarten through 12th grade]. Students have the option of attending private schools or parochial [religious] schools (neither is free). These non–public schools teach the same core subjects as local public schools, and often teach additional subjects as well.

B. Higher education in the United States

Universities provide teaching and research and normally have an undergraduate division that confers bachelor's degrees, e.g., Bachelor of Arts (BA) or Bachelor of Science (BS), and a graduate (or postgraduate) division that confers advanced degrees such as Master of Arts (MA) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.). (Note: A Ph.D. applies to most academic subjects, not only to philosophy.) A student's main area of study is called a major subject.

Undergraduate study normally lasts four years, and postgraduate study can last from one year to an indefinite length. Community/junior colleges [2 years] and state colleges [2 or 4 years] are tax–supported and usually charge low tuition [payment]. Private universities and colleges are more expensive, though some scholarships or grants [financial aid] are offered. Certain professional schools, such as medical, dental, or law schools, are attended after one has earned a bachelor's degree.

Exercises 5. Find out about another country's education system by asking friends, classmates, co–workers, or teachers these questions and other questions of your own.

1. At what age do children start school?
2. How long must students remain in school (until what age)?
3. Are there evening classes for adults?
4. Do you have state colleges and private universities? Are there any entrance requirements?
5. Can students get scholarships or grants for higher education?

Exercise 6. Make a table for the stages of compulsory education in your country or region, like the table in A opposite. How does it compare with the system in the U.S. or with systems in other countries that you know of? Also, compare higher education in your country or region, as described in B opposite, with that of the U.S. and other countries.

Exercise 7. Correct the errors in these sentences.

1. I can't go out. I'm studying. I'm passing a test tomorrow.
2. Congratulations! I hear you succeeded your exams!
3. After she finished high school, she went on to law school.
4. I got very good notes on my tests this term.
5. Public-schools in the U.S. charge tuition.

Exercise 8. What questions could you ask to get these answers?

1. No, I had to finance my own studies.
2. In most states, it's sixteen, but a lot of kids stay on until eighteen.
3. Well, I was up all night cramming for an exam.
4. No, just the opposite: I flunked it!
5. No, both our kids started school in kindergarten. They didn't go to school before that.

Exercise 9. Discussion Questions

1. How do the subjects that American students study differ from those in your school?
2. Name as many ways as you can that the American system of education is different from that of Uzbekistan. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each system?
3. Explain what an American student must do to enter university. Then explain what an Uzbek student must do to enter university. How are these different? Which would you rather do? Why?
4. What are the levels of higher education in Uzbekistan? Who do you know who has reached each level? Why would a person want to study at each level?

UNIT 2. HOLIDAYS

Text 1. CELEBRATION OF NAVRUZ

Navruz is the most ancient and the most beloved holiday in Uzbekistan. It came into being millenniums ago. In Independent Uzbekistan, Navruz has been proclaimed a national holiday. It is observed by all Uzbek citizens regardless of their ethnic origin or religion.



Today, people of over 130 nationalities and ethnic groups live in Uzbekistan. Protection of their right to participate in the country's cultural, social, economic and public life has become a state policy. The example of this policy in action is the activity of ethnic cultural centres, of which there are about 140 in Uzbekistan.

The main objective of these centres is to promote the study of the native language, history, literature, folklore, national crafts, customs and traditions as well as national kinds of sport and games.

Since they are public associations, ethnic cultural centres try to develop their national culture and at the same time teach young people to respect the cultural values of all nations and ethnic groups. They are also mouthpieces for the interests of national Diasporas as well as self-governing bodies which decide various issues of everyday life. In doing so, they closely cooperate with one another and come together as a united family.

People of different nationalities and religions have lived here side by side since the beginning of recorded history according to the most ancient written sources describing the land of Movarounnahr. Centuries have passed and the historical names of cities and states have changed, but relations between ethnic groups populating this land have remained strong.

In 1992 the Republican International Cultural Centre was established in accordance with state policy aimed at harmonizing inter-ethnic relations. The Centre supports and promotes the initiatives of ethnic cultural centres in every possible way, involving various ministries, departments, public and social organizations in settling the global issues of ethnic tolerance.

Ethnic cultural centres arrange events on the occasion of national holidays, workshops, round-table meetings, festivals and get-togethers; they promote amateur art activities; they hold celebrations in honour of eminent cultural figures; they organize meetings commemorating prominent representatives of ethnic Diasporas; they maintain contacts with their home countries.

The folk group 'Katyusha' of the 'Svitanak' Byelorussian Cultural Centre has been known in Tashkent for more than a decade and a half. Its art director, Lilia Belozerova, who heads the Byelorussian Diaspora in Tashkent, is dedicated to the preservation and advocacy of Byelorussian culture.

'We Byelorussians are not numerous here, but we hold sacred our traditions and customs in the hope of maintaining them and passing them on to the younger generation, she says.

Representatives of the Polish Cultural Centre Svetlitsa Polska celebrate each Polish holiday. The latest event was dedicated to Poland's Independence Day, one of the most revered holidays of the Polish people.

Festivals of Ukrainian folk arts arranged by the Ukrainian Cultural Centre 'Batkivschina' are equally interesting.



'The Azerbaijan Diaspora numbers over 42,000 people today,' says Akif Agatalybov, Chairman of the Association of Azerbaijan Cultural Centres. 'Our Association is comprised of two cultural centres in Tashkent and the centres in Samarkand, Bukhara and Ferghana. We also plan to open a cultural centre in Syrdarya. We celebrate all national holidays, maintain cultural contacts with our fellow countrymen, and live and work in chorus with all the peoples inhabiting this country.'

The celebration of Navruz is one of the greatest events for all ethnic cultural centres. Preparations start a year in advance. New costumes are made, concert programmes prepared and entertainments invented. Everyone, old and young alike, participate in the merrymaking. This holiday serves to reaffirm friendship among nations regardless of ethnic origin and religion.

Essential vocabulary

millenniums ago – вглубь тысячелетий – ming yillarni ichiga oladi

to proclaim a national holiday – объявить всенародным праздником – umumhalq bayrami deb e'lon qilmoq.

protection of the right – защита правы – huquqni himoya qilish

to participate in – участвовать – qatnashmoq

to promote the study of the native language – усовершенствовать изучение родного языка – ona tilini o'rganishni rivojlantirish.

cultural value – ценность культуры – madaniy qadriyat

Exercise 1. Translate into English (use sight translation)

Из истории известно, что еще со времен первых описаний земли Мавероуннахра здесь постоянно и компактно проживали люди разных национальностей и вероисповеданий. И уже в ту

пору местные народы относились к иноземцам с терпением и уважением. Шли века, менялись эпохи и исторические названия городов и государств, но отношения между народами, населяющими эту землю, не изменились.

Как проявление государственной политики, направленной на гармонизацию межнациональных отношений, в 1992 году был создан Республиканский интернациональный культурный центр, который всячески поддерживает и развивает инициативы национальных культурных центров, подключает к решению глобальных вопросов этнической толерантности различные министерства, ведомства, государственные и общественные организации.

Национальные центры организуют проведение народных праздников, семинаров, «круглых столов», фестивалей, встреч, развивают художественную самодеятельность, проводят чествования известных деятелей культуры, вечера памяти знатных представителей своих диаспор, поддерживают связи с исторической родиной.

Exercise 2. Find the equivalents in the text.

Более полутора десятков лет в Ташкенте известна фольклорная группа «Катюша» белорусского национального культурного центра «Свитанак». Вся деятельность художественного руководителя коллектива Лилии Бело-зеровой, возглавляющей белорусскую диаспору Ташкента, посвящена бережному сохранению и пропаганде национальной культуры.

– Нас, белорусов, не так много, но мы свято бережем свои традиции и обычаи в надежде сохранить их и передать молодому поколению, – говорит она.

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the words and word combinations used in the text.

Today, people of over 130 nationalities and ... groups live in Uzbekistan. Protection of their right to participate in the country's ..., social, ... and public life has become a ... policy. The example of this policy in action is the activity of ethnic ... centres, of which there are about 140 in Uzbekistan.

The main ... of these centres is ... the study of the native language, history, literature, folklore, national crafts, customs and traditions as well as national kinds of sport and games.

Since they are public ..., ethnic cultural centres try to develop their ...culture and at the same time teach young people ... the cultural ... of all nations and ethnic groups. They are also ... for the interests of national Diasporas as well as ... bodies which decide various issues of everyday life. In doing so, they closely ... with one another and come together as a united family.

Exercise 4. Translate into English (Act as an interpreter).

Сегодня в Узбекистане проживают люди более 130 наций и народностей. Соблюдение их прав на участие в культурной, общественной, экономической и государственной жизни страны возведено в ранг государственной политики. Один из примеров реализации этой политики – деятельность национальных культурных центров. Их на территории Узбекистана – около 140.

Главные цели и задачи центров – изучение родного языка, истории, письменности, литературы, устного народного творчества, национальных ремесел, традиций и обычаев, национальных видов спорта и игр.

Являясь общественными объединениями, национальные культурные центры не только успешно развивают свою самобытную национальную культуру, ведут воспитательную работу среди молодежи в духе уважения к культурным ценностям всех наций и народностей, но и зарекомендовали себя выразителями интересов национальных диаспор, а также органами самоуправления граждан, решающими самые различные вопросы повседневной жизни. При этом они тесно взаимодействуют друг с другом, выступая, как одна семья.

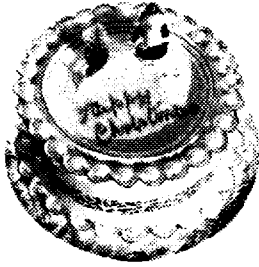
TEXT 2.

How do the British celebrate traditional and religious holidays?

Christmas Day

In Britain, Christmas Day is normally spent at home, with the family, and it IS regarded as a celebration of the family and its continuity. Preparations start well in advance, with the sending of Christmas cards and the decoration of a Christmas tree in a prominent place in the home. Although It is now a firmly established tradition, the Christmas tree was first popularised by Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, who introduced the custom from his native Germany in 1840.

Some houses are decorated with evergreens (plants which do not lose their leaves in winter); a wreath of holly on the front door and garlands of holly, ivy and fir indoors.



Bunches of mistletoe are often hung above doorways – any couple passing underneath must exchange kisses! Traditional food is prepared: sweet mince pies, a rich Christmas cake and the Christmas pudding. Everyone has

their own favourite recipe, but they're all packed full of spices, nuts, dried fruit and brandy.

The excitement begins for children on Christmas Eve, when they hang up their stockings (an old sock or, more ambitiously, pillow cases) around the fireplace or at the foot of the bed for Father Christmas to fill with presents. The English Father Christmas or Santa Claus is first recorded in his traditional red and white outfit in a woodcut of 1653, but the story of Santa arriving in his reindeer-drawn sleigh and descending down the chimney to fill children's stockings with presents derives from the United States.

Practically everyone sits down to a Christmas dinner in the early afternoon of Christmas Day, traditionally roast turkey, but some families prefer goose or roast beef. The turkey is followed by the Christmas pudding, brought to the table flaming hot Brandy is poured over the pudding, then lit After dinner, everyone relaxes by going for a walk, playing games, enjoying their presents or watching television.

Halloween

Halloween (31 October) and its associations with witches and ghosts derives from the Celtic Old Year's Night – the night of all witches, when spirits were said to walk the earth. Witches and supernatural beings are still remembered all over Britain, when bands of children roam the streets in ghoulish costumes, carrying Halloween lanterns – pumpkins hollowed out with a ghostly face cut into one side, which glows when a candle is placed inside, in recent years the custom of trick or treating has gained in popularity. Although we



commonly associate this practice with the United States, the custom originated in England as 'Mischief Night' when children declared one

'lawless night of unpunished pranks (usually May Day eve or Halloween).

Halloween parties (usually for children) include games such as apple bobbing, where apples are either floated in water or hung by a string. The object of the game is for the players to put their hands behind their back and try to seize an apple with their teeth alone.

New Year

New Year is often launched with a party – either at home with family and friends or a gathering in the local pubs and clubs. Merry-making begins on New Year's Eve and builds up to midnight. The stroke of midnight is the cue for much cheering, hooting, whistling, kissing and the drinking of toasts.

Tradition has it that the first person over the threshold on New Year's Day will dictate the luck brought to the household in the coming year. This is known as First Footing. At midnight on 31 December particularly in Scotland and northern England, 'first footers' (traditionally a tall, dark, good-looking man) step over the threshold bringing the New Year's Luck. The first footer usually brings a piece of coal, a loaf and a bottle of whisky. On entering he must place the fuel on the fire, put the loaf on the table and pour a glass for the head of the house, all normally without speaking or being spoken to until he wishes everyone 'A Happy New Year'. He must, of course, enter by the front door and leave by the back. In Wales the back door is opened to release the Old Year at the first stroke of midnight. It is then locked up to 'keep the luck in' and at the last stroke the New Year is let in at the front door.

In Scotland the New Year remains the greatest of all annual festivals. Called 'Hogmanay' (a word whose meaning has never been satisfactorily established), its marked by an evening of drinking and merrymaking, culminating at the stroke of midnight when huge gatherings of people at Edinburgh's Tron Kirk and Glasgow's George Square greet the New Year by linking arms and singing 'Auld Lang Syne'.



Easter

Easter day is named after the Saxon goddess of spring, Eostre, whose feast took place at the spring equinox. Easter is now the spring feast of the Christian church, commemorating the resurrection of

Jesus. It falls on a Sunday between 22 March and 25 April, according to the church calendar

Traditionally Easter eggs, dyed and decorated or made of chocolate, are given as presents symbolising new life and the coming of spring.

Egg rolling competitions take place in northern Britain on Easter Monday; hard-boiled eggs are rolled down a slope, with the winner being – according to local preference – the one which rolls the furthest, survives the most rolls, or is successfully aimed between two pegs! The best publicised event takes place at Avenham Park in Preston, Lancashire.

Easter parades are also part of the Easter tradition, with those taking part wearing Easter bonnets or hats, traditionally decorated with spring flowers and ribbons.

What and when are 'bank' holidays?



Many public holidays in Britain are known as 'bank' holidays – so called because these are days on which banks are legally closed. Most fall on a Monday

In England and Wales there are six bank holidays: New Year's Day, Easter Monday, May Day (not necessarily 1 May), Spring and Late Summer Holidays at the end of May and August respectively, and Boxing Day. There are also two common law holidays on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

In Scotland there are eight public holidays: New Year's Day, January 2, Good Friday,

May Day (not necessarily 1 May), Spring and Summer Holidays at the end of May and the beginning of August respectively, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

In Northern Ireland there are seven bank holidays: New Year's Day, St. Patrick's Day (17 March), Easter Monday, May Day (not necessarily 1 May), Spring and Late Summer Holidays at the end of May and August respectively, and Boxing Day. There are also two common law holidays on Good Friday and Christmas Day and a public holiday on the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne (12 July).

There are holidays in lieu of those public holidays which fall at weekends. Shops, museums and other public attractions, such



as historic houses and sports centres, may close on certain public holidays, particularly Christmas Day. As this varies, it is advisable to check with the individual establishment beforehand

Exercises.

Exercise 1. Find from the texts sentences with the following words and translate them into your mother-tongue.

Pumpkins, huge gatherings, lanterns, evergreens, mince pies, Christmas pudding 'first footers', Merry-making, equinox, hard-boiled eggs, in lieu

Exercise 2. Translate into your mother-tongue.

1. The English Father Christmas or Santa Claus is first recorded in his traditional red and white outfit in a woodcut of 1653, but the story of Santa arriving in his reindeer-drawn sleigh and descending down the chimney to fill children's stockings with presents derives from the United States.
2. Halloween parties (usually for children) include games such as apple bobbing, where apples are either floated in water or hung by a string.
3. The stroke of midnight is the cue for much cheering, hooting, whistling, kissing and the drinking of toasts.
4. Shops, museums and other public attractions, such as historic houses and sports centres, may close on certain public holidays, particularly Christmas Day.
5. The stroke of midnight is the cue for much cheering, hooting, whistling, kissing and the drinking of toasts
6. There are holidays in lieu of those public holidays which fall at weekends
7. The best publicised event takes place at Avenham Park in Preston, Lancashire.
8. Easter parades are also part of the Easter tradition, with those taking part wearing Easter bonnets or hats, traditionally decorated with spring flowers and ribbons.

Exercise 3. Look at the pictures and define to which holidays they belong.



Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

1. By whom the Christmas tree was first popularised ?
2. Who was Prince Albert ?
3. How do you think what is difference between Christmas and Halloween ?
4. What is 'Hogmanay' ?
5. According to the church calendar when does Easter fall on ?
6. How many bank days are in England and Wales?

SELF WORK JOKES

Stories about Hodja Nasreddin

The Favorite Wife Nasreddin's two wives were constantly asking him which one of them was his favorite.

"I love you both the same," was always his answer, but they did not accept this answer, and asked him repeatedly, "Which one of us do you love the most?" Finally he secretly gave each of them a blue bead, privately instructing each woman that she should tell no one of the gift. After that whenever either of the wives would ask him, "Which one of us is your favorite wife?" he would answer, "I love best the one to whom I gave the blue bead," and each was satisfied.



* * *

Один человек, собираясь совершать ритуальное омовение в реке, спросил у Ходжи Насреддина;

– Что говорят хадисы – в какую сторону повернуться мне во времена? В сторону Мекки или в сторону Медины?

– Повернись в сторону своей одежды, дабы не украли воры, – ответил Ходжа.



Hodja Nasreddin was telling a friend his future through palmistry. He said,

–"You will be poor and unhappy and miserable until you are sixty."

–"Then what?" asked the man hopefully.

–"By that time," said Nasreddin, "You will be used to it."

* * *

Современные анекдоты

Мулла Насреддин пил с соседом на своем веранде.

-Твои печенья такие вкусные, – нахваливал сосед, – я уже попробовал пять печений.

-Серь, – поправил его Насреддин, – но к чему считать?..

* * *

Однажды Ходжа повез зерно на мельницу. Стоя в очереди, он время от времени пересыпал зерно из чужих мешков в свой. Мельник заметил это:

– Как тебе не стыдно, что ты делаешь?

– Да я вроде как сумасшедший, – ответил смущенный Ходжа.

– Если ты сумасшедший, то почему ты не пересыпаешь свое зерно в чужие мешки?

– Э-э, – ответил Ходжа, – я сказал, что я сумасшедший, но не сказал же, что я дурак.



* * *

Allah's House

A beggar knocked on the Hodja Nasreddin's door and said, "Allah has directed me to this house for a good meal."

I am sorry, but you have the wrong house," replied the Hodja. Then pointing to a nearby mosque, he continued, "Allah lives over there."

* * *

A young man had just passed his examination for his private pilot's license. He wanted to show off and persuaded the Hodja Nasreddin to go up with him. When they landed, the Hodja said: "Thanks for the two rides." "What do you mean, two rides, Uncle?" asked the young man. "You had only one." "Oh no," said Nasreddin. "Two. My first and my last"

* * *

A rich farmer had been trying desperately to marry off his daughters. One day he met Hodja Nasreddin. "I have several daughters," the farmer told the Hodja. "I would like to see them comfortably fixed. And I will say this, they won't go to their husbands without a little bit in the bank, either. The youngest one is twenty-three and she will take 3 sacks of gold with her. The next one is thirty-two, and she will take 6 sacks of gold with her. Another is forty-three and she will take 10 sacks of gold with her." "That's interesting," said Nasreddin. "I was just wondering if you have one about fifty years old.



* * *

Перевозя некого педанта через бурную реку, Насреддин сказал что-то такое, что показалось тому грамматически неправильным.

– Разве ты никогда не изучал грамматику? – спросил ученый.

– Нет.

– Значит, ты потерял полжизни.

Через несколько минут Насреддин обратился к своему пассажиру:

– Учился ли ты когда-нибудь плавать?

– Нет, а что?

– Значит, ты потерял всю жизнь – мы тонем!

UNIT 3.

The music scene and time actors

TEXT 1.

Yalla

The Yalla group has long history since it became a legend of the Uzbek varied art and the same is true of its permanent soloist and leader Farrukh Zakirov. Volumes can be written about his creative career.



His first childhood memories are connected with so called “House of specialist” on the bank of the Ankhor canal. When he was five, they moved to a makhalla, where they lived afterwards. Life in the makhalla was entirely different from that in the apartment house on the Ankhor canal. When he was a child, he was eager to go to a carpenter.

He often went to the father’s theatre. His mother was a very strict, kind and intelligent woman. She influenced on him very much.

He remembers how he used to run into his room on returning home, composing shift music, standing in front of his mother’s pair of glasses.

From a general secondary school he was transferred to a specialized music school. After graduating, he entered the Conducting Faculty at the State Conservatory in Tashkent.

Early in 1971, the newly – formed pop group Yalla took part in the regional tour, which was held in the Russian city of Sverdlovsk. They prepared two songs: the popular “Kyzbola” and on that “highroad”. The song “Majnuntol” was written in 1974. He was impressed with the lyrics. At the international festival “The Bratislava Lyre”, his song won a prize.



Like everything in the world a music group has its ups and downs. Yalla was no exception from the rule. Its crisis came in the late 1970s.

Farrukh Zakirov remembers his elder brother “Botir Zakirov” with respect.



Botir Zakirov did everything to overcome difficulties in the time of crisis. He took in some new members. At a song contest in Yalta, a Town in the Crimea, Botir and Farrukh Zakirov met Rustam Ilyasov, who later became the Yalla’s art director.

In 1979 the group attracted some other new members – Alisher Aliev, who has stayed with the group to these days. Of the old members of Yalla, only Farrukh has remained.

The song “Uchkudukh” was written during 40 minutes and they sang it at the concert that night.

After this song the audience did not let the musicians go.

The group existed for 35 years a figure worth noting in the Guinness Book of Records.

DEVELOPING YOUR READING SKILLS

Exercise 1. You are going to read a text about Farrukh Zakirov, the famous pop star. How much do you already know about him? Is there anything you are not sure of or would like to know? With a partner fill in the table below. Remember: don’t look at the text yet!



Things you know about Farrukh Zakirov.	Things you are not sure of	Things you would like to know

Exercise 2. A) Below is a short biography of “she”, the famous American pop and film star. However, the text is mixed up. With a partner read the parts of the text and try to put them into a logical order and find the name hidden by “she”.

A. “She” has millions of fans all over the world. They love her songs and videos, her fantastic dancing and her ability to constantly change her image.

B. However, “she” had already decided on a career in show business and nothing was going to stop her. So “she” went to the University of Michigan to study modern dance.

C. Blanche “she” Louise Ciccone was born on 16 August 1959 in Bay City, USA. “She” was the third of eight children.

D. Her mother died when “she” was six and from then on “she” had to help her Italian father to bring up her younger brothers and sisters.

E. But “she” has often been very controversial. Many people are shocked by her songs and her stage performance and say that she is only interested in making money. “She” says that all “she” wants is love. What is certain is that “she” remains one of pop music’s most beautiful and talented stars.

F. After singing in several rather unsuccessful rock bands “she” hired Michael Jackson’s manager and then her solo career really took off with the hit single “Like a Virgin”.

G. By 1984 “she” had sold 3. 5 million copies of “Like a Virgin” and had appeared on the cover of 117 magazines around the world.

H. In the 1970s “she” worked for a while in Paris, but soon decided that New York was the place for her.

I. “She” has also starred in several films including “Desperately Seeking Susan” in which she portrayed someone very like herself and, more recently, the musical “Evita”

J. Since 1984 she has had a string of hits – usually fast pop / dance songs like “Into the Groove,” “Who’s that Girl?” and “Vogue”.

K. Her Father was very strict and he disapproved of her becoming a performer.

Correct order: C _ _ _ _ _

B) Below is a short biography of “she”. The famous Uzbek Pop. Music star. Find, what does “she” mean? Try to make a logical order.

A. “She” is from Uzbekistan, along the fabled Silk Road trade route in Central Asia. Her singing is a fusion of intricately coded styles, which includes borrowings from Turkish and Persian rhythms and styles.

B. “She” graduated from the State Conservatory in Tashkent, former silk worker and mother of a son and a daughter, is a super star in this country.

C. The music is an sectional fusion in the international pop music scene. The 32 year old graduate of the department of oriental music at the conservatorium in Tashkent composes her songs on the basis of old folk songs, that are still being sung in the Uzbekian villages today.

D. “She” is accompanied by the tambour (a long – necked) and the doira (a hand drum) but often wields a wicked backbeat and sees no reason why she should not use the latest electronic percussion and synthesizers.

E. The new album “Binafsha” unites tempramentful, rhythmic songs, melodious songs and also melancholic badlands.

F. “She” is a folk singer and a club diva, a Moslem woman who wears miniskirts and was elected to her country’s parliament, and an international figure who resides in a rural area airside of Tashkent.

G. Her songs are written for the people, that is why the people sing and love her songs People all over the country know her very well, and they are fascinated in her singing.

H. Her new project is also very promising: ”Alma–Alma” in the name of her first album ever to be released in Western territory.

I. Recorder in the studio in Tashkent (the basis tracks) and in the Stuttgart Mystical Hunter Studio (the overdubs), produced by “she”, Lenny McDowell and Marcus Kruger, the CD of the beautiful Uzbekian girl features a musical cross–section throat the last two years.

J. With her songs “she” manages a unique balance of traditional interments such as the Gijak modern synthesizers.

K. Every year she is invited to about the whole territory of the former Soviet Union. Besides this, she was invited to Japan and New York. And especially the festival of the “Voice of Asia” was on absolute motiration of her appearances.

Correct order: _____

Exercise 3. Do you happen to know for how long people have been enjoying music? How long ago did people invent first musical instruments? Work in pairs and study tables below. Then tell each other what you’ve learnt about the history of music.

Cultural notes

BC – before Christ; used after a date to show that it was before the birth of Christ.

AD – Anno Domini; used to show that a date is a particular number of years after the birth of Christ.

c. – a written abbreviation of Circe =about

SOME FACTS FROM THE HISTORY OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

When?	What?	Where?
Before 100 BC	Flutes	Stone age people played bone flutes.
c.3000 BC	Harps and lyres	The harp was used from early times in Mesopotamia, ancient Egypt and India
c.1500 – 1200 BC	Lyres, harps, frame drums	The frame drum came to ancient Greece from Mesopotamia, and from Greece it passed into Rome.
c.2500 BC	Lutes	The lute was in use Mesopotamia and Egypt.
c.1100 BC	Cymbals	Cymbals were in use in ancient Israel.
605 BC	Orchestra	The king of Babylon had an orchestra to play at important ceremonies.
	The stringed instruments	The ancient history of the stringed instruments is unknown. It is said that they came to Europe from ancient cultures.

SOME FACTS FROM THE HISTORY OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

When? AD	What?	Where?
The 16th century	The European fiddle	It excised in two forms as the leg fiddle and as the am fiddle in European.
	The harpsichord	The harpsichord as a keyboard instrument was un use in Europe
The 16th – 17th centuries	The violin the clarinet	Italian instrument makers divined the average proportion of the violin and its production began in Italia (Antonio Stradivari) The clarinet appeared at the end of the 17th century.
The 18th century	The piano	An Italian instrument maker constructed the firs pianoforte which could vary the tone from solve to loud.
The 19th century	The saxophone	The Belgium instrument maker Antoine Sax constructed the saxophone. There was a rise in the use of cymbals, drum sticks, xylophones in the orchestral music.
The 20th century	Electronic instruments	The era of the electronic instruments began. In the 1940s – 50s music analogue synthesizer was designed. In the 1960s the synthesizers were much improved. In the 1970s – 80s computer-based music appeared.

Even in primitive scents people invented some musical instrument. For example it is known that _____. Many musical instruments came to Europe from _____, for example _____. But Europe was also a place where some well-known musical instruments appeared as _____. The 20th century has developed new types of instruments. They are _____.

But what may come next? In my view _____.

Exercise 4. Make up conversation according to the following situations:

1. One of your classmates suggests that you should all go to see some play at the theatre. You and your classmate choose a play and suggest that student X. should get tickets to the pit (stalls, gallery and so on).

2. You tell your mother of the play, of your impressions. Your mother asks you questions.

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences.

1. U atoqli (mashhur) yozuvchi. 2. Uning ko'zlari hayajondan yonar edi. 3. U artistga maftun bo'ldi. 4. U (ayol) minnatdorchiilik bilan unga qarab qo'ydi. 5. U (ayol)ning kelishgan chehrasidan hayajonlanayotganligini aniq ko'rish mumkin edi. 6. U (erkak) chiroyli shoyi ko'ylak va qaytarma etik kiygan edi. 7. ... deb pichirlab qo'ydi, ko'zlaridan baxtiyorlik uchqunlari chaqnab turgan u ayol. 8. Men uni otxonada otboqar bo'lib ishlaydi, deb o'ylagan edim. 9. Parterda hali bo'sh joy ko'p. 10. Men ularni oxirigacha zalga qo'ymagan bo'lardim. 11. Bu teatrdan Bernard Shouning pyesalarni tomosha qilib maza qilganman.

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions

1. Where is the Navoi Opera and Ballet theatre situated?
2. What is there in front of the theatre?
3. When was the Navoi theatre erected?
4. What is the building decorated with?
5. What is the main hall like?
6. What makes the main hall beautiful?
7. What are the armchairs in the hall made of?
8. What are the halls decorated with?

9. The Navoi theatre is one of the most beautiful building in the capital of the Uzbekistan, isn't it?
10. What does the Navoi theatre stage?
11. Why is the Navoi theatre very popular with the Uzbek people?
12. What kind of events take place in the building of the theatre?
13. What operas have you heard at the Navoi theatre?
14. When did you make up your mind to go to the Navoi theatre?
15. Were you late for the performance?
16. How did you get to the theatre?
17. What was the best dance in the last act?
18. Who performs the leading dance wonderfully?

Exercise 7. Insert prepositions where necessary.

- a) ... Sunday Nargiz suggested that we should go ... the Navoi theatre as we hadn't been there ... a long time. "Dilorom" was ... I have heard it ... the radio but there are wonderful dances ... the opera I was eager to see. I got two tickets. We agreed that I should come ... her house ... Sunday ... 7 o'clock and we should take the tram and go ... theatre together. When I came ... Nargiza's house it was 7 o'clock; her mother met me ... the door and said that Nargiza was not ... home. I had to wait ... her ... half past seven Nargiza rushed
- b) ... ten minutes she was ready; we took a taxi and got ... the theatre ... time. The usher showed us ... our seats. We sat ... our places and begun to look and listen. We enjoyed ... the performance very much and were impressed ... the dance ... Indian Beauty ... spite ... the fact that I was busy I couldn't help going ... the theatre as a friend ... mine brought ... me a ticket. My seat was ... the amphitheatre.

Exercise 8. Translate the text into English

Телевидение в нашей жизни

Телевидение играет важную роль в нашей жизни. Трудно сказать, хорошо это или плохо. Ясно, что телевидение имеет свои преимущества и недостатки.

Но чего больше – преимуществ или недостатков? В первую очередь, телевидение – это развлечение. Но это не только удобные развлечения. В семье из трех, четырех или пяти человек, например, удобнее и выгоднее сидеть дома, чем куда-нибудь идти и искать развлечения в других местах. Им не надо оплачивать дорогие билеты в театр или в кино. Они включают

телевизор и смотрят интересные фильмы, концерты и футбольные матчи.

Но некоторые люди думают, что смотреть телевизор вредно. Телезрителям не надо ничего делать. Когда мы смотрим телевизор, мы пассивны. Телевидение демонстрирует нам много интересных программ. Но в этом есть и недостаток: мы смотрим телевизор каждый вечер, и он начинает доминировать в нашей жизни.

Мой друг сказал мне, что когда у него сломался телевизор, то он и вся его семья обнаружили, что у них появилось больше времени на то, чтобы что-то сделать или поговорить друг с другом. Есть и другие аргументы "за" и "против" телевидения.

Часто показывают плохие программы. Иногда в фильмах и новостях много насилия. Также по телевизору показывают много поп-музыки и рекламы. В целом, реклама удобна для взрослых. Но разве полезно детям смотреть всю эту рекламу, где показывают разное нижнее белье и что угодно?

Exercise 9. Translate the text into English

Музыка в нашей жизни

Я люблю музыку, и мне кажется, что люди не могут жить без нее. Первое, что я делаю утром – это включаю магнитофон. Мы можем слушать музыку повсюду: на улицах, в магазинах, по телевизору и радио, в машинах, парках – везде. Я думаю, что не имеет никакого значения, какую музыку вы предпочитаете: рок, поп, классическую, джаз. Многим людям нравится музыка. Они покупают кассеты, ходят на концерты, посещают филармонии и оперные театры.

Мне очень нравится слушать музыку, потому что она отражает мой настроения и эмоции. Очень часто, когда мне грустно, я включаю свои любимые веселые песни и чувствую себя намного лучше.

Иногда я посещаю концертные залы, когда мои любимые группы или исполнители там выступают. Мне нравится смотреть музыкальные передачи по телевизору. Мне нравится узнавать больше и больше о популярных талантливых группах и исполнителях, которые мне нравятся. Одна стена в моей комнате оклеена плакатами «Бон Джови», «Скорпионз», «Роксет», плакатами с изображением российских исполнителей Агутина, Сюткина, Линды.

Некоторые ходят в музыкальные школы. Они играют на различных музыкальных инструментах, поют в хоре, пытаются сочинять музыку.

К сожалению, на нашей эстраде сейчас так много бездарных исполнителей, что меня это огорчает. Иметь хорошего продюсера – еще не значит иметь хороший слух или голос. Мне кажется, что только талантливые люди имеют право называться певцами.

Exercise 10. Translate into English (Do sight translation)

1. У Анны хороший голос. Если бы у нее было по больше смелости, она принимала бы участие в наших концертах 2. Если бы нам удалось тогда уговорить его не ездить за город, он бы не простудился. 3. Если бы это зависело от меня, я уговорил бы Петра остаться с нами. 4. Если бы я купил билет заранее, я бы не побеспокоил вас. 5. Я не спорил бы с вами, если бы это было только мое личное мнение. 6. Если бы она не перепутала документы, все было бы тогда в порядке. 7. Если бы вы читали английские книги в оригинале, это принесло бы вам огромную пользу. 8. «Вы испортили пьесу тем, что слишком громко кричали, – сказал преподаватель. – Если бы вы последовали моему совету, ваша игра произвела бы лучшее впечатление».

TEXT 2. CULTURAL OVERVIEW

More people attend live music performances in England than football matches. The music industry in England has experienced phenomenal growth since the early 1980s and is currently worth more than £3 billion a year including more than £1 billion in earnings from overseas.

London leads the world for the range of music available throughout the year. In classical music has four major symphony orchestras with public subsidy, as well as two major international opera houses, one devoted to opera sung in English. There is an impressive network of orchestras and opera companies in England and a range of ensembles in the fields of jazz, improvisation, Asian, African, Caribbean and other music. England is also home to international events such as the Leeds international Piianoforte Competition.

England has a leading international status in producing pop and rock music. The pop scene is fast –moving with new girl bands, boy bands, retro groups, funk, techno and house bands moving rapidly from the regional clubs to UK chart and international status. ‘Garage’ sprang out of London clubs to take the charts and the US by storm. Asian Underground fuses samples of Indian classical and Bollywood with breakbeat, jazz, and electronica. Home–grown black talent is also very strong sector with singers such as Craig David and Miss Dynamite sweeping the awards.

Meanwhile, long–established English musicians grow in stature. Phil Collins, Elton John, David Boeir, Annie Lennox, Sting and Paul McCartney are all writing and performing all over the world, winning awards for their influence on music, for film soundtracks or recent work. Newer to the scene, Robbie Williams's achievement in successive Brit Awards (for British pop music) makes him among the most honoured of English singers in many years.

The survival of the Welsh language gives the people of Wales a unique cultural heritage. By tradition and reputation a musical, lyrical people, the Welsh cherish and preserve a separate national identity and culture.

Following the Norman Conquest, the bardic poetic traditions of Wales were revived, and the first eisteddfodau – Welsh festivals of poetry and music – are thought to have taken place. The National Eisteddfod of Wales still draws many thousands of spectators. An International Musical Eisteddfod was founded in the north Wales town of Llangollen in 1947, attracting choirs and dancers representing the folk traditions of countries throughout the world.

The Welsh male voice choir, known for harmony singing, particularly of hymns, is still popular today in Wales.

Music is central to the Welsh culture and many Welsh men and women have gained huge popularity within Wales and distinguished themselves to international audiences, performers such as Bryn Terfel, Shirley Bassey, Iris Williams and Tom Jones. Ivor Novello (1893–1951) rose to prominence as his musicals dominated London's West End in the 1930s. The award that bears his name remains one of the UK's highest accolades for songwriting.

The Welsh National Opera performs regular seasons in Wales and tours extensively. The company also works to develop new Welsh

talent. The WNO is critically regarded as one of the UK's premier opera companies. The BBC National Orchestra of Wales attracts conductors and artistes of international calibre, and performs regularly at St David's Hall in Cardiff and throughout Wales. Poetry, the other great pillar in the history of the Welsh culture, has been naturally divided between Welsh and English. Encouraged by regular competition in eisteddfodau, poetry in Welsh is now supported by a number of local societies, under the umbrella of the Arts Council for Wales. In the last century, a group of Anglo–Welsh poets (Welsh poets writing through the medium of English) came to prominence, most famously, R S Thomas and Dylan Thomas.

Many of Wales' museums concentrate on the nation's industrial heritage, particularly coal and slate mining, iron and steel production, agriculture and maritime history. The National Museums and Galleries of Wales, which also operates the Museum of Welsh Life at St Fagans, house the Welsh national art collection in Cardiff's Civic Centre including Impressionist works by Pierre–Auguste Renoir, Claude Monet and Paul Cezanne and Augustus John. Cardiff supports a growing media and new media industry and Wales produces a number of new feature films each year, building on a growing reputation for acting and movie–making. Welsh language films and animations win regular plaudits for Wales' independent film companies.

Festivals play an important role in the cultural make–up of the Welsh summer. The Brecon Jazz Festival and Hay–on–Wye International Book Festival attract thousands of visitors and television crews from all over the world. Many towns also host festivals dedicated to music, dance or local food.

The diversity of cultural life in Wales reflects the cosmopolitan nature of its people, and a welcoming predisposition towards the more social aspects of life.

One of Scotland's greatest cultural achievements is its folk tradition.

The songs and tunes of the common people of the country that inspired Robert Burns are as strong today – thanks to the innovation of a new generation of musicians in the latter part of the twentieth century – as they have ever been. Alongside the folk tradition is Celtic music. This has been joined by Gaelic rock, as performed by groups such as Runrig, and by the equally stimulating music from Orkney and Shetland. With the

innovative use of the bagpipes and Scottish harp (clarsach), the wider 'traditional' music scene has never been more creative.

On the rock scene, Scotland can claim many successes over the years. Bands such as Simple Minds, Big Country, Travis, Wet Wet Wet, Texas, the Proclaimers and Deacon Blue, as well as individuals like Lulu, Annie Lennox and Finlay Quaye, have all made their mark. There are also many bright new bands on their way up.

The classical music scene nurtures a wealth of talent in composers such as Peter Maxwell Davies and James MacMillan, soloists such as percussionist Evelyn Glennie, and a string of orchestras, including the Royal Scottish National Orchestra, the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra and the Scottish Chamber Ballet, like the orchestras, have earned praise at home and abroad.

Exercise 1. Match the word with their meaning.

A. entertain

The play failed to entertain the audience.

We're entertaining our neighbors this evening.

B. entertain

I like street entertainers.

He is a very popular television entertainer.

C. entertainment

This law applies to theatres, cinemas and other places of entertainment.

It's not a serious film, but it's good entertainment.

A) to invite people your home for a meal

B) to invite people your home for a party

C) to do something that amuses or interests people.

D) to take people to a restaurant for a meal.

E) someone who tells jokes.

F) someone who does tricks.

G) someone who sings.

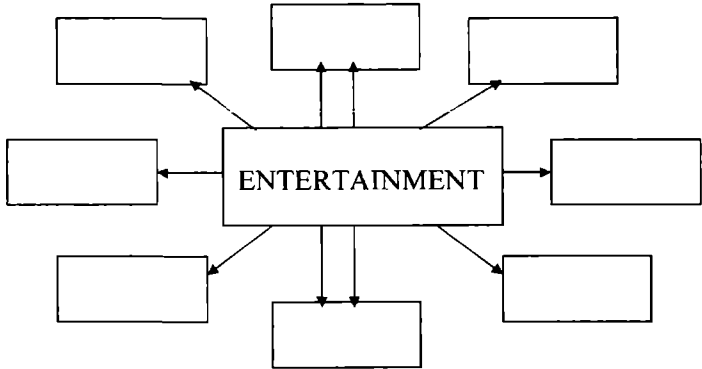
H) such things as films, television, performances, etc. that amuse or interest people.

I) a performance or show

J) an act of integrating.

K) a person who entertains professionally, e.g. by singing or telling jokes.

Exercise 2. What kinds of entertainment can you name? Complete the spider graph.



Exercise 3. Now let's write a questionnaire which may be helpful while finding out what entertainment your partner prefers and how much his/her tastes differ from yours. Write questions, using the word below.

- You /enjoy / going / to the theatre
- How often / you / go to the theatre
- How many times a year / you /go to the theatre
- Which / be / your favorite performance or show
- You / enjoy / going to the cinema
- How often / you / go to the cinema
- Which / be / your / favorite film
- You / enjoy /watching home videos
- How often / you / watch videos / at home
- Which / be / your favorite video film
- You / enjoy / watching TV films
- How many times a week / you /watch TV films
- Which / be / your / favorite series or a soap opera
- You / enjoy / going to pop concerts
- Which / be / your / favorite pop group or singer
- How many times a month / you / go to a pop concert
- You / ever / be / at a concert of classic music
- You / like / it
- You / ever / be / at the opera house
- How many times a year /you / go to the ballet or opera

Exercise 4. Work in pairs. Ask each other questions about your favorite entertainments. Make notes. Tell your classmates about your partner's favorite performances and performers. Say how often he/she goes out to entertain him/herself.

Exercise 5. Read the passages below and guess what entertainment is described.

A) It is a form of entertainment for an audience, which may include drama, dancing, music, mime, puppetry and so on.

B) It is the art of combining sounds into a unified whole, typically in accordance with fixed patterns and for an aesthetic purpose.

C) It is a modern form of art and entertainment which borrows from the other arts, such as music, drama, and literature, but is dependent for its origin on technological development.

D) It is a light theatrical entertainment consisting of “turns”, in which singers, dancers, comedians and acrobats perform in turns.

E) In ancient Greece it was a crude, realistic comedy with speech and exaggerated gestures. But in common usage it is applied to acting in which gestures, movements, and facial expression replace dialogue. It has developed as a form of theatre, particularly in France.

Exercise 6. Look at the photos of these two persons and answer the questions:



Have you ever seen their photos in the press?

Have you seen any of them in a TV programme? If yes, what kind of programme was it?

Have you seen any of them on the screen.

Who are they? What do they do?

Where are they from?

Do you find them attractive or not?

Would you like to have a talk to any of them? What may the talk be about?

If you have wish to talk to any of them? What may the talk be about?

Would you like to enter their Internet Pages?

Tarjima mashqi

Exercise 7.

1. Agar "Muhabbat sinovlari"ga chipta olish qiyin bo'lsa, siz amin bo'lishingiz mumkinki, bu film barchaga manzur va mashhur.
2. Sen hozir "Muqimiy" teatrida qanday spektakl ketayotganini bilasanmi?
3. Kecha biz "Muqimiy" nomli teatrda bo'ldik. Biz yoshlar to'g'risidagi dramani ko'rdik. Uchinchi aktdan keyin spektakl Tohirga zerikarli tuyuldi va u uxlab qoldi.
4. Dasturga ko'z yugurtirib chiq, asosiy rolni bugun kim ijro etarkan?
5. Ishtirokchilar ro'yxatida o'zgarish ko'rmayapman, demak "reality show" har doimgidek zo'r bo'ladi.
6. Afsus. Binoklni uyda qoldiribman. – Hechqisi yo'q, bizning joyimiz bugun parterda, umid qilamanki, biz sahnani yaxshi ko'ra olamiz.
7. "Chimildiq"qa (spektakl nomi) boramizmi bugun? – Unga bir hafta oldin chipta olish kerak edi. Balki, urinib ko'ramiz, omadimiz kelar.
8. Zal liq to'la. Aktyorlar yaxshi formada.
9. Tezroq bo'l, burchakdagi yo'lakdan bizga joy berishdi.
10. Qanday spektaklga borishni yoqtirasiz, kunduzgimi, kechkimi? Nega?
11. Odilbek, o'zingiz biror marotaba rol o'ynaganmisiz?

Exercise 8. Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions. Use them in situations of your own.

audience; to be popular with; to book seats; a theatre programme; a star; auditorium; to have a clear view of the stage; the auditorium holds 300 seats; stalls; a matinee; the cast; to lack feeling; I felt like walking out; the play has had a long run; a musical; a recital; a variety show; reception

pies, falling in mud, pushing people down) or satire? 8. Have you ever seen a play in English? Why is it difficult to understand plays in a foreign language? 9. Who is your favorite comedian? Does he (she) tell jokes, sing and dance? What is the funniest entertainment event you have ever seen? 10. What great Russian actors (singers) of the past and present do you know?

Exercise 11. Insert articles where necessary.

1. ... main theme of ... Uzbek ballet "Ballerina" is ... development of men's abilities in ... socialistic society. It tells ... story of Gulnara, ... skilled cotton picker; who against her father's will enters ... ballet school. At one of ... international youth festivals where Gulnara performed national dances wonderfully her father realized that in ... Uzbekistan ... profession of ... ballerina is a honourable and important as any other. Nargiza Pulatova gives ... truly poetic explanation of character of ... Gulnara.

2. ... Opera and Ballet theatre is situated in the centre of Tashkent. There is ... big beautiful fountain in front of it made in ... shape of ... open cotton boll.

... building of ... Navoi Theatre was erected in 1947. ... interior and exterior of ... building are decorated with plaster cuttings and with intricate frescoes.

... main hall is very spacious and beautiful. ... large gilded chandelier in ... middle of the ceiling makes it even more beautiful. ... armchairs are made of oak upholstered with coloured leather.

3. On ... whole the building of ... Navoi Theatre is one of ... most beautiful buildings in .. capital of ... Uzbek republic.

... Navoi theatre stages Uzbek, Russian as well as world classical operas and ballets.

... Navoi Theatre is very popular with ... Uzbek people not only for its operas and ballets but for its being ... place of ... significant events in ... social and political life of the republic.

Exercise 12. Translate in English.

1. Siz ma'ruzaga tayyorlanayotgan edingiz, yakunladingizmi? Agar tamomlagan bo'lsangiz yuring, Navoiy teatriga boramiz. Biz u yerda ko'pdan beri bo'lganimiz yo'q.

2. Navoiy teatrining binosi Toshkent markazida joylashgan. Toshkentga kelgan har bir sayyoh Opera va balet teatrini, albatta, borib ko'radi.

3. Milliy teatrda ko'pgina o'zbek, rus hamda jahon klassiklarining asarlarini ko'rish mumkin.
4. Mening yaxshi ko'rgan balerinam Nargiza Po'latova. U o'zbek va hind milliy raqslarini mahorat bilan ijro etadi.
5. Odilbek, siz oxirgi marta qachon teatrda bo'ldingiz? – Ikki hafta oldin.

Exercise 13. Translate into English

В театре

XX столетие принесло в театр большие изменения. Кино, телевидение изменило направление основных видов сценического искусства и создало новые. Но все равно существуют еще сотни кукольных театров, консерваторий, филармоний, театров оперетты, драматических и оперных театров, где зрители волнуются в надежде посмотреть пьесу, а актеры воодушевляются их теплым приемом. Но перед тем, как пойти в театр, следует купить билет в кассе. Самые дорогие места – в партере, ложе и бельэтаже. Места на балконе, в амфитеатре и в верхнем ярусе дешевле. У входа в театр служащий отрывает часть вашего билета. Остальную часть он отдает вам, чтобы вы могли найти место по номеру. Другой служащий показывает вам ваше место и продает программу, в которой написано, какие роли играют актеры и сколько актов в пьесе. Затем вы занимаете место и можете наслаждаться пьесой.

Я всегда завидовал жителям больших городов. У них есть так много возможностей хорошо провести время. Театры, кинотеатры, эстрадные концерты, цирки, консерватории, концертные залы – все в их распоряжении. В провинциальных городах, таких как мой, есть только театральная самодеятельность. Вот почему я всегда пользуюсь малейшей возможностью сходить в театр, когда нахожусь в большом городе.

Exercise 14. Translate into English.

1. Когда я сказал своему другу, что мне, наконец, *удалось* достать билет на спектакль, он подумал, что я хвастаюсь (to boast), и мне пришлось *показать* (предъявить) ему билет.
2. Он ведь знает, что вы находитесь в затруднительном положении? Я перестал бы *уважать* (не уважал бы) его, если бы он *отказался* помочь вам.
3. Если бы я был на вашем месте, я отложил бы обсуждение этого вопроса до более *удобного* времени. Дело не срочное, а сейчас

большинство работников занято на конференции. 4. Старый Тейлор пытался *отговорить* своего сына от мысли стать художником, но все его *попытки* окончились неудачей. Молодой человек говорил, что он давно мечтает стать художником и ничто не заставит его *отказаться* от своего намерения.

Active vocabulary

performance – spektakl–спектакль
popular – mashhur–популярный
fortune – taqdir–удача, судьба
unexpected – kutilmagan–неожиданные
drawing – rassomchilik–рисование
Moscow painting institute – Moskva rassomchilik instituti–
Московский художественный институт
restoration – ta’mirlash–реставрация
graphics – grafika –графика
hobby – yoqtirgan mashg’ulot–любимое дело
to be proposed – taklif qilindi–быть предложенным
circus – sirk–цирк
to sound – yangramoq–звучать
requires – talab qilmoq–требовать
forehead – peshona–лоб
actually – umuman olganda–вообщета, на самом деле
thankful audience – minnatdor muxlis–благодарная публика
"Giant and shorty" – “Dev va pakana” –«Великан и коротышка»
festival – festival–фестиваль
film crew – film ijodkorlari–авторы фильма
a reality show – realiti shou–реалити шоу
entertain – ko’ngil ochish–развлекаться
favorite series – yoqtirgan serial–любимый сериал
soap opera – serial–мыльная опера
a crude – jamoa–команда
realistic comedy – realistik komediya– реалистик комедия
exaggerate gesture – mimika–мимика
facial expression – yuz ko’rinishi– выражение лица
to distinguish – ajratmoq, farqlamoq–различать
contemporary – zamonaviy–современный
contemporary adj – zamondosh– современник
iris – kamalak–радуга
to sparkle – yaltiramoq, jimirlab tovlanmoq–блестеть
tune – ovoz, ohang–звук
presently – ko’p o’tmay–на данный момент

judgment – mulohaza–рассуждения
gradually – sekin – asta, bora–bora–постепенно
to kindle – (qiziqishni) avj oldirmoq–зажигать
to arouse – qizib ketmoq–пробуждать
to yield – (ta’sirga) berilmoq–поддаваться
to murmur – shivirlamoq–шептать
charm – joziba, dilbarlik–шарм
charming – jozibali, maftunkor–обаятельный,
sigh – xo’rsinish–вздыхать
to sigh – xo’rsinmoq–вздыхать
to fan – yelpinmoq–веет
fan – yelpig’ich–веер
first-rate – a’lo darajali–отличный, высокого качества
to conceal – yashirmoq, berkitmoq–прятать
animation – jonlanish, ilhomlanish–воодушевление
wig – yasama soch–парик
bigwig– mo’tabar zot, kattakon odam–важная персона, «шишка»
to shock – hayratda qoldirmoq–удивлять
shock – hayajon– удивление
shocking – hayratda qoldiradigan–потресающий
shocked – hayratda qolgan–удивлённые
features – yuz bichimi–черты лица
to reflect – tasvirlamoq, ko’rsatmoq–отображать
emotion – hayajon–волнения
intermission – antrakt–антракт
to affect – ta’sir etmoq, hayajonlantirmoq–влиять, волновать
barrier – to’siq–барьер
conductor – dirijyor–дирижёр
film, pictures, movie – film–фильм
feature film – badiiy film–художественный фильм
newsreel – kinojurnal–киножурнал
documentary – hujjatli film–документальный фильм
cinemascope–technicolour – keng ekranli rangli film–широко
 экранный цветной фильм
cartoon – multfilm–мультфильм
drive in – avtomobilchilar uchun ochiq havodagi kino–кино на
 открытом воздухе
actor – aktyor–актёр
actress – aktrisa–актриса
to star – asosiy rolni o’ynamoq–играть главную роль
seat – teatrdagi o’rin –сиденье
box –office – teatr kassasi–касса
orchestra – orkestr–оркестр

to tune – sozlamog–настраивать
over tune – uvertura–увертюра
variety show – estrada konserti–эстрадный концерт
to be on – (film haqida) ketmog, bo‘lmoq–(про фильм) идти, быть
play – pyesa–пьеса
rehearsal – repetitsiya–репетиция
to rehearse – repetitsiya qilmoq–репетировать
interval – tanaffus–интервал
to stage – sahnalashirmog–инсценировать
stage – sahna–сцена
scene – (pyesa haqida) parcha–отрывок
stagemaster – rejissyor–режиссёр
to clap hands – (so‘zlashuv) qarsak ugmog–хлопать
appliance – qarsak–оплодисменты
cloakroom – yechinish xonası–раздевалка
foyer – foye–фойе
stalls – parter–партер
pit – amfiteatr–амфитеатр
box – loja–ложа
(dress) circle – bel’etaj–бельэтаж
balcony – balkon–балкон
to decorate – bezatmog–украшать
to be popular with – mashhur bo‘lmoq–быть знаменитом в.ч.л
drama – drama–драма
amphitheatre – amfiteatr–амфитеатр
lobby – foye – фойе
wrap – go‘mol – платок
to show to – ko‘rsatmog – показывать
to perform – sahnalashirmog – поставить на сцену
tire – yarus–ярус
first night – ko‘rik–премьера
opera glasses – teatr durbini – театральный дурбин
title role – bosh rol–главная роль
scenery – ko‘rinish–постановка
to refresh oneself – tamaddi qilmoq – перекусить

TEXT 3.

The King of the Bollywood



Shahrukh Khan, the № 1 hero and actor in the Bollywood today, was born on 2 Nov 1965 in New Delhi. He did his schooling in "*ST. Columbia High School*" – New Delhi, graduated from "*Hansraj College*" and then did his Post Graduation in "Mass Communications" from "*Jamiya Miliya Islamiya*" – Delhi.

The debute of the Khan in to the Bollywood was a phenomena. He had no godfather, no love story for him to begin with but quite amazingly a negative characterisation which he had to check himself with. Might be – who knows he opted for that but what an exhibition of a skill! It's not just one skill he actually possessed – but an ocean of skills. An all round capacity and versatility of skills.

Shahrukh Khan, flying "hi fi" with his anti-hero appearance in "*Baazigar*" and "*Deewana*", has triggered alarming waves in the Bolywood of the birth of a new actor who's obviously going to challenge the very existence of the stars who are already there vying for the top place . And in "*Darr*", it happend. With these three films being swashbuckling hits at the box office, there was no doubt that **Shahrukh Khan** was going to take over because these films brought the best acting capabilities out of him as well as his other extraordinary skills like – speech, looks of fierce and noble actor and an amount of immeasurable energetic strength coupled with the height of self estimation which put all the producers and directors on their feet to get after him. And he could do all a favor by giving all just more than what he's paid for.



And then, **Shahrukh** is a non stop. No movie that he has acted in could drown him but could bring out and unearth a new

dimension in him doing a favor to everyone involved with the movie. Even **Shahrukh** could learn a lot from his films. He's got the maturity movie after movie and that is the great thing about him that could do the magic for him inspiring the likes of "Kamal Hasan" inviting **Shahrukh Khan** to act in their films.

Shahrukh Khan is total family man with his love-wife **Gauri Chibber** who graduated from New Delhi and the two children. Though he's very much fond of a baby girl, he was first blest with a son **Aryan** on 13 Nov 1997 and as he wished, a daughter just recently. **Shahrukh** and **Gauri** are known as the best couple in the Bollywood because he's got an undying obsession for her and when it comes to his films, he always sticks to his moral values – ie – no kisses on the screen or no poses for the photographs with his lady actresses for the covers of magazines and so on but he's having a very good rapport with all the filmi personalities in the Bollywood and is highly respected for his manners and life-style off the screen.

And the awards he got for his films are – "Best Actor Award" in '93 for "*Baazigar*", "Best Villain Award" in '94 for "*Anjaam*", FILMFARE's "Best Actor Award" in '96 for "*Dilwale Dulhania Le Jayenge*", "Best Actor" from FILMFARE in '97 for "*Dil To Pagal Hi*", "Best Actor Award" in '97 for "*Dil To Pagal Hi*" from LUX ZEE and "Critics Award" for "*Kabhi Ha Kabhi Na*".

Exercise 1. Look at the pictures and define what Indian films are described.



Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the text.

When Raihon was a student of Uzbek State world Languages University she organized the duet of "Hayol". The duet had lived for a year and ... to achieve the glory. Probably, in that period Raihon turned seriously to

She loved for life and was full of ... ideas. Raihon composes music by herself and thinks that it does not matter if an author of texts is a famous poet or just beginner – the main thing is she would like ... and could realize herself in the song. For example, texts of her hit "Cranes" had been written by her father before Raihon was born. She ... this song ... him. Raihon thinks that parents and family are the dearest what a person has. Mum is her first listener and first critic with absolute taste.

I love her so much and feel very ...to her, – said Raihon. It is a wonder, Mum always knows which song of my album will become a hit.

Raihon's solo concerts started in 2000. She is a winner of State Premium "Nihol" and ...winner of National Premium "Taronas" in nomination of "The ... of year". She has issued four albums, two of which are recognized as the best albums of year.

Exercise 3. Read the text and retell it in your mother-tongue

Raihon Ganieva

Everything began when the parents brought seven-year old Raihon to Republican Art School. She had been filming before and seriously studied choreography. The nature richly granted her with talents and nice exterior. Surely, she could become a good actress or



dancer. However, music bewitched the girl. Raihon demanded to buy piano and enjoyed much studying music. Music became her only love.

The artistic atmosphere of her family also influenced becoming of the future singer. Mum is Emeritus Actress of Uzbekistan Tamara Shakirova, Daddy – Otabek Ganiev, the grandson of outstanding film director and founder of Uzbek cinema Nabi Ganiev. Raihon has been preparing herself for the stage from youth. Finally that happened. Immortal Saint-Saens was sounding in the majestic concert hall of "Bahor". Fifteen year old Raihon was prime in the concert for piano and orchestra. Then the first solo concert was held in State Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet by A. Navoi, the most prestigious stage in Uzbekistan...

The way to glory was more difficult than could seem. When Raihon was a student of University of World Languages, she organized the duet of "Hael". The duet had lived for a year and failed to achieve the glory. Probably, in that period Raihon turned seriously to solo singing.



She loved for life and was full of creative ideas. Raihon composes music by herself and thinks that it does not matter if an author of texts is a famous poet or just beginner – the main thing is she would like verses and could realize herself in the song. For example, texts of her hit "Cranes" had been written by her father before Raihon was born. She devoted this song to him. Raihon thinks that parents and family are the dearest what a person has. Mum is her first listener and first critic with absolute taste.

– I love her so much and feel very grateful to her, – said Raihon. It is a wonder,

Mum always knows which song of my album will become a hit.

Raihon's solo concerts started in 2000. She is a winner of State Premium "Nihol" and double winner of National Premium "Taron" in

nomination of "The best singer of year". She has issued four albums, two of which are recognized as the best albums of year.

In three years Raihon has performed solo concerts on Valentine's Day. Each concert had a new program. She was asked why she timed her concerts to this date. Raihon answered simply: I am romantic and believe in love. The people fallen in love are my best listeners and inspire me much.

Raihon became a true "princess of stage" without especial advertising boom. Her songs become super hits immediately and for a long.

Raihon likes to travel. She likes the countries where Oriental and Western cultures meet, in particular, Turkey. The singer said that such cultural symbiosis gave new impulses to inspiration.

Raihon loves the comfort of solitude, especially on the landscape. She gets inspiration from there and plans the future. At the same time, she does not like to speak about the future. "I'll tell everything on the stage", – promised the singer.

Name: Raihon Ganieva

Birthplace: Tashkent

Zodiac: Virgo

Favourite pop singer: Michael Jackson, Madonna

Favourite perfume: J'adore, Dior

TEXT 4. MAN AND MUSIC

Millions of people like music and can't imagine their life without it. Until recently rock music, which is extremely popular among young people, was ignored. Now it occupies a worthy place in today's musical culture.

Many composers, radio and TV pay due attention to rock music.

There are several interesting and serious rock groups including such well established ensembles as *Time Machine*, *Chife*, *Autograph*, the rock groups *Brama*, *DDT*, *Ulis*, *Mroja*, *Tornado*, *Kriui*, which have won great popularity with the youth.

The question arises how to teach the young people to distinguish between faddish, tasteless imitations and rock music of enduring quality. Or may be it's better to turn the attention of the young to classical music. Most teenagers prefer rock to Rossini and boogie to Beethoven. Most, but not all. For some young people "music" means classical music.

Music plays an important role in British cultural life. Musical interests range from pop music and rock music, which are extremely popular, especially among young people, to classical music and opera. The country's great interest in classical music is reflected in the large audiences that attend concerts, opera and ballet. There are also regular performances for lovers of folk music, brass band music, jass, light music and choral music.

POP AND ROCK MUSIC

Over the last 30 years rock and pop music have been very popular in Britain and have become an important part of Britain's youthful 'pop' culture. In the 1960s and 1970s several groups achieved international success. Their music became the common language of a generation.

The influence of the Beatles was especially strong. Nothing expressed the youthful 'pop' culture of the sixties better than the Beatles, whose music quickly became internationally known.

The Beatles were four ordinary Liverpool lads with a for music. But soon they were to bring a new sound to Britain. At first the group performed music that was influenced by American rock'n'roll and rhythm-and-blues. Lennon and McCartney's songs, however, became increasingly sophisticated and experimental, and their imaginative lyrics and memorable soon contributed to the distinctive Mersey sound. Their records were consistently top of the chart in the mid-1960s, their first great success being "Please, Please Me" in 1962.

British pop and rock groups continue to have enormous appeal to audiences throughout the world and often set new trends in music. Some groups still play traditional rock music; many of the new bands have been able to use the changes in technology to develop their music: computerized drum machines, synthesizers and other electronic instruments are now just as popular as the electric guitar.

Live concerts of pop groups and singers take place all the year round in halls and theatres and are advertised in the national press. It is in the field of popular music that Britain has achieved a particular preeminence. Britain remains at the forefront of pop music.

CLASSICAL MUSIC OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

This article, **Classical music of the United Kingdom**, includes a history of the form and discussion of its most notable composers and musicians. Composed music in the UK is traceable back to at the 13th century and has influenced the wider European development of

classical music through individuals ranging from Simon Tunsted, in the fourteenth century, to Benjamin Britten, in the 20th. Well known composers such as Edward Elgar, Vaughan Williams and George Frederic Handel were all from, or did significant work in, the British Isles. The United Kingdom also has a history of orchestras and venues, with the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts having provided an annual music programme of status, from 1895 to the present.

MUSIC BEFORE 1500

The earliest surviving piece of composed music in the UK is the setting of the folk song “Summer is Icumen in” (“Summer is a-coming in”), sometimes known as the Reading rota because the manuscript comes from Reading Abbey, Although it was not necessarily written there. Its composer is anonymous, possibly W.de Wycombe, and it is estimated to date around 1260. It is notable for its elaborate six-part structure which is virtually unique for such early piece.

In the fourteenth century, the Franciscan friar Simon Tunsted is believed to have been one of the music theorists who influenced the “Ars Nova” –the movement which freed European music from its earlier restricted styles. He is generally credited with the authorship of “Quatuor Principalia Musicae”: a treatise on musical composition.

In the fifteenth century, John Dunstable (or Dunstaple, as it is sometimes spelt) was England’s most celebrated composer. Nearly all his manuscript music in England was lost during the Dissolution of the Monasteries, but some of his works have been reconstructed from copies found in continental Europe, particularly in Italy. The existence of these copies is testament to his widespread fame within Europe. He may have been the first composer to provide liturgical music with an instrumental accompaniment.

John Hothby (ca. 1410 – 1487), was an English Carmelite monk, who traveled widely and left little composed music but wrote several theoretical treatises (eg *La Calliopea legale*), and is credited with introducing innovations to the mediaeval pitch system. These allowed the introduction of additional chromatic pitches into the scales (what we would think of as the black notes of the piano keyboard).

Several aspects of English medieval music led to trends throughout Europe. The treatment of thirds and sixths as consonances seems to have earlier in England than elsewhere, and the practice of fauxbourdon developed in England. Also, the pneumatic notation of Sarum chant eventually developed into the square – note notation still

used in the *Liber usualis* and other compendia of Gregorian chant. The earliest evidence of choral polyphony (as opposed to solo ensemble polyphony) is from Old Hall Manuscript (1420, although most of its music was composed before 1400), where there is occasional division.

Music also flourished in domestic settings during the Commonwealth, particularly in the larger private houses. The first opera performed in Britain, promoted by Sir William Davenant, was staged at Rutland House in 1656. In smaller establishments the consort of viols became a popular form whose leading composers were John Jenkins and Matthew Locke.

Since the opportunities for large scale composition and performance were limited, music under the Protectorate became a largely private matter.

The Restoration Samuel Pepys holding of his own compositions

This period was dominated by Pelham Humfrey and Henry Purcell. Purcell composed church music for the theatre. Christopher Simpson's work, *The Division Violist*, first published in 1659, was for many years the leading manual on playing the viol and on the art of extemporizing "divisions to a ground", in Britain and continental Europe.

A Facsimile edition was reprinted by Arnold Dolmetsch in the 1950s and is still used as a reference by early music revivalists.

The diary of Samuel Pepys, himself a music lover, collector of instruments, and an amateur composer, provides a rich primary source for domestic music in the Restoration period.

MUSIC OF THE 18TH CENTURY

The leading figure in British music of the early 18th century was a naturalized Englishman, George Frederic Handel. Although he was born in Germany, he played a defining role in the music of the UK. His orchestral music (such as the *Water Music*, and the *Music for the Royal Fireworks*) and his choral music (particularly the *Messiah*) virtually set the British taste in music for the next 200 years. Today, they remain amongst the most popular concert works; still account for significant album sales; and are widely performed by amateur ensembles as well as the top professional performers.

In the same period, John Gay wrote his best-known work, *The Beggar's Opera* (1728), although the music was actually written by Johann Christos. Also, Thomas Arne composed a notable body of work, largely for the theatre, of which his song *Rule Britannia* is probably the best-known.

In the later part of the century, the home-grown classical music of the UK seems to have suffered a decline, with the public attention focusing on virtuoso performers from overseas and cultural preference for German and Italian music.

GEORGE FREDERIC HANDEL WAS A LEADING FIGURE OF EARLY 18TH CENTURY BRITISH MUSIC

MUSIC OF THE 19TH CENTURY

In the early 19th century, the Irish composer and virtuoso pianist John Field was highly influential in his style of playing which is thought to have been an inspiration to Schumann, Chopin and Liszt. He is credited with having invented the nocturne as a musical form. Later in the century, another Irishman, Charles Villiers Stanford would also exert a strong musical influence.

During this period, the Edinburgh-born Sir Alexander Campbell Meckenzie was renowned in Britain as a composer and conductor. He celebrated his native Scotland in his two Scottish Rhapsodies for orchestra and in a fantasia for pianoforte and orchestra on Scottish themes.

Sir Arthur Seymour Sullivan is best remembered for his collaborations with the dramatist and librettist William S. Gilbert and for their operettas, such as *The Pirates of Penzance* (1880), *The Mikado* (1885) and *The Gondoliers* (1889).

Towards the end of the century, Edward Elgar gained public acclaim with, for example, the *Enigma Variations* (1899), his first major orchestral work.

This century saw the trend towards larger orchestras and correspondingly larger musical venues, permitting public concerts for mass audiences. Covent Garden's Royal Opera House was opened in 1858, on the site of an earlier theatre; the Royal Albert Hall was built in 1878. The Crystal Palace concerts were inaugurated in 1855, with August Manns as the principal conductor, directing some 20 000 concerts.

Orchestras which were founded in this period include the Halle Orchestra, the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra and the Royal Scottish National Orchestra. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra was not founded until 1946.

MUSIC OF THE 20TH CENTURY

James Galway is a flautist virtuoso performer

In the early 20th century Britain produced some notable composers: William Wallace, Frederick Delius, Ralph Vaughan Williams, Gustav Holst, Samuel Coleridge-Taylor and John Ireland, for example. A feature of the music of several of the composers of this era was an interest in the use of British folk music as source material. Examples include Vaughan Williams' English Folk Song Suite for brass band and Delius' Brigg Fair as well as subtler references to folk themes in other works.

In the second half of the century, William Walton and Benjamin Britten are of especial note as composers, although there are strong contrasts between their individual approaches to music and its part in the national identity. Walton's work featured fanfares and patriotic themes: for instance he composed the ceremonial marches Crown Imperial, written for the coronation of George VI, and Orb and Sceptre, for that of Elizabeth II. Britten, on the other hand, made a conscious effort to set himself apart from the English musical mainstream, which he regarded as complacent, insular and amateurish. However, his works, such as the operas Peter Grimes (1945), and Billy Budd (1951), as well as his instrumental compositions, including his Nocturnal after John Dowland for guitar (1964), place him amongst the most accomplished composers of the century.

The century continued and developed the concert tradition. Sir Henry Wood's name will forever be associated with The Proms, which started life in 1895 as the Queen's Hall Promenade concerts, but transferred in 1941 to the Albert Hall, where they are still held. The Aldeburgh Festival, founded by Benjamin Britten is another annual musical event of international status.

The advent of broadcasting and recording technologies have opened the possibility of classical music to larger audiences—without the need for ever larger orchestras. It is arguable that this trend may have contributed to the revival of interest in early music which has been led, in Britain, by such figures as Arnold Dolmetsch and David Munrow.

The late 20th century is often characterized as a period dominated by the Cult of personality and this has affected classical music along with the rest of the arts. This has tended to focus British public attention on virtuoso performers such as James Galway (flautist), John Williams (guitarist), Vanesse Mae (violinist), Aled Jones (vocalist) and others. This elevation of a relative few to "superstar" status has arguably been at the cost of reducing the

“ordinary” orchestral instrumentalist to a poorly-paid and under-rated role.

MUSIC OF THE 21ST CENTURY

The Royal College of Music from Prince Consort Road, London.

In the present era, classical music in Britain must contend and coexist with a dominant culture of popular music. Specialist music education at establishments such as the Royal College of Music, Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama, Royal Northern College of Music and Guildhall School of Music provide world-class music teaching to gifted classical musicians, though the general level of classical music education in Britain is somewhat limited.

In this century, music, like most other aspects of society, has become globalized, and it is increasingly difficult to speak of “music of the UK” as a separate entity. Gifted UK musicians train and perform all over the world: conversely, many of the places in UK music schools are taken up by overseas musicians, and most concerts are international in their content and their performers.

Composition is alive and well: Peter Maxwell Davies, Julian Anderson and Andrew Lloyd Webber represent very different strands of composition within UK classical music.

II. WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

was ignored – был проигнорирован – rad etilgan

to distinguish – различать – farq qilmoq

faddish – кратковременный – qisqa

teenagers – подростки – o'smir

boogie – ритмичная музыка – ritmik musiqa

became increasingly sophisticated – стали увеличивать переработанными – qayta ishlab chiqarishni oshirish

memorable – незабываемый – esdan chiqmaydigan

a particular pre-eminence – особенное превосходство–

venues – место совершения действия – hodisa sodir bo'lgan joy

manuscript – рукопись – qo'l yozma

anonymous – анонимный – anonim

virtually – практически – amaliy

mediaeval – средневековый – o'rta asrga oid

chromatic – цветной – rangli

consonances – созвучие – jarangdosh

fauxbourdon – вид многоголосия – ko'p ovozli

pneumatic – пневматический – pnevmatic

polyphony – полифония, многоголосие – ko‘p ovozlik
divisi – для двух муз.инструментов – ikkilanma
focusing – фокусирование – fikrning jamlanishi
having invented – придумывая – ishlab chiqarilgan
nocturne – ноктюрн – musiqa turi
fantasia – фантазия – fantaziya
pianoforte – фортепиано – fortepiano
gained – добился – orttirilgan
acclaim – шумное приветствие – shovqinli salomlashish
flautist – флейтист – fletist
contend and coexist – соперничать и сосуществовать–
musobaqalashmoq va uynma–uon bo‘lmoq
has become globalized – стал объединенным – birdam bo‘lmoq
classical music – классическая музыка – klassik musiqa

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Give extensive answers to these questions.

1. What is music?
2. What can you tell about Pop and Rock music?
3. Tell us a few words about music before 1500.
4. Tell us a few words about music of the 18th century.
5. Tell us a few words about music of the 19th century.
6. Tell us a few words about music of the 20th century of the United Kingdom.
7. What can you tell about James Galway?
8. Where is the Royal College of music?

Exercise 2. Translate the text into your mother–tongue.

The UK music industry is built on talent and excellence in promoting it. London leads the world for the range of music available throughout the year. In classical music alone London has four symphony orchestras with public subsidy, as well as two major international opera houses, one devoted to opera in English. The UK is also home to international events such as the Leeds International Pianoforte Competition and the biennial Cardiff Singer of the World Competition.

The UK continues its leading status in pop and rock music. The pop scene is fast moving with new girl bands, boy bands, funk, techno and house bands moving rapidly from regional clubs to UK chart and international status. UK garage sprung out of London clubs to take the charts and the US by storm. Asian Underground fuses samples of

Indian classical and Bollywood with breakfast, jazz and electronica and has leading exponents such as Talvin Singh and Nitin Sawhney. In recent years, Welsh bands including Stereophonics, Catatonia, Manic Street Preachers and Super Furry Animals – have won international acclaim; the letters fourth album, Mung, was produced entirely in Welsh. Home-grown black talent is a very strong sector with singers such as Craig David sweeping awards. Electronica acts such as Massive Attack, Chemical Brothers, Underworld and Aphex Twin continue to make highly successful yet experimental club music.

Exercise 3. 1) Supply the missing remarks:

over, above, among, between, under, except (for), below, beyond.

1. All the family enjoyed their stay there..... Susan who wanted to go elsewhere.
1. She'll be away in Spain.....the 19th and 20th of April.
2. It cost.....f 200.
3. Where did you put the case? I put it.....the bed.
4. Where you.....the impression that she was married?
5. The secretary put the cover.....the typewriter and left the office.
6. My husband has five men working.....him.
7. We are surprised at Barbara's behavior. We thought she was.....this soft of thing.
8. There are not any courses to attend.....the one in June.
9. We followed a diversion as the road was.....repair.
10. This coat is small to put it.....your suit.
11. In my family we are always quarreling.....ourselves.
12. Nancy is always arguing with her husband.....politics.
13. Don't blame yourself for this; it's quite.....your control.
14.ourselves, I absolutely disagree with her.
15. He was led to prison.....guard.
16. My mother has been..... Treatment for a long time as she suffers from asthma.
17. Her husband has no power.....her.
18. I bought a kilo of peaches but there wasn't a good one.....them.
19. My mother hung a painting.....the fireplace.
20. You can't go to the cinema because you're.....age.
21. She is known.....the nickname of Pandora.
22. Is this dishwasher.....guarantee?

2) Fill in the following prepositions in these sentences:

for, about, from, with, by, at.

1. His teaching carrier is now hanging.....a thread.
2. She enrolled.....the last Friday.
3. Why do you always quarrel.....money?
4. Is this degree course right.....him?
5. Many plants and ideas went.....the board in wartime.
6. I'm sorry.....being late; the traffic is so heavy in the city centre.
7. We were not at all impressed.....last night's performance.
8. She is very excited.....visiting India next month.
9. Greece is famous.....its incident civilization.
10. The foreman expressed anger.....the inefficiency of his apprentice.
11. I was shocked.....such rudeness.
12. My views on politics differ.....hers.
13. She is reading the baby.....a spoon.
14. Did he grieve.....his mother?
15. We mustn't judge people.....their looks.
16. Patriots die.....their beliefs.
17. Children have been warned.....the dangers of drugs.
18. My mother searched the whole house.....her identity card but she didn't find it.
19. Pancake is traditional dessert served.....sugar and lemon.
20. We heard.....Robert yesterday: he wrote to us from Japan.
21. Why do you blame her.....the accident?
22. In Scotland New Year is celebrated in great style and.....a lot of whisky.
23. I've heard.....Peter: he's got promotion.
24. She's.....far the most beautiful woman I know.
25. Mary leads her husband.....the nose.

3) Fill in the following prepositions in these sentences:

of, for, on, in.

1. We decided.....India.....our vacation.
2. His last book fell short.....my expectation.
3. I think I'll take a class.....computers.
4. Excuse me.....my interruption.
5. My friend Maria spends a lot.....clothes every season.
6. Ere you interested.....sociology?

7. The workers agreed to increase the rate of production.....return.....higher payment.
8. It was done.....the lieutenant colonel's orders.
9. After the car crash he was compensated.....full by his insurance company.
10. Her composition was full.....mistakes.

Exercise 4. Act as a foreign and an interpreter.

МУЗЫКА

Музыка (от греч. *Musike*, буквально – искусство муз.), вид искусства, в котором средством воплощения художественных образов служат определённым образом организованные музыкальные звуки. Основные элементы и выразительные средства музыки: лад, ритм, метр, темп, грокостная динамика, тембр, мелодия, гармония, полифония, инструментовка. Музыка фиксируется в нотной записи и реализуется в процессе исполнения. Принято деления музыки на светскую и духовную. Основная область духовной музыки – культовая (древнейшая из сохранившихся ныне – музыка буддийского ритуала). С европейской культовой (церковной) музыкой связано развитие европейской музыкальной теории нотного письма. По исполнительским средствам музыка подразделяется на вокальную (пение), инструментальную и вокально–инструментальную. Музыка часто сочетается с хореографией, театральным искусством, кино. Различают музыку одноголосную (монодия) и многоголосную (гомофония, полифония). Музыка подразделяется на роды и виды – театральная (опера и т.п.), симфоническая, камерная и др.; на жанры – песня, хорал, танец, марш, симфония, сюита, соната и др. Музыкальным произведениям свойственны определённые относительно устойчивые типические структуры.

« Российский Энциклопедический словарь»

Exercise 5. Look at these singers and express your attitude towards them.

John Permenter Texas fiddle player/singer During the past 7 years, John's dream of performing in Europe has come true. He spends about four months per year touring overseas, mostly in Holland

and the UK, where he plays Country and Western Clubs, Linedance venues, Festivals, and Theatres. Lately he also found my way into several European studios, where he plays fiddle for other artists.

Dez Walters Band supporting John Permenter on his Scottish dates. Dez is established singer songwriter popular all over the UK with the Dez Walter's Band.

Frank Jansen from Holland. Frank has toured in England 5 years in a row now and played at festivals in Sweden, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France. He has been on stage with BR59, Rhonda Vincent, Dale Watson, Heather Miles, Gail Davis, Mike Bella and many more. May 2002 saw his third album "Lolene" released, this time on Country Records run by Mike Headrick in Tennessee US. This album has 2 covers and 8 songs by written by Frank.

Alan McCulloch Carlisle based Alan McCulloch brings a breath of fresh air to the country scene. Not only is he a lively, entertaining performer, but he has a talent for songwriting that can rival the best. No stranger to the music scene he has in the last couple of years taken his songwriting talent into the studio to produce two albums. Married with one son, his hero is George Strait and his influence can be heard in Alan's tonk country songs. His songwriting is in the mode of Garth Brooks of whom he says, "He picks songs that run through all emotions and speak to people" "They say that first impressions count. If that's the then I am delighted in what I hear from Alan McCulloch and this album "Hey Mr. Sunshine..."

TEXT 5.

MUSIC OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Music from the United Kingdom has achieved great international popularity since the 1960s, when a wave of British musicians helped to popularize rock and roll. Since then, the UK has produced numerous popular performers in far-ranging fields from heavy metal to folk-rock and drum n bass, as well as undergoing a renaissance in the ancient forms of folk music indigenous to England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Folk music

There are four primary components of the United Kingdom, each with their own diverse and distinctive folk music forms – England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. In addition, there are numerous distinct and semi-distinct folk traditions from the Isle of Man,

Cornwall and the Channel Islands, as well as immigrants from Jamaica, India, the Commonwealth and other parts of the world.

English folk music

Traditional music is an extremely broad concept, as there is much variety between the different regions of England. Folk music varies across North Umbria, Kent, Sussex and Yorkshire, and even within cities like London. England's Martin Carthy was perhaps the most influential traditional English performed of the 20th century, alongside the Copper Family and the Watterson Family, who helped inspire a roots revival later in the century.

Northern Irish music

Of all the regions of the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland (and its neighbor, the Republic of Ireland) has the most vibrant folk traditions. Traditional bands including instruments like fiddles have remained throughout the centuries even as analogues on Britain died out. As of recently Northern Ireland has shown some of the most popular talent such as seen by the Bangor band, Snow Patrol and Ash. Such popular legends of Northern Ireland include Van Morrison.

Scottish folk music

Scottish folk music includes many kinds of songs, including ballads and laments, sung by a single singer with accompaniment by bagpipes, fiddles or harps. Traditional dances include Waltzes, reels, strathspeys and jigs. Alongside the other areas of the United Kingdom, Scotland Underwent a roots revival in the 1960s. Cathy–Ann McPhee and Jeannie Robertson were the

Heroes of this revival, which inspired some revolutions in band formats by groups like The Clutha, The Whistlebinkies, Boys of the Lough, Incedible String Band and The Chieftains.

Early British popular music

At the beginning of the 16th century, printed broadside ballads were the first genre of British popular music. There were lyrics transcribed and eventually printed (after the invention of the printing press) and meant to be sung to some well-known tune. They were popular until the early 20th century, when a combination of newspapers and recording technology made them obsolete.

After the industrial revolution, bars that provided musical entertainment arose. Fuelling demand for popular songs and professional songwriters. These bars were called music halls.

1950s and 60s: Importation and Exportation

The 1950s saw most of the world that had access to records listening to American rock and roll, especially the country–rock hybrid rockabilly, exemplified by superstars like Elvis Presley and Bill Haley. Though most countries soon developed their own rock traditions, it was the United Kingdom that evolved its own distinctive scene, making American traditions into distinctively British ones such as Skiffle and Trad jazz, and eventually adding influences from English, Scottish and Irish folk music. By the middle of the 1960s, British artists had grown so adept at British–style rock, R&R and blues that the British Invasion occurred, led by the Beatles and the Rolling Stones among others. Artists began to popularize more authentic forms of American roots music in the States than had previously found mainstream success there, while highly–evolved forms of rock like heavy metal and progressive rock were developing into full fledged genres of British popular music. British music in the 60s also saw a roots revival of folk music, beginning with England and Northern Ireland before spreading to Scotland, Wales and, eventually, even smaller cultural regions like Cornwall, the Isle of Man and North Umbria.

1970s: Progressive Rock and Heavy Metal

In the 1970s, the United Kingdom saw intense diversification in both popular and folk music. Heavy Metal evolved from pioneers like Led Zeppelin, Rainbow, Deep Purple, and Black Sabbath into the hard–edged, complex music of bands like Iron Maiden and Judas Priest. Progressive rock grew extremely popular, with ever–increasingly “progressive” elements added in the form of obtuse lyrics, classical–tinged music and long–playing suites in multiple parts. Emerson Lake & Palmer, Yes, Pink Floyd, King Crimson, Queen and Genesis are notable examples of this movement. The reaction against progressive rock was swift, as the genre came to be perceived as needlessly obscure and inaccessible; a new generation of British youth hated progressive rock and the bombastic, indulgent sounds of heavy metal, disco and glam. They were called punks, and their music was loud, angry, rebellious punk rock. Punk became well–known after the coming of the Sex Pistols and their anarchistic,

incendiary lyrics which attacked the pillars of British society, such as the monarchy. In its purest form, however, it was short-lived; the energy could not be sustained, especially after anti-pop bands like The Clash found mainstream success and became unwilling pop stars. The 1970s saw tremendous changes in folk music as well, which saw the development of folk-rock fusions and powerful singer-songwriter traditions and the evolution of popular forms of folk-based music from the United Kingdom's Jamaican and Indian immigrant communities.

1980s

In the 1980s, the spirit of punk rock fuelled a gaggle of new genres that took stylistic elements of punk and added new approaches and influences. The first of these developments was New Wave music, which featured atmospheric accompaniment to dreamy, otherworldly vocals. New Wave was very popular in the early 1980s, while other, less mainstream outgrowths of punk developed underground. These included an ever-increasing number of alternative rock subgenres, including Siouxsie and the Banshees, The Cure and Joy Division's Gothic rock and psychedelic-influenced bands like The Smiths and The Jesus and Mary Chain. The latter was the primary impetus behind the growth of new genres late in the decade, including Manchester and shoe gazing, both of which incorporated more pop structures into alternative rock and led to the next decade's Britpop explosion. The 1980s also saw tremendous diversification and modernization of the sounds of Jamaican and Indian Immigrants, Especially bhang, which fused traditional Punjabi music

With the burgeoning house music scene. House and allied genres like techno music evolved out of a complex electronic music scene in 1970s United States, but began to grow popular as part of club culture in 80s Britain, where it spawned numerous subgenres like drum n bass.

1990s: Britpop and techno

Two genres that remained mostly underground throughout the 80s burst into the mainstream around the middle of the decade. Britpop was a fusion of all the alternative rock styling of the previous two decades, with a special focus on neo-psychedelic and it began to dominate the charts. In late 80s/early 90s, American acid-house and Detroit techno music have made it to UK. The British have proved to be true alchemists of electronic sound, in turn pioneering multiple

genres of (electronic) musical expression. From the academic point of view, the exploits of British IDM scene have received attention from contemporary composers and musicologists. In early 21st century, the British pop scene revealed a number of pop groups to have combined both the styling of Britpop along with synthetic qualities of British experimental electronic music. That fusion of rock, hip hop, and other genres appears to be the current affair in the British popular music scene.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

Roots revival	asosiy rivojlanish	основное развитие
Vibrant	tebranuvchi	вибрирующие
Mainstream	asosiy tor	основная струя
Diversification	chetlashish	ограничение
Fiddle	skripka	скрипка
Laments	arz	арз
Harp	arfa	арфа

Exercise 1. Read the questions and express your opinion.

1. What folk music do you know?
2. What is Rock and roll? How do you understand?
3. Music in 1980s.
4. Britpop and techno.

Exercise 2. Translate the text into your mother – tongue and retell it.

COUNTRY MUSIC IN GREAT BRITAIN

EVANGELINE.....an exciting new Scottish country band. **EVANGELINE** is the brainchild of Glasgow songwriter John Naismith. After spending many years playing in various bands he found himself between bands in the late nineties and got down to some serious songwriting. To his astonishment, his work “just came out all country!”

This was actually no great surprise, as John was raised as a child in the east end of Glasgow on a staple diet of Hank Williams and Buck Owens from his father’s extensive record collection! John contacted his long-time friend and music associate George Adams, inviting him to “come over and hear some of my new stuff!” George, while surprised at the genre, recognized the strength and quality of the songs and was soon adding his rich vocal tones to the roughly-hewn

song structures that to become EVANGELINE classics! The two formed an acoustic duo (using all their reserves of invention and ingenuity to come up with the name NAISMITH ADAMS!) The next logical step was to form a band and, after some hurried auditions early in 2001, Nat Donalds (drums), Jim Hazard (guitar) and Tracy Lee Walker (bass) were engaged to form the first incarnation of EVANGELINE Much has happened since the start, including necessary changes in band personal, with Billy Matthews (bass), Brian Thomson (lead guitar) Andy Holmes (drums) and Davie Holland (steel guitar) joining the band. There has also been the journey from the band's first tentative live performances to headlining at major festivals and achieving critical acclaim in the press. Oh, not forgetting trips to Nashville and Los Angeles, and the recording of the first EVANGELINE album – Beer Talkin' – now released.

Exercise 3. Act as an Interpreter.

Когда и где зародился джаз? Кто и как положил ему начало? На эту тему до сих пор ведутся споры. Не вызывает сомнения лишь то, что движущей силой в создании джаза были люди, которые во второй половине девятнадцатого века обрели свободу от рабства. И хотя их от африканской родины отделяли сто–двести лет, они сохраняли и нежно лелеяли мелодии и ритмы своих предков.

Предвестники джаза появились в Новом Орлеане, ставшем перекрестком различных культур, вполне международном городе, который был французским, испанским, английским и африканским, городом католиков, протестантов, язычников. Наверное, поэтому здесь возникли два совершенно разных музыкальных жанра: религиозные песнопения, или «спиричуалс», и светская музыка – блюзы. Еще одним предвестником джаза был регтайм – фортепьянная музыка, развившаяся из маршей и «кекуока» – синкопированная свободная мелодия и четкий ритмический аккомпанимент.

Первые ансамбли играли в дансинг – холлах и на танцплощадках в парках. «Обычной манерой исполнения были ансамблевые импровизации с основным правилом: «не мешай моему соло», – писал музыкальный критик газеты «Нью – Йорк таймс» Джон С. Уилсон. – Каждому музыканту отводилась своя роль. Корнет выводил мелодию, кларнет окружал ее узорами, тромбон подводил под нее прочную основу, контрабас, гитара (или банджо) и ударные как бы выполняли роль колес, на которых катилась эта музыкальная колесница». Рояля обычно не

было, потому что джаз был прикладным искусством: музыканты играли на танцах, маршировали на улицах, сопровождая похоронные процессии, разъезжали по городу с рекламой какого-либо товара или заведения.

Exercise 4. Learn these songs and sing them.

Auld Lang Syne¹

*Internationally known traditional Scottish song;
words by Robert Burns*

Should auld² acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to min'³?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And auld lang syne?

Chorus:

For auld lang syne, my dear.
For auld lang syne,
We'll tak⁴ a cup o'⁵ kindness yet,
For auld lang syne!
And surely ye⁶ 'll be your pint-stoup⁷.
And surely I'll be mine;
And we'll tak a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.

Chorus:

We.twa⁸ hae⁹ run about the braes¹⁰.
And pu'd¹¹ the gowans¹² fine;
But we've wandered mony¹³ a weary fit¹⁴
Sin¹⁵ auld lang syne.

¹ **Auld Lang Syne** = the days of long ago

² **auld** = old

³ **min** = mind

⁴ **tak** = take

⁵ **o'** = of

⁶ **ye** = you

⁷ **pint-stoup** – a drinking vessel

⁸ **twa** = two

⁹ **hae** – have

¹⁰ **brae** = a hillside, a hill

¹¹ **pu'd** = pulled

¹² **gowan** = daisy

¹³ **mony** = many

¹⁴ **fit** = a footstep

¹⁵ **sin** = since

SELF WORK

TRANSLATION OF THE TEXT

LIST OF MUSIC FESTIVALS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

There are a large number of **music festivals in the United Kingdom**, covering a wide variety of genres. Many of the UK's music festivals are world renowned, and have been held for a great many years.

A **music festival** is a festival oriented towards music that is sometimes presented with a theme such as; musical genre, nationality or locality of musicians, or holiday. Many are held outdoors, and often inclusive of other attractions such as food and merchandise vendors, performance art, and social activities. The Pythian games at Delphi included musical performance, and may be one of the earliest festivals known. During the Middle Ages festivals were often held as competitions.

Major Festivals

Glastonbury Festival is the world's most well known music festival. Many festivals are annual, or repeat at some other interval. Some, including many rock festivals, are held only once. Some festivals are organized as for-profit concerts and others are benefits for a specific cause.

Europe's biggest music festival is Donauinselfest in Vienna. Every year about 3 million people visit this open air event.

Mountain Rock with Kevin Borsch on stage Glastonbury Festival

The **Glastonbury Festival of Contemporary Performing Arts**, commonly abbreviated to **Glastonbury Festival** or **Glasto**, is the largest Greenfield music and performing arts festival in the world. The festival is best

known for its contemporary music, but also features dance, comedy, theatre, circus, cabaret and many other arts. In 2005, the enclosed area of the festival was over 900 acres (3,6km²), had over 385 live performances and was attended by around 150,000 people.

Glastonbury was heavily influenced by hippy ethics and the free festival movement in the 1970s, especially in the Isle of Wight Festival. Organizer Eaves stated that he decided to host the first

festival, then called **Pilton Festival**, after seeing an open air Led Zeppelin concert at the nearby Bath and West Showground in 1970. The festival retains vestiges of this tradition, including the Green Futures/Healing Fields area and the reputation for alternative culture.

Location

The festival takes place in South West England at Worthy Farm between the small village of Pulton and Pylle, six miles east of the town of Glastonbury Tor in the mystical “Vale of Avalon”. This makes it an important “Mew Age” area: many ley lines are believed to converge on the Tor. The nearest town to the festival site is Shepton Mallet, three miles north east, but there continues to be interaction between the people espousing alternative lifestyles living in Glastonbury and the festival itself. The farm is situated between the A361 and A37 roads.

Worthy Farm is situated (map) in a valley at the head of the White lake River, between two low limestone ridges, part of the southern edge of the Men dip Hills. On the site is a confluence of the two small streams that make the White lake River. In the past the site has experienced problems with flooding, though after the floods that occurred during the 1997 and 1998 festival, drainage was improved (see Timeline below). This did not prevent flooding during the 2005 festival, but allowed the flood water to dissipate within hours. The High bridge branch of the Somerset and Dorset Joint Rain way ran through the farm on an embankment, but was dismantled in 1966 and now forms a main thoroughfare across the site. Another prominent feature is the high-voltage electricity line which crosses the site east-west.

The restricted-access backstage compound is populated almost entirely by bands and their support crews. Ironically, the backstage bar, Lulu’s, is the cheapest bar at the festival, and hosts many charity functions and auctions.

Bumbershoot

Bumbershoot is an annual international music and arts festival held in Seattle, Washington. One of North America’s largest music and arts festivals, it takes place every Labor Day weekend at the 74-acre (299,000m²) Seattle Center, which was built for the 1962 World’s Fair. Seattle Center includes indoor theaters, outdoor stages, McCaw Hall, and Memorial Stadium. The name festival was taken

from bumbershoot, a colloquial term for umbrella, probably coined in the 19th century as a portmanteau of umbrella and parachute.

Thousands of famous and local artists, including musicians such as Wu-Tang Clan, The Shins, and Panic! At the Disco will perform in 2007. Local band Modest Mouse often plays at the festival but they did not at the 2006 festival and it is still unsure whether or not they will be at the 2007 festival. Poets, writers, visual artists, dancers, comedians, DJs, Flatstock poster artists, and more, perform at Bumbershoot in a three-day long adventure of music and art.

Big Day Out

The **Big day out (BDO)** is an annual music festival that tours Australia and New Zealand. As of 2006, it features 7 or 8 stages (depending on the venue) accommodating popular contemporary rock music, electronic music, mainstream international acts and local acts.

The Event

Like many other modern music festivals, the Big Day Out is held in stadiums which are more commonly designed for major sporting events. All of the Big Day Out locations utilize multiple performance stages, on which different acts will often be playing simultaneously. It is common that the well known international acts will play on one of two “main stages”, which overlook the main sporting ground of the venue, and the lesser known (and often local) acts will perform on smaller stages. All of the stages are within a short walking distance of one another.

A signature of the Big Day Out is the “Boiler Room”, a large circus-style tent in which the more electronically themed artists perform. This style of venue intends to enhance the sound and ambience of the performance, which can be compared to a Rave.

Other areas at the Big Day Out include a novelty entertainment stage, a signing tent, multiple food and merchandise shopping areas, and one or more designated alcohol consumption areas to which access is restricted to those of the drinking age. Alcohol at the Big Day Out is limited to those brands who are sponsoring the (Jack Daniels branding can be seen in the adjacent photo), and can only be purchased from within the venue.

The event lasts from mid-morning (doors open at 9 – 10am) to late evening (the last performances finish at around 1 am).

Rock am Ring

Rock am Ring (*Rock at the Ring*) is a rock music festival held annually in Germany at the Nurburgring racetrack. It is the largest music festival in Germany and of the largest in Europe.

Rock am Ring 2006 stage, Dir in grey shown

Rock am Ring was originally planned as a one – time festival celebrating the inauguration of a newer, shorter version of the track in 1985, but due to its commercial success (with 75,000 audience members), it was decided to make the concert an annual event. However, after a dip in attendance for the 1988 event, the festival was put on hiatus for two years.

In 1991, the festival returned with a new concept: as well as featuring well-known artists, event organizers present lesser known up-and-coming bands to the public. Some of the little-known artists who got their start at Rock and Ring and have gone on to achieve commercial success include INXS and Alanis Morissette.

Pink pop

Pink pop Festival or Pink pop in short, is an annual rock festival held at Landraaf, Netherlands. According to the Guinness Book of Records, it is the oldest annual festival in the world. It is held annual on the Pontecost weekend (*Pinksteren* in Dutch, hence the name). In 1970, the festival took place in Geleen, now part of municipality Sittard-Geleen and was held only on Monday of that weekend.

Today, the 3 day festival is from Saturday to Monday and is visited by approximately 60.000 people with performances on 3 separate stages. In 35years, 1,5 million people have attended Pinkpop. More than 400 musical acts played at the festival.

Vive Latino

Vive Latino is an annual rock music festival held in Mexico City. It is one of the most important rock en Espanola music festivals in Latin America. In 2007, the festival will be held at the Foro Sol in Mexico City on May 5th and 6th. However, there will be a Chilean rdition of the festival on April 15.

The event takes place in Foro Sol usually in between the month of April and May. The duration of the festival has been either 1 or 2 days, depending on the number of live acts. The first edition was in

1998, and has been repeated yearly ever since (except from 1999 and 2002). The number of stages has been changed over the time, ranging from 2 to 4.

The festival is particular because the audience can see a great variety of Mexican, Latin and Spanish groups of many genres, such as rock, punk, metal, ska and indie; all together. Also, because Vive Latino can host from major and experienced bands, to newbie and independent bands.

South Wales Music

South Wales is home to a scene containing a number of influential bands within the Hardcore, Post Hardcore, Alternative Metal and Emo musical genres. The towns and cities that these bands originated from are generally Cardiff, Pontypridd, Swansea, Newport, Merthyr Tydfil and the valleys to the north and west of a focal point of the scene based in Bridgend.

Scene history

The appearance of the scene has naturally, changed over time. It began in the mid 1970's with the then hotly tipped as the next Led Zeppelin, Lone Star. While they had a minor chart hit with their single "The Bells of Berlin, they off. In 80's rock band Kooga went the same way. The mid-1990s saw the local dominance of alternative metal bands such as Spurious, Noquenda and Revolve. These bands, although much loved within the local area, failed to capture the imagination of the national and music community, as is common in local scenes.

It wasn't until the late nineties and early 21st century that the South Wales hardcore and alternative scene gained international prominence. One of the first widely-successful members of the scene during the period was Skindred (formed from members of the moderately-successful Dub War), fusing reggae, metal and hardcore. The band's sound was extremely unique at the time and garnered much success.

During this period, Lost Prophets was formed in Pontypridd in 1997 built upon previous hardcore and alternative metal acts. The band's debut album *The Fake Sound of Progress* in 2000 would strike the interest of the international alternative community and open up new possibilities for the local scene.

Just a few years after this success, the band Funeral for a Friend of Maesteg, Bridgend, originally called January Thirst, released their

sophomore EP *Four Ways to Scream Your Name* in 2003 and earned the admiration of the national, and later international alternative community.

In 2004, the metalcore band *Bullet for My Valentine* (formerly *Jeff Killed John*) of Bridgend released their debut EP *Hand of Blood* to much critical success leading the band to international recognition.

South Wales also has a rich underground scene which is arguably the best in the UK. Bands such as *Dignity Dies First*, *Shped By Fate* and *Johnny Mental* seemingly the most popular.

WORD AND EXPRESSIONS

Covering	qoplovchi	покрывающие
Oriented	dastlabki	первичный
Merchandise	mol	материал
Vendor	tarqatuvchi	дистербитер
Dissipate	qayta yozilgan	переписное
Inauguration	oldindan bilb bo‘lmaydigan	непредсказуемый
Hiatus	bo‘shliq	пространства
Hippy	zamonaviy	современный

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Give extensive answers to these questions.

1. What music festivals do you know?
2. What festivals take place in South West England?
3. What festival is and where does it take place Big Day Out?
4. What can you tell us about Rock and Ring, Pinkpop, Vive Latino music festivals?

Exercise 2. Read the text, retell the main contents and translate.

Music of Somerset

Somerset is a county in the southwest of England. The county has a well-documented and still vibrant folk music heritage, as it was studied by one of the earliest British musicologists, Cecil Sharp. Sharp's five volume collection of Somerset folk songs formed the basis for his *English Folk Song: Some Conclusions*, a seminal 1907 publication. Some of Sharp's collections formed the basis for *Songs of the West* (with Sabine Baring-Gould) and *Somerset Rhapsody* by Gustav Holst and the "March from Somerset" in Vaughan Williams' *English Folk Song Suite*.

There are many music institutions that play a major part in the musical life of Somerset. Halsway Manor is the only residential centre for folk music and culture in the United Kingdom. Youth groups include the Somerset Country Orchestra, the Somerset Country Youth Choir and the Somerset Country Youth Concert Band. The Tauntion Area and the Yeovil Music Centre are two affiliated instruction, as are the Cheddar Valley Music Club, the Yamaha Music School and COSMIC, the Centre of Somerset Music Club. Other groups include the Somerset Chumber Orchestra, founded in 1979, the Mid-Somerset Orchestra, the Winsombe Orchestra, the Yeovil Town Band and the Wincation Town Band.

Well-known musicians from Somerset include Acker Bilk, a jazz musician from (who formed the Paramount Jazz Band) and local folk legends Adge Cutler and The Wurzels (simply The Wurzels after Cutler's untimely death), who were the most prominent Somerset band in the Scrumpy and Western music scene. The Wurzels began their long career in 1966, with the release of "Drink Up Thy Zider", which sold more than 100,000 copies. After losing their songwriter, they turned to novelty songs and eventually topped the singles chart with "Combine Harvester (Band New Key)" in 1976.

Exercise 3. Supply the missing remark: *of, from, in, at, from of, in, with, among, on, for.*

The **Thomas Fraser** story is a remarkable piece...Scottish music history.1953 –1977 he recorded thousands.....songs at his home,Burra Isle Shetland, on a real-to-reel tape recorder. "Thomas" musical idol was without doubt the singing brake-man', Jimmie Rodgers.an early age, Thomas constantly practiced Rodgers' stile, perfecting the yodeling and guitar playing to such an extent that the similarity would, at times, become uncanny" 25 years later we get to hear 25 tracks.....these lost recordings on CD. A fascinating collection of recording featuring Thomas's clear strong and guitar picking featuring songs of Jimmy Rogers, Hang Williams, Hank Snow, and other rarely country songs.

Mel Hague. This year (2002) finds Mel Hogue celebrating 40 years as a country music singer and his 36th year as a professional entertainer. Mel has done nothing else.....his working life but sing country music—he's THE REAL THING Mel Hogue is more than just an old pro (he made his first recording in 1966), he's also an award winning songwriter, journalist, and a novelist.....two western novels publisher.

Country Company Clive and Sandra are undoubtedly.....the top half dozen most popular acts.....the British Country music scene. They come from small village of Crosstage, near Liandridod Well in the heart of mid-Wales and have been involved.....country music.....over 25 years. Their choice.....material and down to earth manner make them a joy to watch and to listen to. Clive and Sandra have a great love of, and a consistent professional attitude to the business of entertaining people making.....an excellent evenings entertainment.

Exercise 4. Make up dialogues on the types of music.

Exercise 5. Learn the British National Anthem by heart.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

*God save our gracious Queen
Long live our noble Queen
God save the Queen!
Send her victorious,
Happy and Glorious,
Long to reign over us;
God save the Queen!
O Lord our God arise,
Scatter her enemies
And make them fall;
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
On Thee our hopes we fix,
Oh, save us all!
Thy choicest gifts in store
On her be pleased to pour;
Long may she reign;
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the Queen!
Not in this land alone,
But be God's mercies known,
From shore to shore!
Lord make the nations see,
That men should brothers be,
And form one family,*

*The wide world over,
From every latent foe,
From the assassins blow,
God save the Queen!
O'er her thine arm extent,
For Britain's sake defend,
Our mother, prince, and friend,
God save the Queen!*

TEXT 6. MUSIC AND MUSICIANS

The people living in the British Isles are very fond of music, and it is quite natural that concerts of the leading symphony orchestras, numerous folk groups and pop music are very popular.

The Promenade concerts are probably the most famous. They were first held in 1840 in the Queen's Hall, and later were directed by Sir Henry Wood. They still continue today in the Royal Albert Hall. They take place every night for about three months in the summer, and the programmes include new and contemporary works, as well as classics. Among them are symphonies and pieces of music composed by Benjamin Britten, the famous English musician.

Usually, there is a short winter season lasting for about a fortnight. The audience may either listen to the music from a seat or from the promenade, where they constant or stroll about, or, if there room, sit down on the floor.

Concerts are rarely given out-of-doors today except for concerts by brass bands and military bands who play in the parks and at seaside resorts during the summer.

Folk music is still very much alive. There are many folk groups. Their harmony singing and good humor with their friends everywhere.

Rock and pop music are extremely popular, especially among younger people. In the 60s and 70s groups such as the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, the Who, Led Zeppelin and Pink Floyd became very popular and successful.

The Beatles, with their style of singing new and exciting, their wonderful sense of humor became the most successful pop group the world has known. Many of the famous songs written by John Lennon and Paul McCartney are still popular.

Some of the recent rock groups are Eurhythmics, Dire Straits, Black Sabbath.

British groups often set new friends in music. New stars and styles continue to appear. One of the most popular contemporary musicians and composers is Andrew Lloyd Webber. The musicals and rock operas by A. L. Webber have been a great success both in Britain and overseas.

The famous English composer of the 19th century was Arthur Sullivan. Together Gilbert, the writer of the texts, he created operettas of which eleven are regularly performed today. In these operettas the English so successfully laugh at themselves and at what they now all the Establishment that W. S. Gilbert and A. Sullivan will always be remembered.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. Promenade concerts – Променад – концерты (музыкальные концерты: проводятся в залах с небольшим количеством мест, где большинство присутствующих слушают музыку стоя: первоначально публика во время концерта могла прогуливаться: от слова promenade – прогулка. С 1895 г. в течении нескольких недель летом в зале Ройяль–Альберт–Холл в Лондоне проводятся традиционные концерты классической музыки: разг. The Proms) – Konsertlar (musiqiy konsertlar: joylar soni ko'p bo'lmagan zallarda o'tkaziladi va ishtirokchilarning ko'pi musiqani tik holda tinglaydilar: "promenade" so'zidan olingan "sayr" degan ma'noni anglatadi. Dastlab tinglovchilar konsert davomida sayr qilishlari mumkin bo'lgan. 1895 yilning yoz oylari Londonda bir necha hafta mobayinida Royal–Albert–Xoll zalida an'anaviy klassik musiqa konserti o'tkaziladi: so'zlashuv The Proms)

2. William Gilbert – Уильям Гильберт (1836–1911), английский поэт, либреттист и профессиональный режиссёр. – Ingliz shoiri, librettist va usta rejissor.

3. Arthur Sullivan – Артур Салливан (1842–1900) английский композитор, органист и дирижер: наиболее известные его оперы «Буря» (1862) и «Золотая легенда» (1886) – Ingliz bastakori, organchi va dirijyor: Uning eng mashhur bo'lgan operalari "Bo'ron"(1962) va "Oltin afsona".

4. the Queen's Hall – Куинз – Холл, концертный зал (разрушен в 1941 г. фашистской бомбой) – Konsert zali (1941 yil Fashist bombasidan vayton bo'lgan)

5. Henry Wood – Генри Вуд (1869–1944), английский дирижер, пропагандировал русскую музыку: руководитель и организатор «Променад–концертов» с 1895 г. – Ingliz dirijyori, rus

musiqasini targ'ib qilgan: "Promenad konsertlari" rahbari va uyushtiruvchisi.

6. the Royal Albert Hall – Ройаль Алберт-Холл (большой концертный зал в Лондоне на 8 тыс. мест: построен в 1867–1871гг.) – Royal Albert Hol. 1867-1871 yillarda qurilgan. 8 ming kishiga mo'ljallangan Londondagi katta konsert zali.

7. Benjamin Britten – Бенджамин Бриттен (1913–1976), выдающийся английский композитор, пианист, дирижер: сочетал национальные музыкальные традиции XVII–XVIII вв. с современными направлениями в музыке: сочинил музыку к операм «Питер Граймс», «Сон в летнюю ночь» – Mashhur ingliz bastakori, pianinachi, dirijyor, XVII–XVIII asrlardagi milliy musiqa an'analarini zamonaviy yo'nalish bilan uyg'unlashtirgan, "Piter Graym's", "Yoz tunidagi tush" operalariga musiqa yaratgan.

8. Andrew Lloyd Webber – Эндрю Ллойд Узбер, современный английский композитор, автор мюзиклов «Эвита», «Кошки» и др. – Zamonaviy ingliz bastakori, "Mushuklar", "Evita" va boshqa musiqalar muallifi.

THE NATIONAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENT OF THE SCOTS

The bagpipe was known to the ancient civilization of the Near East. It was probably introduced into Britain by the Romans. Carvings of bagpipe players on churches and few words about them in the works of Chaucer and other writers show that it was popular all over the country in the Middle Ages.

Now bagpipes can be seen and heard only in the northern counties of England, in Ireland and in Scotland where it was introduced much later. Bagpipes have been used in most European countries. It is also native to India and China.

In Scotland the bagpipe is first recorder in the 16th century during the reign of James I, who was a very good player, and probably did much to make it popular. For long it has been considered a national Scottish instrument.

The sound of the bagpipes is very stirring. The old Highland clans and later the Highland regiments used to go into battle to the sound of the bagpipes.

The bagpipe consists of a reed pipe, the chanter, and a wind bag which provides a regular supply of air to the pipe. The wind pipe is filled either from the mouth or by a bellows which the player works with his arm. The chanter has a number of holes or keys by means of which the tune is played.

References

Bagpipe (s)	–	волынка–musiqa asbobi
Highland clans	–	шотландские кланы, роды – shotland turi
Highland regiments	–	шотландские полки – shotland o'yini
Chanter	–	верхний голос – uqori ovoz

Exercise 1. Give extensive answers to questions

1. What masterpieces of architecture in Great Britain do you know?
2. Who is the architect of London? Which is his best-known creation?
3. Which styles in architecture prevail in British cities and towns?
4. In what ways is the history of Great Britain reflected in the architecture of its famous buildings?
5. What is the historic value of the Tower of London? What museum does it house at present?
6. What is the tradition associated with the Tower of London? Why are the revents taken care of?
7. Why are the British people so proud of W. Shakespeare? Why do they call him the Swan of Avon?
8. What plays written by Shakespeare do you know?
9. What prominent English actors do you know?
10. What kinds of plays does the Royal Shakespeare Company produce?
11. What do you know about the National Yourth Theatre?
12. What concert halls of London give programmes of classical music?
13. Which more recent rock groups do you know? What is your opinion of them?
14. When does the bagpipe look like? What sound does it produce?
15. What is the British Council? What does it organize?

Exercise 2. Translate the text into your mother–tongue and retell it

DO YOU KNOW THAT

...every year, in summer, thousands of folk music fans arrive in Cambridge for one of the biggest festivals of folk music in England? The festival is held in the grounds of an old house, where there is plenty of room for people put up their tends if they want to stay overnight.

...Walter Scott's Monument in Edinburgh is a graceful Gothic spire 200ft high which stands in one of Edinburgh's central streets, Princes Street?

...the Irish National Gallery is one of the world's important collections?

...there are over thirty theatres within a square mile in the centre of London?

...Britain's Polite Society, formed in 1987 to encourage good manners, has named the English town of Shrewsbury, near the Welsh border, and the village of Newton Stewart, in Scotland, as the politest places in Britain?

...animals are the subject of art in many societies? In London, the British Museum has really comprehensive collection of paintings, drawings, sculptures, photographs of animals as man's friends and helpers. The aim of the exhibitions is to make people think about the need to save wild animals.

...Regent's Park, which was originally a hunting park, is now the name of London Zoo and open air theatre which delights people with performances of Shakespeare's plays in summer?

...On Wednesday 24th October 1962, Love Me Do, entered the British Top Thirty? It was the first single by an unknown group from Liverpool called the Beatles.

...the Welsh are so fond of singing that when football fans want to support their favorite team playing against the English they do it by singing the Welsh National Anthem Land of my Father? The sound of thousands of Welsh voices singing this famous song usually helps the Welsh side to win the game.

...the Art Gallery of Birmingham has the best collection of Pre-Raphaelite paintings and a large collection of English water colour landscapes?

Words and expressions

1 Top Thirty – «лучшая тридцатка», 30 самых популярных песен

2 Pre – Raphaelite – прерафаэлитический (*относящийся к течению прерафаэлитов в английской живописи XIXв.*)

Exercise 3. Describe the following picture and give your own idea about other Uzbek classical music instruments.



FUN SPOT

1. Alphabet Puzzle

The answers to this crossword puzzle begin with the letter **G**

1. ___ is the famous British artist who created "Mrs. Siddons".
2. The Beatles were a ___ of wonderful musicians.
3. She is very talented. She has a ___ for art.
4. The Russian ___ has seven strings.
5. Under the influence of ___ acting became much more naturalistic.
6. ___ was opened to the public in 1599
7. By creating St.Paul's Cathedral Ch. Wren covered himself with ___.

8. Works of art are displayed in a ____.
9. Churches were more often built in the ____ style.
10. Together with A. Sullivan ____ created fourteen wonderful operettas.

2. Word Games.

a) Look for art everywhere.

Find the correct words for:

- 1) a building for the performance of plays;
- 2) a dramatic composition with music in which the words are sung;
- 3) a man who acts on the stage or for cinema films;
- 4) a well-known modern composer, the author of rock operas;
- 5) a group of persons trained to sing together;
- 6) belonging to the family of a king or queen;
- 7) the main character of one of Shakespeare's plays;
- 8) an English artist who devoted himself to landscape painting;
- 9) a person who paints pictures, performed music for the love of it, not for money.

b) Put together the jumbled word pieces.

Eurhyth	bican
Mor	nade
orche	phony
bag	ris
Prome	pipes
sym	stra
Bar	mics

Jokes, Laughs, Smiles

Once David Garrick was told by a Member of Parliament that as he was so popular he could easily become an M. P. too.
 – “No, thank you”, the actor replied. “I prefer to play the part of great man on the stage than the part of a fool in Parliament”.

* * *

Thomas Gainsborough, who studied art in London and later became one of England's most famous 18th century portrait painters, discovered his talent in an interesting and unusual way.

As a boy he lived in the country and once, while walking near his father's house, he saw a thief climb over the wall of a neighbor's garden.

He had a look at the man, went back home and was able to draw a good likeness of the thief. When Tom's father heard the story and saw the picture, he took it to the police at once. It was such a good likeness that quite soon the thief was caught and punished.

* * *

Samuel Johnson, the English writer and author of the famous dictionary of the English language, once was asked how he had compiled his great dictionary.

He smiled and answered, "Oh, it was like quarrelling with one's wife—one word led to another".

UNIT 4.

GREAT BRITAIN

TEXT 1.

GEOGRAPHICAL STRUCTURES OF THE COUNTRIES THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies most of the territory of the British Isles. It consists of four main parts which are: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official name of the state which is sometimes referred to as Great Britain or Britain (after its major isle), England (after its major historic part) or the British Isles.

The UK is an island state: it is composed of some 5,500 islands, large and small. The two main islands are Great Britain (in which are England, Wales and Scotland) to the east and Ireland (in which are Northern Ireland and the independent Irish Republic) to the west. They are separated by the Irish Sea.

The UK is one of the world's smaller countries (it is twice smaller than France or Spain), with an area of some 244,100 square kilometers. The UK is situated off the west coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean on the northwest and the North Sea on the east and is *Westminster* separated from the European continent by the English Channel (or La Manche) and the Strait of Dover (or Pas de Calais).

The population of the United Kingdom is over 57 million people. There are fourteen other countries in the world with more people.

English is not the only language which people use in the UK. English is the official language. But some people speak Gaelic in western Scotland, Welsh—in parts of northern and central Wales.

The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of three crosses. The upright red cross is the cross of St. George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

References

1. **the UK** – Buyuk Britaniya va Shimoliy Irlandiya Birlashgan Qirolligi (1922 yildan beri Birlashgan Qirollikning rasmiy nomi) – the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии (*официальное название Соединенного Королевства с 1922 г.*)
2. **the British Isles** – Britaniya orollari – Британские острова
3. **Edinburgh** – Edinburg shahri (*Shotlandiya poytaxti; yirik madaniyat markazi*) – г. Эдинбург (*столица Шотландии; крупный культурный центр*)
4. **Cardiff** – Kardiff shahri (*Uel's poytaxti; yirik sanoat markazi va port*) – г. Кардифф (*столица Уэльса; крупный промышленный центр и порт*)
5. **Belfast** – Belfast (*Shimoliy Irlandiya; yirik sanoat markazi*) – г. Белфаст (*столица Северной Ирландии; крупный промышленный центр*)
6. **the English Channel** – Angliya kanali (*Buyuk Britaniyada La-Mansh bo'g'ozini deb ataladi*) – Английский канал (*принятое в Великобритании название пролива Ла-Манш*)
7. **the Strait of Dover** – Pa-de-Kale (*so'zma-so'z Duvr bo'g'ozini*) – Па-де-Кале (*букв. Дуврский пролив*)
8. **the Union Jack** – Birlashgan Qirollikning davlat bayrog'i ko'k fondagi uchta xochdan iborat: qizil vertical xoch – Angliyalik avliyo Georgning xochi, oq diagonal xoch – shotlandiyalik avliyo Andreyning xochi, qizil diagonal xoch esa irlandiyalik avliyo Patrikning xochi ramzi hisoblanadi. – государственный флаг Соединенного Королевства, состоит из трех крестов на синем фоне: вертикальный красный крест – крест покровителя Англии Св. Георгия, белый диагональный крест – крест покровителя Шотландии Св. Андрея и красный диагональный крест – крест покровителя Ирландии Св. Патрика. Под собственными флагами (с одним крестом на синем фоне) команды Англии, Шотландии и Северной Ирландии выступают на различных международных спортивных состязаниях *the Union Jack* (в верхнем левом углу) входит как составная часть в национальные

флаги многих ныне самостоятельных государств бывшей Британской империи, таких как Австралия, Новая Зеландия, Бермудские острова, Каймановы острова, Монсеррат, острова Фиджи и других стран

Exercise 1. Retell the text and let somebody act as an interpreter.

THE ISLAND OF GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain is the name of the largest island of the British Isles and it is made up of England, Scotland and Wales. It does not include Northern Ireland. In everyday speech 'Great Britain' is used to mean the United Kingdom. Geographically, the island of Great Britain is subdivided into two main regions – Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. Lowland Britain comprises southern and eastern England. Highland Britain consists of Scotland, most of Wales, the Pennines, and the Lake District. The Pennine Chain extends southward from the Cheviot Hills into the Midlands, a plains region with low hills and valleys.

England is separated from Scotland by the Cheviot Hills, running from east to west.

The chief rivers of Great Britain are: the Severn, flowing along the border between England and

Wales, tributaries of which include the Avon, famed by Shakespeare; the Thames, which flows eastward to the port of London and some others. Part of the border between Scotland and England is along the lower reaches of the Tweed, near which is made the woolen fabric that bears its name.

There are many lakes in Great Britain. On the northwest side of the Pennine system lies the Lake District, containing the beautiful lakes which give it its name. This district is widely known for its association with the history of English literature and especially with the name of William Wordsworth (1770–1859), the founder of the Lake School of poets.

The largest cities of Great Britain are: London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds, Edinburgh. The most important ports are: London, Liverpool, Southampton, Belfast, Glasgow and Cardiff.

References

1. **Lowland and Highland Britain** – Buyuk Britaniyaning tekislik va tog'lik hududlari – низменная и гористая части Великобритании
2. **the Lake District** – Ko'l mintaqasi (–Озерный край (*живописный район гор и озер на северо-западе Англии*))
3. **the Pennines** – **the Pennine Chain** – Pennin tog'lari – Пеннинские горы
4. **the Cheviot Hills** – Cheviot-Hills (*tog'lar*) – Чевииот-Хилс (*горы*)
5. **the Midlands** – Midlendz, Angliyaning markaziy grafliqi – Мидлендз, центральные графства Англии
6. **the Severn** – Severn daryosi – р. Северн
7. **the Tweed** – Tvid daryosi – р. Твид
8. **the Lake School** – “Ko'l maktabi” (*XIX asr boshidagi romantic shoirlar ijodiy uyushmasi; shoirlar yashagan Ko'l hududi nomidan olingan*) – «Озерная школа» (*литературное сотрудничество поэтов-романтиков начала XIX в.; названа по Озерному краю, где жили поэты*)
9. **Southampton** – Sautgempton – г. Саутгемптон

Exercise 2. Translate into your mother tongue.

ENGLAND

Of the four parts which make up Great Britain. England is the largest, the industrial and most densely populated part of the United Kingdom. Over 46 million people of the population of the UK live in England.

The greatest concentrations of population are in London, Birmingham and northwest industrial cities. The coasts of England are washed by the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. No part of England is more than 120 kilometers from the sea.

It is interesting to note that the sea has been important in the history of England. It was a good protection against the attacks of outside peoples. Fishing has always been an important industry, especially in the east.

There are many rivers in England. The longest is the and the most important is the Thames. The rivers are of great importance for communication and especially for carrying goods.

England is mostly a lowland country. There are upland regions in the north and the southwest, but the rest of England is almost flat.

Northern England, Midlands and Southern England—each part of England is different. The Lake District in Northern England with its lakes, mountains and valleys is a favourite holiday area. On either side of the Pennines the plains of Yorkshire² and Lancashire stretch to the sea. In Yorkshire swift rivers flow down from the hills into valleys called 'dales'.

The wool industry is centred in Leeds and Bradford⁴, the cotton industry in Manchester, iron ore goes to the steel, heavy machinery and shipbuilding industries of Newcastle and other cities. The industries of the Midlands, with Birmingham as its chief city, produce metal goods, from motor cars and railway engines to pins and buttons. The Midland plain makes good farm land.



Building Parliament
References

1. **dale** – tog' irmog'i – горная речка (буқв, «желоб»)
2. **Yorkshire**– Yorkshir (Angliya grafligi) – Йоркшир {графство в Англии}
3. **Lancashire**– Lankashir (Angliyadagi graflik) – Ланкашир (графство в Англии)
4. **Bradford** – Bredford (yirik sanoat markazi) – г. Брадфорд (крупный промышленный город)
5. **Stonehenge**– Stouhenj (duyodagi eng katta va taniqli xarsang toshlarda biri; eramizdan avvalgi 1900–1600-yillarda barpo etilgan.:

ulkan, alohida turuvch dumaloq va kvadrat shakldagi tosh bo'laklardan iborat; astronomik o'lchov va fasllarni aniqlashda foydalanilgan) – Стоунхендж (один из самых больших и известных в мире кромлехов; сооружен в 1900–1600 гг. до н. э.; состоит из огромных отдельно стоящих каменных глыб в виде круглых или квадратных оград; использовался для астрономических наблюдений и определения времен года)

Exercise 3. Retell the text and let somebody act as an interpreter.

LONDON

When we think of Paris, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon and other European capitals, we think of them as 'cities'. When we think of the whole of modern London, the capital city of England and the United Kingdom, that great area covering several hundred square kilometers, we do not think of it as 'a city', not even as a city and its suburbs. Modern London is not one city that has steadily become larger through the centuries; it is a number of cities, towns, and villages that have, during the past centuries, grown together to make one vast urban area.

London is situated upon both banks of the River Thames, it is the largest city in Britain and one of the largest in the world. Its population is about 7 million people.

London dominates the life of Britain. It is a big port and most important commercial, manufacturing and cultural centre. There is little heavy industry in London, but there is a wide range of light industry in Greater London.

The City extends over an area of about 2.6 square kilometers in the heart of London. About half a million people work in the City but only less than 6000 live here. It is the financial centre of the UK with many banks, offices and the Stock Exchange. But the City is also a market for goods of almost every kind, from all parts of the world. The West End can be called the centre of London. Here are the historical palaces as well as the famous parks. Hyde Park with its Speaker's Corner is also here. Among other parks are Kensington Gardens, St. James's Park. In the West End is Buckingham Palace which is the Queen's residence, and the Palace of Westminster which is the seat of Parliament. The best-known streets here are Whitehall with important Government offices, Downing Street, the

London residence of the Prime Minister and the place where the Cabinet meets, Fleet Street where most newspapers have their offices, Harley Street¹² where the highest-paid doctors live, and some others.

The name 'West End' came to be associated with wealth, luxury, and goods of high quality. It is the area of the largest department stores, cinemas and hotels. There are about 40 theatres, several concert halls, many museums including the British Museum, and the best art galleries. It is in the West End that the University of London is centred with Bloomsbury as London's student quarter. Visitors with plenty of money to spend and who come chiefly for enjoyment are likely to pass most of their time in the West End. The port of London is to the east of the City. Here were kilometres and kilometres of docks, and the great industrial areas that depended upon shipping. This is the East End of London, formerly unattractive in appearance, but now changing because of the introduction of new industries and very expensive housing.

References

1. **the City** – 1) Siti (*Londonning tarixiy markazi; jahonning eng yirik moliya va tijorat markazlaridan biri*); 2) *angliya moliya kapitali, moliyaviy yakkahokimlik* – 1) Сити (*исторический центр Лондона; один из крупнейших финансовых и коммерческих центров мира*); 2) *перен. английский финансовый капитал, финансовая олигархия*
2. **Greater London** – Katta London (*ma'muriy-hududiy birlik, o'z ichiga shahar va shahar atrofini oladi.*) – Большой Лондон (*административно-территориальная единица, включает сам город и пригороды*)
3. **Stock Exchange**– London fond birjasi (*1773-yilda tashkil topgan; 1970 yilda zamonaviy 20 qavatli bino qurilgan*) – Лондонская фондовая биржа (*основана в 1773 г.; современное двадцатипятиэтажное здание построено в 1970 г.*)
4. **Speaker's Comer** – “Notiqlar burchagi” (*yakshanba va shanba kunlari notiqlar turli mavzularda tayyorgarliksiz nutq so'zlaydigan Gayd parkdagi joy; hozirgi paytda Londonning turistlar uchun diqqatga sazovor joylaridan biri*) – «Уголок оратора» (*место в Гайд Парке, где по воскресеньям и субботам с импровизированной трибуны выступают ораторы на различные темы; в наст. вр. превратился в одну из туристических достопримечательностей Лондона*)

5. **Kensington Gardens**– Kensington bog‘i (*Londondagi katta bog‘, Gayd parkka tutashib ketgan*) – Кенсингтон–Гарденз (*большой парк в Лондоне, примыкает к Гайд–Парку*)
6. **St. James's Park** – Sent–Jeym’s–Park (*Londonning markaziy qismida joylashgan*) – Сент–Джеймс–парк (*расположен в центральной части Лондона*)
7. **Buckingham Palace** – Bukingem saroyi (*1837 yildan beri Londondagi qirollikning bosh saroyi*) – Букингемский дворец (*главная королевская резиденция в Лондоне с 1837 г.*)
8. **the Palace of Westminster**–1) Vestminster saroyi (*XIV asr o‘rtalarida beri parlament majlislari shu yerda o‘tkaziladi*); 2) Angliya parlamenti binosi; Angliya parlamenti – 1) Вестминстерский дворец (*с середины XIV в. в нем проходят заседания парламента*); 2) здание английского парламента; английский парламент
9. **Whitehall**– 1) Vaytholl (*Londonning markazidagi bir qancha muhim vazirliklar va boshqa hukumat muassasalari joylashgan ko‘cha*); 2) Angliya hukumati – 1) Уайтхолл (*улица в центральной части Лондона, на которой находятся некоторые важнейшие министерства и др. правительственные учреждения*); 2) перен. английское правительство
10. **Downing Street** – 1) Dauning–Strit (*bosh vazirning N10 uydagi qarorgohi joylashgan Londonning markaziy qismidagi uncha katta bo‘lmagan ko‘cha*); 2) Dauning–Strit, Agliya hukumati – 1) Даунинг–Стрит (*небольшая улица в центральной части Лондона, на которой в доме N10 находится лондонская резиденция премьер–министра*); 2) Даунинг–Стрит, английское правительство
11. **Fleet Street** – 1) Flit–Strit (*ko‘pgina yirik gazetalar nashriyotlari joylashgan Londondagi ko‘cha*) 2) matbuot va juralistika olami – 1) Флит–Стрит (*улица в Лондоне, на которой находились редакции большинства крупнейших газет*); 2) перен. пресса и мир журналистики
12. **Harley Street** – 1) Xarli–Strit (*yetakchi xususiy maslahatchi–shifokorlarning qabulxonasi joylashgan Londodagi ko‘cha*) 2) shifokorlar, tibbiyot olami – 1) Харли–Стрит (*улица в Лондоне, где находятся приемные ведущих частных врачей–консультантов*); 2) перен. медики, медицинский мир
13. **the British Museum** – Britaniya muzeyi (*dunyodagi eng katta muzeylardan biri; Londonda joylashgan*) – Британский музей (*один из крупнейших музеев мира; находится в Лондоне*)
14. **Bloomsbury** – Blumzberi (*Londonning markaziy qismidagi tuman, u yerda Britaniya muzeyi va London Universiteti joylashgan*) –

Блумзбери (район в Центральной части Лондона, где находятся Британский музей и Лондонский университет)

Exercise 4. Find the semantic base of the text and translate it.

SCOTLAND

Although Scotland takes up one third of the territory of the British Isles, its population is not very big. It is the most northern part of the island of Great Britain and is not far away from the Arctic Circle.

That's why it is not densely populated: its population is a little over 5 million people. The Cheviot Hills mark the boundary between England and Scotland. Apart from this land link with England, Scotland is surrounded by sea.

Scotland includes the Hebrides off the west coast, and the Orkney and Shetland Islands off the north coast. It is bounded by the North Sea on the east.

Scotland is divided into three regions: the Highlands, which is the most northern and the most under populated with a harsh climate, the Lowlands, which is the most industrial re—three quarters of the population, and the Southern Uplands, with hills, which border on England.

The Highlands of Scotland are among the oldest mountains in the world. They reach their highest point in Ben Nevis (1343 m). Many valleys between the hills are filled with lakes, called lochs. The best-known is Loch Ness where some people think a large monster lives. The most important city here is Aberdeen which is the oil centre of Scotland. Ships and helicopters travel from Aberdeen to the North Sea oil rigs. Work on an oil rig is difficult and dangerous.

Most of the population of Scotland is concentrated in the Lowlands. Here, on the Clyde, is Glasgow, Scotland's biggest city.

Shipbuilding is one of its most important industries, other industries are iron and steel, heavy and light engineering and coal-mining. It is the centre of the working-class movement and has glorious revolutionary traditions.

Exercise 5. Put questions to the main idea of the text and answer them

GLASGOW

Glasgow was a grim city because of the grayness of the houses many of which were not suitable for living and needed independence.

One of the things that people associate with Scotland the kilt». The kilt is a relic of the time when the clan "system exceed in the Highlands. Everybody in the clan had the same repairs or rebuilding. But now this city is rapidly changing, turning into an important cultural centre. Glasgow is sometimes called the friendly city'.

Scotland had been an independent state and was joined into the UK in 1707, after a long struggle for its family name, like MacDonalld or MacGregor (Mac means 'son of). The clan had its own territory and was ruled by chieftain. Each clan had its own tartan.

Edinburgh has been the capital since the 15th century when its fortified castle was the centre of Scotland's resistance to its enemies. Edinburgh is the cultural centre of Scotland. It is associated with the names of George Gordon Byron and Walter Scott, Robert Louis Stevenson¹, Robert Burns and Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of Sherlock Holmes. It is also associated with the world-famous Edinburgh Festival of Music and Drama. The Festival was first held in 1947 and has been held annually ever since. Its emblem is a thistle. The Edinburgh International Festival of 1987 was devoted to this country. Our musicians, dancers and singers were a great success.

References

1. **Aberdeen**– Aberdin (*Shotlandiyaning Shimoliy dengiz yaqinidagi shaxri*) – г. Абердин (*находится в Шотландии на Северном море*)
2. **Edinburgh Festival**– Edinburg festivali (*Edinburgda har yili avgust–sentabr oylarida bo'ladigan xalqaro musiqa va teatr festivali. 1947 yildan beri o'tkazib kelinadi.*) – Эдинбургский фестиваль (*ежегодный международный музыкальный и театральный фестиваль в г. Эдинбурге в августе –сентябре. Проводится с 1947 г.*)
3. **the Arctic Circle**– Shimoliy qutb aylanasi – Северный полярный круг
4. **the Hebrides**– Gebrid orollari (*500 orollarni o'z ichiga oladi*) – Гебридские острова (*включают около 500 островов*)
5. **the Orkney Islands**– Orkney orollari (*taxm. 70ta orol*) –

Оркнейские острова (около 70 островов)

6. **the Shetland Islands** – Шетландские острова (100 та ороллари (100 та ороллари о'з ichiga oladi) – Шетландские острова (включают около 100 островов)

7. **Loch Ness**– Лох–Несс ко'ли (56 км², uzunligi 40 km atrofida, chuqurligi 275 m ga yetadi.) – озеро Лох–Несс (56 км², длина около 40 км, глубина до 275 м)

8. **the Clyde**– Клайд дарыоси (Shotlandiyaning janubida, uzunligi 170 km) – р. Клайд (на юге Шотландии; длина 170 км)

9. **kilt** – килт, юбка шотландского горца (в складку, из Шерстяной шотландки; часть шотландского костюма)

10. **clan** – клан (родовая община у шотландцев и Ирландцев; в наст. вр. лица, носящие общую родовую

11. **tartan** – тартан (традиционный шотландский рисунок из перекрещивающихся узких и широких разноцветных полос; каждый клан имеет свой тартан)

12. **George Gordon Byron** – Джордж Гордон Байрон 1788–1824), английский поэт–романтик, приверженец просветительских идеалов и эстетики классицизма. Пафос его жизни и творчества – в борьбе против тирании. Среди его самых известных поэм – «Паломничество Чайлд Гарольда» и «Дон Жуан»

13. **Walter Scott**–Вальтер Скотт (1771–1832), шотландский писатель и поэт. Романтизм в его творчестве своеобразно сочетается с ярко выраженными реалистическими тенденциями. Многие романы посвящены истории Шотландии. Ключевыми в его творчестве считаются романы «Роб Рой» и «Айвенго»

14. **Robert Louis Stevenson** – Роберт Луис Стивенсон (1850–1894), шотландский писатель, неоромантик, часто изображал необычные драматические ситуации с элементами фантастики. Среди его приключенческих романов – «Остров сокровищ», «Похищенный», «Черная стрела», «Владелец Баллантрэ»

15. **Robert Burns** – Роберт Бернс (1759–1796), шотландский поэт. Создал самобытную поэзию, в которой прославил труд, народ и свободу, бескорыстную и самоотверженную любовь и дружбу

16. **Arthur Conan Doyle** – Артур Конан Дойл (1859–1930), английский писатель, автор фантастических и исторических романов. Наиболее известны его детективные повести и рассказы о сыщике Шерлоке Холмсе, такие как «Приключения Шерлока Холмса», «Собака Баскервилей» и др.

17. **thistle** – чертополох (национальная эмблема Шотландии, а также эмблема Эдинбургского фестиваля)

Exercise 6. Retell the text and let somebody act as an interpreter

WALES

Another constituent country of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is Wales. It became part of England in 1536 by the Act of Union. Until then it had been regarded as a separate principality but a dependency of England.

The Welsh call their country Cymru, and themselves they call Cymry, a word which has the same root as comrader' (friend, or comrade). The population of Wales is over 3 million people. About 75 per cent of the people of Wales live in towns and urban districts.

The living standards of people in Wales are lower than in England, the unemployment rate is higher. South Wales has a rich tradition of struggle for more jobs and better working conditions in mines.

Wales is a highland country of old, hard rocks. North Wales is a country of mountains and deep valleys, South Wales is a land of high hills and wide valleys. The pride of Wales in scenery is Snowdonia, a region of high mountains. Snowdon is the highest mountain in England and Wales.

Except for coal, mineral resources are limited, and include gold, silver, lead and copper. South Wales is more developed: coal-mining, steel production, electronics, engineering can be found here.

The capital of Wales is Cardiff, the largest city of Wales. Cardiff is situated near the mouth of the Taft River. It is an important industrial city and a port. It is also an administrative and educational centre.

The second largest city in Wales is Swansea where mainly steel production can be found. Since World War II there has been intensive development in the metals industries especially in the south and southeast. The Welsh people, especially in rural areas, are fond of folk music, singing, poetry and drama. Welsh literature is one of the oldest in Europe. There are many choirs in Wales, the standard of singing is high and the love of good music is widespread. Now there is a growing movement of revival of Welsh culture from which sprang the revival of Eisteddfod⁷. Eisteddfod in the form of a gathering of bards had occasionally been held in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. Now Eisteddfod is a festival of Welsh culture. It includes competitions in prose, poetry and singing. Wales has its own flag called the Welsh dragon.

References

1. **Swansea–Suonsi** (Uel'sning janubi–sharqiy qismidagi kattaligi va ahamiyati bo'yicha ikkinchi shahri, port va sanoat markazi) – Суонси *{второй по величине и значению город юго-восточной части Уэльса, порт и промышленный центр}*
2. **Cymru**– vall. Uel's – валл. Уэльс
3. **Cymry**– vall. Uel'sliklar, vallar – валл. уэльсцы, валлийцы
4. **Snowdonia**–Snoudoniya (*Ue'lsnig shimolidagi go'zal tog'li hududdagi milliy bog'*) – г Сноудония (*национальный парк в живописном горном районе на севере Уэльса*)
5. **Snowdon** – Snoudon tog'i – гора Сноудон
6. **the Taff River** – Taff daryosi – р. Тафф
7. **Eisteddfod** – aystedvod (vall qo'shiqchilari, musiqachilari va shoirlari festivali; Uel'sda har yili bo'lib o'tadi) – айстедвод, состязание бардов (*фестиваль валлийских певцов, музыкантов и поэтов; проводится ежегодно в Уэльсе*)

Exercise 7. Use sight translation

NORTHERN IRELAND

Northern Ireland is the smallest component of the United Kingdom. It occupies the northeast of the island of Ireland, only one-sixth of its territory. Northern Ireland contains six counties of the historic province of Ulster¹ and that is why the name 'Ulster' is sometimes used as equivalent to Northern Ireland. Its capital city is Belfast.

Irish people for independence the larger part of Ireland (26 counties) gained the status of a British dominion² in 1921. Much later, in 1949 it was officially proclaimed an independent state, the Irish Free State of Eire³. The industrial northeast (Northern Ireland with its 6 counties) was retained by Great Britain as its smallest component. But certain forces of both the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland are for the reunification of the country, against social deprivation which is at its worst among Catholics. They believe that British withdrawal from Ireland is the only way to achieve peace.

If one asks an Irishman away from home what he misses most about Ireland, he will probably tell you 'the greenness'. Irish poets put it in a different way when they call Ireland 'the Emerald Isle'⁴. Is the grass really greener in Ireland? The fact is that the winds usually blow

in from the Atlantic Ocean and make the air and soil warm and damp' Grass grows well in such a climate and it makes the island look so beautiful.

There are low hills and peaks of rocks in the northwest, while the northeast sector of the island is a plateau. The Mourn⁶ Mountains⁵ in the southeast slope down to Lough Neagh⁶) the largest lake in the British Isles. The rivers of Ireland are short, but deep. The largest river is the Shannon⁷

The population of Northern Ireland is about 1.5 mil–people. 53 per cent of the total population live in ur–h areas. The whole economy of Northern Ireland is closely tegrated with that of Great Britain. It has its roots in three basic industries–agriculture, textiles and shipbuilding. The larges industry is agriculture conducted for the most part on small family farms. It occupies about 72 per cent of the land area.

Belfast, the capital of Northern Irelands is the leading industrial centre and a large port. Its chief industries are the production of linen and other textiles, clothing, shipbuilding, engineering. In Ireland the national musical instrument is the harp.

References

1. **Ulster**– Olster (Iralndiya orolining shimolidagi tarixiy viloyat; 1921 yildagi mamlakat parchalanishida uning katta qismi Birlashgan qirollikka Shimoliy Iralandiyaning avtonom hududi sifatida qo‘shilgan) – Ольстер (*историческая область на севере о-ва Ирландия; большая ее часть после раскола страны в 1921 году была включена в качестве автономной провинции в состав Соединенного королевства Северной Ирландии*)
2. **dominion** – dominion (Britaniya imperiyasi tarkibidagi mamlakatlar nomi; rasmiy jihatdan mustaqil va Buyuk Britaniya bilan teng huquqqa ega, amalda esa iqtisodiy va siyosiy tomondan qaram; Britan monarxini mamlakat rahbari sifatida tan oluvchi davlat) – доминион (*название стран Британской империи, формально суверенных и имевших равные права с Великобританией, фактически находившихся в разной степени экономической и политической зависимости; признавали в качестве главы государства британского монарха*)
3. **Eire** – Eyre (Iralndiya Respublikasining boshqacha nomi) – Эйре (*другое название Ирландской Республики*)

4. **the Emerald Isle** – Zumrad oroli (Irlandiyani *to'simliklari*, maysalarining ochiq ko'k randaligi tufayli shunday atashadi) –

Изумрудный остров (*так называют Ирландию из-за ярко-зеленого цвета растительности, особ, травы*)

5. **the Mourne Mountains** – Morn tog'I – горы Морн

6. **Lough Neagh** – Shimoliy Irlandiyadagi Lox–Ney ko'li – озеро Лох–Ней в Северной Ирландии

7. **the Shannon** – Shennon daryosi – р. Шеннон

SELF WORK

Translate the texts into your mother tongue

POPULATION

The population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is over 57 million people. The population lives mostly in towns and cities and their suburbs. Found out of every five people live in towns.

The distribution of the population is rather uneven. Over 46 million people live in England, over 3 million in Wales a little over 5 million in Scotland and about 1.5 million in Northern Ireland.

Greater London, the south and the southeast are the most densely populated areas. London's population is nearly 7 million. Most of the mountainous parts of the UK including of Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Pennine Chaii in northern England are very sparsely populated.

The UK is inhabited by the English, the Scots, the Welsh, and the Irish who constitute the British nation. The British are the descendants of different peoples who settled in the British Isles at different times. the earliest known people of Britain were of Iberian origin. Then followed a long succession of invaders including the Celts, the Romans, the Anglo–Saxons, the Danes and at last in 1066 the Normans. It was the last time Britain was invaded.

Now there are also many people of all colours and races in the UK. These are mostly former inhabitants of the former British colonies. These people, called 'the coloureds', came to the UK in search of better living standards.

English is the official language of the UK. Besides standard literary English there are many regional and social dialects. A well-known

example is the cockney of East Londoners. The Scottish and Irish forms of Gaelic survive in some parts of Scotland and Ireland.

Wales is officially bilingual, Welsh is spoken by about a fifth of its population. Welsh is the first language in most of the western counties of Wales and at least formally has the same status as English. Nowadays there is a growing movement in Wales and Scotland for a revival of national culture and languages.

References

1. **the English** – inglizlar – англичане
2. **the Scots** –shotlandlar – шотландцы
3. **the Welsh** – uel' sliklar – валлийцы, уэльсцы (*уроженцы Уэльса*)
4. **the Irish** – irlandlar – ирландцы
5. **the British** – Inglizlar, britaniyaliklar – англичане, британцы
6. **Iberian** – iberiyalik (Britaniya orollarining eng qadimgi aholisi) – иберийский (*иберийцы – древнейшее население Британских островов*)
7. **the Celts** – keltlar (qadimgi kel'tlar avlodlari; ularning katta qismi Uel'sda, Shotlandiyada, Shimoliy Irlandiyada, Kornuollda va Men orolida yashaydi) – кельты (*потомки древних кельтов; большая часть ныне живет в Уэльсе. Шотландии, Неверной Ирландии, Корнуолле и на о-ве Мэн*)
8. **the Romans** – rimliklar (I–IV asrlarda Britaniyani egallagan) – римляне (*завоевавшие Британию в I–IV вв. н. э.*)
9. Anglo–Saxons – anglosakslar (qadimgi german qabilalari – angllar, yutlar va frizlarning umumiy nomi; ular V–VI asrlarda Britaniyani egallab VII–X asrlarda yagona millatga asos solishgan) – англосаксы (*название древнегерманских племен – англов,и общее' Ютов и Фризов, завоевавших в V–VI вв. Британию ьразовавших в VI I–X вв. одну народность*)
10. **the Normans** – норманны (*«северные люди», викинги, вторгшиеся в Англию во главе герцога Нормандии Вильгельмом, который после победы tir, Гастингсе стал королем Англии. Нормандское завоевание Англии в 1066 году способствовало завершению процесс ее феодализации. Сложилась английская народность*)
11. **cockney** – КОКНИ, лондонское просторе
12. **Gaelic**–гаэльский язык (*относится» кельтской группе индоевропейских языков; к V–VI ее, вытеснен латинским языком*)

CLIMATE

The climate in the UK is generally mild and temperate due to the influence of the Gulf Stream. The southwestern wind carries the warmth and moisture into Britain. The climate in Britain is usually described as cool, temperate and humid.

The weather is so changeable that the English often say they have no climate but only weather. Therefore it is natural for them to use the comparison 'as changeable as the weather of a person who often changes his mood or opinion about some thing. The weather is the favourite topic of conversation in the UK. As the weather changes with the wind, and Britain is visited by winds from different parts of the world, the most characteristic feature of Britain's weather is its variability.

The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long. Sometimes it rains so heavily that they say 'It's raining cats and dogs'.

Rainfall is more or less even throughout the year. In the mountains there is heavier rainfall than in the plains of the south and east. The driest period is from March to June the wettest months are from October to January. The average range of temperature (from winter to summer) is from 5th to 23 degrees above zero. During a normal summer the temperature sometimes rises above 30 degrees in the south. With temperatures below 10 degrees are rare. It seldom snows heavily in winter, frost is rare. January and February are usually the coldest months, July and August the warmest. Still the wind may bring winter cold in spring or summer days. Sometimes it brings whirlwinds or hurricanes. Droughts are rare.

So, we may say that the British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and changeable. That means that it is never too hot or too cold. Winters are extremely mild. Snow may come but it melts quickly. In winter the cold is a humid cold, not dry.

This humid and mild climate is good for plants. Trees and flowers begin to blossom early in spring.

References

1. **It's raining cats and dogs** – Дождь льет как из ведра

VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

The humid and mild climate of Great Britain is good for plants and flowers. Some of them have become symbols in the UK. Probably you know that the poppy is the symbol of peace, the red is the national emblem of England, the thistle is the national emblem of Scotland and the Edinburgh International Festival. The daffodils and the leek are the emblems of Wales, the shamrock (a kind of clover) is the emblem of Ireland.

In the course of time, much forest land was cleared and almost all the Lowlands outside the industrial areas were put under cultivation. Today only about 6 per cent of the total land area remains wooded.

Extensive forests remain in eastern and northern Scotland and in southeastern and western England. Oak, elm, ash, and beech are the commonest trees in England, while Scotland has much pine and birch. The Highlands with thin soil are largely moorland with heather⁹ and grasses. In the cultivated areas that make up most of Britain there are many wild flowers, flowering plants and grasses.

The fauna or animal life of the UK is much like that of northwestern Europe, to which it was once joined. Many larger mammals such as bear and wolf have been hunted to extinction, others are now protected by law. About 50 land mammals are still found in the UK. There are many foxes. Otters are common along rivers and streams, and seals live along parts of the coast. Hedgehogs, hares, rabbits, rats and mice are numerous. Deer live in some of the forests in the Highlands of Scotland and in England. There are several small lizards, two or three kinds of snakes, and several kinds of frogs and toads.

You may think that there are crocodiles in the British Isles if you read that '...a traditional jazz band led the three-mile crocodile in a musical protest to 10 Downing Street'. But it is not a real crocodile. It is what the English usually

About schoolchildren walking in procession, two by two. Some 230 kinds of birds live in the UK, another 200 are regular visitors, and many are songbirds. The most numerous are blackbird, sparrow and starling. Robin Redbreast is the national bird of the UK. The number of ducks, geese and other water fowl has diminished during recent

years. Partridges, pheasants and other large and rare birds are protected by law. Gulls and other sea birds nest near the coast.

There are many threats to wildlife and ecological balance around the coast. The biggest threat to the coastline is pollution. Even much-loved Blackpool is not officially safe. More than 3,500 million tons of industrial waste is pumped into the North Sea every year. 'We cannot continue to use our seas as a dustbin and expect our coastline to survive', says Greenpeace. Many other ecological problems may be caused by privatization of the coast. The past decade of Tory rule has seen a decline in the quality of rivers. Many of them are 'biologically dead', i. e. unable to support fish and wildlife.

References

1. **poppy** – мак (*считается символом мира в Великобритании*)
2. **red rose** – алая роза (*эмблема династии Ланкастеров, эмблема Англии*)
3. **daffodil** – желтый нарцисс (*вторая эмблема Уэльса*)
4. **leek** – лук-порей (*национальная эмблема Уэльса*)
5. **shamrock** – трилистник (*эмблема Ирландии*)
6. **clover** – клевер
7. **beech** – бук
8. **moor** – вересковая пустошь, заросли вереска У heather – вереск (*вечнозеленый кустарник напоминающими колокольчик цветками; распространен в Шотландии*)
9. **Robin Redbreast** – красногрудая линовка (*национальная птица Британии*)
10. **Blackpool** – Блэкпул (*фешенебельный Риторский курорт Великобритании, где часто проводят Конференции политических партий и профсоюзов*)
11. **Greenpeace** – Гринпис (*входящая в блок левых партий Великобритании партия «зеленых» ~ активных сторонников защиты окружающей среды*)

Can You Answer These Questions?

1. What are the main countries of the UK and their capitals?
2. Why is the UK also called Great Britain, England or the British Isles?
3. Which countries of the UK occupy the two main islands?
4. What is the area of the UK?
5. Is Great Britain a large or a small country in area and in population?

6. Which is the highest point in the British Isles?
7. Which river is associated with the name of Shakespeare?
8. Which is the swiftest-flowing river in the UK?
9. What is the Lake District known for?
10. Which is the largest industrial and most densely-populated country of the UK?
11. How long is the longest river in the UK and which river is it?
12. What is the population of London?
13. What parts does London consist of?
14. Which part of London can be called its centre?
15. Which are the best-known streets of London?
16. What makes London important for the life of Great Britain?
17. What other cities in the world with a population of nearly 7 million people do you know?

What Do You Know About...

- 1) the UK as an island state?
- 2) the languages spoken in the UK?
- 3) the chief rivers of Great Britain and their importance in the life of people?
- 4) the largest lakes in the British Isles and what they are associated with?
- 5) the countries and largest cities in the UK?
- 6) the distribution of population in the UK?
- 7) the reason why Scotland is not densely populated?
- 8) the reason why the Highlands is the most underpopulated area of Scotland?
- 9) the reason why Aberdeen is the most important city in the Highlands?
- 10) the reason why Glasgow was a grim city?
- 11) the reasons why the sea has been important in the history of England?
- 12) industries of London?
- 13) the history of Ireland and the Irish people?
- 14) the national emblems of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland?
- 15) the commonest trees in England and Scotland?

TEXT 2.

STATE SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. It has a monarch (a king or a queen) as its Head of State. The monarch reigns with the support of Parliament. Everything today is done in the Queen's name. It is her government, her armed forces, her law courts and so on. She appoints all the Ministers. Everything is done however on the advice of the elected Government, and the monarch takes no part in the decision making process.

Once the British Empire included a large number of countries all over the world ruled by Britain. The process of decolonization began in 1947 with the independence of India, Pakistan and Ceylon. Now, apart from Hong Kong and a few small islands, there is no longer an empire.

But the British ruling classes tried not to lose influence over the former colonies of the British Empire.



An association of former members of the British Empire and Britain was founded in 1949. It is called the Commonwealth. It includes many countries such as Ireland, Burma, the Sudan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and others.

The Queen of Great Britain is also the Head of the Commonwealth, and so the Queen of Canada, Australia, New Zealand...

The Queen is very rich as are other members of the royal family. In addition, the government pays for her expenses as Head of State, for a royal yacht, train and aircraft as well as for the upkeep of several palaces.

The Queen's image appears on stamps, notes and coins.

Parliament consists of two chambers known as the House of Commons and the House of Lords⁴. Parliament and the monarch have different roles in the government of the country, and they only meet

together on symbolic occasions such as the coronation of a new monarch or the opening of Parliament. In reality, the House of Commons is the only one of the three which has true power. It is here that new bills are introduced and debated. If the majority of the members are in favor of a bill it goes to the House of Lords to be debated and finally to the monarch to be signed. Only then it becomes law. Although a bill must be supported by all three bodies, the House of Lords only has limited powers, and the monarch has not refused to sign one since the modern political system began over 200 years ago.

The British Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons and the Queen as its head.

The House of Commons plays the major role in lawmaking. It consists of Members of Parliament (called MPs for short), each of whom represents an Parliamentary elections must be held every five years, but the Prime Minister can decide on the exact date v/within those five years. The minimum voting age is 18, and the voting is taken by secret ballot.

The election campaign lasts about three weeks. The election is decided on a simple majority—the candidate with most votes wins. An MP who wins by a small number of votes may have more votes against him (that is, for the other candidates) than for him. Many people think that it is unfair because the wishes of those who voted for the unsuccessful candidates are not represented at all. The British parliamentary system depends on political parties. The political parties choose candidates in elections. The party which wins the majority of seats forms the Government and its leader usually becomes Prime Minister. The Prime Minister chooses about 20 MPs from his or her party to become the Cabinet of Ministers. Each minister is responsible for a particular area of the government. The second largest party becomes the official opposition with its own leader and 'Shadow cabinet'. Leader of the Opposition⁶ is a recognized post in the House of Commons.

Word combinations

1. **the Commonwealth** – Hamdo'stlik (*markazi Buyuk Britaniya bo'lgan siyosiy va iqtisodiy birlashma. O'z ichiga 49 ta mustaqil davlatlarni oladi. Hamdo'stlikka yana Buyuk Britaniya, Avstraliya va Yangi Zelandiyaga bo'sunuvchi hududlar kiradi*) –

Содружество (политическое и экономическое объединение, центром которого является Великобритания. Включает 49 независимых государств. В Содружество входят также зависимые территории Великобритании, Австралии и Новой Зеландии)

2. **chamber** – parlament palatasi – палата парламента
3. **the House of Commons** – Umumpalata (*parlamentning quyi palatasi*; – палата общин (нижняя палата парламента; играет главную роль в осуществлении его законодательных функций)
4. **the House of Lords** – Lordlar palatasi (*parlamentning yuqori palatasi*; *saylanmagan idora*; *Umum palata tomonidan qabul qilingan Qonun loyihalarini veto–rad etish huquqiga ega*) палата лордов (верхняя палата парламента; невыборное учреждение; обладает правом отлагательного вето в отношении законопроектов, принятых палатой общин)
5. **bill** –bill, qonun loyihasi – билль, законопроект
6. **MP** – *qisq.* *Parlament a'zosi* – сокр. от Member of Parliament – член парламента
7. **'Shadow cabinet'** – Vazirlar Maxkamasining “soya kabineti” – «теневой кабинет» министров
8. **general election** – umumxalq saylovlari – всеобщие выборы
9. **by–election** – qo‘shimcha saylovlar – дополнительные выборы
10. **secret ballot** – yashirin ovoz berish – тайное голосование
11. **leader of the opposition** – muholifot yetakchisi – лидер оппозиции

Exercise 1. Fill in the blankets.

The election ... lasts about three weeks. The election is decided on a simple majority—the candidate with most votes wins. A Member of the Parliament who wins by a small number of votes may have more ...against him (that is, for the other candidates) than for him. Many people think that it is ... because the wishes of those who voted for the unsuccessful ... are not ... at all. The British parliamentary system depends on political parties. The political parties choose candidates in The party which wins the majority of seats forms the Government and its ...usually becomes Prime Minister. The Prime Minister chooses about 20 MPs from his or her party to become the ...of

Ministers. Each minister is responsible for a particular area of the government. The second largest party becomes the official ... with its own leader and 'Shadow cabinet'. Leader of the Opposition⁶ is a recognized post in the House of Commons.

Exercise 2. Translate the text.

The Parliament of the UK

The House of Commons is made up of 650 elected members, known as Members of Parliament (MPs). The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker, a member acceptable to the whole House. MPs sit on two sides of the hall, one side for the governing party and the other for the opposition. The first two rows of seats are occupied by the leading members of both parties (called 'front-benchers'), the back benches belong to the rank-and-file MPs ('back-benchers'). Each session of the House of Commons lasts for 160–175 days. Parliament has intervals during its work. MPs are paid for their parliamentary work and have to attend the sittings. MPs have to catch the Speaker's eye when they want to speak, then they rise from where they have been sitting to address the House and must do so without either reading a prepared speech or consulting notes.

Although there is some space given to other than government proposals, the lion's share of parliamentary time is taken by the party in power. A proposed law, a bill, has to go through three stages in order to become an Act of Parliament.

These are called readings. The first reading is a formality and is simply the publication of the proposal. The second reading involves debate on the principles of the bill, its examination by a parliamentary committee, and the third reading—a report stage, when the work of the committee is reported on to the House. This is usually the most important stage in the process. The third reading is often a formality too; if six members table a motion, then there has to be a debate on the third reading. If the majority of MPs still vote for the bill, it is sent to the House of Lords for discussion. When the Lords agree, the bill is taken to the Queen for Royal assent. All bills must pass through both houses before being sent for signature by the Queen, when they become Acts of Parliament and the Law of the Land.

The House of Lords has more than 1,000 members, although only about 250 take an active part in the work of the House. This House consists of those lords who sit by right of inheritance and those men and women who have been given life peerages which end with the life of their possessors. Members of this Upper House are not elected. They sit there because of their rank. The chairman of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor and he sits on a special seat called the Woolsack.

The members of the House of Lords debate a bill after it has been passed by the House of Commons. Changes may be recommended, and agreement between the two Houses is reached by negotiations. The Lords' main power consists of being able to delay non-financial bills for a period of a year, but they can also introduce certain types of bill. The House of Lords is the only non-elected second chamber in the parliaments of the world, and some people in Britain would like to abolish it.

The division of Parliament into two Houses goes back over some 700 years when a feudal assembly assisted the King. In modern times, real political power rests with the elected House although members of the House of Lords may occupy important cabinet posts.

Word combinations

1. **act of Parliament** – Parlament akti, qonuni – парламентский акт, закон
2. **the Speaker** – spiker (*umumpalatadagi yuqori lavozimdagi shaxs; parlament proseduralari va munozara tartibiga amal qilgan holda yig'ilishni olib boradi*) – спикер (*старшее должностное лицо в палате общин; председательствует на заседаниях, следит за соблюдением правил парламентской процедуры и порядком дебатов*)
3. **'front-benchers'**– so'zma-so'z, "oldingi o'rindiqda o'tiruvchilar" (*ikkala partiya a'zolarining boshqaruvchilari, parlamentning birinchi qatorlarida o'tiruvchilar*) – букв, «переднескамеечники» (*руководящие члены обеих парламентских партий, занимающие первые ряды в парламенте*)
4. **'back-benchers'**– so'zma-so'z, "orqa o'rindiqda o'tiruvchilar" (*siyosiy partiyalarning parlamentdagi vakillari bo'lgan oddiy a'zolari*), – букв, «задне-скамеечники» (*рядовые члены политических партий, представленных в парламенте*)

5. **to table a motion** – muhokamaga qo‘utmoq – поставить предложение на обсуждение
6. **royal assent** – qirollik sanksiyasi – королевская санкция

Exercise 2. Answer the questions

1. What is the Parliament made up?
2. How many chambers are there in the Parliament?
3. What are the back Benchers?
4. How many members has the House of Lords?
5. What is the duty of the Speaker of the Parliament?

Exercise 3. Translate into your mother-tongue.

The House of Lords has more than 1,000 members, although only about 250 take an active part in the work of the House. This House consists of those lords who sit by right of inheritance and those men and women who have been given life peerages which end with the life of their possessors. Members of this Upper House are not elected. They sit there because of their rank. The chairman of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor and he sits on a special seat called the Woolsack.

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SELF WORK

Translate into your mother tongue

POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE UK

Political parties first emerged in Britain at the end of the 17th century. The Conservative¹ and Liberal² Parties are the oldest and until the end of the 19th century they were the only parties elected to the House of Commons. The main British political groupings are the

Conservative and Labour³ Parties and the Party of Liberal Democrats⁴. The Conservative Party is the present ruling party, the Labour Party– the opposition to the Conservative–and the party of Liberal Democrats is called 'conservatively oriented'. The Social Democratic Party was formed in 1981 and made an alliance with the Liberal Party in 1988.

There are also some other parties: the Scottish National⁶ and Welsh Nationalist⁷ Parties, the Communist Party of Britain⁸ and the Communist Party of Great Britain⁹.

Because of the electoral method in use, only two major parties obtain seats in the House of Commons. People belonging to smaller political parties join one of the larger parties and work from within to make their influence felt. The exception to this are members of the Scottish National and Welsh Nationalist Parties, who, because their votes are concentrated in specific geographical areas, can manage to win seats although their total support is relatively small.

The Conservative Party, often called the Tory Party, is one of those which can trace its roots back to this early period. Today the Tory Party is that of big business, industry, commerce and landowners. Most of the money needed to run the party comes from large firms and companies. The party represents those who believe in private enterprise as opposed to state-owned undertakings. There is some division within the party itself: the more aristocratic wing and the lower-middle-class group. The Tories are a mixture of the rich and privileged–the monopolists and landowners. The Conservative Party is the most powerful and is often called a party of business directors.

The word 'tory' means an Irish highwayman and was applied to the conservatives by their opponents but later they adopted the name to describe themselves. The Tories opposed the ideas of the French Revolution, Parliamentary Reform and the development of Trade Unionism. They represent colonial policy. In home policy they opposed the tendencies of the Labour Party to nationalize gas, electricity, coal and the railways. Today the Conservative Party can broadly be described as the party of the middle and upper classes.

The Conservative Party and the Liberal Party are more than three hundred years old. The Tories called the Liberals 'Whigs'. A 'whig' was a Scottish preacher who could go on for 4 or 5 hours at a time

preaching moralizing sermons. In the middle of the 19th century the Liberal Party represented the trading and manufacturing classes. Its slogan at that time was 'Civil and Religious Liberty'. William Gladstone headed the first administration (1868–74) and for long periods the Liberals had a Parliamentary majority. During the second half of the 19th century many working people looked at the Liberal Party as an alternative to the Conservatives and their policy.

At the end of the 19th century and in the first two decades of this, the Liberals lost the support of working-class voters. In 1988 the Liberal Party made an alliance with Social Democrats and the Party of Liberal Democrats was formed.

The Labour Party, formed in 1900, was the one which drew away working people's support. It was founded by the Trades Unions. When the Labour Government was first elected in 1945 it showed a considerable change in policy from the Tories.

Since 1924 the Labour Party has been in and out of power four times with the Conservatives forming the government for the rest of the time. The social system has remained unchanged. As a result of divisions within the Labour Party its right-wing members broke away in 1981 to form a new organization, the Social Democratic Party. The later fought the 1983 election in an alliance with the Liberals, but only a small number of their MPs were elected. They would like to change the electoral system because they think the present system unfair.

Word combinations

1. **woolsack** – jun bilan to'la qop (*lord-kansler o'tiruvchi junli qizil yostiqliq; jun Angliya eksportining eng muxim omili bo'lgan XIV asrdan beri saqlanib qolgan an'ana*), – мешок с шерстью (*набитая шерстью красная подушка, на которой сидит лорд-канцлер; обычай сохранился с XIV в., когда шерсть была важнейшей статьёй английского экспорта*)
2. **right of inheritance**– vorislik huquqi – наследное право
3. **peerage** – perlik, per unvoni – пэрство, звание пэра
4. **rank** – xizmatdagi ahvoli – ранг, служебное положение
5. **Lord Chancellor**– lord-kansler – лорд-канцлер
6. **negotiation**– muzokara – переговоры
7. **to abolish**– to'sib qo'ymoq – устранить, ликвидировать
8. **the Conservative Party** – Konservatorlar partiyasi (*1867 yilda tashkil topgan. Buyuk Britaniyaning yetakchi partiyalaridan biri;*

og'zaki nutqda **the Tories**) – Консервативная партия (основана в 1867 г. Одна из ведущих политических партий Великобритании; разг. **the Tories**)

9. **the Liberal Party** – Liberallar partiyasi (1877 yilda tashkil topgan, 1988 yilda Sotsial–demokratlar partiyasi bilan birlashib **Liberal Demokrarlar** nomini oldi) – Либеральная партия (образовалась в 1877 г.; с 1988 г. выступает в альянсе с Социал–демократической партией под названием **Liberal Democrats**)

10. **the Labour Party** – Leyboristlar partiyasi (1900 yilda tashkil topgan.; ikkita yetakchi partiyalardan biri) – Лейбористская партия (создана в 1900 г.; одна из двух ведущих политических партий) *A Soldier wearing the traditional bearskin*

11. **the Party of Liberal Democrats** – Liberal Demokratlar partiyasi (*Liberallar partiyasining Sotsial–demokratlar partiyasining bir qismiga qo'shilishi natijasida 1988 yilda partiya sifatida tashkil topgan; og'z. nutq. Lib Dems*) – (Либерально–демократическая партия (создана в 1988 г. как партия центра в результате слияния Либеральной партии с частью Социал демократической партии; разг. **Lib Dems**)

12. **the Social Democratic Party** – Sotsial–Demokratlar partiyasi (1981 yilda tashkil topgan.; 1988 yilda uning katta qismi **Liberal** partiyaga qo'shilib **the Social and Liberal Democrats** nomini oldi; uning qolgan qismi bir necha yil faoliyatda bo'ldi) – (Социал–демократическая партия (основана в 1981 г.; в 1988 г. большая ее часть объединилась с Либеральной партией, образовав партию с названием **the Social and Liberal Democrats**; другая ее часть существовала в течение нескольких лет)

13. **the Scottish National Party** – Shotlandiya Milliy partiyasi (1928 yilda tuzilgan) – Шотландская национальная партия (основана в 1928 г.)

14. **the Welsh Nationalist Party** – Uel's Milliy partiyasi (1925 yilda tashkil topgan) – Уэльская националистическая партия (основана в 1925 г.)

15. **the Communist Party of Britain** – Britaniya Kommunistlar partiyasi (1988 yilda tuzilgan) – Коммунистическая партия Британии (образовалась в 1988 г.)

16. **the Communist Party of Great Britain** – Buyuk Britaniya Kommunistlar partiyasi (1920 yilda tashkil topgan) – Коммунистическая партия Великобритании (основана в 1920 г.)

17. **the Tory Party** – Tori partiyasi; Conservative party ning boshqa nomi – партия тори; то же что the Conservative Party

18. **foreign and home policy**– tashqi va ichki siyosat – внешняя и внутренняя политика

19. **to trace roots** – boshlanishini kuzatmoq – проследить начало
20. **private enterprise**– xususiy ishlab chiqarish korxonasi – частное предпринимательство
21. **state-owned undertakings** – davlat korxonalari – государственные предприятия
22. **highwayman**– bezori – разбойник
23. **Whigs** – tarix. Viglar (*18 asr va 19 asr boshida mavjud bo'lgan siyosiy partiya*) – ист. виги {политическая партия 18 и начала 19 вв.}

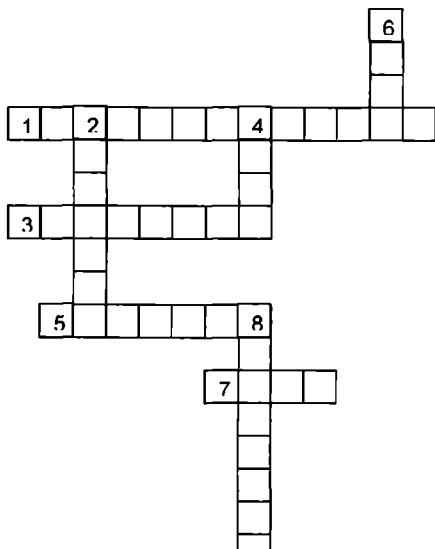
Can You Answer These Questions?

1. Is the Queen of the United Kingdom also the Queen some other countries?
2. What are the powers of the monarch in the UK?
3. Who does the real power in the UK belong to?
4. What do the letters MP stand for?
5. What is the minimum voting age in the UK?
6. Who chooses candidates in elections in the UK?
7. Who chooses the Cabinet of Ministers?
8. Who are called 'front-benchers' and 'back-benchers'?
9. How long does a session of the House of Commons last?
10. What is 'a reading' in Parliament?
11. What is 'the Woolsack'?
12. Which political parties in the UK can you name?
13. Who are called 'the Tories' and who were called 'the Whigs'?
14. What are the two groups of British newspapers?
15. What do the letters BBC stand for?
16. What is 'Top of the Pops'?

What Do You Know About...?

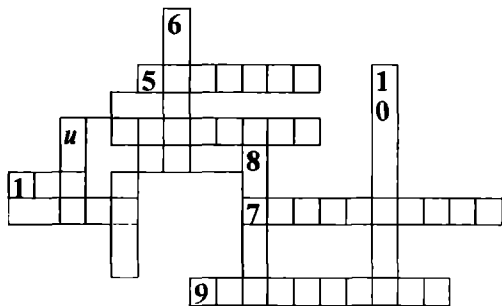
1. the Queen and her powers?
2. the election campaign in the UK?
3. the stages a bill passes before it becomes an Act of Parliament?
4. the political parties in the UK?
5. British newspapers?
6. the BBC programmes?
7. the House of Commons in session?
8. the parties represented in Parliament?

Fun spot Crossword Puzzle



Across: 1) an association of former members of the British Empire and Britain 3) a stage through which a bill has to go before it becomes an Act of Parliament 5) the other name for the opposition leader, cabinet, etc 7) a member of the Conservative Party

Down: 2) a king or a queen 4) a member of the Liberal Party of the 18–19 centuries 6) a proposal for a law 8) a special seat on which the Lord Chancellor sits



Across:

1) the woollen fabric which bears the name of a river
3) one of the oldest British settlements
5) the capital of Wales
7) the second largest city in Great Britain
9) the centre of the

cotton industry in England

Down:

2) the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles
4) the capital of England
6) the most important river in England
8) the capital of Ireland
10) the largest country of the UK

Word Games

1. Fill in the circles in the word-chain with words. The III letter of each word is the first letter of the next word.

Up:

1) the forest tree growing in Scotland, common to north countries the ever-green shrub with small bell-shaped flowers, cotton in Scotland

3) the national emblem of England

4) common European tree, one of the commonest trees in England

5) sort of very small animal with strong teeth; numerous in the UK



Down:

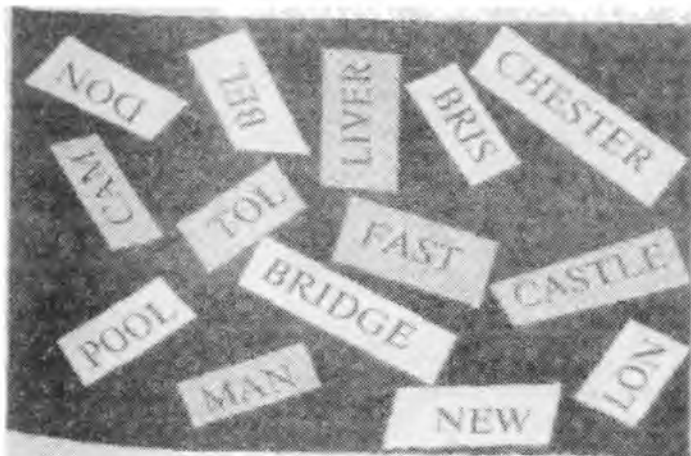
1) a large heavy animal still found in the UK and protected by law

2) the national bird of the UK

3) the national emblem of Scotland and the Edinburgh International Festival

2. Name the Cities

The passenger plane touched down at seven cities in the UK. if you can find the names of those cities by putting together jumbled word pieces correctly in pairs.



Jokes, Laughs, Smiles

'The harder it rains, the better I like it'. 'You must be an optimist'. 'No, I am an umbrella seller.'

* * *

A sentimental lady on an excursion in a forest stopped before a big tree.

'O, wonderful elm,' she said, 'if you could only speak what would you say to me?'

The man accompanying her said: 'It would probably say, 'Excuse me, but I'm an oak.'"

* * *

Mr. Green had recently bought a dog and was proudly demonstrating his good points to a friend.

'It's a very good dog,' he said. 'No tramp or beggar can come near the house without his letting us know about it.'

'What does he do?' asked his friend. 'Does he bark the house down?'

'Not at all,' answered Mr. Green. 'He crawls under the armchair.'

* * *

Two men, who had come to the country for their holidays, were walking in the orchard. They saw that all the trees had a lot of apples, except one tree on which there were no apples at all. A young countryman was sitting nearby. They called to him to come up, gave him a sixpence and asked: 'Do you know why there are no apples on that tree?' 'Of course I do,' answered the young man laughing 'There are no apples on that tree because it's an oak tree.'

* * *

'No, thank you. I'll stay at home,' said a man who had been invited to join a party visiting the zoo. 'My eldest daughter walk^s like a kangaroo, my second daughter talks like a parrot, my son laughs like a hyena, my wife watches me like a hawk, felt cook's as cross as a bear and my mother-in-law says that I/\$ an old monkey! When I go anywhere, I want a change

No's Never Fair Weather

I do not like the winter wind
That whistles from the North.
My upper teeth and those beneath,
They jitter back and forth.

Ob, some are hanged, and some are skinned.
And others face the winter wind.

I do not like the summer sun That scorches the horizon. Though
some delight in Fahrenheit, To me it's deadly poison. I think life
would be more fun without the simmering summer sun.

I do not like the signs of spring.
The fever and the chills,
The icy mud, the puny bud,
The frozen daffodils.

Let other poets gaily sing:
I do not like the signs of spring.

I do not like the foggy fall that strips the maples bare; the
radiator's mating call, the damp rheumatic air. I fear that
taken all in all I do not like the foggy fall.

The winter sun, of course, is kind,
And summer wind's a savior,
And I'll merrily sing of fall and spring
When they're on their good behavior.
But otherwise I see no reason
To speak in praise of any season.

* * *

Ogden Nash

Tongue Twisters

A twister of twists,
Once twisted a twist,
And the twist that he twisted,
Was a three-twisted twist.

Now in twisting this twist, If a twist should untwist, The
twist that untwisted Would untwist the twist.

* * *

The bear could not bear the bore. The boar thought the bear a bore.
At last the bear could bear no more That boar that bored him on the
moor. And so once more he bored the boar— That boar will bore the
bear no more.

Unit 5. SPORTS

Tezroq! – **CITUS!** – быстрее
Balandroq! – **ALTIUS!** – выше
Kuchliroq! – **FORTIUS!** – сильнее

Sport is the term to describe physical games. It can be outdoor or indoor. A sport is a game, contest, or activity needing power and skill. A sport is usually played according to rules.

Ex.1. Imagine that you are an interpreter and you are translating the following questions.

(Suhbat uchun savollar).

1. Sizlarda eng kuchli futbol komandasi qaysi?
2. Bu yil qanday qiziqarli uchrashuvlar bo‘lib o‘tdi?
3. Hizmat ko‘rsatgan sport masterlarini nomlarini bering.
4. Otish, shahmat, qilichbozlik komandalari bormi?
5. “Pahtakor” komandasining asosiy xujumchisi kim?
6. Sportchi xotin–qizlar orasida ham chempionlar bormi?
7. Bu yilgi sport musobaqalari natijasi qanday bo‘ldi?
8. Shahsiy birinchilikni va komanda birinchiligini kimlar oldi?
9. Atoqli futbolchilardan kimlarni bilasiz?
10. Qaysi komandalar mamlakat birinchiligi musobaqalariga yo‘l oldi?

Words and expressions:

Event – Sport turi – вид спорта

Sprint – qisqa masofalarga yugurish, sprint –
бег на короткую дистанцию

Marathon – marafon yugurish – Марафонский бег

Steeplechase – to‘siqlardan sakrab yugurish –
бег или скачки с препятствиями

Speed walking – sport yurishi – спортивный бег

Relay races – estafeta–эстафета

Hurdling – baryer (to‘siq)dan yugurish – бег с барьерами

High jump – balandlikka sakrash – прыжок высоты

Long-jump – uzunlikga sakrash – прыжок в длину

Triple – jump – uch marta sakrash – тройной прыжок

Pole –vault – langarcho‘p bilan sakrash – прыжок с шестом

Discus – disk irg‘itish – метание диска

Javelin – nayza otish – метание копья

Shot–put – yadro irg‘itish – толкание ядро

Ex. 2. Translate the text into your mother–tongue visually (sight translation).

Track –and – Field is considered to be the queen of sports.

Track – and – Field in itself has more than 30 different events, the main part of which are contested on the field of the stadium. The track events are: sprint – the most famous distance is 100 meters, middle distance races , long distance races and the marathon, steeplechase, speed walking, relay races or hurdling.

Jumping events include high–jump, long–jump, triple –jump and pole –vaulting.

Throwing events consist of discus, javelin and shot– put or weight–pushing.

Ex. 3. While retelling the text let someone translate into English.

Sport gimnastikasi – sportning asosiy turlaridan biri. Ayollar va erkaklarning maxsus gimnastika anjomlari (snaryadlari)da va erkin mashqlar bo‘yicha o‘tkaziluvchi musobaqalarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Katta jismoniy kuch, chaqqonlik, qo‘rqmaslik, harakatlarni muvofiqlashtirishda aniqlikni talab etadi. Zamonaviy sport gimnastikasiga 19 asr boshida nemis mutaxassisi F.L.Yan (F.L. Jahn) asos solgan. Halqaro Sport gimnastikasi federasiyasi – FIJ (1881–yilda tuzilgan)ga 100 dan ortiq mamlakat a‘zo. 1896–yildan Olimpiada o‘yinlari dasturiga kiritilgan, 1903–yildan jahon chempionatlari o‘tkazib kelinadi. O‘zbekistonda Sport gimnastikasi keng rivojlanib bormoqda. Halqaro toifadagi sport ustalari O.Chusovitina, A.Gordeyeva 2004–yili Afinada bo‘lib o‘tgan Olimpiada o‘yinlarida ishtirok etishdi. Halqaro toifadagi sport ustalari A.Fokin, A.Markelov, O‘zbekiston sport ustalari F.Ho‘jaev, A.Ninkova, B.Gayfulina, N.Jalilova, S.Akopyanc, K.Hasanov, I.Rahmatov, R.Osimov, I.Ponamaryov va boshqalar mamlakatimiz

hamda horijda o'tkazilayotgan yirik musobaqalarda muvaffaqiyatli qatnashib keladi.

Ex.4. Read the following ,make up short dialogues on sports and games.

- We are all interested in sports. Many of us play such games as volley-ball, football or tennis. But I can't clearly see the difference between the "sport" and "game".
- Well, games are usually played. People who play a game are players. Players form teams, which can lose or win. We may say that most outdoor games are played with balls. And running is not a game, it's sport. Swimming and rowing are not games either.
- And what about boxing? We speak of boxing matches and football matches.
- Yes, but boxing is not a game. You can say, "Do you play football?" but if you ask about boxing, you must say, "Do you box?" or "Are you a boxer?".
- I see. Thank you.

Ex. 5. Study the information and act as an interpreter.

That was what Iroda said at the beginning of last summer. By the end of the season she was again the Tulyaganova her fans used to know and love.

However, at the end of the year she played in a tournament that did not bring her any points to be added to her rating, and even distracted her from her preparations for the January tournament in Australia. At the XY ASIAN GAMES in Doha Iroda failed to retain the title of the champion she had won four years before that in Pusan. She defeated Li Na in team competitions where the Uzbek team won a bronze medal. Iroda was simply tired because she participated in all the features of the tournament. But she honestly did what she could.

Iroda Tulyaganova's fans hope to see her in her best form in the 2007 season, and they believe that her highest summits are still ahead.

Ex. 6. Translate the text into your mother-tongue and retell about artistic gymnastics in Uzbekistan.

ARTISTIC GYMNASTICS

Artistic gymnastics is a discipline of gymnastics in which competitors perform short routines (ranging from approximately 30 to 90 seconds) on different apparatus, obviously less for vaulting.

It is one of the most popular spectator sports at the Summer Olympic Games. The apparatus used in Men's Artistic Gymnastics (MAG), and Women's Artistic Gymnastics (WAG) differ, with the unique men's apparatus particularly emphasizing strength requirements and the women's apparatus emphasizing artistry, balance and ability. The sport of gymnastics is governed by the Federation Internationale de Gymnastique, or FIG. The FIG designs the Code of Points and regulates all aspects of international elite competition. Within individual countries, gymnastics is regulated by national federations, such as BAGA in Great Britain and USA Gymnastics in the United States.

Ex. 7. Read these conversations and act them out.

“Universiada” kundaligi:

Musobaqalarning ikkinchi kuni ham dasturdagi qator sport turlari bo'yicha g'olib va sovrindorlarga medal va sovg'alar topshirildi.

STOL TENNIS: O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti sport zalida o'tgan bellashuvlarda umumjamo'a hisobida Toshkent viloyati vakillari birinchi o'rinni qo'lga kiritishdi. Ikkinchi o'rin Andijon, uchinchi o'rin esa Toshkent shahri jamoalariga nasib etdi.

Ex. 8. Read the text, retell the main content and translate.

ON THE TRACK

In the most fantastic mile race ever run, N., the 20-year-old wonder, smashed the world record in 3 min. 54.5 sec.

From the start the pace was extremely hot and M., who had made a particularly smart beginning, completed the first quarter in 56

seconds. M. also led at the half-mile mark, but N. set about the task of overhauling M., and on the third lap moved up. He and M. increased the pace and the rest of the field began to tail off.

As they went into the last lap, N. came up with M. It was on the final bend that N. made a tremendous effort and shot into the lead putting himself some yards ahead of M.

With about 50 yards to go N. brought the cheering crowd to its feet as he stretched his lead over M., and reached the tape in 3 min. 54.5 sec.

N. was rather tired after his effort. However, despite his tremendous performance, he still had enough energy to do a lap of honour in front of the cheering crowd. Before he stepped up the rostrum he was garlanded with a laurel wreath.

Vocabulary notes

1. **to tail off** – отставать – orqada qolmoq
2. **final bend** – последний поворот – so'ngi, oxirgi aylanish
3. **with 50 yards to go** – за 50 ярдов до финиша – finishgacha 50 chaqrim
4. **lap of honour** – круг почёта – faxriy yugurish doirasida
5. **rostrum** – пьедестал – sov'tindor o'rni
6. **to be garlanded with a laurel wreath** – быть увенчанным лавровым венком – Dafna daraxti yoproq'idan qilingan gulchambar bilan taqdirlanish.

Ex. 9. Translate the text into your mother-tongue visually(sight translation) and act as an interpreter.

Mirjalol Qosimovning oliy yutuqlari

Mirjalol Qosimov futbolchi sifatida 18 yillik professional faoliyatini bir nechta jamoalarda o'tkazdi. Jumladan, Minskning "Dinamo", Toshkentning "Paxtakor", Vladikavkazning "Spartak-Alaniya", Samaraning "Krilya Sovetov", Dubayning "Al-Shabab" va Muborakning "Mash'al" klublarida o'ynadi. 1998, 2002, 2003 yillarda O'zbekiston Chempioni va 1993, 2005 yillarda O'zbekiston Chempionati kumush medali sohibi, 1993, 1997, 2002, 2003 yillarda O'zbekiston kubogi sohibi, 1998 yilda O'zbekiston Chempionatining eng yaxshi to'purari, 1995 yilda Rossiya Chempioni, 1992, 1996

yillarda Rossiya Chempionatining kumush medallari sohibi natijalariga erishgan. O'zbekiston terma jamoasi safida "Osiyo o'yinlari-94"da chempion bo'lgan hamda 2000 va 2004 yillarda Osiyo kubogi ishtirokchisi. 1998 yili yoshlar (U 18) o'rtasida Yevropa chempioni va o'smirlar (U16) o'rtasida 1987 yili Yevropa Chempioni.

O'zbekiston terma jamoasida esa rekord natijani qayd etgan. U terma jamoa safida 67 bor maydonga tushib, raqiblar darvozasi 30 bor ishg'ol qilgan. Bu natijalarning ikkalasi ham rekord natijadir.

Ex.10. Study the text, use them to describe the match you've watched lately and act as an interpreter.

Football (or soccer) is a popular outdoor game. It is played with air-inflated leather ball on the field 110 metres long and 60 metres wide. Each team has 11 active players and 4 benchers (No 1 goal keeper, No 2 right back, No 4 left back, No 5 right half (back), No 6 left half (back), No 7 outside right or right winger, No 8 inside right, No 9 centre forward, No 10 inside left, No 11 outside left or left winger). At each end of the field there is a goal guarded by a goalkeeper. His task is to prevent the opponents' balls from entering the goal. None of the player but the goalkeeper has the right to handle the ball in the process of the active game. The players of each side pass the ball among themselves, interfere their opponents and do their best to score as many goals as they can. The game consists of two times, each lasting 45 minutes with 15 minutes break. The team that gets more points wins the game. It may end in a draw, i.e. neither of the team has the uphand.

The game is conducted by a referee and two linesmen to help him. They have the right to order a penalty kick, count out (order) off the field if a player is at fault, suspend or extend the game.

Words and expressions:

1. **bencher** – zahiradagi o'yinchi – игрок в запасе
2. **to be in an off-side position** – o'yindan tashqari holatda bo'lmoq –
быть вне игры
3. **big league games** – yuqori liga komandalari o'yini –
игра высшей лиги
4. **centre back** – markaziy himoyachi – центральный защитник
5. **centre forward** – markaziy hujumchi – центральный нападающий

6. **challenger**– raqib–соперник
7. **corner kick** – burchakdan terish–угловой удар
8. **cup** – kubok–кубок
9. **defeat** – yutqizish–поражение
10. **direct free kick**– jarima to'pini terish–прямой удар
11. **forward** – hujumchi–нападающий
12. **fullback** – himoyachi–защитник
13. **to score a goal** – (darvozaga) to'p (gol) kirgizmoq–ударить гол
14. **soccer** – futbol (Angliyada) –футбол



TEXT 1. Outdoor games

Game is a mental or physical contest played according to rules . People have played games since prehistoric times. Many games help develop mental, physical and social skills. To play a game, players may need a good memory, physical ability, or an understanding of probabilities. Games are usually played for fun, but they can also provide excitement, challenge and relaxation. There are thousands of different games, and they can be classified In many ways for instance, there are indoor and outdoor games, children's games.

Outdoor games. One of the most popular out door games is soccer or football. It's the world's most popular sport. It's the national sport of most European and Latin American countries and many other nations. Millions of people in more than 140 countries play soccer's most famous international competition, the world's cup, is needed every four years in a soccer game, the two teams of eleven players try to kick or head a ball into each others goal. The team that shores the most goals wins. Players must kick the ball or hit with their head or body. Only the goalkeepers can touch the ball with their hands.

Soccer as it's played today developed in Britain during the 1800's and quickly spread to many other countries. Until the mid-1900's game was not greatly popular in the USA , but today it is one of the nations fastbest growing sports.

In Britain and many others countries, soccer is called football or association football. The world soccer comes from assoc, an abbreviation for association.

A game similar to soccer was probably played in China as early as 400 B.C. In the A.D. 200's, the Romans played a game in which to teams tried to score by advancing the ball across a line on the field. The players passed the ball to one another but did not kick it. During the early 1800's many English schools played a game that resembled soccer. The player added many rules that changed the game as it developed , but each school interpreted the rules differently.

In 1930, the 1st World cup was played in Montevideo , Uruguay. Since then the world cup has been held every 4 years except during world war II (1939-1945) when the games were suspended. Soccer became popular in England during the late 1800's before construction of large stadiums, crowds of spectators stood the sidelines.

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

1. mental adj: 1. relating to the mind ; 2. of, relating to, or affected with a disorder of the mind, e.g. mental skills, mental contest etc. (a=liy) 2. (ruhiy).

2. prehistoric adj: of, relating to, or existing in the period before written history began, e.g. prehistoric times; yozma tarix vujudga kelmasdan oldin bo'lgan, tarixgacha.

3. **ability** n. state of being able to move quickly and easily, e.g. his mental ability have never been in doubt. harakatchanlik, epchillik.

4. **probability** n. 1. the quality or state of being probable; 2. something probable, e.g. you can only work on the basis of probability. 1. ehtimol, yuz berish mumkinlik 2. ehtimol tutilgan narsa.

5. **challenge** n. 1. a summons to a duel, 2. an invitation to complete in a sport, e.g. we challenged a team who called themselves "college athletes"

1. duelga chaqirish 2. da'vat (musobaqada)

6. **resemble** v. to be like or similar to e.g. she so resembles her mother; o'xshamoq.

7. **interpret** v. 1. to explain the meaning of: 2. to understand according to individual belief or interest e.g. The move was interpreted as a defeat for Mr. Mark 1. Tushuntirmoq, tarjima qilmoq; 2. qabul qilmoq.

8. **suspend** v. 1. to stop temporarily, make inactive for a time, e.g. the game was suspended because of the war – Birmuncha vaqt to'htatmoq; to'htatib turmoq.

9. **construction** n. the art, process, or manner of building e.g. the construction of the museum began in 1904. – qurilish.

10. **sideline** n. the space immediately outside the lines at an athletic field or court, e.g. lots of people stood along the sidelines watching the contest between two lines.

PHRASES AND WORD COMBINATIONS

According to...ga

qaraganda:.. ko'ra –согласно

To be classified in – tasnif qilish –классифицировать

For entrance– masalan –на пример

International competition – xalqaro musobaqa – международное соревнование

World cup– Dunyo kubogi – кубок мира

Fastest-growing– jadal o'sayotgan –интенсивное развитие



VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek:

1. The player or pair to serve the first game is determined by the toss of a coin or of a racket. 2. In tennis competition, the score of the server is always given the first. 3. Being one of the Republics school team leaders it cost him dearly to be absent from court for a long time. 4. He had to make up for loss of skills.

Exercise 2. Give the equivalents in English.

Havaskorlar chempionati: qoidalar va jihozlarni standartlashtirish; ochkolarni qo‘lga kiritmoq; ishirilgan kauchuk; top uzatuvchi, shaxsiy hisob, top uzatuvchi; qabul qiluvchi, o‘zini tutish; sariq kasal; yetakchi tennischilar.

Exercise 3. Complete the following sentences:

1. The game may require ... 2. During World War II (1939–1945) soccer... 3. Goalkeepers only may... 4. Many games develop... 5. Hople usually play games for... 6. Soccer began to spread... 7. Soccer is... 8. It is developed in...

Exercise 4. Choose the right tense:

1. By 1900, associations were/ had been established in Belgium, Chili, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland and the Netherlands. 2. Since then, the World Cup has been holding/has been held every four years. 3. Soccer is became/became popular in England during the late 1800 's. 4. The move is being interpreted/was interpreted as defeat for Mr. Mark and a victory for Mr. AH. 5. The player had been added/added many rules that changed the game. 6. Millions of people in more than 140 countries are playing/play soccer. 7. Games are/have been usually playing/played for fun and relaxation.

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences into English:

O'yin qoidalarga ko'ra aqliy va jismoniy bellashuvdir.

1. Futbol bo'yicha eng mashhur va xalqaro musobaqa Dunyo kubogi bo'lib, har to'rt yilda o'tkaziladi. 2. Eng ko'p to'p urgan komanda g'alaba qozonadi. 3. Bugungi kunda o'ynaladigan futbol Britaniyada 1800-yillar orasida rivojlandi va ko'pgina boshqa mamlakatlarga yoyildi. 4. O'yinchilar ko'ptokni bir-biriga uzatishardi, lekin to'p urishmasdi. 5. 1800-yilning boshlarida ko'pgina Angliyadagi o'quv yurtlar futbolga o'xshash o'yinni o'ynardilar. 6. Katta sport maydonlarining qurilishidan oldin, ko'pgina tomoshabinlar yon chiziqlar bo'ylab turishardi.

Exercise 6. Put suitable words to the sentence:

1. Soccer's most (famous/notorious) international competition, the world cup, is held every four years. 2. In a soccer game, two (groups/teams) of eleven players. 3. The team that (scores/kicks) the most goals wins. 4. Some of commercially produced venison (is similar/resembles) to beef in flavor. 5. The judge quite rightly says that he has to the law as it's been passed. 6. You can only work on the basis of (famous notorious).

Exercise 7. Find out are the statements true or false?

1. Soccer's most famous international competition. 2. the World cup is held every four years. 3. In a soccer game two teams of twelve players try to kick or head or hands 4. a game similar to soccer was probably played in Korea as early as 400 B.C. 5. In the A.D. 200 's the Romans played a game in which two teams tried to score by advancing the ball a cross a line on the field. 6. In 1930, the 1st World cup was played in Uruguay. 7. Soccer became popular in the USA during the late 1800's

Exercise 8. Make a dialogue using the phrases and word combinations.

Exercise 9. Saying and Proverbs. Make up situations using them.

The cat-and-mouse game – sichqonga–o‘lim, mushukka–o‘yin.
Кобыла с волком тягалась, один хвост да грива остались.

It's a game at which two can play– Rugun–sizdan, ertaga bizdan –
Посмотрим ещё чья возьмет.

The same old game! – Eski hammom eski tos – Опять за старое

He plays best that wins.– G‘olibning yarası tez bitar – Деньги идут к
богатому, а злыдни убогому.

Run before one can walk – Avval o‘yla keyin so‘yla – Прежде чем
петь, научись говорить.

TEXT 2.

TENNIS

History. Tennis was, apparently, invented in 1873 by Walter Clopton Wingfield (1833–1912), a British army officer. The game was introduced into Bermuda the same year, and from Bermuda was brought to the USA by an American, Mary Ewing Outerbridge. The first game of tennis played in the USA took place on the grounds of the State Island Cricket and Baseball Club in the spring of 1874.

The first world amateur championships were held at the All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, Wimbledon, England (men, 1877; women, 1884).

In the USA, the rules and standards for the game fluctuated widely from locality to locality until 1881, when the United States Lawn Tennis Association (now the United States Lawn Tennis Association, USTA) was organized to standardize rules and equipment.

Playing Court and Equipment. The court, on which either singles or doubles may be played, is marked out with white lines to indicate the different dimensions and service courts for single and doubles. The ball used in tennis is made of inflated rubber covered with a wool composition, it is between 6 and 7 cm 397 to 454 gr. is made of wood, steel or aluminum and consists of an oval or round head strung usually with resilient gut or nylon; the handle is generally covered with rubber or leather grip.

Service. The game begins with a player serving the ball, that is, striking it across the net to the opponent's side according to the rules described below; the player who initiates play for each point in the particular game is called the server and the one who receives the ball is called the receiver. The player or pair to serve the first game is determined by the toss of a coin or of a racket.

Scoring. The scoring in a tennis game, when not prolonged by a tie, goes by a sequence of four points specified as 15,30,40 and game with no or zero points always being referred to by the term love. A tie at 40–all is called deuce, and in such a case play continues until one of the players scores consecutive points, either 2 or 3, to win the game by a margin of 2 points. The player who has scored one of these tie–breaking points, that is, who can win the game on the next points, is said to have the advantage. In tennis competition the score of the server is always given first. Typical scores at stages of a given tennis game might be as follows: "love–15", "deuce", "advantage Smith". During a set, the opposite courts are normally exchanged after the first, third, fifth seventh, ninth, and succeeding odd numbered games, this applies both to singles and doubles.

Iroda Tulyaganova

The year 2000 brought Iroda to the top of the Women's tennis Association. It happened in her native city when the Tashkent Open was held under the auspices of the Association for the second time. Some thought then that it was simply a stroke of good luck. How could the girl prove that she fully deserved that victory? Only by playing well. And she did, fighting and winning points, and rising higher and higher in the WTO rating. In 2000 she became the first Uzbek tennis–player to rate among the top 100, ending the year in the 75th position. She set forth on the task of making her way to the first 50 in the first year of the new millennium. From Tashkent Iroda went to Hertogenbosch, Holland, in order to get used to grass courts before the London tournament. She started the tour by defeating Elena Dementieva who rated 12th in the world at that time. Then the 38th and the 34th rackets, Ruxandra Dragomir from Romania and Tatiana Panova from Russia, fell victim to her. It was only in the semi–finals that the tennis–player from Tashkent lost to the future Wimbledon

finalist Justine Henin from Belgium (who at that time had not added the second half – Hardenne – to her surname yet).

In London Tulyaganova passed two rounds for the first time in a Grand Slam tournament. It was then that she reached the goal she had strived for, emerging 48th in the rating list. And when she 'descended' from grass courts onto the ground, she made the tennis world look at her in a different light. Ten successive victories in Vienna and Knokke–Heist, Belgium, including another victory over Elena Dementieva from Russia, Paola Suarez from Argentina, Patti Schnyder from Switzerland and even the future Wimbledon winner Kim Clijsters from Belgium raised her to the 24th place in the world. That was not good luck – that was sportsmanship

Timur Khanhojaev

Timur Khanhojaev was born on June 29, 1975 in Tashkent. He is a member of Dynamo club. His first coaches were Bakhtier Isakov and Inam Yulchiboyev. He was a gold medallist of the USSR Junior championship prize winner and champion many times over. He scored his first ATP points in the Great Silk Road–95 tournaments and now Timur Khanhojaev is ranked among the World strongest players.

Timur Khanhojaev had too many downfalls, some very bad. At the All–Union school Games he found himself on the operating table with a severe case of appendicitis. Being one of the Republic's school team leaders it cost him dearly to be absent from court for a long time. He had to make up for loss of skills. Thanks to generosity of their sponsors group of Uzbek players was sent after a long doldrums to participate in the satellite tournaments in Pakistan where their ambitions were to win their first ATP points. Timur went with the team but contracted yellow jaundice which forced him to abstain from tennis for a long year. It must be said to his credit –Timur Khanhojaev did not capitulate but valiantly returned to the courts with his coach Inam Yulchibayev and invariably gained his advancing teammates .

His models are the American Pete Sampras and the Russian Evgeney Kafelnikov. Pete Sampras impressed him with for his gentlemanly manners and explosive temper, while Kafelnikov is his old chum and Timur witnessed his swift career. Timur goes out of his way to follow his idols. Khanhojavev is a student of the Uzbek State Physical Culture Institute. He has confided to us that it is not an easy

task to combine studies with training. His hobbies are music, mountaineering and water sports.

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

1. **apparently** – ma'lum bo'lishicha, ma'lumki–
очевидно, явно, бесспорно
2. **fluctuate**– o'zgarib turmoq–измениться
3. **Locately** –uy–joy, er–место, земля
4. **dimenstions**– o'lcham, hajm–обём
5. **inflate**– havo bilan ishirmoq, to'ldirmoq –заполнять (воздухам)
накалнять
6. **aluminum**–alyumin –алюминий
7. **resilient** – kuchli, qattiq –сильный
8. **Loss**– uloqtirish –1. проигрыш-mag'lubiyat 2. потеря-yo'qotish
3.убыток-zarar
9. **prolong** –muddatni uzaytirmoq, cho'zmoq –продлевать
10. **sequence**–ketma–ketlik, birin ketin–последовательно
11. **deuse** – teng hisob–равный счет, ничья
12. **morgin** – qo'shimcha vaqt–добавочное время
13. **tie** – tenglik, durang–ничья
14. **odddnumbered** – toq sonli–нечетные числительная
15. **coach**– murabbiy, trener–тренер
16. **down fall** –halokat, omadsilik, inqiroz–неудача
17. **generosity**–saxiylik–великодушие, щедрость
18. **doldrums**–harakatsizlik–уныние, хандра
19. **chum** – o'rtoq–товарищ, друг
21. **confide** – oshkora aytmoq, sirini ochmoq–1. поручать, верить,
2. сообщать
22. **mountaineering** – alpinism–альпинизм

Vocabulary exercises

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek.

1. Games are usually played for fun, but they can also provide excitement, challenge and relaxation 2. A game similar to soccer was probably played in China as early as 400B.C. 3. In Britain and many other countries, soccer is called football or association football. 4 Only the goalkeepers can touch the ball with their hands. To play a game,

players may need a good memory, physical agility, or an understanding of probabilities.

Exercise 2. Give the equivalents for:

Ma'naviy rivojlanish; aqliy mehnat; jismoniy epcillik; ehtimol asoslari; duelga chaqirish; to'g'ridan to'g'ri da'vat; musobaqaga da'vat; biror kishiga yoki narsaga o'xshamoq; vaziyatni tushuntirmoq; matnni tarjima qilmoq; qoidalarni qabul qilmoq; vaqtincha to'xtatmoq; o'yinni to'xtatmoq; bino qurilishi; yon chiziq.

Exercise 3. Paraphrase the following sentence using the essential vocabulary:

1. Most people know little health problems relating to the mind. 2. Some of commercially produced venison is similar to beet in flavour. 3. The union stopped strike action this week. 4. Formal talks are still said to be a possibility, not being probable.

Exercise 4. Complete the following sentences:

1. Timur Khankhojaev is a champion 2. The player who initiates play for each point is 3 And the one who receives the ball is 4. The player to serve the first game is... 5. Timur stopped to play tennis for a long year because of..... 6. Timur's models are... 7. Typical scores of a given tennis game might be.... .

Exercise 5. Choose the right tense:

1. the first game of tennis – in the USA took place on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket and baseball Club in the spring of 1874. 2. the game – with a player serving the ball. 3. the player who – one of these tie-breaking points – to have an advantage . 4. he found himself on the – table with a severe case of appendicitis. 5. He ... make up for loss of skills. 6. Timur – of his way to follow his idols. 7. His first coaches– Bakhtier Isakov and Inam Yulchiboev.
(were, goes out, had to, operating, has scored, begins, played)

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Tennis musobaqalarida to'p uzatuvchining ochkosi doim birinchi bo'lib beriladi. 2. Shaxsiy hisobda yoki juftliklar o'ynaydigan o'yin maydoni shaxsiy hisobda yoki juftlik uchun turli xil hajm va maydonlardagi to'p uzatishlarni aniq ko'rsatish uchun oq chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan bo'ladi. 3. Timur Xonho'jaev 1975 yil 29 iyunda Toshkentda tug'ilgan. 4. Xonhojaevning omadi chopmas edi. 5. Boy berilgan vaqt o'rnini qoplashga to'g'ri keldi. 6. U erda Timurning omadi chopmay sariq kasal bilan og'rib qoldi. 7. Timur ularga o'xshashga harakat qilmoqda. 8. Bir yil davomida mashq qilmadi.

Exercise 7. Put suitable words to the sentence:

1. The game was— into Bermuda the same year. 2. The first world — were held at the all—England lawn tennis and croquet club. 3. He scored his first ATP—in the Great Silk Road—95 tournaments. 4. In The— Timur Khankhayaev did not capital but valiantly returned to the courts. 5. The— is made of wood, steel or aluminum. 6. the one who receives the ball is called the—. 7. In tennis competition, the— of the server is always given first.

Exercise 8. Find out are the statements true or false?

1. tennis was invented in 1873 by an American Mary Ewing outer bridge. 2. The first world amateur championships were held in England. 3. the court in which either singles or doubles may played , its marked out with black and white lines to indicate the different dimensions. 4. during a set, the opposite courts are normally exchanged after the first, second, third, seventh and ninth games. 5. Tumor Khankhojayevev is a member of dynamo club. 6. His hobbies are reading , water sports and playing guitar.

TEXT 3.

Athletics

Athletics (Gr. athlos, "contest"), games or contest, played individually or in teams, involving physical strength, skill, and endurance. In the U.S., the term is used synonymously with sports: in

Great Britain, however it rates specifically to track field events. In general, athletic contest can be divided into contact and non-contact sports.

Contents involving physical powers or simulated combat date from prehistoric times and are probably as old as community life: the origin of such organized athletics as the Olympian games in Greece (c.776 be) is shrouded in legend. Although most early people engaged in games simulating combat, such as boxing and wrestling, some developed organized non combative sports. The American Indians; for example, played games remembering modern lacrosse, field hockey, and bowls and engaged in foot racing and after the introduction of the horse into the north America horse avege. in historical times a great development of organized games took place in ancient Greece and Rome. Among the games were foot racing, wresting, boxing, horse racing, chariot racing, and the group of contests called the pentation.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, organized sports declined in popularity until the 11th century, when the tournament became a favorite pastime of the nobility. In England, especially, the sport of the common people was archery. The English also engaged in various forms of football and such field sports as through the bar or the hammer, but these were considered detrimental distractions from the military sport of archery and were sometimes actually forbidden by law. Not until the middle of the 19th century did the schools and colleges of England today, reinforced by medical proof of the benefits of physical exercise. Many games formerly played only by men now are also played by woman. Especially in the U.S., a rigid distention is mode between amateur and professional sports played for many or valuable prizes. The principal amateur team sports in the U.S. are college football and basketball; skiing and the various forms of tennis and running rank as the most popular individual sports. Major league baseball and football are the chief professional games. On a worldwide basis, soccer ranks as the most popular sport.

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

Contest – musobaqa, kurashish, bahslashish – соревнование

Endurance – chidamlilik, davomiylik, doimiylik – прочность, выносливость

To track – kuzatmoq, iziga tushmoq, bir meyorda yo‘lda ketmoq – следить, выслеживать

Contact – kontakt, aloqa, bir birini topish, bog‘lamoq – контакт, связь

Physical powers – jismoniy jasorat, shiddat – физическое, мастерство/умение

Simulated – qalbaki, sun‘iy – поддельный, искусственный

Shrouded – o‘ralgan, burkangan, – окутанный

Legend – yozuv, afsona, rivoyat – легенда

Non-combative – tartibsiz, terilmagan – несобранный

Lacrosse – lakross (o‘yin nomi) – Лакрос (назв. игра)

Chariot racing – ikki g‘ildirakli aravada musobaqalashish – езда в колеснице

Declined – egilmoq, ta‘zim qilmoq – наклонять(ся), клониться, опускаться

Nobility – rahmdillik, oq ko‘ngillik – благородство (quality), дворянство (titled class)

Archery – kamondan o‘q uzish, kamonbozlik – стрельба из лука

Detrimental – zararli – вредный

Distraction – diqqatni topadigan – отвлечение, развлечение

Forbidden – man etilgan, taqiqlangan – запретный, запрещенный

A revival – tuzalish, sog‘ayish, tiklash, yangidan boshlash – восстановление здоровья

Reinforced – qotirilgan, mustahkamlangan – усиленный, подкрепительный

Proof – isbot, dalil – доказательство

A rigid – kuchli, qattiq, qo‘zg‘atib bo‘lmas – сильный, твердый

Amateur – suzuvchi, sport ishqibozi – любитель

Rank – qator, mansab, invon – 1. ряд 2. шеренга 3. звание, чин

Basis – asos, baza, manba – основа

Soccer – futbol – футбол

Word combinations and phrases

To play individually – yakka holda o‘yin qilmoq – играть в одиночку

In team – jamoada oynamoq – играть в команде

Track and field event – yengil atletika bo‘yicha – лёгкая атлетика

Boxing and wrestling – boks va kurashga tushish – бокс и реслинг

Major league – asosiy liga, turnir – основная лига

Exercises

Exercise 1. Write three good things and three bad things about the Olympic Games.

E.G. I think the Olympic Games are a good/bad thing Because...

- The athletes are amateurs
- We can develop international contact
- Competition makes people nervous
- Sport is a good for our bodies and our minds
- Towns and cities build new sport centres
- Sport competitions form a person's mind
- They make young people want to do sport
- We can develop international understanding
- They are more about selling souvenirs and clothes with logos than about sport
- Countries like to win medals
- Athletes do not play for money
- The Olympics are exciting
- Competition makes people do bad things
- It is just a way to make money
- People line to compete
- It is more about travel than sport

Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences, using vocabulary

1. Contents involving or simulated combat date from prehistoric times. 2. The Olympian games in Greece is in legend. 3. In England, especially the sport of the common people was... 4. Especially in the U.S. a distinction is made between amateur and professional sports 5. On a worldwide basis, soccer Ranks as the most popular sport.

Exercise 3. Paraphrase the following sentences , using vocabulary.

1. Athletes games or contest played alone or with a lot of people. 2. The principal favorable team sports in the U.S. are college football and basketball. 3. Many games especially played only by men now are also played by women.

Translation exercises

Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences into Uzbek.

1. In general, athletic can be divided into contact and non-contact sports.
2. Although most early peoples engaged in games simulating combat, such as boxing and wrestling, some developed organized non-combative sports.
3. Major league baseball and football are the chief professional games.

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentence into English.

1. Juda ko'p o'yinlar, asosan erkaklar tomonidan o'ynalib kelingan, hozirda esa ayollar tomonidan ham o'ynalmoqda. 2. Dunyo bo'yicha asosan eng mashhur ommabop sport turi bu futboldir. 3. Ko'pgina shaharlarda bu musobaqa sport bilan bir maromda olib borilgan bo'lsa, Buyuk Britaniyada yengil atletika bo'yicha musobaqa sifatida o'tkazilgan.

Exercise 6. Translate words, complete the sentences.

1. Athletes, games or kurashlar o'ynalgan individually or in teams.
2. The American Indians; for example, played games resembling zamonaviy lakross, field hockey and bowls.
3. After the fall of the Roman Empire, organized sports destined in mashxurlikda until the 11th century.

Exercise 7. Use the Phrases and word combinations and act out the dialogues Between these sentences.

1. Although most early peoples engaged in games simulating combat, such as boxing and wrestling, some developed organized non-combative sports.
2. Among the games were foot racing, wrestling, boxing, horse racing, chariot racing, and the group of contests called the Penthlon.

Ex 8. Find and write 16 words the millennium Games

C	O	L	Y	M	P	I	C	J	G
O	R	T	Z	O	R	I	G	I	N
M	E	R	B	R	O	N	Z	E	Y
M	C	A	D	X	F	L	A	M	E
I	O	I	F	M	E	D	A	L	M
T	R	N	R	T	S	T	A	P	O
F	D	E	A	X	S	V	O	L	T
E	P	R	E	S	I	D	E	N	T
E	A	O	M	T	O	P	O	L	O
K	I	L	S	S	N	R	F	Q	R
A	I	E	U	E	A	W	V	D	C
J	F	O	S	I	L	V	E	R	H

Exercise 9. Make up dialogue using these words and phrases.

Contest: contact: legend: non-combative; Physical powers; to track; declined; archery; detrimental; forbidden; reinforced; Boxing and wrestling; major league; in team.

Exercise 10. summarize the text.

In historical times a great development of organized games took place in ancient Greece and Rome among the games were Foot racing, and the group of contest called the penetration.

Exercise 11. Give the Uzbek variant for these sayings.

To play billiards well is assign of ill – spent youth.

Charles Roupell.

One reason why it's hard to save money is that our neighbors are always buying something we can't afford.

Anon.

Circumstances are beyond the control of man; but his conduct is in his own power.

Benjamin Disrael.

War and conflicts begin in the minds of men and peace, therefore, has to be established there.

Jawahorlal Nehru.

Exercise 12. Translate following the text into English and give your own opinion.

Pekindagi Olimpiada o'yinlarida O'zbekistondan 58 nafar sportchilar quyidagi yo'nalishlar bo'yicha ishtirok etishdi

Yengil atletika: Svetlana Radzevil, Nadiya Dusanova (ikkisi ham yuqoriga sakrash), Go'zal Hubbiyeva (100 va 200 metrga yugurish), Anastasiya Juravleva (hatlab sakrash), Yuliya Tarasova (yettikurash), Anastasiya Svechnikova, Bobur Shokirjonov (ikkisi ham nayza uloqtirish), Vitaliy Smirnov, Pavel Andreev (ikkisi ham o'nkurash), Oleg Normatov (to'siqlar osha 110 metrga yugurish), Leonid Andreev (balandlikka sakrash), Oleg Juravlev (200 metrga yugurish).

Suzish: Irina Shlemova, Petr Romashkin (ikkisi ham 100 metrga erkin suzish), Mariya Bugakova (50 metrga erkin suzish), Danil Bugakov (100 metrga chalqancha va 200 metrga murakkab suzish), Ivan Demyanenko, Olga Gnedovskaya (ikkisi ham 100 metrga brass), Temur Ergashyev (400 metrga erkin), Ibrohim Nazarov (200 metrga erkin), Sergey Pankov (200 metr brass).

Dzyu-do: Zinnura Djurayeva (52kg), Mariya Shekerova (78 kg), Rishod Sobirov (60 kg), Mirali Sharipov (66 kg), Shokir Mo'minov (73 kg), Xurshid Nabiyev (-90 kg), O'tkir Qurbonov (100 kg), Abdulla Tangriyev (+100 kg).

Boks: Rafiqjon Sultonov (48 kg), To'lashboy Doniyorov (51 kg), Xurshid Tojiboyev (54 kg), Bahodirjon Sultonov (57 kg), Dilshod Mansurov (69 kg), Elshod Rasulov (75 kg), Abbas Atoyev (81 kg).

Erkin kurash: Dilshod Mansurov (55 kg), Qurbon Qurbonov (66 kg), Soslan Tigiyev (74 kg), Zaur Sohiyev (84 kg), Artur Taymazov (120 kg).

Grek-rim kurashi: Eldor Hafizov (55 kg), Dilshod Oripov (60 kg), David Soldadze (120 kg).

Taekvondo – VTF: Yevgeniya Karimova (67 kg), Dmitriy Kim (68 kg), Akmal Ergashev (+80 kg).

Sport gimnastikasi: Anton Fokin, Luiza Galiulina.

Akademik eshkak eshish: Ruslan Naurzaliev.

Baydarka va kanoeda eshkak eshish: Vadim Menkov (1000, 500m.)

O'q otish: Dilshod Muxtorov (pistolet), Yelena Kuznetsova (miltiq).

Og'ir atletika: Mansur Chamishov (85 kg), Sherzod Yusupov (77 kg).

Velosport: Sergey Lagutin (shosseda guruh poygasi).

Trampolin: Yekaterina Xilko (batut).

Tennis: Oqgul Omonmurodova.

Boxing

Exercise.1. Act as an interpreter.

Sport o'yinlari – musobaqa turlari bo'lib, uning asosida nishon (raqib darvozasi, maydonchasi)ni sport anjomi (odatda, to'p) bilan turli texnik va taktik usullar va vositalar yordamida egallash yotadi, belgilangan qoidalarga muvofiq o'tkaziladi, maxsus ko'nikmalarni talab qiladi. Sport o'yinlarida tabiiy harakatlar va jismoniy mashqlar – yugurish, sakrash, uloqtirish kompleksi qo'llaniladi. Sport o'yinlarining 3 asosiy turi bor: jamoaviy sport o'yinlari – basketbol, volybol, gandbol, futbol, xokkey, regbi, suv polosi; shaxsiy sport o'yinlari – shashka, shaxmat va shaxsiy hamda juftlik sport o'yinlari – tennis, badminton. Katta jismoniy kuchni talab qiladigan sport o'yinlari, odatda, faqat erkaklar o'rtasida o'tkazishga mo'ljallanadi. Bu sport o'yinlari – og'ir atletika o'yinlari – boks, milliy kurash, sambo, dzyudolardir.

Exercise.2 Translate the following newspaper articles from Uzbek into English.

Pay attention to the adequate translation of the terms and expressions.

. Biz bilmagan professional boks yo'nalishlari

WBC World Boxing Council Jahon boks uyushmasi

Mazkur yo'nalish professional boksning eng obro'li yo'nalishlaridan biri hisoblanib, WBC kamari uchun bokschi o'rtasida juda keskin kurash boradi.

Uning asoschilari esa jahonning 11 davlati – AQSH, Argentina, Buyuk Britaniya, Fransiya, Meksika, Filippin, Panama, Chili, Peru, Venesuela hamda Braziliya hisoblanadi. Aynan shu mamlakatlarning boks mutaxassislari 1963 yilning 14 fevralida Mexiko Sitida World

Boxing Council (WBC) ga asos solishdi. Mazkur tashkilot WBAGA raqobatchi sifatida paydo bo'lgan edi.

Muhammad Ali, Lennoks Lyuis, Mayk Tayson, Jorj Formen, Hulio Sezar Chaves, Oskar de la Hoyya singari dunyoga dong'i ketgan charm qo'lqop ustalari WBC kamarining o'z davridagi sohiblari bo'lishgan. Ayni paytda mazkur yo'nalishning superog'ir vazn kamari Oleg Maskayevga tegishli.

Tashkilot prezidenti:

Hose Sulaymon.

Shtab–kvartirasi:

Mehiko, Meksika.

WBA

World Boxing Association

Jahon boks assosiatsiyasi

Boks olamidagi ilk tashkilot bo'lib, 1921 yilda tashkil topgan. Dastlab National Boxing Association (NBA) deb yuritilgan. 1962 yilga kelib esa hozirgi WBA nomiga ega bo'lgan. Pan –Osiyo boks assosiatsiyasi hamda 7 ta yirik boks tashkilotini o'zida birlashtirgan.

Tashkilot prezidenti:

Gilberto Mendoza.

Shtab–kvartirasi: Karakas, Venesuela



IBF
International Boxing Federation
Xalqaro boks federatsiyasi

Obroʻ va nufuzi jihatidan dunyoda uchinchi oʻrinda turadigan professional boks tashkiloti. 1983 yil USBA (United States Boxing Association), yaʼni AQSH boks assotsiatsiyasi zahirida paydo boʻlgan. Dastlab AQSH, Yevropa hamda Lotin Amerikasi mintaqalari boks federatsiyalarini oʻzida birlashtirgan. Hozirgi kunda ushbu yoʻnalishning mutlaq ogʻir vazn bokschilariga beriladigan kamari Vladimir Klichkoga tegishli.

IBF prezidenti: Marian Muhammad
Shtab-kvartirasi: Atlantik–Siti, Nyu–Jersi, AQSH



WBO
World Boxing Organisation
Jahon boks tashkiloti

1988 yilda tashkil etilgan eng yosh professional boks tashkiloti. To'rtta yirik hududiy boks federatsiyasining o'zida jamlay olgan: Interkontinental, Shimoliy Amerika, Lotin Amerikasi hamda Osiyo-Tinch okeani mintaqalari federatsiyalari. Vladimir Klichko ushbu yo'nalishning superog'ir vazni bo'yicha 6 marta chempion bo'lgan. Mutlaq o'g'ir vazning WBO kamari ayni paytda Shennon Briggzda.

Tashkilot prezidenti: Franchisko Valkarsel.

Shtab-kvartirasi: San-Huan, Puerto-Riko

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IKKINCHI DARAJALI BOKS TASHKILOTLARI

IBC
International Boxing Council
Xalqaro boks uyushmasi

1985 yilda tashkil etilgan. Professional boks yuksak darajada rivojlangan AQSHning eng mashhur professional boks tashkiloti.

Ushbu yo'nalishning birinchi o'rta og'ir vaznida kurash olib borgan bokschilar orasida eng nomdori Vernon Forrest hisoblanadi.

Tashkilot prezidenti: Jozef "Bleki" Jennaro.

Shtab-kvartirasi: Kanfild, Ogayo, AQSH.

EBU
European Boxing Union
Yevropa boks ittifoqi

Mintaqalararo federatsiyalar ichida eng yoshi katta va eng nufuzli tashkilotlardan biri. 1946 yilda tashkil topgan. 35 ta milliy boks federatsiyasini o'zida birlashtirgan.

Tashkilot prezidenti: Ruben Martines.

Shtab-kvartirasi: Rim, Italiya

Exercise 3. Read these conversations and act them.

1. Name weight lifting athletics and make a description of the events.
2. Try to explain the main rules of our national kurash.
3. Look through the latest issue of local news or some other papers and make a sport review.

Exercise 4. Act as an interpreter.

Первые среди звёзд самбо

Узбекистанцы на международном фестивале мастеров самбо из 22 стран, который проходил шесть дней в столичном комплексе “Джар”, завоевали 74 медали, из которых 32 награды – с золотым отливом. На ташкентском конгрессе, проходившем в рамках этого фестиваля, членами Азиатской федерации (АФС) стали представители Ирана и Индии, Пакистана и Сингапура, Йемена и Ливана, Непала и Малайзии, Индонезии, Сирии и Таиланда. Среди мужчин сильнейшими признаны Пардаев, Расулов и Хасанов, а Туракулов и Джураев награждены серебряными медалями. Поистине триумфальным оказалось выступление женской сборной – семь золотых наград из девяти возможных завоевали подопечные главного тренера национальной команды Елены Пулатовой. Особо следует выделить андижанскую самбистку в супертяжелой весовой категории Диляром Камбарову.

Exercise 5. Act as an interpreter.

Superog‘ir vazn bokschilari reytingi

(90, 7 kg.dan yuqori)

1. Vladimir Klichko (Ukraina);
2. Samuel Piter (Nigeriya);
3. Nikolay Valuev (Rossiya);
4. Oleg Maskaev (Rossiya);
5. Jeyms Toni (AQSH);
6. Shennon Briggz (AQSH);
7. Sergey Lyahovich (Belorus);
8. Sulton Ibragimov (Rossiya);

9. Jon Ruis (AQSH);
10. Leymon Bryuster (AQSH);
11. Kris Berd (AQSH);
12. Kelvin Brok (AQSH);
13. Hosim Rahmon (AQSH);
14. Luan Krasnichi (Germaniya);
15. Rey Ostin (AQSH);
16. Sinan Samil Sam (Turkiya);
17. Mett Skelton (Angliya);
18. Huan Karlos Gomes (Kuba);
19. Toni Tompson (AQSH).

Ajablanarlisi, Devid Tua, Evander Hollifild, Eddi Chambers singari jahonning mashhur boks yulduzlari kuchli 20 talikka ham kira olmagan.

Exercise 6. Translate the following text into your mother tongue.

The younger generation of boxers of Uzbekistan

During the 15 years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, representatives of the younger generation of boxers such as Mukhammadkadyr Abdullaev, Utkirbek Khaidarov, Sergei Mikhailov, Rustam Saidov, Bakhodir Sultanov and others have raised the authority of the Uzbek boxing school to a still higher level in the Olympic, world and continental boxing rings.

Karim Tulyaganov was the first athlete of independent Uzbekistan who won a bronze medal at the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta, 30 years after Rufat Riskiev's silver medal in Montreal. The importance of that medal can hardly be overestimated, for it attracted to boxing clubs hundreds of boys wishing to follow in the wake of success of their fellow countryman, while Karim's



team-mates, on receiving an object-lesson proving that 'a cat may look at a king,' began to attack the Olympic and the world pedestals more confidently.

One year before the Olympic Games in Sydney, Mukhammadkadyr Abdullaev and Utkirbek Khaidarov won titles at the world championships in Houston, the USA, thereby making it understood that they were not going to remain in the background in the Australian boxing ring. Sydney witnessed another triumph of the Uzbek boxing school, when Mukhammadkadyr Abdullaev from Andijan, swiping off all his rivals, confidently made his way to the gold medal. There was no force capable of stopping him! Two bronze medals won by Sergei Mikhailov and Rustam Saidov became a worthy setting to Mukhammadkadyr's gold. Time in the big-time sports is measured by four-year periods, or the so-called Olympic cycles, in the course of which athletes, while competing in other tournaments, have their minds set on the main target – the Olympic Games. On their way to the Olympics in Athens, Uzbekistan's boxers won 361 medals at various tournaments.

Thirty-seven of them, including seven gold medals, were received at world championships. Isn't this proof of the high level of the Uzbek boxing school? However, even figures are sometimes not eloquent enough to describe the extent of recognition, while the invitation to the pre-Olympic tournament 'Sodruzhestvo' (Commonwealth) held in St. Petersburg once in four years is a vivid indicator of the high standing of Uzbek boxers.

Exercise 7. Translate into English.

За год до Олимпийских игр в Сиднее Мухаммадкадыр Абдуллаев и Уткирбек Хайдаров в американском Хьюстоне выиграла титулы чемпионов мира, недвусмысленно, дав понять соперникам, что и на австралийском ринге не собираются быть статистами. Сидней действительно стал вершиной достижений узбекского бокса: в первом полусреднем весе, сметая всех соперников, к золотой олимпийской медали неудержимо двигался андижанец Мухаммадкадыр Абдуллаев, не нашлось на сиднейском ринге силы, способной остановить его! А две бронзовые медали Сергея Михайлова и Рустама Саидова, добытые в полутяжелом и тяжелом весе, стали достойным обрамлением чемпионского золота Мухаммадкадыра.

Exercise 8. Act as an interpreter.

Hakamlar ishlatadigan iboralar

- Ta'zim** – salomlashish iborasi – a bow (gesture of gratitude)
Kurash – boshlash soʻzi – beginning of contest
Halol – sof gʻalaba – a full victory
Yonbosh – yarim yutuq – a half victory
Chala – toʻligʻicha qoʻllanmagan usul – the smallest victory
Toʻxtang – kurashni toʻxtatish iborasi – interaction the contest
Tanbeh – birinchi ogohlantirish – the first warning
Dakki – ikkinchi ogohlantirish – the second warning
Gʻirrom – oxirgi ogohlantirish – discharge (last warning)
Bekor – kurash toʻxtaganidan keyingi holat – only action taken after the stop of contest
Teng – raqiblarda baholar boʻlmagan yoki baholar teng holat – equally in accumulated scores
Vaqt – bellashuv vaqti tugagandan keyin aytiladigan soʻz v– the end of contest's time

TEXT 4. WRESTLING

Wrestling is a sport in which two opponents attempt to control the other without the use of striking while winning points for various accomplishments (including, depending upon the style, takedowns, reversals, escapes and near-falls). Besides winning a match by points,



a wrestler can win at any time during a match by "pinning" the opponent, which is turning him completely to his back. Some sports commentators have observed that wrestling may be the most demanding athletic sport physically and mentally, combining a need for incredible strength, speed, conditioning and the memorizing of at least dozens and sometimes hundreds of offensive and defensive moves. Participants who are competitive in the sport typically train year-round and many lose weight to become even more competitive by participating at lower weight classes. Wrestling has evolved into many different styles and forms, ranging from world-wide, commercialized stadium events to less publicized, local amateur competitions. Generally, two unarmed fighters compete against each other for each contest. According to the International Federation of Associated Wrestling Styles (FILA), the governing body of international amateur wrestling, the four main forms of amateur competitive wrestling practiced internationally today are Greco-Roman wrestling. Freestyle wrestling. Judo wrestling and Sambo wrestling.

Geographic popularity

Wrestling is a major sport in the United States and Canada and most nations in Asia, Europe and the Middle East. In the United States, however, there are several geographic pockets in the nation where the sport is particularly advanced, competitive and popular, including areas of California, Iowa, "Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Among these, many of the sport's best competitors have come from northeast Ohio, New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania (especially the Lehigh Valley and Coal Regions of Pennsylvania). In Asia, it is particularly prominent in traditional nomadic warrior cultures, such as the Turkic and Mongolian steppe people. The sport is also one of many athletic competitions in the Summer Olympic Games.

Collegiate wrestling

On the collegiate level, several universities are known for regularly having competitive wrestling teams, including Iowa State,

Lehigh University, Pennsylvania State University, the University of Iowa, the University of Nebraska–Lincoln, the University of Oklahoma, the University of Minnesota. & Oklahoma State University.

Styles

There are almost as many wrestling styles as there are national traditions. Styles include Schwingen in Switzerland. Glima of Iceland, Shuai jiao of China, Boke in Outer and Inner Mongolia, Tuvan Khuresh, Ssireum in Korea, Native American wrestling, Pehlwani in Iran and India, Sumo, Judo in Japan and Yagli gures which is a type of "oiled" wrestling (common in Ancient Mediterranean cultures) still popular in Turkey. Wrestling is often categorized as one of the martial arts; its virile image and usefulness as military training helped generate such multi-cultural evolutions. Some evidence suggests that wrestling may be the oldest sport known to man. A large amount of early artwork, for example, depicts matches between two opponents. One of the most famous wrestling matches appears in the book of Genesis where Jacob wrestles an angel and is renamed Israel for his struggle, which translates to "Wrestles (or struggles) with God".

In addition to its sporting nature, wrestling has often been utilized as the basis for popular spectacle, or theatrical drama. Circus and Similar shows worldwide have historically included sideshow wrestling matches involving monetary wagers and even people competing against animals (particularly bears or kangaroos). Such "show wrestling" has continued to this day in professional wrestling spectacles choreographed for maximum auditory and visual efforts. Often the winner of commercial contests is determined in advance but some styles such as Sumo, Freestyle wrestling and Mixed Martial Arts remain true sporting contests.

Wrestling as military training

Wrestling has historically been used by militaries as a part of training. Armies in China have used it for several thousand years. The most detailed description of wrestling used in actual warfare comes from the historian Procopius, writing of the Roman versus Persian

war in the 6th Century A.D. The following is his remarkable account of two duels between a Roman wrestling teacher and two Persian professional soldiers (Procopius, History of the Wars I. XIII. 29) “But one Persian, a young man, riding up very close to the Roman army, began to challenge all of them, calling for whoever wished to do battle with him. And no one of the whole army dared face the danger, except a certain Andreas, one of the personal attendants of Bouzes, not a soldier nor one who had ever practiced at all the business of war, but a trainer of youths in charge of a certain wrestling school in Byzantium. Through this it came about that he was following the army, for he cared for the person of Bouzes in the bath; his birthplace was Byzantium. This man alone had the courage, without being ordered by Bouzes or anyone else, to go out of his own accord to meet the man in single combat. And he caught the barbarian while still considering how he should deliver his attack, and hit him with his spear on the fight breast. And the Persian did not bear the blow delivered by a man of such exceptional strength and fell from his horse to the earth. Then Andreas with a small knife slew him like a sacrificial animal as he lay on his back, and a mighty shout was raised both from the city wall and from the Roman army. But the Persians were deeply vexed at the outcome and sent forth another horseman for the same purpose, a manly fellow and well favoured as to bodily size, but not a youth, for some of the hair on his head already showed gray. This horseman came up along the hostile army, and, brandishing vehemently the whip with which he was accustomed to strike his horse, he summoned to battle whoever among the Romans was willing. And when no one went out against him, Andreas, without attracting the notice of anyone, once more came forth, although he had been forbidden to do so by Hermogenes. So both rushed madly upon each other with their spears, and the weapons, driven against their corselets, were turned aside with mighty force, and the horses, striking together their heads, fell themselves and threw off their riders. And both the two men, falling very close to each other, made great haste to rise to their feet, but the Persian was not able to do this easily because his size was against him, while Andreas, anticipating him (for his practice in the wrestling school gave him this advantage), smote him as he was rising on his knee, and .as he fell again to the ground dispatched him. Then a roar went up from the wall and from the Roman army as great, if not

greater, than before; and the Persians broke their phalanx and withdrew to Ammodios, while the Romans, raising the paean, went inside the fortifications; for already it was growing dark. Thus both armies passed that night."

The main objectives of wrestling in military training are:

1. Superior balance developed from trying to keep one's balance while at the same time trying to upset the opponent's. In war, falling to the ground can quickly make one vulnerable to weapon thrusts, so good balance is a must for warriors.

2. Grip strength and manual dexterity, for the use of weapons and combat gear

3. Focused and powerful pushing–power. In combat one must smash or thrust weapons forward at one's adversary.

4. The ability to get up quickly if fallen down, a very important survival skill on the battlefield (see above).

5. Improved stamina, endurance and strength.

6. Physical skills to control prisoners, or to carry wounded comrades.

7. Cultivation of aggressiveness and improved reaction time.

8. Camaraderie, diversion and entertainment.

Wrestling is a safe way to achieve the above goals since it does not use dangerous objects or weapons.

Indoor games and sports

For thousands of years people have invented Indoor games and sports to amuse themselves when confined within a house or other building. Often these are played in social or family situations, or when darkness or bad weather prevent people from moving outside. Such amusements have been developed throughout the world. Some, especially those for young children, are largely a matter of Kick. Others require a great deal of skill on the part of the players. Perhaps the most famous indoor game is basket ball, which was created as an active sport to be played in the winter time.

Card Games

Most card games are played with a pack of 52 playing cards, which are divided equally into four suits: spades, clubs, hearts and

diamonds. Each suit has the numbers 1 (ace) to 10 followed by the picture cards –jack, queen and king. Amongst the most popular card games are 'trump-and-trick' games, which include whist and bridge. In games of this kind the ace usually ranks highest, followed by the picture cards and number cards in descending order. One suit is made trumps, which means that cards of that suit beat any card of another suit. One player leads (plays the first card) and the others must follow suit (play a card of the same suit) if they can. Each round or trick is won by the highest card of the suit led, but if a player cannot follow suit, they may play a trump and the highest trump wins. The winner is the player or team that wins the most tricks. Playing cards came to Europe from the Muslim.

Essential vocabulary

1. **Wrestling** – kurash
2. **Accomplishments** – iqtidor
3. **Takedown** – taekvando
4. **Reversal** – ortga tisarilish
5. **Near-fall** – yonbosh
6. **Pinning** – suqish
7. **Incredible strength** – g‘aroyib kuch
8. **Evolve** – o‘smoq
9. **Nomadic warrior culture** – ko‘chmanchi qo‘shin madaniyati
10. **Steep people** – o‘zgaruvchan odam
11. **collegiate level** – tugallanmagan oliy daraja
12. **martial arts** – harbiy san‘at
13. **virile image** – kuchli tasvir
14. **monetary wager** – pul tikish
15. **warfares** – kurash harakatlari
16. **single combat** – yagona jang
17. **brandish** – silkitmoq
18. **vehemently** – hissiy
19. **summon** – chaqiriq
20. **vulnerable** – egiluvchan
21. **weapon thrust** – qurol bilan otish
22. **warriors** – kurashchi
23. **grip strength** – kuchni to‘plash
24. **manual dexterity** – boshqarish qobiliyati
25. **combat gear** – jangga kirishish
26. **adversary** – raqib
27. **stamina** – qattiq kurashishga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj
28. **endurance** – chidam, bardosh
29. **camaraderie** – sahna asari

Exercises for Wrestling

Exercise 1. Read the text and translate it into your mother – tongue visually (sight translation).

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the following words and word–combinations:

pinning, athletic competitions, competitive, nomadic, warrior, commercial contests.

1) Wrestling is particularly prominent in traditional ... cultures. 2) A wrestler can win at any time during a match by “...” the opponent. 3) Participants who are ... in the sport typically train year round. 4) The sport is also one of many ... in the Summer Olympic Games. 5) Often the winner of ... is determined in advanced but some styles remain true sporting contests.

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences:

1) Wrestling is often categorized one of the martial arts, its virile image helped generate such multi–cultural evolutions. 2) One of the most famous wrestling matches appears in the book of Geneses where Jacob wrestles an angel and is renamed Israel for his struggle, which translates to “Wrestles with god”. 3) There are several geographical pockets in the nation where the sport is also one of many athletic competitions in the summer Olympic Games. 5) The main objective of wrestling in military training is grip strength and manual dexterity, for the use of weapons and combat gear.

Exercise 4. Paraphrase the sentences:

1) Wrestling is a sport in which two opponents attempt to control the other without the use of striking while the scores of a winner by which is achieved by a different things done after a lot of hard work. 2) Wrestling may be the most demanding athletic sport physically and mentally, combining a need for incredible strength and sometimes a number of attacking and protecting action done to achieve a purpose. 3) Wrestling is often put in a category like fighting sports such as judo

and karate; it's while image helped generate such multi – cultural evolutions. 4) Often the successful man of profitable competition is determined in advance.

Exercise 5. Find the word order:

1) Reading up, one Persian, began, a young, all of them, man, very, to challenge, close to, army, the Roman. 2) While, deliver, he, his, the barbarian, considering, should, attack, caught, still, how. 3) Knife, Andreas, him, a sacrificial, as, a small, his, with, back, slew, lay, like, animal, he, on. 4) And, the Persian, at, sent, purpose, were, the same, deeply, forth, for, vexed, horseman, the outcome, another. 5) Falling, made, both, great, feet, the two, close, to rise, men, very, to each, haste, other, to their.

Exercise 6. Imagine that you are an interpreter and you are translating questions and answers.

1) What are the four main forms of amateur competitive wrestling practiced internationally? 2) Where can we find one of the most famous wrestling matches? 3) On what basis the wrestling has often been utilized? 4) Where have the wrestling used for several thousand years? 5) Who was Andreas?

Exercise 7. Answer.

1) Four main forms of amateur competitive wrestling practiced internationally are Greco–Roman wrestling, Frestyle wrestling, Judo wrestling and Sambo wrestling. 2) One of the most famous wrestling matches appears in the book of Genesis. 3) Wrestling has often been utilized as the base for popular spectacle or theatrical drama. 4) Armies in China have used it for several thousand years. 5) Andreas was one of the personal attendants of Bouzes, not a soldier nor one who had ever practiced at all the business of war, but a trainer of youths in charge of a certain wrestling school in Byzantium.

Exercise 8. Translate the text into your mother – tongue and retell about wrestling in the world.

There are almost as many wrestling styles as there are national traditions. Styles include Schwingen in Switzerland. Glima of Iceland, Shuai jiao of China, Boke in Outer and Inner Mongolia, Tuvan Khuresh, Ssireum in Korea, Native American wrestling, Pehlwani in Iran and India, Sumo, Judo in Japan and Yagli gures which is a type of "oiled" wrestling (common in Ancient Mediterranean cultures) still popular in Turkey. Wrestling is often categorized as one of the martial arts; its virile image and usefulness as military training helped generate such multi-cultural evolutions. Some evidence suggests that wrestling may be the oldest sport known to man. A large amount of early artwork, for example, depicts matches between two opponents. One of the most famous wrestling matches appears in the book of Genesis where Jacob wrestles an angel and is renamed Israel for his struggle, which translates to "Wrestles (or struggles) with God".

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Exercise 9. Make up a short text on the basis of these situations and train your translation skills.

1. Wrestling as military training.
2. Judo is one of the main forms of amateur competitive wrestling practiced internationally today.

Exercise 10. Define the semantic base of the passage.

Wrestling is a sport in which two opponents attempt to control the other without the use of striking while winning points for various accomplishments (including, depending upon the style, takedowns, reversals, escapes and near-falls). Besides winning a match by points,

a wrestler can win at any time during a match by "pinning" the opponent, which is turning him completely to his back. Some sports commentators have observed that wrestling may be the most demanding athletic sport physically and mentally, combining a need for incredible strength, speed, conditioning and the memorizing of at least dozens and sometimes hundreds of offensive and defensive moves. Participants who are competitive in the sport typically train year-round and many lose weight to become even more competitive by participating at lower weight classes. Wrestling has evolved into many different styles and forms, ranging from world-wide, commercialized stadium events to less publicized, local amateur competitions. Generally, two unarmed fighters compete against each other for each contest. According to the International Federation of Associated Wrestling Styles (FILA), the governing body of international amateur wrestling, the four main forms of amateur competitive wrestling practiced internationally today are Greco-Roman wrestling. Freestyle wrestling. Judo wrestling and Sambo wrestling.

Exercise 11. Have a look at the following article, translate them and sum up the views compressed in them.

Wrestling has historically been used by militaries as a part of training. Armies in China have used it for several thousand years. The most detailed description of wrestling used in actual warfare comes from the historian Procopius, writing of the Roman versus Persian war in the 6th Century A.D. The following is his remarkable account of two duels between a Roman wrestling teacher and two Persian professional soldiers (Procopius, History of the Wars I. XIII. 29) "But one Persian, a young man, riding up very close to the Roman army, began to challenge all of them, calling for whoever wished to do battle with him. And no one of the whole army dared face the danger, except a certain Andreas, one of the personal attendants of Bouzes, not a soldier nor one who had ever practiced at all the business of war, but a trainer of youths in charge of a certain wrestling school in Byzantium. Through this it came about that he was following the army, for he cared for the person of Bouzes in the bath; his birthplace was Byzantium. This man alone had the courage, without being ordered by

Bouzes or anyone else, to go out of his own accord to meet the man in single combat. And he caught the barbarian while still considering how he should deliver his attack, and hit him with his spear on the fight breast. And the Persian did not bear the blow delivered by a man of such exceptional strength and fell from his horse to the earth. Then Andreas with a small knife slew him like a sacrificial animal as he lay on his back, and a mighty shout was raised both from the city wall and from the Roman army. But the Persians were deeply vexed at the outcome and sent forth another horseman for the same purpose, a manly fellow and well favoured as to bodily size, but not a youth, for some of the hair on his head already showed gray. This horseman came up along the hostile army, and, brandishing vehemently the whip with which he was accustomed to strike his horse, he summoned to battle whoever among the Romans was willing. And when no one went out against him, Andreas, without attracting the notice of anyone, once more came forth, although he had been forbidden to do so by Hermogenes. So both rushed madly upon each other with their spears, and the weapons, driven against their corselets, were turned aside with mighty force, and the horses, striking together their heads, fell themselves and threw off their riders. And both the two men, falling very close to each other, made great haste to rise to their feet, but the Persian was not able to do this easily because his size was against him, while Andreas, anticipating him (for his practice in the wrestling school gave him this advantage), smote him as he was rising on his knee, and as he fell again to the ground dispatched him. Then a roar went up from the wall and from the Roman army as great, if not greater, than before; and the Persians broke their phalanx and withdrew to Ammodios, while the Romans, raising the paeon, went inside the fortifications; for already it was growing dark. Thus both armies passed that night."

Exercise 12. Make up a dialogue using word combinations an phrases.

Exercise 13. Translate from English into Uzbek the following quotation and explain them.

1. To the timid and hesitating everything is impossible because it seems so.

Scot

2. Life affords no higher pleasure than that of surmounting difficulties, passing from one step of success to another forming new wishes and seeing them gratified.

Samuel Johnson

3. Difficulties strengthen the mind, as labour does the body.

Seneca

Exercise 14. Translate into your mother tongue.

Uzbekistan – leader of Asian sambo

Thirty two countries have sent their most promising young sambo fighters to Tashkent. And twenty countries have their champions back with medals from the championship. "Such representation," stressed at the end of competitions David Rudman, the president of Federation International Amateur de Sambo (FIAS), who was for the fourth time in Uzbekistan, "is remarkable for a big variety of technical intakes which, in their turn, enriched both young athletes and the sport itself. And those wonderful conditions created by the organizers for the participants of the championship once more stimulated the exposure of individuals and discovery of true talents. I'd like to stress: Tashkent became not only the centre of Asian sambo – it took one of the leading places in the international scale. This is conditioned by the state's attention to development of our single combat and by enthusiasm of such people as the President of Republican Federation, Fazliddin Pulatov, and his team members. Not so long ago he has headed the Asian Federation of Sambo but he achieved its tripling from 8 to 25 members for the short period."

Jack Kogan, the president of Pan-American federation of sambo agreed with the FIAS's head:

"The way of Asian and Uzbekistan's development of sambo confirms the famous truth: nothing seek – nothing find. Pulatov and his team provided the continent with 62% of representatives in international federation. This speaks more than much. And the national federation's authority is marked by the fact that Uzbekistan not only won the right to

host this tournament out of /challengers, when Russia and Bulgaria discarded their candidacies for the benefit of Uzbekistan.

Certainly, the Russians as the representatives of sambo motherland were dominating on the fight carpets. Not only 16 gold medals but the team championship in all four categories of the tournament fell into their assets. The pedestal top was also oppressed by athletes from Azerbaijan, Belorus–sia, Bulgary, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

Ilgor Asadov, the giant from Jon–dor district centre of Bukhara region pleased the hosts, when he overcame Timofey Losev of Latvia in the final battle among junior–heavyweights. Generally the trainees of Shuhrat Hodjaev, senior coach of sambo fighters of Bukhara region, world champion, threefold winner of world cups and the sevenfold champion of Asia excellently fought on the Tashkent carpet: Umid Chariev and Abbos Djalalov became the silver winners among youth, and the homonyms Dilfuza ans Ahmad Sharipovs became the bronze winners. Totally, the Uzbek team won 7 bronze medals. And one bronze medal went to Venezuela, which, according to Jack Kogan, had already become the hero by coming to Uzbekistan. His name is Sarmiente Guedez...

Fazliddin Pulatov, the president of the Asian federation of sambo congratulated the world champion Ilgor Asadov and his coach Shuhrat Hodjaev.

TEXT 5. SWIMMING

Every person should endeavour to acquire the power of swimming. The exercise is healthy accompaniment of bathing. The art of swimming is, in reality, very easy. Do not attempt to learn to swim too hastily. Belts may be of service for supporting the body while one is learning what is called the stroke, or that manner of drawing in and striking out the hands and feet that is necessary to produce progressive motion.

But you will be no swimmer till you can place confidence in the power of water to support you. Choose a place where the water deepens gradually, walk into it till it is up to your breast; then turn round your face to the shore, throw yourself forward and begin striking out with your hands and feet so as to prevent the lower part of

the body, that is the legs, from sinking; keep your head as high as possible above the water. During the great heat in summer there is great danger to throw oneself into cold water – one is apt to be seized with a cramp. Do not forget to cool yourself before getting into the water.

Exercise 1. Translate into English.

Suzish (sportda) – kishining suvda sun'iy moslamalarsiz turishi va harakat qilishidir. Suzish sporti amaliy suzish, suv ostida suzish, suvda o'yin ko'rsatish singari xillarga bo'linadi. Suzish 100 m dan 1500 m gacha masofalarda o'tkaziladi. Musobaqalarda erkin suzish, krol, chalqancha suzish, brass, batterflyay (delfinsimon suzish), va kompleks suzish kabi turlari qo'llaniladi. Amaliy suzishga uzoqlik va chuqurlikka sho'ng'ish, cho'kayotgan kishini qutqarish kiradi. Suvda o'yin ko'rsatishga figurali suzish, suvda turlicha serharakat o'yinlar, to'siqlardan oshib suzish kiradi. Suzish bilan shug'ullanish nafas olish organlarini, yurak-qon tomir sistemasini mustahkamlaydi, organizmning garmonik rivojlanishiga imkon beradi

Words and expressions:

1. **erkin suzish** – free style stroke
2. **brass** – breast stroke
3. **batterfly** – butterfly stroke
4. **chalqancha suzish** –back stroke
5. **suzish usuli** – stroke
6. **krol (quloch otib suzish)** – crawl stroke
7. **suzish uchun basseyn** – a swimming– pool

Exercise 2. Act as an interpreter.

Sport suv havzasi – sport inshooti, unda suzish va suv polosi uchun (50 h 21 m. 1,8 – 2,3 m. chuqurlikda), tramplin va vishkalardan sakrash uchun (18–20h14–21 m. 3,5 – 5,5m. chuqurlikda), suzishga o'rgatish uchun (har xil shakl va kattalikda, chuqurligi 1 m. gacha) mo'ljallangan hovuzchalari bo'ladi. Suv havzalari belgilangan sanitariya standartlari talablariga mos bo'lishi

va muntazam kimyoviy–bakteriologik ishlovdan o‘tkazilib turishi shart.

* * *

Sport qayiq-lari – eshkak eshish va yelkanli kema sporti hamda suv turizmi uchun mo‘ljallangan qayiq-lardir. Eshkakli sport qayiq-lar sirasiga akademik qayiq-lar, baydarkalar, kanoe, shlyupkalar, odamlar eshkak eshib sayr qiladigan qayiq-lar kiradi. Motorli sport qayiq-lari (masalan, skuterlar) turg‘un yoki osma dvigatellar bilan ta‘minlangan bo‘ladi. Shuningdek, kayutali yelkanli–motorli sport qayiq-lari bo‘lib, ular kreyslerlar poygasida qo‘llaniladi.

Exercise 3. a) Pick out from an English newspaper briefs on sporting news and be ready to speak on them with your fellow–students. b) Pick out briefs on sporting news from a Uzbek newspaper and be ready to render them in English.

Exercise 4. Translate the text into your mother–tongue visually (sight translation).

Windsurfing

Surfing is a water sport. It is the done in the ocean or sea, where the surfer uses his surfboard to catch a wave, ride in towards the shore. Surfing was invented by the Polynesians, at least 4000 years ago.

Windsurfing is a water sport played above water. It uses a large board run by the driver with a sail. By pulling on the sail the boat will turn in the water. The sport is a combination of surfing and sailing. Windsurfers can travel on either flat or rough water as there is wind about. Windsurfing is done a lot in the summer and spring, as are almost all water sports. Windsurfing is an easy form of surfing.

Surfers that want to get more experience and people that have a love for surfing use windsurfing. People surf most when there are no waves big enough for them to surf normally. Surfing sails come in many different sizes with the strength needed to control the larger sails. The smaller sails are used for going faster as they have less material to cut through the wind. Racing wind sails are smaller and can range in thickness depending on the materials. Another sport to

surfing or windsurfing is kite surfing. All three of these sports have boards that range in size and price, but all need a lot of practice to be mastered. There are many sporting places around the world that people travel to just to go surfing. Some of the best places are in the United States, Hawaii, and Indonesia.

Exercise 5. While retelling the text let someone translate into your mother tongue.

Chimghan unfogetable

Uzbekistan's mountains have become a favourite holiday destination for thousands of winter sport lovers. The ski routes of the Chimghan mountains, the west ern spurs of the Tien Shan meet the requirements of the FIS (International skiing organisation), covered with sufficient snow from October to May. Many people come here not only to improve their skills, but also to breathe in the fresh, crisp mountain air, enjoy the picturesque views and discover the fascinating gorges, rivers and waterfalls on foot or on horseback.

Lately there has been an increased interest amongst guests in the more adventurous kinds of sports. The "Chimghan Hotel", for example, offers unusual, even according to international standards, hell-skiing excursions where sportsmen are taken to the peak of a mountain by helicopter after which they begin their exiting descent under the careful guidance of experienced instructors. Paraplan flights in the picturesque gorges of Chimghan are also very popular. Chimghan has become world famous as an international winter sport location with hotels such as the Chimghan hotel offering comfortable rooms, bars and restaurants, discos, saunas, film and video screenings, etc. Some new cottages with all conveniences have recently been built in the Beldersay Valley where guests can enjoy health and beauty treatments such as airtherapeutics, phitotherapeutics and other natural remedies.

The hotels in the Tien Shan have started their new winter season. Be sure to take time off to enjoy the sun in the palms of the snow-covered mountains.

Exercise 6. Translate the text into your mother–tongue and retell about winter sports in Uzbekistan.

1. Winter sports are usually those which have to do with ice and snow. The main winter sports are skating, skiing, ski–jumping, hockey and figure skating. At present hockey and figure skating are considered all season sports as they are played on artificial ice rinks almost the world over.

Hockey is played on skates where instead of a ball they use a rubber “puck” and long straight sticks an angle at the bottom. Besides the goalkeeper who is No 1 there are 5 active players on the ice from each side: right guard, back No 2, left guard, back No 3, and three forwards : right No 3, central No 5 and left No 6. The game lasts for 60 minutes : three periods with two minutes rests between the periods. The game is conducted by a referee who drops the puck on one of 4 throw– off zones each time the game is to start after a pause or change of the players. Hockey is very interesting, fast and dynamic game.

1. Figure skating is a most fascinating and graceful sport in Russia as well as in many countries of the world. For the last few years figure skating has won the hearts of millions. It has become a fine art in which you can find the grace of ballet combined with acrobatics accompanied by music. It’s pleasant to watch both solo and pair skating acting with compulsory or free skating. The jumps and lifts, sit spins and other complicated exercises can’t help admiring the spectators.

Exercise 7. Speak of the world ice–hockey, figure skating championships and act as an interpreter.

Exercise 8. Read the dialogue, retell the main content and translate.

On the Ice

(Peter and his sister, Ann, have come to the skating –rink where they happen to meet their friend, Paul.)

Peter. Well, Ann, have you put on your skates?

Ann. Yes, I have. I say, Peter, isn’t that Paul over there?

Peter. It is, indeed. Hey, Paul!

Paul. (coming over). Why, hello, Peter! Oh, that's you, Ann? How do you do?

Ann. How do you do, Paul? You come here frequently, I suppose, don't you?

Paul. Rather. Skating is my hobby, don't you know?

Peter. Say, Paul, is the ice good?

Paul. Not very. A bit soft.

Peter. Well, let's go. Come on, Ann.

Ann. Oh, my, I can't stand on my feet!

Paul. But can't you skate, Ann?

Ann. I? Why, this is the first time I'm ever on skates!

Peter has promised to teach me.

Peter. So I have. But Paul is (by far) a more experienced skater than I. Couldn't you possibly give her a hint, Paul, how to learn the trick.

Paul. With the greatest pleasure. Well, Ann, hold on to my arm. Now, let's go on the ice.

Exercise 9. Speak on each kind of sport on the list below; describe the sport, qualities it requires from the sportsmen, it's advantages and attractive features and act as an interpreter:

Figure-skating, skating, ice-hockey, skiing.

SELF WORK

Do translations of the following assignments.

1. **Shaxmat** – 64 (qora va oq) katakka bo'lingan to'rtburchak taxtada maxsus donalar bilan 2 raqib o'rtasida o'ynaladigan o'yin. Ijodiy tafakkurning mahsuli sifatida insonda aqliy musobaqaning qiziqroq turiga ehtiyoj tug'ilishidan paydo bo'lgan. San'at, Fan va sportning o'ziga xos belgilari mujassamlangan. Shaxmat o'yini mantiqiy tafakkurni rivojlantirishga, diqqatning bir jo'yga to'planishiga, g'alabaga bo'lgan ishonch va boshqa ahloqiy sifatlarni tarbiyalashga yordam beradi. Shaxmat o'yinida kishi xarakteri, qobiliyati yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi.

Shaxmat o'yinida har bir raqibda 16 dona (shoh, farzin, 2 ruh, 2 fil, 2 ot, 8 piyoda) bo'ladi. Donalar muayyan qoidalar asosida navbat bilan yurib, raqib donalarini (shohdan tashqari) olishi mumkin.

Donalarni olish majburiy emas, hujumda qolgan shohni mudofaa qilish uchun boshqa yo'l qolmagan holdagina olish majburiy.

2. Shashka, damka – ko'p katakli (oq va qora) kvadrat taxtada ikki raqib o'rtasida o'ynaladigan o'yin. Maxsus dumaloq dona-shashkalarda o'ynaladi. O'yin belgilangan qoida bo'yicha olib boriladi. Shashka to'g'risidagi dastlabki ma'lumotlar qadimgi Misr yodgorliklarida mavjud. Shashka 3-asrdan ma'lum bo'lgan. Katak donalar soniga hamda o'yin qoidasiga qarab, rus, ingliz, nemis, ispan shashkasi (64 katakli tahtada 12 dona), fransuz, polyak shashkasi (100 katakli tahtada 20 dona), Kanada shashkasi (144 katakli taxtada 30 dona) kabi turlari mavjud. 19-asrda bir qancha mamlakatlarda shashka bo'yicha milliy chempionatlar o'tkazildi. Ko'p mamlakatlarda keyinchalik xalqaro shashkaga aylangan 100 katakli fransuz shashkasi keng tarqaldi.

Words and expressions:

- 1. Tosh figura** – chess-man (piece)
- 2. Shoh** – king
- 3. Farzin** – queen
- 4. Rux** – castle (rook)
- 5. Fil** – bishop
- 6. Ot** – knight
- 7. Piyoda** – pawn
- 8. Shox va mot** – checkmate

Exercise 1. Retell the text. While retelling the text let one of your fellow-students translate your retelling into his mother tongue.

Laws of chess (English rules)

Chess is played on a chessboard with sixteen men on either side. Each player moves in turn. When one of the players cannot move his king any more, he is a "checkmate", and that ends the game. He has lost. The chessboard is divided into sixty-four squares, on which the different pieces: pawns, bishops, knights, castles, queens and kings are moved.

1. The board is placed so as to leave a white square at the right hand of the player.

2. Any mistake in placing the board or the men may be rectified before the fourth move is completed, but not after.

3. The players draw lots for the first move.

4. The piece touched must be moved.

5. When the fingers of the players have once left the piece, it cannot be again removed from the square it occupies.

6. In touching a piece to adjust it, the player must notify his adversary that such is his intention.

7. A player cannot castle under any of the following circumstances:

a) If he has moved either King or Rook.

b) If the King is in check.

c) If there is any piece between the King and the Rook.

d) If the King, in moving, has to pass over any square commanded by any of his adversary's forces.

8. If a player gives a check without crying "check", the adversary need not take notice of the check. But if two moves only are made before the discovery of the mistake, the pieces may be replaced, and the game properly played.

9. Either stalemate, or perpetual game constitute a drawn game.

10. Directly a pawn reaches its eighth square it must be exchanged for a piece. It is usual to change a pawn for a Queen, but it may be replaced by a Rook, Bishop, or Knight, without reference to the pieces already on the board.

Thus you may have two or more Queens, Rooks, Knights or Bishops on the board at the end of the game.

Vocabulary Notes

a grandmaster – гроссмейстр–grossmeustr

a chess tournament – шахматный турнир–shohmat turniri

a simultaneous exhibition – сеанс одновременной игры

to resign – сдать партию–o'yinni boy bermoq

to play white (black) – играть белыми (чёрными) –oqda(qora)da o'ynamoq

to win a piece – выиграть фигуру –yutmoq

to sacrifice a piece – пожертвовать фигуру – shaxmat toshini qurbon qilmoq

to have positional advantages – иметь позиционное преимущество – qo'li baland kelmoq

to be a piece down – иметь на одну фигуру меньше

the European chess champion – чемпион Европы по шахматам

Ex.2. Retell about chess and draughts in Uzbekistan.

Ex.3. Read the text, retell the main content, let someone translate into your mother-tongue.

RUSTAM KASIMJONOV

He (born December 5, 1979) is a chess grandmaster from Uzbekistan. In the Uzbek language, which since 1992 has officially used Latin script, his name is written "Qosimjonov". He was the FIDE world champion during 2004–05. His best results include first in the 1998 Asian Championship, second in the World Junior Chess Championship in 1999, first at Essen 2001, first at Pamplona 2002 (winning a blitz playoff against Victor Bologan after both had finished the main tournament on 3. 5/6), first with 8/9 at the Vlissingen Open 2003, joint first with Liviu Dieter Nisipeanu with 6/9 at Pune 2005, a bronze-medal winning 9.5/12 performance on board one for his country at the 2000 Chess Olympiad and runner-up in the FIDE World Cup in 2002 (losing to Viswanathan Anand in the final).

He has played in the prestigious Wijk aan Zee tournament twice, but did not perform well either time: in 1999 he finished 11th of 14 with



5/13, in 2002 he finished 13th of 14 with 4.5/13. He made his first appearance at Linares in 2005, finishing tied last with 4/12. In the

FIDE World Chess Championship 2004, Kasimjonov unexpectedly made his way through to the final, winning mini-matches against Alejandro Ramirez, Ehsan Ghaem Maghami, Vasily Ivanchuk, Zoltan Almasi, Alexander Grischuk and Veselin Topalov to meet Michael Adams to play for the title and the right to face world number one Garry Kasparov in a match. In the final six-game match of the Championship, both players won two games, making a tie-break of rapid games necessary.

Kasimjonov won the first game with black, after having been in a difficult position. By drawing the second game he became the new FIDE champion. In the April 2007 FIDE list, Kasimjonov had an Elo rating of 2677, making (in the October 2001 list). On June 23, 2005, in the ABC Times Square studios, the AI Accona Toolbar driven by a Fritz 9 prototype, drew against him.

Ex.4. Discuss the text in class. Try to form as many as possible special questions for your friends to answer them orally.

Ex.5. Act as an interpreter and a journalist, translating the journalist's report consequently, sentence by sentence, or passage by passage.

“Universiada” kundaligi

“Universiada” musobaqalari taqvimidan joy olgan sportning shaxmat turi bahslarining to‘rtinchi kunida nihoyat shaxmatchilarning g‘oliblari aniqlandi. Chempionlik uchun kechgan bahslar so‘nggi turgacha davom etdi. Toshkent shahri jamoasi sportchisi Anton Filippov samarqandlik Jo‘rabek Hamraqulovdan donalarni surishda anchayin aqli teranligini isbotlab berib, o‘z jamoasiga yana bir oltin medalni taqdim etdi. Bronza medalini esa hakamlar Jizzax viloyati vakili G‘ulom Haydarovga tegishli ekanligini ma’lum qilishdi.

Qizlar o‘rtasidagi bellashuvlarda qashqadaryolik sportchilarga teng keladigan shaxmatchilar topilmadi. Mazkur viloyat sportchilari Umida Chorshanbieva va Sarvinoz Ergashevalar oltin hamda kumush medalni qo‘lga kiritishdi. Umumjamoa hisobi ishtirokchilarning yakkalik bellashuvlaridagi ko‘rsatkichlariga nisbatan aniqlandi.

Ex.6. Make up dialogues on the basis of the these situations and train your translation skills.

Ex.7.Explain the meaning of the following proverbs and sayings and reproduce the situations where they can be used.

1. Sports serve society by providing vivid examples of excellence.
2. It's not hard to be good from time to time in sports.
3. To win without risk is to triumph without glory.
4. If you can't accept losing, you can't win.

Jokes, Laughs, Smiles

Exercise 8. Translate the following jokes into your mother-tongue. Try to retain the humorous effect of the statements. Tell them to your friends and observe what effect your anecdote made on them (or couldn't impress them).

“If you spend so much time at golf you won't have anything laid aside for a rainy day”.

“Won't I? My desk is loaded up with work that I've put aside for a rainy day.”

* * *

Just Coasting

The physical training instructor was drilling a platoon of soldiers.

“I want every man to lie on his back, put his legs in the air and move them as though he were riding a bicycle,” he explained. “Now begin!”

After a few minutes, one of the men stopped.

“Why did you stop, Smith?” demanded the officer.

“If you please, sir,” said Smith. “I'm free-wheeling for a while.”

coasting – движение по инерции

* * *

A man dressed in a bathing suit was walking along in the Sahara Desert. He was stopped by a stranger who asked where he was going. “Swimming,” was the reply.

“Swimming! But where?” asked the stranger in surprise.

“In the Mediterranean, of course.”

“But the Mediterranean is 50 miles from here,” said the stranger.

Looking incredulously at the expanse of sand around him the man exclaimed, “Oh, what a beach!”

* * *

Role –playing

Work in groups of five or six. You are people of different age and social standing. Express your attitude to sport and sportsmen in general.

Group Discussion.

Give your own views on the problems below and speak against your opponents.

Talking points:

1. The role of sport in modern life.
2. Sport as part of university and college life.

UNIT 6.

SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

Text 1. Multiple service establishments

Here in Tashkent we have what we call multiple service establishments. They are tailor shops, shoemakers', barbers' shops, dyers', dry cleaners', watch repair and all the other service shops combined (in one). Service is generally good, and they will fix you up in no time. But sometimes it leaves much to be desired and they fall behind with orders. However, such service establishments are an excellent arrangement for the busy man, especially since all the little things (minor services) are done while you wait.

The tailor's shop will take care of major and minor alterations and repairs: put on patches (patch jackets and trousers), mend rips and tears, press creased clothing, and even sew on buttons. Then if your trousers are shabby or your sleeves begin to fray at the cuffs, they will set them right for you in a most expert and skilful way. They will take in or let out a coat at the seams, lengthen or shorten the sleeves and turn old clothes to look like new.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What services does the multiple service shop offer its customers?
2. Why is this establishment a great convenience and a time-saving arrangement for the public?
3. Why does combining a number of service shops into one help to cut down operation costs (make service better)?
4. Are you a regular customer at (do you patronize) the local multiple service establishment?
5. Where do you usually have your footwear repaired?
6. Which usually wear down and want repairs sooner, the heels or the soles of shoes?

Exercise 2. Supply adverbs or prepositions wherever necessary:

1. My watch doesn't go very well just now, it has been gaining about ten 'minutes a day for some time, and every now and then it stops altogether ... no reason at all. I took it ... a watchmaker just off Navoi Street so that he. Could have a look at it. He said it wanted cleaning, so I left it ... him. 2. Good shoes last ... a long time ... repairs. They wear well and you always feel quite comfortable ...

them. 3. The jacket fits very badly. It's too tight ... the shoulders, too short ... the sleeves, and gets wrinkled all over the back. 4. I'm having a new suit made ... order and have to go ... a fitting (a trying on) ... the tailor's ... our multiple service shop. 5. I had to do a lot of pushing around ... the crowd. Two coat buttons have come. I want a needle, thimble and some thread to sew them

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the words given below.

1. Your sole has nearly We shall nail it while you wait. 2. "What can I do you?" "I take ... 37 shoes. These are too ... , they pinch. I want to have them Do you take care that?" 3. I want to have this blouse ... a dark blue. It will then go very well my new costume. 4. I am sorry; we don't handle such ... here. Here's the address a shop where they will take care you (fix you). 5. Your ... are all broken. Get yourself new ones the bootblack's the corner. 6. Such ... are all the fashion now. The one she wears has been of fashion years and years. 7. Will you make a ... me the 15th of September? You see I'm leaving the next day. (**come off, size, tight, stretched, dyed, repairs, shoe-lace, hair styles, suit**)

Vocabulary notes

to alter smth. – biror narsani tuzatmoq – починить что–то

to have smth. altered – biror narsani tuzattirmoq – починить что–то

alterations – tuzattirish – починки

to take in at the waist – bel chokidan olib tashlamoq –

убрать с бокового шва

to let out in the seams – chokidan olib (qirqib) tashlamoq –

выпустить швы

to lengthen! sleeves, cuffs, – yengini uzaytirmoq – удлинить рукава

to shorten etc. – qisqartirmoq – укоротить

to mend – yamamoq – чинить, tikmoq – сшить

mending – yamash – починка

rip – yirtmoq – рвать, разрывать, срывать

tear – yirtmoq – рвать

to patch holes (a hole) – yirtiqni yamamoq – чинить дыры

to sew buttons on – tugmani qadamoq – сшить пуговицы

to press clothing – kiyim dazmollamoq – утюжить одежда

to have a piece of clothing pressed, turned, altered, mended, etc. –

kiyimni dazmollattirmoq, tuzattirmoq, yamattirmoq – отутюжить

одежда, починить, чинить

This suit, etc. wants mending, pressing, etc. (badly) – bu kostyumni yamatish, dazmollash kerak–Мне нужно починить, отутюжить ЭТОТ КОСТЮМ

I want to have this (suit, etc.) mended, pressed, altered, etc. – men bu kostyumni yamatishni, dazmollatishni va qayta tuzatishni

хohlayман–Я хочу чинить отутюжить и переделать ЭТОТ КОСТЮМ
This jacket, etc. is all creased – bu kamzul titilib ketdi–этот пиджак мнётся

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

1. What alterations does a **unfitting** suit (or coat) usually require?
2. Why does it sometimes pay to have an old suit turned?
3. If your trousers or jacket get caught on a nail what happens?
4. What does one need, apart from the know-how (skill), to mend a rip (to patch up a hole, to sew a button on)?
5. Which sleeve of your coat (jacket) is the first to show signs of wear and to get frayed (shredded), the left or the right one?
6. Do you press your own clothes (and get along without a tailor) or do you have them pressed for you?
7. At what age did you learn to sew buttons on? Who are usually more clever with the needle, men or women?
8. Why do people hate darning socks?
9. Why are children's clothes cut and sewn (made) with ample inlay (занас)?

Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks with the words given below.

They are tailor shops, ... barbers' shops, dyers', ... watch repair and all the other service shops combined (in one). Service is generally good, and they will ... you up in no time. But sometimes it leaves much to be ... and they fall behind with orders. However, such service establishments are an excellent... for the busy man, ... since all the little things (minor services) are done while you wait. (**shoemakers', dry cleaners', fix, desired, arrangement, especially**)

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

Then if your ...are shabby or your sleeves begin to ... at the cuffs, they will set them right for you in a most ... and skilful way. The ... will take ... major and minor ... and repairs: put on patches (patch jackets and trousers), mend ... and tears, press creased clothing, and

even ... on buttons. They will ... or let out a coat at the seams, ... or shorten the sleeves and turn old ... to look like new.

Exercise 7. Translate into English.

1. Men kostyumimni dazmol qildirishni xohlayman. U tayyor bo'lganda necha pul bo'ladi? Men 317-xonada yashayman. 2. Kostyumimni va hisobni mening xonamga yuboring, iltimos. 3. Institutni bitirishimga men yangi kostyum va pal'to tikirmoqchiman. 4. Bizning tumanimiz kengashi maishiy xizmatga katta e'tibor qaratadi va maishiy xizmat shahobchasi bizda yaxshi ishlaydi. 5. Mening buyurtmam o'z vaqtida bajarildi. Kostyum tikish juda yaxshi ish. 6. Mening tugmam tushib qoldi, men uni tikirishim kerak. 7. Men bu ikkita dog'ni qaerda ketkazsam bo'ladi? 8. Pal'to sizga yarashmabdi. Yengini qisqartirish kerak. 9. Mening yengimni manjeti titilib ketdi. 10. Men ustaxonaga kirishim va pidjagimni tuzatishga berishim kerak.

Exercise 8. Translate into English.

1. Мне нужно починить ботинки. У меня стоптались каблуки и отрывается подметка. 2. Я хочу отутюжить костюм. Когда он будет готов, и сколько это будет стоить? Я проживаю в номере 317. Пришлите мне счет и костюм, пожалуйста, в номер. 3. Ко дню выпуска из института я хочу сшить себе новый костюм и пальто. 4. Наш районный совет уделяет большое внимание работе комбината бытового обслуживания, и наш комбинат работает очень хорошо. Мой заказ был выполнен в срок. Костюм сшит очень удачно (to do a good job). 5. У меня оторвалась пуговица. Мне нужно ее пришить?

TEXT 2.

BARBER'S AND HAIRDRESSER'S

Another service establishment that we frequently visit is the barber's shop for men or the hairdresser's (or beauty parlor) for women. At the barber's you can get a shave, haircut and shampoo. The services you would expect to find at the hairdresser's are: permanent wave, manicure, skin treatment (massages both hand and electric) with all sorts of creams. They will also do your hair according to all the dictates of fashion.

Let us accompany Comrade Galin to the barber's. After handing in his coat, hat and galoshes Galin sits down in the waiting-room and picks up a magazine to while the time away until his turn comes. In

the middle of an interesting story he hears: "Next, please!" He reluctantly puts down the magazine and walks in. He hangs his jacket and tie on the rack and makes himself comfortable in the barber's chair.

Vocabulary notes

to get a shave, a haircut, a shampoo – soqolni, sochini oldirmoq–
бриться

to trim the hair at the back and sides – sochni orqasi va yonidan
oldirmoq–постыричь с боков и сзади

to trim one's moustache, beard –soqol, mo'ylovni tartibga
keltirmoq–подравнять усы, борода

to cut it on the top – sochini tepasidan qirqmoq –постричься сверху
a safety razor – xavfsiz ustara –безопасная бритва

to comb one's hair back – sochni orqaga taramoq–носить волосы
зачесанными назад

to work up a rich lather – sovunni quyuq ko'pirtirmoq–взбить
густую мыльную пену

beard – soqol–борода

moustache – mo'ylov–усы

to have one's hair done – soch oldirmoq–постричься

to have one's hair waved permanent wave – sochni jingalak
qildirmoq–завивать волосы

to have one's nails done (manicured) – tirnoqni bo'yatmoq –
покрасить ногти

multiple service establishment –комбинат бытового
обслуживания–maishiy xizmat ko'rsatish inshooti

to fall behind with orders – запаздывать с выполнением заказа–
buyurtmani bajarishdan kechga qolmoq

minor services are done while you wait – мелкий ремонт
производится в присутствии заказчика–buyurtmachi hozirligida
mayda ta'mirlashni bajarish

minor alterations and repairs – незначительная переделка и
починка–bir oz qaytadan tuzatish va yamash

put on patches – ставить заплаты–yamamoq

mend rips and tears – чинить дыры–yirtiqni yamamoq

to rip – распарывать, разрывать, срывать–yirtmoq, buzib
tashlamoq; e. g. to rip open a letter; to rip the seams of a garment; to
rip the cover off

press creased clothing – утюжить помятые вещи; ср. **to iron** –
гладить–dazmol qilmoq (только о тонких вещах: белье, блузках и
т. д.)

to sew– шить; tikmoq e. g. to sew a button on – пришить пуговицу–
tugma qadammoq

Note.—"To sew" is to do the actual needlework, to join by stitches with a needle and thread. The Russian Хочу сшить себе костюм should be translated by "I want to have a suit made".

to take in (at the seams)— убрать в швах – chokdagi iplarni olib tashlash

to let out – выпустить

hosiery – чулки, чулочно-носочные изделия—pauroq buyumlari

to darn socks – штопать носки—pauroq to'qimoq

a dyer's and cleaner's shop – красильная мастерская и мастерская химической чистки—bo'yash va kimyoviy tozalash ustaxonasi

to shrink (**shrank, shrunk** [*adj. shrunken*]) – садиться (о тканях)— kirishmoq (matoga nisbatan)

e. g. Woolen clothes often shrink when they are washed. This soap won't shrink woolen goods.

to have one's photo(graph) taken – заказать фотографии,

сфотографироваться—rasm oldirmoq va rasmga tushmoq

to develop and print snapshots – проявлять и печатать снимки—suratni ishlab chiqmoq

to keep perfect time (of a watch) – показывать точное время, хорошо ходить (о часах)—aniq vaqtni ko'rsatmoq, yaxshi yurmoq (soatlarga nisbatan)

leather and rubber soles and heels – кожаные и резиновые подошвы и набойки; *cp. half soles*—подметки –charm va rezina poshna va tagcharm

shampoo – мытье головы—boshni yuvish; *e. g. I want a shampoo= want to wash my hair.*

permanent wave – перманентная завивка—o'zgarmas jingalak

skin treatment – уход за кожей—terini parvarish qilmoq

to do one's hair – сделать дамскую прическу—ayollar soch turmagini qilmoq

e. g. Go and do (i. e. brush, comb, dress, or make tidy) your hair.

to trim – подрезать, подравнивать—tartibli kesmoq, bezamoq; *e. g.*

to have one's beard (moustache, etc.) trimmed; to trim one's hair at the back and sides – подстричь, подравнивать волосы изади и с боков

ouch – an exclamation expressing pain – ox!—oh !(his hayajonni ifodalaydi)

scalding hot water – крутой кипяток—issiq qaynagan suv

close shave – тщательное, чистое выбривание—; *cp. fig. a close shave—a narrow escape from failure, accident or misfortune*

The bullet went through his hat without so much as scratching his skin. It was a close shave.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions:

1. Will they re-sole and heel your shoes while you wait at your neighboring shoemaker's?
2. Are rubber-soled shoes heavy for summer wear? And what makes them ideal for the rainy months in autumn?
3. Does the manner of walking (gait) tell, among other things, on the wear of one's shoes?
4. Do people with tender skin prefer to shave them selves or go to the barber's?
5. If you need both a haircut and a shave, will the barber first shave you and then trim your hair or go about it just the other way round?
6. For how many shaves does one (safety) razor blade keep you going?
7. Which gives a closer shave, a safety or a straight razor?

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below.

1. You failed me twice. You are five days ... my order. I want to lodge a complaint. 2. My skin is very tender. I am ... skin irritation. I would like to have a hot towel before and after shaving. 3. The barber usually ... a haircut and finishes ... the client's beard. 4. Just trim my hair a bit the ... and Don't take ... the top. It is much too short as it is. 5. I would like you to have my photos ... Monday. I'll need them to renew my passport. 6. I had my dress ...our local multiple service place and ... seven days to get it back. The stains were removed completely. They had made a very good job...it. 7. If tight shoes do not ... wear one must have them ... the shoemaker's
(behind, afraid, begins, shaving, back, sides, anything, ready, cleaned, waited, stretch, stretched.)

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

1. How often do you usually have a haircut? A shave?
2. Do people with tender skin prefer to shave them selves or go to the barber's?
3. What style of haircut do most men seem to follow now? Do they wear their hair long or short, combed back or parted on the side? Are beards and moustaches more popular with men now than they were last century?
4. Who gives you a cleaner shave, the barber or you yourself?
5. What do you do to tidy up your hair every morning? Do you brush or comb it or both? Do you comb it with water, special

lotion, or just dry?

6. If you need both a haircut and a shave, will the barber first shave you and then trim your hair or go about it just the other way round?

7. For how many shaves does one (safety) razor blade keep you going?

8. Which gives a closer shave, a safety or a straight razor?

Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks with the words given below.

The dyer's will make a neat job of ... material from one ... to another. Dark shades and ... come out better than light ones.

There is a section here where ladies' ... (stockings)is (are) mended, it is done by ..., and perhaps some day there will be a machine ... socks too. The services you would ... to find at the ... are: permanent wave, ..., skin treatment (massages both hand and electric) with all sorts of creams. They will also do your ... according to all the dictates of In the middle of an interesting story he hears: "Next, please!" He ... puts down the magazine and walks in. He hangs his ... and tie on the rack and makes himself ... in the barber's chair. (**colour, dyeing, hues, hosiery, to darn, machine**)

Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

At these service ... they also have a ... and cleaner's shop (dyeing and cleaning service). If you have any ... you want removed, the ... will take care of them. Nowadays they have ways of ... without leaving any traces. But you must ... that if you send your suit to the ... it might shrink

Exercise 6. Translate into English.

1. Mening sochimni yonidan va tepasidan ko'proq oling .
2. Boshimni yuvib qo'ying, iltimos.
3. Men bugun albatta manikyur qilishim kerak.
4. Har oyda u sartaroshxonada sochini turmaklaydi.
5. Bu soch turmagi sizga juda yarashibdi. Siz uni boshqa o'zgartirmang.
6. Men soch va soqolimni oldirmoqchiman.

Exercise 7. Translate into English.

1. У меня очень грязные ботинки. Где мне их здесь можно почистить? 2. Я хочу удалить эти два пятна (отдать костюм в химчистку). Где здесь ближайшая мастерская? 3. Мне нужно починить часы. Где я здесь могу найти часового мастера? 4. Вы делаете ремонт в присутствии заказчика? 5. Вы запаздываете с выполнением заказа на три дня.

TEXT 3. AT THE SHOEMAKER'S

A busy spot is the shoemaker's. They have a wide choice of leather and rubber soles and heels. And they don't charge much. Prices are reasonable.

Here is a snatch of conversation recorded by us at the shoemaker's.

SHOEMAKER: What can I do for you?

CUSTOMER: I'd like to have these shoes soled (I want new soles put on). I want leather soles. Rubber soles are too heavy for summer wear.

SH: And what about the heels, they're worn down.

C: Rubber heels, of course.

SH: Do you want them done while you wait? There will be an extra charge for that.

C: No, I'll leave them.

SH: [makes out the receipt] Here you are. It will be (it will cost) 1000 sums. Half

soles and rubber heels. I don't think you need a whole sole here. They'll be ready in two days.

Vocabulary notes

leather (rubber) soles – charm va rezinka poshna

half soles – past poshna

heels – poshnalar

to be worn down – eskirgan

to have the shoes repaired (soled, half-soled, heeled) – oyoq kiyimlarini tuzattirmoq

These shoes want repairing. – bu oyoq kiyimlar ta'mirga muhtoj

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions:

1. Are rubber-sole shoes heavy for summer wear? And what makes them ideal for the rainy months in autumn?
2. Does the manner of walking (gait) tell, among other things, on the wear of one's shoes?
3. Why do people change their walking shoes for slippers when they come home?
4. If a hand of your wrist-watch comes off, will you fix it yourself?
5. If a watch keeps perfect time, would you have it cleaned?
6. If your watch gains time (or if it is slow), could you adjust it (set it right) yourself?

Ex 2. Complete the following sentences:

1. Short sleeves have to be. . . .
2. Long sleeves need. . . .
3. A hole in a piece of clothing must be
4. A rip is usually. . . .
5. Buttons that come loose need. . . .
6. Worn down heels want. . . .
7. Shoes with soles worn through are either discarded or. . . .
8. Creased outer clothes (garments) want. . . .
9. Shirts and ties, if creased, have to be
10. A ladder (A. E.-run) in a stocking needs. . . .
11. A hole in a sock or a stocking must. . . .
12. A soiled hat or a stained jacket wants. . . .

Ex 3. Read the dialogue and make your dialogue with your partner.

BARBER: What will it be?

GALIN: Haircut, shampoo and shave.

B: How do you want your hair cut? Short?

G: No, not too short.

B: I'll just trim it at the back and sides.

G: But don't touch it on top.

B: Very well. You have lots of dandruff. You should try massaging your scalp. It helps sometimes.

G: I find that a shampoo also helps, for a time, anyway. When the trimming is over the barber tucks a towel round

Ex 4. Answer the questions.

1. Will they re-sole and heel your shoes while you wait at your neighboring shoemaker's?
2. Are rubber-sole shoes heavy for summer wear? And what makes them ideal for the rainy months in autumn?

3. Does the manner of walking (gait) tell, among other things, on the wear of one's shoes?
4. Why do people change their walking shoes for slippers when they come home?

Ex 5. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

They have a ... choice of leather and ... and heels. And they don't charge much. Prices are reasonable. I'd like to have ... soled (I want new soles put on). I want ... soles. Rubber heels, of course. And what about ..., they're worn down. There will be an extra ... for that.

Here is a ... of conversation recorded by us at the Half soles and rubber heels. I don't think you need a ... here. They'll be ... in two days.

Ex 6. Translate into English.

1. Men oyoq kiyimimni tuzatishim kerak.
2. Mening oyoq kiyimimni tagi yemirilib ketibdi.
3. Mening kiyimim juda kir bo'lgan. Men uni qaerda tozalatsam bo'ladi?
4. Men bu ikkita dog'ni qaerda ketkazsam bo'ladi?
5. Bu erda qaerda yaqinroqda ustaxona bor?
6. Buyurtma o'z vaqtida va sidqidildan bajarildi.
7. Har kuni ertalab ishga ketayotganda "Hamza" metrosi oldida oyoq kiyimini tozalattiradi.

Exercise 8. Translate into English.

1. Я хочу, чтобы вы проявили эту пленку и напечатали по одной карточке (of each shot). 2. Пальто, плохо сидит. Нужно укоротить рукава, выпустить швы в плечах и на спине. 3. У меня совсем обтрепались манжеты на рукавах. Надо зайти в мастерскую и отдать пиджак в починку. 4. Я хочу постричься и побриться. Снимите побольше с боков и наверху. Помойте, пожалуйста, голову. Особенно чисто не выбривайте – я боюсь раздражения кожи. Массаж, компресс и одеколон после бритья, как обычно. 5. Сегодня мне обязательно нужно успеть сделать маникюр

TEXT 4. AT THE WATCHMAKER'S

One of the services available is the watchmaker's. You can have your watch repaired there. If it is urgent or a rush job they will do it in a few hours. You will find a watchmaker at your service. He will set your watch, if it is slow or fast, put a new glass in, or clean it, if it needs cleaning.

The watchmakers' as a rule try to make a good job of the watches they handle and when a watch comes out of the watchmaker's hands it will more often than not keep perfect time.

It is easier to break a watch glass than a plastic watch glass. If a hand of your wrist-watch comes off, it is not difficult to fix it yourself. The watchmaker cleans your watch, takes it apart and then re-assembles it. If a watch keeps perfect time, you wouldn't have it cleaned. If your watch gains time (or if it is slow), you could adjust it (set it right) yourself.

Vocabulary notes

to regulate a watch – soatni to'g'rilamoq; **to clean a watch** – soatni tozalamoq; **to put a new glass in** – yangi oyna o'rnatmoq; **to keep perfect time (of a watch)** – aniq vaqtni ko'rsatmoq; **to be gaining ten, etc. minutes a day** – o'n minut oldinga ketmoq; **to be ten, etc. minutes slow a day** – o'n minut orqada qolmoq; **the watch wants repairing (cleaning, regulating, etc.)** – soat tuzatishga muhtoj (tozalashga, to'g'rilashga)

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions:

1. To clean your watch, the watchmaker takes it apart and then re-assembles it, doesn't he?
2. Why do some photo amateurs prefer to have their snapshots developed and printed for them at a photographer's?
3. Are you good at photography?
4. Do you go in for it (is it your hobby)?
5. What services are available at the dry-cleaner's (shops)?
6. Will they take in an order for dyeing a piece of green cloth into a darker shade?

Ex 2. Supply adverbs or prepositions wherever necessary:

1. I want to regulate ... my watch.
2. He wants ... to put a new glass

3. My watch is ... gaining ten minutes ... a day.
4. Nemat's watch wants ... repairing.
5. Ortik's watch is ... ten minutes ... a day.

Ex 3. Read the text and translate it into your mother-tongue.

Nemat's watch doesn't go very well just now, it has been gaining about ten 'minutes a day for some time, and every now and then it stops altogether—no reason at all. He took it— a watchmaker just off Gorki Street so that the watchmaker could have a look at it. He said it wanted cleaning, so he left it— him.

Ex 4. Answer the questions.

1. Which is easier to break, a plastic watch glass or a glass one?
2. If a hand of your wrist—watch comes off, will you fix It yourself?
3. To clean your watch, the watchmaker takes it apart and then reassembles it, doesn't he?
4. If a watch keeps perfect time, would you have it cleaned?
5. If your watch gains time (or if it is slow), could you adjust it (set it right) yourself?

Ex 5. Fill in the blanks with the words given below.

It is easier to break a ... than a plastic If a hand of your ... comes off, it is not difficult to fix it yourself, lie ... cleans your watch, takes it apart and then re-assembles it. If a watch ... perfect time, you wouldn't have it cleaned He will ... your watch, if it is slow or fast, put a new ... in, or clean it, if it needs cleaning. One of the services ... is the watchmaker's. You can have your watch ... there.

(watchmaker, watch glass, repaired, wrist—watch, available, watch glass, keeps, set, glass)

Ex 6. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

The watchmakers ... a rule try to make a ... job of the watches they ... and when a watch ... out of the ... hands it will more ... than not keep perfect time. He will set your watch, if it is put a new glass in, or clean it, if it needs cleaning. One of the services ... is the watchmaker's. You can ... your watch repaired there. If it is ... or a rush job they will do it in a few hours. You will find a ... at your service. The watchmaker ... your watch, takes it ... and then re-

assembles it. If your watch ... time (or if it is slow), you could ... it (set it right) yourself.

Ex 7. Translate into English.

1. Men soatimni tuzattirishim kerak.
2. Men soat tuzatadigan ustaxonani qaerdan topsam bo'ladi?
3. Mening soatim oldinga ketayapti, orqada qolayapti, yomon ishlayapti.
4. Men uni tozalattirishim, strelkasini o'zgaritirishim va yangi oyna qo'ydiririshim kerak.
5. Men uni nimagadir urib oldim va oynasi darz ketdi.

TEXT 5. AT THE DYER'S AND CLEANER'S

At these service establishments they also have a dyer's and cleaner's shop (dyeing and cleaning service). If you have any stains you want removed, the dry cleaners will take care of them. Nowadays they have ways of removing stains without leaving any traces. But you must remember that if you send your suit to the cleaner's it might shrink.

The dyer's will make a neat job of dyeing material from one color to another. Dark shades and hues come out better than light ones. One of the services available is the photographer's. You can have your photo taken there, and if it's urgent (a rush-job) they will do it in a few hours. They will also develop and print snapshots taken by amateur photographers.

Vocabulary notes

to dye cloth and clothes (from one colour to another) – kiyimlarni bo'yamoq

to remove stains – dog'ini ketkazmoq

to clean (dry) clothes, hats, etc. – kiyimlarni, shlyapalarni tozalamoq

to have one's clothes cleaned – biror kishining kiyimini tozalamoq

Ex 1. Answer the following questions:

1. Why do some" photo amateurs prefer to have their snapshots developed and printed for them at a photographer's?
2. Why do people hate darning socks?
3. Are beards and moustaches more popular with men now than they were last century?

4. Do you press your own clothes (and get along without a tailor) or do you have them pressed for you?
5. At what age did you learn to sew buttons on?
6. Who are usually more clever with the needle, men or women?

Ex 2. Supply adverbs or prepositions wherever necessary:

Service is ... good, and they will fix you ... in no time. But sometimes it leaves much to be desired and they fall ... with orders. Then if your trousers are shabby or your sleeves begin to fray ... the cuffs, they will set them right for you ... a most expert and skilful way. They will take in or let ... a coat at the seams, lengthen or shorten the sleeves and turn ... old clothes to look like new. The services you would expect to find ... the hairdresser's are: permanent wave, manicure, skin treatment (massages both hand and electric) ... all sorts of creams. He hangs his jacket and tie ... the rack and makes himself comfortable ... the barber's chair. A busy spot ... is the shoemakers'. They have a wide choice leather and rubber soles and heels. And they don't charge ... much. Prices are reasonable

Ex 3. Answer the questions.

1. Are you good at photography? Do you go in for it (is it your hobby)?
2. What services are available at the dry-cleaner's (shops)?
3. Will they take in an order for dyeing a piece of green cloth into a darker shade?
4. What kind of job does a dye do?
5. Where can I have my photo taken?
6. What do the photographs do?

Ex 4. Fill in the blanks with the words given below.

Nowadays they have ways of removing stains ... leaving any traces. But you must remember ... that if you send your ... to the cleaner's it might shrink. One of the ... available is the photographer's. You can have your ... taken there, and if it's ... (a rush-job) they will do it in a few hours. They will also develop and print snapshots taken by ... photographers. If you have any ... you want removed, the dry cleaners will take care of them. (**urgent, without, photo, suit, services, amateur, stains**)

Ex 5. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

If you have any ... you want removed, the ... will take care of them. The dyer's will make a ... of dyeing material from one ... to another. Dark ... and... come out better ... light ones. Nowadays they have ways of ... stains without leaving any traces. But you must ... that if you send your suit to the cleaner's it might You can have your ... there, and if it's ... (a rush-job) they will do it in a few hours. They will... and print snapshots taken by photographers. At these service ... they also have a ... shop (dyeing and cleaning service).

Exercise 6. Translate into English.

1. Men kostyumimdagi dog'ni ketkazish uchun kimyoviy tozalash korxonasiga bordim. U erda odam ko'p edi. Navbatda turib kostyumimni tozalashga topshirdim 2. U erda kiyimlarni bo'yash bo'limi ham bor ekan. 3. Nasibaning ko'ylagining rangi oqarib qolgan edi. Shuning uchun u ko'ylagini bo'yashga qoldirdi. 4. Men paltomni qaerda tozalatsam bo'ladi. 5. Siz kiyimdagi dog'larni buyurtmachi borligida tozalaysizmi? 6.Siz kiyimlarni tozalashni ikki kunga kechiktirdingiz. 7. Bizning tumanimiz kengashi maishiy xizmatga katta e'tibor qaratadi va maishiy xizmat shahobchasi bizda yaxshi ishlaydi. Men bundan juda hursandman.

Exercise 7. Translate into English.

1. Каждый месяц она делает прическу в парикмахерской. 2. Эта прическа вам очень идет. Вам не надо ее менять. 3. Заказ был выполнен в срок и очень добросовестно. Я очень доволен. 4.Натуральный шелк не мнется. Платья из натурального шелка не надо так часто гладить, как платья из искусственного шелка 5.Каждое утро по дороге на работу он чистит ботинки у станции метро «Киевская». 6. Мои часы спешат (отстают, плохо идут).. Мне нужно их почистить, сменить стрелки и вставить новое стекло. Я его ударил обо что-то и оно треснуло.

UNIT 7.

BOOKS AND READINGS

TEXT 1.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

The British Library is, as national libraries go, relatively young. Its roots lay in the report of the National Libraries Committee under the Chairmanship of the late Lord Dainton issued in 1969, followed in 1971 by a White Paper recommending the setting up of a national library for the UK ('the British Library'). In 1972 The British Library Act was passed by Parliament bringing the Library into operation with effect from 1 July 1973.

Under the Act the following institutions were administratively combined to form the British Library: the library departments of the British Museum (which included the National Reference Library of Science and Invention), the National Central Library, and the National Lending Library for Science and Technology (the centre for inter library lending, located at Boston Spa in Yorkshire). In 1974 the British National Bibliography and the Office for Scientific and Technical Information joined the UK's new national library.

Two additional institutions subsequently became part of the Library increasing the breadth of its collections: the India Office Library and Records (1982) and the British Institute of Recorded Sound (1983).

Constituent parts

Library of the British Museum

To the library community and the public at large, the best known component of the new national library consisted of the library departments of the British Museum. The Museum's Department of Printed Books was founded in 1753, the year of the foundation of the Museum itself. Over the intervening two hundred years, the library of the British Museum had grown into one of the largest in the world, sustained by its privilege of legal deposit whereby it was entitled to a copy of most items printed in the United Kingdom – not only books and periodicals, but newspapers, maps and printed music. In addition, the Museum's comprehensive holdings of non-legal deposit items had reportedly earned it the accolade from) a more comprehensive collection of Russian books than libraries in Moscow and St Petersburg.

Patent Office Library (from 1962 National Library of Science and Invention)

Another constituent part of the British Library was the library of the Patent Office. Its origins lay in the Patent Law Amendment Act of 1851 which required "true copies of all specifications to be open to the inspection of the public at the office of the commissioners", the Patent Office library itself opened in 1855. For the remainder of the nineteenth century this was housed in cramped accommodation and it was not until 1902 that purpose built premises were opened in Southampton Row, London. The new Chancery Lane – an impressive 'Galleria' style structure by the architect Sir John Taylor. As with the Museum's library, despite new premises, the Patent Office collections soon suffered severe shortage of space.

The Second World War highlighted the need for a comprehensive scientific and technological network in the UK, specifically for a national library of science and technology. In the late 1940s and 50s there was considerable debate among the Scientific Community whether the collections of the libraries of the British Museum or the Patent Office should serve as the nucleus of this: the position was resolved in 1959 when a Working Party on the issue recommended that the proposed library should be based on the collections of both libraries and put under the control of the Museum Trustees. The National Reference Library of Science and Invention (as it was called) was set up in 1962, administratively as part of the British Museum library.

National Central Library

The National Central Library was founded in 1916 as the Central Library for Students. It was financed out of grants from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, and its primary purpose was to lend books to adult class students who had no other sources for borrowing. In 1927 the Kenyon Committee on Public Libraries envisaged the library developing as the central clearing-house of an inter-library network embracing all the nation's resources, and it suggested that this development should take place under the aegis of the British Museum. However, the Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries subsequently recommended that the Library should have independent status.

These several recommendations led in 1931 to the Library's incorporation of the Royal Charter as the National Central Library, which was to be the official clearing-house for inter-library lending. It was to provide a bibliographic service as well as continuing its original role in servicing adult classes. In 1966 the NCL moved to a new building in Store Street near the British Museum Library.

National Lending Library for Science and Technology

The third major component of the British Library consisted of the National Central Library or NCL which began operation in 1916 in London and the National Lending Library for Science and Technology (NLLST), in service since 1961 at Boston Spa in Yorkshire. These were amalgamated in 1973 as the British Library Lending Division (BLLD).

The function of the Lending Division was to support the library systems of the UK by providing a loan and photocopy service to other libraries throughout the country.

The NLLST had a stock specializing in science and technology, containing 25,000 monographs and subscriptions to 1,200 serials; its staff numbered 120. Around 600 tons of the NCL stock, which specialized in humanities and social sciences, was transferred to Yorkshire during the Library's first year of formation. The semi-rural site at Boston Spa occupies around 60 acres of an ex-munitions factory and is well served by road links for easy distribution.

During the 1970s the range of services was expended and made available to international customers and use of technology became a more integral part of the service. The use of Automated Requesting grew by about 40% in this time and the Lending Division often acted in collaboration with academic and scientific partners in early days of exploring the future of fax transmission and satellite communications.

In 1985, the title was changed to the British Library Document Supply Centre to reflect the changing emphasis of document supply in which a greater proportion of requests were for copies of articles rather than loans. The stock has grown over the years and now contains over 260,000 journal titles, over 3 million books, almost 500,000 conference proceedings and almost 5 million reports, mostly of a scientific nature.

Current business from document supply totals about 4,000,000 requests per year from 20,000 customers worldwide. In

2001 the 100 millionth requests was received. Services are now provided not just to the traditional customer base of UK and international librarians and information professionals, but also to commercial and business users and individual researchers. Use of the Web has provided direct access to our collection information and supply services, and location is no longer an issue for distribution, as document supply moves increasingly to electronic delivery.

Other constituent organizations

Two institutions became part of the British Library in 1974: the British National Bibliography (BNB) and the Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI).

Starting in 1950, BNB had been a run as a commercial company and its functions had been to produce and publish a weekly listing of all British publications and to develop a computer based system for storing and handling bibliographic information for the use of libraries and the book trade. OSTI was transferred from the Department of Education and Science to become the Library's Research and Development Department (in 1999 the functions of this were transferred from the British Library to the Library and Information Commission, now the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council).

In 1982 the India Office Library and Records were transferred to the British Library from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office: these contained the entire archives of British India from the foundation of the East India Company in 1600 to independence. The following year (1983) the Library took over the British Institute of Recorded Sound, a unique institution which specialized in collecting sound recordings. Subsequently renamed the Sound Archive, this is now one of the largest sound archives in the world.

Words and expressions.

patent – patent–патент

cramped – aniq bo'lmagan–неразборчивый

breath of – asos –основа

constituent – tuzuvchi–составляющий

interlibrary – kutubxonaaro–между библиотека

sustained – biriktirilgan–подкрепленный

comprehensive – har tomonlama– всесторонний

accolade – akkaloda–акколада

egis of – himoya–защита

expanded – kengaytirilgan–расширенный

Exercise 1. Translate the text into your mother – tongue.

Public Library

All people read much nowadays. Some of them have very many books at home. Still, no person can collect all the books he needs for his work or wishes to read, at his place: So people borrow books from his friends or go to the library.

There are many libraries in our country. There are local libraries in all city districts, small towns and in some villages. In the cities there are also central libraries and specialized libraries, for example, the Library of Foreign Literature in Moscow. The biggest library in our country is Lenin Library, which has all the publications of the Russia and also receives many books, magazines and newspapers from foreign countries.

Anyone can become a member of a local library, and it costs nothing to take books. One can take a few books a time, usually it is two or three books, and keep them for two weeks, if a book is not read by the end of the fortnight, it is possible to renew it for another period.

If the book you want is out at the moment, you can ask the librarian to keep it for you. Most public libraries, as well as libraries at schools, institutes, offices, and factories have a reading–room, where you can read periodicals: newspapers and magazines. In the reference library there are dictionaries, atlases, bulletins and many rare books which one can take home as a rule.

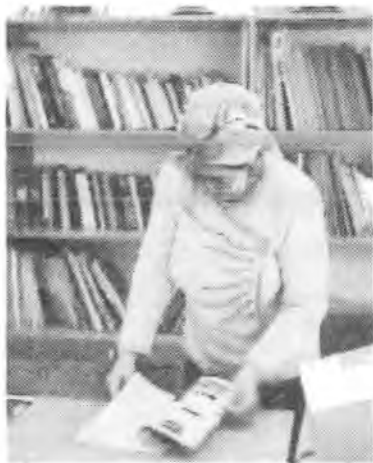
Exercise 2. Act as an Interpreter.

Kutubxona

Toshkentdagi Lal Bahadur Shastri nomli Hind Madaniyat Markazida yaxshi jihozlangan kutubxona bor. Unda Hindiston haqida ingliz, rus, hindi va o‘zbek tillarida 5000 dan ortiq kitoblar mavjud. Asosan hind gazeta va jurnallari bilan ta‘minlangan o‘quv zali bor.

Undan tashqari kutubxonada Hindiston haqida filmlar, video–kompakt–disklar, musiqali kassetalar ham mavjud. Har kuni bu yerga ko‘p o‘quvchilar va talabalar kitob jurnal, disklar, video–kompakt–disklar olish uchun kelishadi.

Ilmiy kutubxona



Samarqand ilmiy kutubxonasi 1930 yilning sentyabr oyida tashkil topgan. O'sha yillarda kutubxonaning zaxira fondi juda oz bo'lib, uchta kitob javonini tashkil etgan edi, yil sayin kutubxona uchun shinam xonalar ajratildi, kitobxonlar uchun har tomonlama qulay sharoitlar yaratildi, shu bilan birga kitob–adabiyotlar soni ko'paydi, anjomlar bilan ta'minlandi, jihozlar va o'quv zali ajratildi. Hozirgi kunda ilmiy kutubxonada 3 ta katta bo'lim va ularga qarashli oltita sektor mavjud bo'lib, barcha toifadagi kitobxonlar mustaqil ravishda foydalanib kelmoqda.

Exercise 3. Make up dialogues about types of library.

Exercise 4.

I. Express your point of view to the answers and questions in the text.

- 1) When was founded the British library?
- 2) What library is patent office library?
- 3) What can you tell us about National Central Library?
- 4) National Lending Library for Science and Technology began operation in 1916, didn't it?
- 5) What does National Lending Library contain?

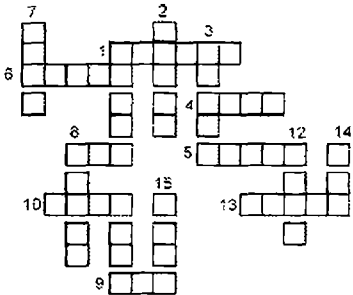
II. Supply the missing remarks.

(in, from, out of, for, of, under, on...)

The national Central Library was founded ... 1916 as the central library ... students. It was financed ... grants ... the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, and its primary purpose was to lend books to adult class students who had no other sources ... borrowing. ... 1927 the Kenyon Committee on Public libraries – envisaged the library developing as the central clearing house ... an inter – library network embracing all the nation’s resources, and it suggested that this development should take place ... the aegis of the British Museum. However, the Royal Commission National Museum and Galleries Subsequently recommended that the library should have independent status.

Puzzles.

Перед вами кроссворд на тему "образование времени Past simple". Ваша задача – поставить каждый из 15 данных под сеткой кроссворда глаголов в прошедшее время и вписать ответ в соответствующие поля.



По горизонтали:

1. buy
4. eat
5. drink
6. make
8. win
9. do
10. lose
13. sleep

По вертикали:

1. begin
2. build
3. hear
7. come
8. write
11. tell
12. know
14. meet
15. pay

TEXT 2.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

New York Public Library [New York Public Library] free library supported by private endowments and gifts and by the city and state of New York. It is the one of largest libraries in the world. The library was created by a 1895 law consolidating older reference libraries established by bequests of John Jacob Astor (1848) and James Lenox (1876), with the Tilden Trust. In 1897 New York City agreed to build and equip a central building on the site of the Croton reservoir on Fifth Ave. between 40th and 42d St. The building, designed by J. M. Carrere and Thomas Hastings, and was completed in 1911. The branch system absorbed several independently endowed circulating libraries, and 39 branches were built with money donated by Andrew Carnegie in 1901.

In addition to the main building, collections are also housed at a second midtown branch, an annex for newspapers and patents, and 82 branch libraries. A circulating and reference branch devoted entirely to the performing arts is located at Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, and the Schaumburg Center for Research in Black Culture is one of the finest collections of its kind in the world. The enormous and fully computerized Science, Industry, and Business Library, located at Madison Avenue and 34th Street in midtown, opened in 1996. The largest project undertaken by the library since 1911, it features a variety of traditional and ultramodern facilities and resources; in 1999 the library opened its Center for Scholars and Writers in a suite at the main building. Directed by historian Peter Gay, the Center draws on library collections to foster creative writing and thinking, advance scholarship, and sponsor public events, and appoints 15 participating fellows annually.

The research library contains more than 10,000,000 volumes. The library has especially fine collections on Americana, art, economics, folklore, music, black history and literature, New York City, Jewish history, and Semitic languages. It has an excellent newspaper collection and is an important collector and holder of prints, manuscripts, first editions, and rare books, including the Berg collection of English and American literature.

Library of Congress

Library of Congress [Library of Congress] national library of the United States, Washington, D.C., est. 1800. Thomas Jefferson while Vice President was a prime mover in the creation of the library, and he

supported it strongly during his presidency. In 1814, when much of the collection was destroyed by fire, Jefferson offered his own fine library to the Congress. This formed the basis of the collection until 1851, when fire destroyed some 35,000 volumes. The growth of the library progressed slowly thereafter until the passage of the Copyright Act of 1870, which required the deposition the library of all copyright material. The acquisition in 1866 of the Smithsonian Institution's collection of 44,000 volumes and the purchase of the Peter Force collection of Americana (60,000 volumes; 1867) and the Joseph M. Toner American and Medical Library (24,000 volumes; 1892) made it one of the world's great libraries.

Intended primarily to serve the legislative branch of the government, it is now open to the public as a reference library and sends out many books through an interlibrary loan system. It has African and Middle Eastern, Asian, European, and Hispanic divisions; a law library; and excellent collections of manuscripts, serials, incunabula, geography and maps, rare books, prints and photographs, motion pictures, music and recordings, science and technology, and computer files, representing materials in more than 450 languages. As of 1999, the Library of Congress contained some 115 million items, including about 17 million books, 4 million maps, and 50 million manuscripts. Its Online Catalog provides a database of some 12 million items from its collections. The library sells duplicate catalog entries on magnetic tape to smaller libraries for the books it adds to its collections. It provides other vital services to libraries through its many bibliographic functions (among them maintaining the National Union Catalog of the holdings of 700 large libraries in the United States and running the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped) and its Copyright Office. The library's Poetry and Literature Center (est. 1936) is the home of the U.S. poet laureate. Mainly supported by congressional appropriations, the library also has income from gifts by foundations and individuals, administered by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

Russian State Library

Russian State Library [Russian State Library] (RSL), Russia's national library, located in Moscow; the largest library in Europe and the second largest in the world (the Library of Congress is the largest). Moscow's first public library, the RSL was founded in 1862 as the library portion of the Moscow Public Museum and Rumyantsev Museum. In 1924 it was renamed for V. I. Lenin, who, after the Russian Revolution, played an important role in its reorganization, supplementing its original collection with the contents of many

confiscated private collections. The following year it became the country's national library. Renamed the Russian State Library in 1992, it has its main headquarters in a grand colonnaded building constructed from the 1930s through the 50s. Russia's national book depository, the RSL now has a collection of more than 41 million items in Russian and 247 other languages. It includes some 16.5 million books and brochures, 13 million journals, 650,000 newspapers, and 1.2 million serials. Among its specialized collections are maps, printed music, manuscripts, rare and precious books, and art publications.

Words and expressions.

endowments – hissa–вклад

bequest – meros–наследства

annex – qo‘shilish–прибавление

deposit – hissa–вклад

incunabula – boshlang‘ich holi–ранняя стадия

depository – ombor–склад

Exercises 1.

I. Give extensive answers to these questions.

1. When was New York Public Library created?
2. Where is Science, Industry and Business Library located?
3. What does research library contain?
4. What can you tell us about Library of Congress?
5. What does the library sell?
6. Where is Russian State library located?
7. When was it founded?
8. What does it include?

II. Translate the text into mother – tongue and discuss it.

The British Library is the national library of the United Kingdom and one of the world's greatest libraries.

We receive a copy of every publication produced in the UK and Ireland. The collection includes 150 million items, in most known languages.

3 million new items are incorporated every year.

We house manuscripts, maps, newspapers, magazines, prints and drawings, music scores, and patents.

The Sound Archive keeps sound recordings from 19th-century cylinders to the latest CD, DVD and minidisk recordings.

We house 8 million stamps and other philatelic items.

These require over 625 km of shelves, and grow 12km every year. If you see 5 items each day, it would take you 80,000 years to see the whole of the collection.

The earliest dated printed book, the Diamond Sutra, can be seen in our exhibition galleries alongside many other national treasures.

We have on-site space for over 1,200 readers.

Over 16,000 people use the collections each day.

Online catalogues, information and exhibitions can be found on this website.

We operate the world's largest document delivery service providing millions of items a year to customers all over the world.

III. Supply the missing remarks. (in, with, for, of, within, over, to)

The Library ... Congress is the nation's oldest federal cultural institution and serves as the research arm ... Congress. It is also the largest library ... the world, ... millions of books, recording, photographs, maps and manuscripts in its collections.

The Library's mission is to make its resources available and useful to the Congress and the American people and to sustain and preserve a universal collection ... knowledge and creativity ... future generations. The Office ... the Librarian is tasked to set policy and to direct and support programs and activities to accomplish the Library's mission.

As Librarian of Congress, I oversee the many thousands ... dedicated staff who acquire, catalog, preserve, and make available library collections ... our three buildings on Capitol Hill and ... the Internet. I am pleased that you are visiting our Web site today, and I invite you to bookmark our URL and return to it often.

IV. Act as an interpreter.

Kutubxonada yil davomida har xil tadbirlar o'tkaziladi. Axborot kunlari, ilmiy–amaliy konferensiyalar, uchrashuvlar shular jumlasidan.

Kutubxonadagi tadbirlar taqvim – kalendar asosida o'tkaziladi. Bunday tadbirlar kitobxonning kitobga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshirish uchun, ularni ma'naviy saviyasini oshirish, huquqiy bilimlarini mustahkamlashda muhim asos bo'ladi.

Xorijiy kutubxonalar bilan hamkorlik qilishda, jumladan Tasis–Tempus proekti bo'yicha kutubxona xodimlari, metodistlari va kompyuter operatorining xizmatlari katta.

Biz Germaniyadagi Hoen–Haem Universitetiga malaka oshirish maqsadiga xizmat safariga borib keldik. Markaziy kutubxona direktori

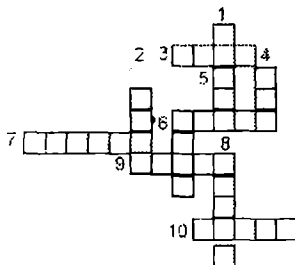
Janob Horstman bizga kutubxonaning eng muhim kitoblari, jumallari, milliy boyliklari bilan tanishish imkonini berdi. Janob Appier bilan 4 kun "Internet, Elektron katalog haqida ma'lumot olidik. Shundan so'ng biz Shtootgard shahridagi eng yirik Markaziy kutubxona bilan ham tanishdik. Ushbu kutubxona ham biz bilan xamkorlik qilish istagini bildirdi.

SELF WORK

Puzzles.

Кроссворд "ОМОФОНЫ"

Homophones (омофоны) – это слова, которые произносятся одинаково, но пишутся по-разному и имеют разные значения (be – bee). В этом кроссворде вам надо найти недостающую пару к омофону, а чтобы вам было легче, я пишу ее перевод.



По горизонтали:

- 3. Male –... почта
- 6. Wear –... где
- 7. Stare – ... ступенька
- 9. Through –... бросил
- 10. Bored –... доска

По вертикали:

- 1. Peace –... кусок
- 2. Caught – ... суд
- 4. Die – ... умирать
- 5. War –... носил
- 8. Hole –... цель

LIBRARY

Library a collection of books or other written or printed materials, as well as the facility in which they are housed and the institution that is responsible for their maintenance. Modern libraries may contain a wide range of materials, including manuscripts and pamphlets, posters, photographs, motion pictures, and videotapes, sound recordings. and computer databases in various forms.

The Modern Library

Modern libraries, in addition to providing patrons with access to books and other materials, often publish lists of accessions and may maintain a readers' advisor service. Interlibrary loan services, lecture series, public book reviews, and the maintenance of special juvenile collections are other important recent developments. Three systems of book classification are widely used to facilitate access to library collections: the Dewey decimal system of Melville Dewey, the system of Charles Ammi Cutter, and the Library of Congress system. Since the 1930s public library systems have had several technological tools at their disposal, including micro-photographic techniques for copying, computer data banks enabling the storage of far more information and the search of indexes and catalogs far more quickly than ever before, and computer networks that provide instant access to materials in libraries throughout the world and to the Internet and its increasingly rich resources.

Major university libraries in the United States must work to meet an enormous demand for research materials and spend nearly \$5 million a year for books and related supplies such as binding materials. Preservation of pulp-based paper, which becomes brittle after a few decades, has become a major drain on library resources; many libraries will no longer acquire books that are not printed on acid-free paper. Such libraries typically have private endowments as well as receive federal and state support. Other libraries throughout the world operate on far smaller budgets, frequently with severe financial handicaps.

The architectural design of modern public libraries in the United States has placed the highest priority on functionalism. Outstanding examples of library construction include the central housing for collections in New York City (1911), Los Angeles (1926; major renovation 1993), Baltimore (1932), and San Francisco (1996) and university buildings at Columbia (1896; no longer a library) and Harvard (1915). Modern buildings tend toward modular construction and smaller, separate housing for special collections.

In the United States a circulating library, the Library Company of Philadelphia, was chartered in 1732 on the initiative of Benjamin Franklin. A public library had, however, been opened in Boston as early as 1653 (see Boston Public Library). Other early subscription libraries included the Boston Athenaeum, the New York Society Library, and the Charleston (S.C.) Library Society. In 1833 the first tax-supported library in the country opened at Peterborough, N.H. The American Library Association was formed in 1876, and this

organization spurred improvements in library methods and in the training of librarians.

Libraries in the United States and Great Britain benefited greatly from the philanthropy of Andrew Carnegie, who gave more than \$65 million for public library buildings in the United States alone and strengthened local interest by making the grants contingent upon public support. Among the innovations of the late 19th cent, were free public access to books (involving elaborate classification schemes) and branch libraries or deposit stations for books in many parts of cities; in the early 20th cent, traveling libraries, or "bookmobiles," began to take books to readers in rural or outlying areas.

Notable Libraries

Among the chief modern public and university libraries are the Bibliotheque nationale and the Mazarine, Paris; the British Museum , London; the Bodleian Library , Oxford; the Vatican Library , Rome; the Ambrosian Library , Milan; the Laurentian Library, Florence; the Russian State Library, Moscow; the Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif. (see under Huntington, Henry Edwards); the Library of Congress , Washington, D.C.; the New York Public Library ; the libraries of Chicago, Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and other major American universities; and the Newbery and John Crerar libraries in Chicago.

There are several sorts of libraries in the United States and elsewhere that exist apart from the public and university systems. Three major categories of, these are private libraries, usually housing special collections, e.g., the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York City of rare books in the humanities and the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C. (see under Folger, Henry Clay); presidential libraries, which contain the papers of past presidents not held in the Library of Congress, e.g., the Jimmy Carter Library, Atlanta, Ga., the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Abilene, Kans., the Gerald R. Ford Library, Ann Arbor, Mich., the Rutherford B. Hayes Library, Fremont, Ohio, the Herbert Hoover Library, West Branch, Iowa, the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library at the Univ. of Texas, Austin, the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library, Boston, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N.Y., and the Harry S. Truman Library, Independence, Mo.; and industrial libraries formed by many corporations to house research works relevant to their business.

Words and expressions.

maintenance – qo‘llab–quvvatlash–поддержка

to facilitate – ta‘sir qilmoq–содействовать

store – g‘amlangan–запас

related – bog‘liq–связанный

chartered – kafolatlangan–гарантированный

Exercise 1. Act as an Interpreter.

Открытая Библиотека правовой информации

Целью Открытой Библиотеки правовой информации является предоставление максимальной правовой информации любому желающему. Открытая Библиотека правовой информации была создана по инициативе Американской Ассоциации Юристов по проекту Центрально и Восточно–европейской правовой инициативы (АВА/СЕЕЛІ) как неправительственная некоммерческая организация.

После проведения маркетинговых исследований среди потенциальных пользователей правовой информации, а также осмотра городских юридических библиотек было обнаружено, что в Ташкенте практически не имелось доступных общественности достаточно полных источников юридической информации. Либо публичные библиотеки имели в своих фондах довольно ограниченное собрание современной юридической информации, либо специализированные библиотеки были недоступны для широкой публики.

Основываясь на результатах своего анализа, офис АВА/СЕЕЛІ совместно с Ташкентским Государственным юридическим институтом, Ассоциацией деловых женщин Республики Узбекистан и Ассоциацией адвокатов Узбекистана (которые впоследствии стали и учредителями) разработали Устав такой публичной, неправительственной, некоммерческой, современно оборудованной правовой библиотеки. Членом библиотеки может стать любой желающий, в соответствии с Уставом Библиотеки уплативший членские взносы. Для коллективных членов взносы составляют 10 минимальных окладов в год, для индивидуальных – 3 минимальных оклада в год. Причем студенты и пенсионеры платят 50%, а инвалиды – 25% от этой суммы.

В сентябре 1997 года Открытая библиотека правовой информации начала свою деятельность, а 29 декабря того же года была зарегистрирована.

Руководит Открытой библиотекой правовой информации Совет директоров, в который входят представители Ташкентского государственного юридического института, Ассоциации адвокатов Узбекистана, Национальной Библиотеки имени Алишера Навои, Института Открытое общество, Каунтерпарт. Консорциума и Международного совета по обмену и исследованиям.

Exercise 2. Express your point of view to these questions and answer the.

- 1) How do you understand the word library?
- 2) What Modern Libraries do you know?
- 3) The architectural design of modern public libraries are placed in the US, aren't they?
- 4) When and where was American Library Association founded?
- 5) What Notable libraries do you know?

Exercise 3. Translate the text into your mother-tongue and discuss it.

Subject Librarians

A librarian who specializes in your subject area is available to help you with your research at Washington University.

Subject Librarians can:

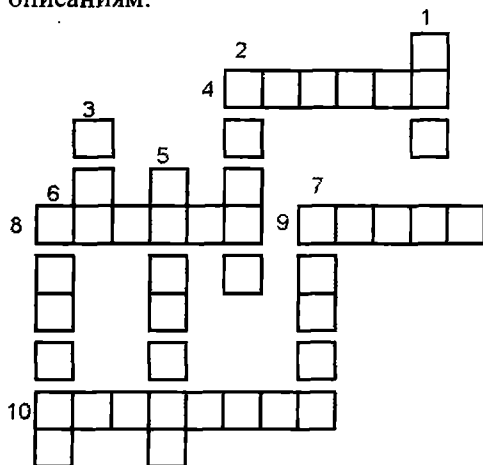
- * Help you find information on a topic.
- * Help you develop effective search strategies.
- * Help you search library catalogs, databases, indexes.
- * Answer questions about the Libraries' resources.
- * Provide individual or group instruction.
- * Do searches for you in databases not available for you to search on your own.

The first priority of the subject librarians listed below is to provide assistance to Washington University students, faculty, and staff. We will respond to requests for research assistance from people not affiliated with Washington University as time permits. For general library information requests, please contact the Olin Library Reference Help Desk.

IV. Puzzles.

Кроссворд "на букву А"

Перед вами кроссворд "на букву А", ваша задача – подобрать слова, начинающиеся на букву "А" и соответствующие описаниям.



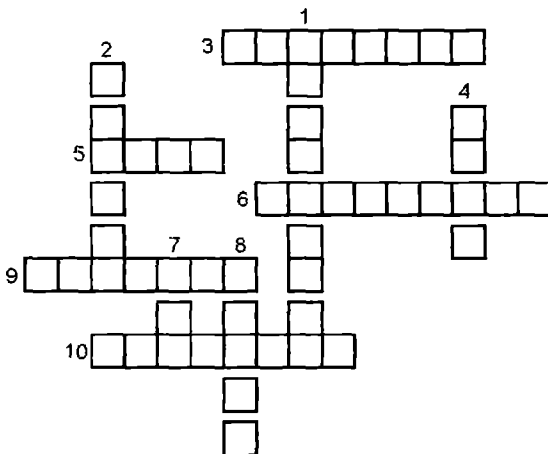
По вертикали:

1. Название пьесы "Много шума из ничего" Вильям Шекспир на английском писал: *Much ... about nothing*
2. Знаменитая "Аббатская" Road, которую переходят великие Beatles
3. Синоним слова *help*
5. Что будет, если английский корабль поднять в воздух?
6. Мы говорим: "Вспомни дурака – он и появится", а англичане: *Speak of the devil and he will...*
7. Взрослого человека, к которому не относится запрет на покупку спиртных напитков и просмотр фильмов "детям до 16", в Англии называют ...

По горизонтали:

4. Слово согласие на английском и французском языках созвучно нашему *аккорд*, и пишется оно...
8. Существительное от глагола *advise*.
9. *An ... a day keeps the doctor away* (поел.)
10. В Великобритании группа "Несчастный случай" называлась бы...

Кроссворд "Без названия"



По горизонтали:

3. В России люди спокойные, как танки, а в Англии – *as cool as ...*
5. Когда вам приходится платить штраф, ваше прекрасное настроение в итоге быстро испаряется
6. Знаменитый компьютер, который в переводе означает непромокаемое пальто
9. Английское слово прикидываться стремится быть похожим на наше
pretendовать, потому что пишется оно...
10. Помимо newspaper, газету англичане могут назвать *journal*, а как они называют журнал?

По вертикали:

1. Если у русского гвоздика (от слова гвоздь) поменять ударение, то в переводе на английский это будет...
2. Со сменой ударения это слово меняется от отказываться до мусора
4. Что у охрипшего англичанина "квакает" *in the throat?*
7. Чтобы засечь время на отварку яиц, англичане предпочитают песочные часы, и поэтому называют их ...timer
8. У нас десяток яиц, а у англичан...

UNIT 8. MASS MEDIA

TEXT 1.

It goes without saying that mass media has become part and parcel of any contemporary society. The press, the radio and television play a very important role in the life of the society. They inform, educate and entertain people. They also influence the way people look at the world and make them change their views. As sociologists say news is not what happens, it is what you see or read about in mass media. In other words, mass media plays a very important role in moulding public opinion. Millions of people watch TV and read newspapers in their spare time. The daily paper dominates family life at breakfast. Most of people can do without a newspaper in the underground or during the lunch break. TV also dominates the life of the family most of the time. It's needless to say that the TV set is not just a piece of furniture. It is also a habit-forming drug impossible to resist. The radio is turned on most of the time, creating a permanent background noise. In fact it does not interfere with your activities. I can easily listen to the radio while doing Maths, peeling potatoes or doing the washing up. Generally I'm not very keen on politics, but I do watch news and various commentaries and discussions called forums. My favorite forum is called "Svoboda Slova". In this forum several authorities exchange views on social, economic and political problems of our country. A number of sides are represented so that the listeners or the viewers could hear various opinions. In fact such broadcasts are very popular with the Russian audience, as people are able to see their leaders, deputies and presidents. Various radio and TV games, such as a panel game or a quiz programme also attract a large audience. During a radio panel-game people send questions to the studio to be answered by the members of the panel, who compete for the best results. I personally adore watching "Svoya Igra", because I do believe that quick-minded intellectuals should be able to earn proper money. Besides, it's both exciting and educative. It's no secret that some of the TV and radio stations are owned by big corporations, thus the owners can advertise whatever they choose. Very often the firms and joint ventures sponsor shows and programmes thus giving common people a good chance to make a fortune or to win a valuable prize. I dare say that mass media stimulates science and progress. In order to advertise their goods commercial firms buy TV and radio time. So most of the up to-date goods, new inventions and

technologies become popular and well known with the help of mass media. So mass media promotes quality and progress into our every day life. Of course advertising promotes business and businessmen with benefits. However it annoys the general public. The play you are watching on TV may be interrupted for several times by an appeal to use a new perfume or detergent, or drink a certain beer. And though we are used to everything being advertised, watching such programmes give one a headache instead of providing relaxation. Some critics declare that advertising allows great commercial firms to pull the rest of the people down to their own intellectual level. However it wouldn't be fair to say that our mass media does not try to raise the cultural level of the people or develop their artistic taste. I'm generally too short of time to attend an exhibition or to go to the theatre, but I watch a play or a ballet on TV with great pleasure. Thus mass media can save us a lot of time, money and effort, keeping people aware of what is happening in the world around us.

Words and expressions

Contemporary, adj. – 1) the time of period to which reference is being made.

2) the most modern style.

Society, n. – 1) social way of living; system where by people live together in organized communities.

2) social communities.

3) company, companionship.

Entertain. Vt. – 1) receive people as guests.

2) amuse interest.

3) be ready to consider.

Influence, n. – 1) power to affect a persons character beliefs or actions through example, fear, admiration.

2) Action of natural forces

3) Power due to health, wealth and position.

Various, adj. – 1) different.

2) number of different sorts.

Broadcast, v. – 1) send out (speech, music), in all directions, esp. by radio or TV. n. – something broadcast.

Audience, n. – 1) gathering of people for the purpose of listening to speaker, singer etc.

2) persons listening, watching, reading etc. 3) formal interview given by a ruler.

Invention, n. – creation or design. Something invented.

Headache, n. – 1) pain in the head. 2) troublesome problem.

Immence. adj. – very large.

Effort, n. – 1) attempt at trying hard.

2) use of strength and energy.

3) result of smth done with effort.

Daily paper – Every day newspaper.

Moulding public opinion – Устарелая точка зрения публики.

Ommaning eskirgan nuqtai nazari. Out of date point of view.

Social economic and political problems – социальные, экономические и политические проблемы – Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy muammo.

Joint ventures – совместные предприятия – Qo'shma korxonalar.

Intellectual level – интеллектуальная уровень – Aqliy daraja.

Short of time – lack of time. Нехватка времени. Vaqt yetishmovchiligi.

Impossible to resist – невозможно отказать – Rad etib bo'lmaydigan.

Various commentaries – разные комментарии – Turli izohlar.

Ex: 1. Translate the text into your mother tongue visually (sight translation).

Ex: 2. While retelling the text let someone translate it into mother tongue.

Ex: 3. Have a look at the following article, translate and sum up the views expressed in them.

Are you a coach potato?

Centuries ago people didn't have much free time because everybody was working too hard. In Britain in the nineteenth century people had more spare time but because of the Victorians they hated relaxing and doing something, they invented football, rugby and cricket. People took up more gentle activities too, like gardening, bird-watching and it was even possible simply to watch a sport and give the impression that you were actually doing something. Gradually leisure activities have become less and less demanding and most people have a variety of more or less energetic interests or hobbies. But now there is a new type of person, who thinks that lying on the sofa watching television on Sunday afternoon or reading a newspaper from cover to cover is the most exciting activity that they can manage. This is the twenties century coach potato. For them, every activity is too much trouble and

laziness is an art form. So how do you spend your free time? Are you a couch potato?

Ex: 4. Read the article and choose the best definition for a couch potato.

1. Someone who enjoys energetic sports and active hobbies.
2. Someone who takes little or no exercise and who spends their free time doing very little.
3. Someone who doesn't like doing sports but is active in other ways.
4. Someone who likes indoor gardening.

Ex: 5. Work in groups of three or four and find out if there are any couch potatoes in your class?

1. Each person makes a list of five favourite free time activities.
2. Give each activity a score from 1 (lazy) to 5 (energetic).
3. Add up the scores for your activities. Is the person with the lowest score a couch potato?

Ex: 6. Read and discuss quotations.

1. Difficulties strengthen the mind as labour does the body.

Seneca.

(Трудности также закаляют уле, как труд тело)

Сенека.

Mehnat tanani chiniqtirgani kabi, mashaqqatlar fikrlashni mustahkamlaydi.

Seneka.

2. Life affords no higher pleasure than that of surmounting difficulties, passing from one step of success to another, forming new wishes and seeing them gratified.

Samuel Johnson

Жизнь не может дать большого удовольствия, чем удовлетворенность от преодоления трудностей перехода от одного уровня успеха к другому появления новых желаний и их реализации.

Самюэль Джонсон.

Hayot qiyinchiliklarini yengib o'ta turib boshqa ishga umid qilib, uning ro'yobini amalga oshirishdagi rohatdan ko'prog'ini bera olmaydi.

Samuyel Jonson

3. A newspaper should be the maximum of information and the minimum of comment.

Cobden

Газета должна состоять из максимума информации и минимума комментариев.

Кобден

Kundalik sahifa eng ko'p axborotga va eng kam sharhga ega bo'lishi lozim.

Kobden

Ex 7. Give extensive answers to these questions

1. What is Mass Media?
2. How can Mass Media change men's views?
3. What does Mass Media promote in our life?
4. Does Mass Media raise the cultural level of people?
5. What can Mass Media save for people?

Ex: 8. Supply the missing remarks.

1. It is needless to say that the TV set is not just a piece of...
2. Panel game or a quiz programme also attracts a large...
3. Mass Media stimulates science and ...
4. Advertising promotes business and benefits of...
5. It isn't a secret that some of the TV and radio stations owned by...
6. It is a good chance to make a fortune or to win...

Ex: 9. Group discussion.

"Your favourite TV programme"

Ex: 10. Read the text and express your evaluation "for" or "against"

The first private radio station in Tashkent started broadcasting on January 10, 1998. That date can be regarded as the start of FM-broadcasting in Uzbekistan. The radio station was extremely popular, and its hosts, called DJs, immediately became the idols of young people who quoted them and discussed their broadcasts.

That station paved the way for others, bringing along new DJs with a higher professional level. When on the air, radio hosts

experience the same kind of stress as TV correspondents. The voice betrays all their emotions – fright, uncertainty, and fear of making a mistake. So, only the fittest remain.

Today 14 radio stations broadcast in Tashkent including two state-owned ones. The other 12 are private stations including Ekho Doliny (Echo of the Valley), Poitaht, Maxima, Radio Grand, Terra, Zamin, Uzbegim Taronasi, Navruz, Khamroh, Oriat and Oriat FM.

These radio stations differ in their coverage, language and technical characteristics. However, the main thing is the format, i.e. the broadcasting concept. One of the main criteria defining the format is the music played on the air. There is a multitude of musical formats in the world ranging from classical to pop to folk music, jazz and disco, to say nothing of more specific formats such as a chanson, American country and Argentine tango.

Most of Tashkent radio stations work in the most popular format throughout the world – news plus music. Therefore, the format is also determined by the content of the news and ways of presenting broadcasts.

It is highly important for a radio station to have a devoted audience, especially since this audience has “matured” and now includes not only teenagers sending their regards over the air but also adults. For this purpose there are so-called “broad formats”. It is much more interesting to work in the broad format because it incorporates all of the above mentioned musical genres. However, one should bear in mind that it is impossible to broadcast for all; this is a delusion consuming both strength and resources.

The radio, as with any other type of mass media, produces a strong impact on people. It can form a certain mood, soothe or excite people, and it can also educate them. This is where radio hosts come in. They contribute to the broadcast a unique personal touch that stands out against the background of a continuous music flow or, using the professional word, play-lists.

Of course, there is no one who will listen to everything. However, a radio host who has found his audience, who loves his profession, and respects the people who listen to him and trust him, can be a successful professional.

The similarity of radio stations' musical formats and the availability of dilettantes more often than not leads to a situation when listeners find their music on CDs, MDs and other carriers that have an additional advantage of being free from commercials. Since there is no way back to one-channel radio, the broadcasting profession will have to rack their professional skills.

On the other side of the microphone there are thousands of invisible people, each with his or her own destiny and problems. In an instant they hear my voice, and I must know what I am going to say to them. The feeling of this responsibility is a unique one.

TEXT 2.

COMMUNITY RADIO

Community radio is a type of radio service that caters to the interest of a certain area, broadcasting material that is popular to a local audience but is overlooked by more powerful broadcast groups. The term has different meanings in the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Australia. In the UK, it originated in many illegal pirate radio stations that came about from the influx of Afro-Caribbean migrants in cities such as London, Birmingham, Bristol and Manchester in the 1970s. Therefore, "community radio" remains synonymous with "pirate radio" for many people there. In America, community radio is more commonly non-profit and non-commercial, often using licensed class D FM band transmitters, although pirate radio outlets have been operated in many places. Canadian and Australian community stations operate somewhat similarly to their American counterparts.

Modern day community radio stations often serve their listeners by offering a variety of music selections that are not necessarily catered for by large radio stations. Community radio outlets may also carry news and information programming geared toward the local area, particularly immigrant or minority groups that are poorly served by other media outlets. Unfortunately, when these broadcasters are illegal pirate radio outlets, they sometimes refuse to respect other legal radio stations and other entities, such as emergency services, and interfere with their transmissions. This can give community stations and conscientious pirate stations an unwarranted disreputable image. Pirate radio stations can apply for a broadcasting license but they will usually need to go off air for a time to present a legal case. Community stations and pirate stations (where they are tolerated) can be valuable assets for a region. Community radio stations are aligned with communities rather than corporations. Philosophically we can see two distinct approaches to community radio, though the models are not necessarily mutually exclusive. One stress service or community model-focused on what the station can do for the community. The other stresses involvement and participation.

Within the service model localism is often prized, as community radio, as a third tier, can provide content focused on a

more local or particular community than larger operations. Sometimes, though, the provision of syndicated content that is not already available within the station's area, is seen as a desirable form of service. Within the United States, for example, many stations syndicate content from groups such as Radio, such as Democracy Now! On the basis that it provides a form of content not otherwise available.

Words and Expressions

Community radio – общественное радио – Ommaviy radio.

Pirate radio – нелегальное радио – Noqonuniy radio.

Radio outlets – радио (выпуск передач) – Eshitirishlarning uzatilishi.

Radio stations – радиостанции – Radiostansiyalar.

Emergency services – экстренные услуги – Tezkor xizmatlar.

Valuable assets – ценные достоинства.

Desirable form of service – желаемая форма услуг – Xohish bo'yicha xizmat ko'rsatish.

Tension – 1) Состояние. 2) напряжение – Holat, jiddiy vaziyat.

License – лицензия – Ruxsatnoma.

Sponsorship – спонсорство – Хомiylik.

Subscription – подписание – A'zo bo'lish.

Educational potential of radio – образовательный потенциал радио – Radioning ma'rifiy jihati.

Target community – Небольшое общество – Katta bo'lmagan jamoa.

To be feasible – быть пригодным – Yaroqli bo'lmoq.

Lack of support – отсутствие поддержки – Qo'llab-quvvatlashning yo'qligi. **Regular transmissions** – регулярные трансляции –

Doimiy translatsiyalar

Stations and lobbies – станции и группы лиц – Stansiyalar va kishilar guruhi.

Exercise 1. Act as an interpreter.

1. Jordan

The first community radio was established in Jordan using the internet. AmmanNet.net was established in November 2000 as the means of government restrictions on private non governmental radio. In 2005 Amman Net radio received license as an FM station and was able to broadcast to the people of Jordan's capital Amman. Amman Net has also been involved in the training of other community radio stations in Jordan, one as part of evillage in the twin villages of Lib

and Mleih and another as part of King Hussein University in the southern city of Maan. Also AmmanNet is involved in training Arab media activists in internet radio. A program was launched to train and launch nine gulf based radio stations as part ofkhaleej.net

2. Australia

In Australia, community radio is structured similarly to the United States, where stations operate as non-profit organizations, generally funded through sponsorship and listener subscriptions. One of the most successful Australian community radio stations is Melbourne's 3RRR. Like commercial radio stations, community stations need to apply to Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) for a license to broadcast.

Contributing factors to the creation of community radio in Australia include the frustration felt by Vietnam War protestors at the mainstream media, classical music aficionados counteracting government inaction on the introduction of FM broadcasting and universities who wanted to explore the educational potential of radio.

Existing to support and represent community stations nationally is the Community Broadcasting Association of Australia (CBAA), which provides advice, assistance and also a satellite network so that stations can share content. A comprehensive list of Australian community broadcasters and other information is available from CBOonline which also hosts a history of the Australian sector, "Diversity On The Airwaves".

3. Bolivia

One of the most famous of community radio is miner's radio in Bolivia. They are by trade union dues and operate mainly at a local and regional level. There were more than 25 such radio stations during the period from about 1960 to 1985. Changes in government policy eliminated many unionized mining jobs after 1985 and some radios were sold or ceased to exist. In spite of many difficulties eight or ten stations continue to broadcast.

4. Canada

Community radio stations in Canada are also similar in format to American community stations. Most commonly radio stations target commercially underserved minority language communities such as Franco-Ontarians, Acadians or the First Nations, although some small communities also have English language community stations. Community radio stations are most commonly operated by cooperatives.

In larger cities, community-oriented programming more commonly airs on campus radio stations. Some cities do, however, have community radio stations as well. Most community stations in Canada are members of the National Campus and Community radio Association, or NCRA.

The Province with the largest number of community radio stations in Canada is Saskatchewan. The majority of those stations are affiliated with Missisipi Broadcasting Corporation, an aboriginal public radio network.

5. India

In India, the campaign to legitimize community radio has been going on since almost the past decade. The Supreme Court of India ruled in judgement of 1995 that "airwaves are public property" came as an inspiration to groups across the country, but so far only educational (campus) radio stations have been allowed, under somewhat stringent conditions. **First Indian Campus Community Radio.**

Anna FM is India's first campus community radio which is run by Education and MultiMedia Research Centre (EM~RC) and all programmes are produced by the students of Media Sciences **Anna University.**

Exercise 2. Define the semantic base in the text.

The United Kingdom's radio industry

"Community radio" has recently been taken up by the radio industry regulator of the UK radio industry. The idea for this new level of radio broadcasting was piloted by the Radio Authority (now Of com) in 2002 with the licensing of 15 "Access radio" stations (now superseded by "community radio"). The one-year licenses were extended in 2003 for a further year, and in 2004 a consultation was issued by Of com on the creation of community radio. The first full licenses for Community Radio stations in the UK were issued in 2005. Community radio stations are usually limited to broadcast areas smaller than commercial or BBC local stations, usually within 5 kilometers (km) of their transmitter. They focus on a specific community (such as an ethnic minority group) or on a range of listeners inside their small broadcast area. Their job is to benefit communities rather than make a profit.

In order to get a community radio license, applicants must demonstrate that the proposed station will meet the needs of a specified target community, together with required "social gain" objectives set out in the application.

A target community can be defined either by geography or by reference to a particular sub-community in an area, otherwise known as a "community of interest". A geographic community can be any defined local area, particularly those which would not sustain a fully commercial broadcaster. A community of interest can be any identifiable local community; existing Community stations are aimed at groups as diverse as the elderly, religious groups such as Christian and Muslim, lifestyle groups such as gay and transgender and cultural recreational groups such as artists.

Exercise 3. Read the article, translate and retell the main content.

The United States radio stations

American community radio stations are often staffed by volunteers and air a wide variety of programming. They are generally smaller than public outlets. Community radio stations are distinct from public radio in that most of their programming is locally produced by non-professional DJs and producers, where public radio tends to rely on more syndicated programming. Community stations often try to reduce their dependence on financial contributions from corporations in comparison with other public broadcasting. These stations are licensed by the Federal Communications Commission. Many community stations are licensed as full-power FM stations, while others – especially newer community stations – are licensed under low-power broadcasting rules.

The National Federation of Community Broadcasting formed in 1970 as an umbrella organization for community-oriented, non-commercial radio stations. The NFCB publishes handbook for stations and lobbies on behalf of community radio at the federal level. The Grassroots Radio Coalition is a very loose coalition of stations that formed as a reaction against increasing commercialization of public radio and lack of support for volunteer-based stations (including in the NFCB). Some stations are part of both groups.

Exercise: 4. Give extensive answers to these questions.

1. When was the first community radio established?
2. What are pirate stations?
3. Is community Radio in Australia structured similarly to the United States?
4. What is India's first campus community radio?
5. How can be defined the target community?

Exercise: 5. Group discussion. Talking points.

There are 3 categories: Community radio \ Community radio stations \ Radio formats.

- 1) What is the difference between them?
- 2) Are there any similarities?

Exercise: 6. Have a discussion. Act as a foreigner and an interpreter.

Community Radio in Uzbekistan, Australian, USA, Canada, India, Bolivia & the UK.

Exercise 7. Translate the text and retell about the radio stations in Uzbekistan.

The first private radio station in Tashkent started broadcasting on January 10, 1998.

Exercise 8. Write down all national community radio stations according to the text.

Exercise: 9. Make up dialogues on the basis of these expressions.

Emergency services, community radio, valuable assets, Pirates radio, desirable form of service, regular transmissions, to be feasible, radio outlets, target community, lack of support.

Exercise 10. Translate the text into your mother –tongue.

UZBEKISTAN RADIO

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broadcasting in Uzbekistan. The radio station was extremely popular, and its hosts, called DJs, immediately became the idols of young people who quoted them and discussed their broadcasts.

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Today 14 radio stations broadcast in Tashkent including two state-owned ones. The other 12 are private stations including Ekho Doliny (Echo of the Valley), Poitaht, Maxima, Radio Grand, Terra, Zamin, Uzbeghim



Taronasi, Navruz, Khamroh, Oriat and Oriat FM.

These radio stations differ in their coverage, language and technical characteristics. However, the main thing is the format, i.e. the broadcasting concept. One of the main criteria defining the format is the music played on the air. There is a multitude of musical formats in the world ranging from classic to pop to folk music, jazz

and disco, to say nothing of more specific formats such a chanson, American country and Argentine tango.

Most of the Tashkent radio stations work in the format, that is popular throughout the world – news plus music. Therefore, the format is also determined by the content of the news and ways of presenting broadcasts.

TEXT 3.

RADIO WAVES

Radio waves are a form of electromagnetic radiation, created whenever a charged object (in normal radio transmission, an electron) accelerates with a frequency that lies in the radio frequency (RF) portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. In radio, these acceleration is caused by an alternating current in an antenna. Radio frequencies occupy the range from a few tens of hertz to three hundred gigahertz, although commercially important uses of radio use only a small part of this spectrum.

Electromagnetic radio spectrum

Other types of electromagnetic radiation, with frequencies above the RF range, are microwave, infrared visible light, ultraviolet, X-rays and gamma rays. Since the energy of an individual photon of radio frequency is too low to remove an electron from an atom, radio waves are classified as non-ionizing radiation.

Electromagnetic radiation travels (propagates) by means of oscillating electromagnetic fields that pass through the air and the vacuum of space. It does not require a medium of transport (such as aether). When radio waves pass an electrical conductor, the oscillating electric or magnetic field (depending of the shape of the conductor) induces an alternating current and voltage in the conductor. These can be transformed into audio or other signals that carry information. The word radio is used to describe this phenomenon, and television, radio, and cell phone transmissions are all classed as radio frequency emissions.

History and invention

Originally, radio technology was called wireless telegraphy, which was shortened to wireless. The prefix *radio* – in the sense of wireless transmission was first recorded in the word *radioconductor*, coined by the French physicist Edouard Branly in 1897 and based on the verb to *radiate*. Radio as a noun is said to have been coined by advertising expert Waldo Warren (White 1944). The word appears in a 1907

article by Lee de Forest, was adopted by the United States Navy in 1912 and became common by the first commercial broadcasts in the United States in the 1920s. (The noun "broadcasting" itself came from an agricultural term, meaning "scattering seeds".) The American term was then adopted by other language in Europe and Asia, although Britain retained the term "wireless" until the mid-20th century. In Chinese, the term "wireless" is the basis for the term "radio wave" although the term for the device that listens to radio waves is literally "device for sounds".

Invention

The identity of the original inventor of radio, at the time called wireless telegraphy, is contentious. The controversy over who invented the radio, with the benefit of hindsight, can be broken down as follows:

■ Nikola Tesla developed means to reliably produced radio frequencies, publicly demonstrated the principles of radio, and transmitted long-distance signals. He holds the US patent for the invention of the radio, as defined as "wireless transmission of data".

■ Alexander Stepanovich Popov, in 1894, built his first radio receiver, which contained a coherer. Further refined as a lightning detector, he presented it to the Russian Physical and Chemical Society on May 7, 1895.

■ Guglielmo Marcony was an early radio experimenter and founded the first commercial organization devoted to the development and use of radio.

■ Reginald Fessenden and Lee de Forest invented amplitude-modulated (AM) radio, so that more than one station can send signals (as opposed to *spark-gap* radio, where one transmitter covers the entire bandwidth of the spectrum).

■ Edwin H. Armstrong invented frequency-modulated (FM) radio, so that an audio signal can avoid "static", that is, interference from electrical equipment and atmospherics.

Many of radio's early uses were maritime, for sending telegraphic messages using Morse code between ships and land. The earliest users included the Japanese Navy scouting the Russian fleet during the Battle of Tsushima in 1905. one of the most memorable uses of marine telegraphy was during the sinking of the RMS *Titanic* in 1912, including communications between operators on the sinking ship and nearby vessels, and communications to shore stations listing the survivors.

Radio was used to pass on orders and communications between armies and navies on both sides in World War I; Germany used radio communications for diplomatic messages once its submarine cables were cut by the British. The United States passed on President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points to Germany via radio during the war.

Broadcasting began to become feasible in the 1920s, with the widespread introduction of radio receivers, particularly in Europe and the United States. Besides broadcasting, point-to-point broadcasting, including telephone messages and relays of radio programs, became widespread in the 1920s and 1930s.

Another use of radio in the pre-war years was the development of detecting and locating aircraft and ships by the use of radar (*Radio Detection And Ranging*).

Today, radio takes many forms, including wireless networks, mobile communications of all types, as well as radio broadcasting. Read more about radio's history.

Before the advent of television, commercial radio broadcasting included not only news and music, but dramas, comedies, variety shows, and many other forms of entertainment. Radio was unique among dramatic presentation that it used only sound. For more, see radio programming.

Essential Vocabulary.

Acceleration, n. – Act, rate, of increasing speed.

Antenna, n. – long, fixing system of radio & TV.

Radiation – sending out of energy, heat, light etc. in rays.

Frequency, n. – 1) frequent occurrence. 2) number of repetitions.

Wireless, n. – 1) radio 2) radiogram.

Maritime, adj. – 1) connected with the sea or navigation.

2) situated or found near the sea

Memorable, adj. – deserving to be remembered; remarkable.

Communication – 1) the act of communicating. 2) means of communicating; roads, railways, telephone or telegraph lines, radio and TV.

Unique, adj. – having no like or equal; being the only one of its sort.

Ionosphere, n. – set of layers of the earth's atmosphere, which reflect radio

waves and cause them to follow the earth's shape.

Bandwidth, n. – 1) flat, thin strip of material esp for fastening things together or for placing round an object to strengthen it. 2) wave-band.

Satellite, n. – 1) small body moving in orbit round a planet, moon.
2) artificial object radio or TV signals.

Interference, n. – during the time that comes between.

Amplification, n. – increasing the strength of sound.

Fleet, n. – 1) number of warships under one commander.

Fleet, adj. – quick moving

Advent, n. – arrival of an important development.

Introduction, n. – 1) introducing of being introduced. 2) opening paragraph.

Cohere, vt. – 1) stick together: be or remain united. 2) be consistent of (arguments, etc.).

Ex: 1. Give extensive answers to these questions.

1. What is TETRA?
2. What kind of programming may Analog channels contain?
3. When broadcasting began becoming feasible?
4. For what Germany used radio communications during World War I?
5. What can you say about "Early Radios"?
6. Who is A.S. Popov?

Ex: 2. Supply the missing remarks.

- 1 is a form of electromagnetic radiation.
2. Television, radio and cell phone transmissions are classed as radio frequency...
3. Originally, radio technology was called...
4. In Chinese, the term "wireless" is basis for the term...
5. Many of radio's early uses were...
6. before the... of television, commercial radio broadcasts included not only news & music, but dramas and variety shows.

Ex: 3. Group discussion. Talk on topics.

1. History and invention
2. Audio.
3. Uses of radio.

Ex: 4. Define the semantic base in the text.

Audio

AM broadcast radio sends music and voice in the Medium Frequency (MF –0.300 MHz to 3 MHz) radio spectrum. AM radio uses amplitude modulation, in which louder sounds at the microphone causes wider fluctuations in the transmitter power while the transmitter frequency remains unchanged.

Civil and military HF (high frequency) voice services use shortwave radio to contact ships at sea, aircraft and isolated settlements. Most use single sideband voice (SSB), which uses less bandwidth than AM. On an AM radio SSB sounds like ducks quacking. Viewed as a graph of frequency versus power, an AM signal shows power where the frequencies of the voice add and subtract with the main radio frequency. SSB cuts the bandwidth in half by suppressing the carrier and (usually) lower sideband. This also makes the transmitter about three times more powerful, because it doesn't need to transmit the unused carrier and sideband.

TETRA, Terrestrial Trunked radio is a digital cell phone system for military, police and ambulances. Commercial services such as XM, WorldSpace and Sirius offer encrypted digital Satellite radio.

Ex: 5. While retelling the text History and invention let someone translate it into mother tongue.

Philips AE1000 hand-crank radio

Many of radio's early uses were maritime, for sending telegraphic messages using Morse code between ships and land. The earliest users included the Japanese Navy scouting the Russian fleet during the Battle of Tsushima in 1905.

One of the most memorable uses of marine telegraphy was during the sinking of the RMS *Titanic* in 1912, including communications between operators on the sinking ship and nearby vessels, and communications to shore stations listing the survivors.

Radio was used to pass on orders and communications between armies and navies on both sides in World War I; Germany used radio communications for diplomatic messages once its submarine cables

were cut by the British. The United States passed on President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points to Germany via radio during the war.

Broadcasting began to become feasible in the 1920s, with the widespread introduction of radio receivers, particularly in Europe and the United States. Besides broadcasting, point-to-point broadcasting, including telephone messages and relays of radio programs, became widespread in the 1920s and 1930s.

Another use of radio in the pre-war years was the development of detecting and locating aircraft and ships by the use of radar (*Radio Detection And hanging*).

Today, radio takes many forms, including wireless networks, mobile communications of all types, as well as radio broadcasting. Read more about radio's history.

Before the advent of television, commercial radio broadcasts included not only news and music, but dramas, comedies, variety shows, and many other forms of entertainment. Radio was unique among dramatic presentation that it used only sound. For more, see radio programming. Edwin H. Armstrong invented frequency-modulated (FM) radio, so that an audio signal can avoid "static," that is, interference from electrical equipment and atmospherics.

Early radios ran the entire power of the transmitter through a carbon microphone. While some early radios used some type of amplification through electric current or battery, until the mid 1920s the most common type of receiver was the crystal set. In the 1920s, amplifying vacuum tube radio receivers and transmitters came into use.

Exercise 7. Translate the passage into English

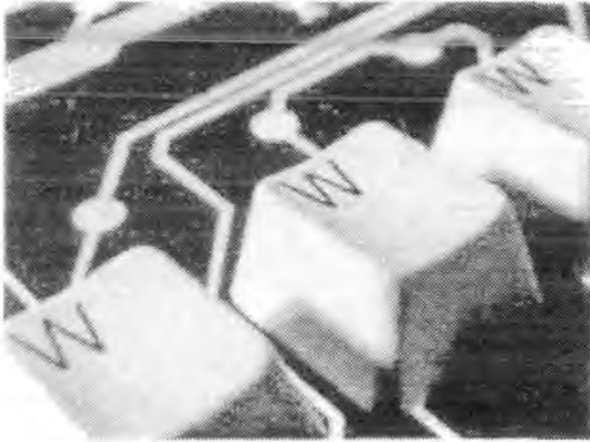
ИНТЕРНЕТОМ ПОЛЬЗУЮТСЯ 14% НАСЕЛЕНИЯ ПЛАНЕТЫ

Американская аналитическая компания comScore Networks провела исследование мировой аудитории интернета в возрасте старше 15 лет.

Оказалось, что интернетом пользуется около 694 миллионов человек во всем мире, что составляет 14% населения планеты.

Согласно результатам исследования, самое большое количество интернетчиков по-прежнему в США (152 миллиона человек). Второе место занимает Китай (72 миллиона человек), третье

место – Япония (52 миллиона человек), а четвертое – Германия (32 миллиона человек). Первую пятёрку замыкает Великобритания с 30 миллионами пользователей. В первую десятку стран также входят Южная Корея, Франция, Канада, Италия и Индия.



По количеству времени, проведённому онлайн, лидируют граждане Израиля – там каждый интернетчик проводит в Сети в среднем по 57.5 часов в месяц. В США эта цифра в два раза меньше. На верхних позициях в данной категории также оказались Финляндия, Южная Корея, Нидерланды и Тайвань.

SELF WORK

Translate the text into your mother-tongue Caught in the Net.

Five years ago poking fun at his profession, psychiatrist Ivan Goldberg coined the term "Internet addiction disorder" as a joke. No one is laughing anymore. Though still ill-defined and poorly researched, Internet addiction has emerged as a serious and growing problem. A millions more go on line, people are increasingly engaging in risky behavior. Playing havoc with their work, relationships, and lives. No one knows, how many families or people develop personal problems because of Internet misuse. In the largest study to date—in ABC News survey of more than 17.000 people last year – psychologist David Greenfield found that 6 percent of Web users, about 6 million Americans, could be addicted. In a new study of 1.

500 companies asking about Internet abuse in the workplace. Greenfield found many employers have fired workers because of excessive time spent on line pornography, shopping, gambling. Internet addiction centers are popping up across the country to help bored house – wives obsessed with chat rooms, husband having cyber affairs, students hooked on online games. Skeptics say Internet misuse is usually a symptom of underlying psychiatric problems that need treatment. It is not the technology which is addicting, it is the behavior. But others believe the Internet is creating new problems. "On–line content is immediate constant, uncensored and unregulated" says Kimberly Young, one of the first psychologists to study Internet addiction and the author of Caught in Net, the first book on the subject. The internet's interactive nature, anonymity and convenience certainly make it easier for people to indulge in deviant or even criminal behavior. In the future, virtual reality and wireless access may make the Net more addictive.

Topical vocabulary

- 1) **To poke fun** – подшучивать – Hazillashmoq.
- 2) **To coin the term** – придумывать – O'yulab topmoq.
- 3) **Internet disorder** – расстройство в результате зависимости от Интернета. Internet tufayli chalkashlik kelib chiqmoq.
- 4) **Poorly** – недостаточно – Yetarli bo'lgan.
- 5) **To emerge** – возникать – Yuzaga kelmoq.
- 6) **To go on line** – работать на компьютере–Kompyuterda ishlamoq.
- 7) **To engage in risky behavior** – начать вести себя рискованно – Tavakkalchilik bilan ishlamoq.
- 8) **To play havoc with** – разрушить – Buzmoq.
- 9) **Singles chat room** – индивидуальный чат – Yakka chat.
- 10) **To develop** – создавать – Tashkil etmoq, rivojlantirmoq.
- 11) **Misuse** – злоупотребление – Suiste'mol qilish.
- 12) **Study** – изучение – O'qimoq.
- 13) **Survey** – обозрение – Sharhlash.
- 14) **User** – пользователь – Foydalanuvchi.
- 15) **To be addicted** – быть подверженным зависимости – Mutloq bog'lanib qolmoq.
- 16) **Abuse** – неправильное употребление – Noto'g'ri foydalanish.
- 17) **Employers** – наниматель – Ish beruvchi.
- 18) **To fire** – увольнять – Ishdan bo'shatmoq.
- 19) **Excessive** – чрезмерный – Haddan ziyod.
- 20) **To gamble** – играть в азартные игры – Azart o'yilarni o'ynamoq.

- 21) **To pop up** – внезапно появляться – To‘satda paydo bo‘lmoq.
- 22) **Obsessed** – одержимый – Yengib bo‘ladigan.
- 23) **Underlying** – глубинный – Chuqur.
- 24) **Constant** – постоянный – Doimiy.
- 25) **Uncensored** – не подверженный цензуре – Senzuraga aloqasi bo‘lmagan.
- 26) **To indulge in** – Позволять – Yo‘l qo‘yib bermoq.
- 27) **Deviant** – Отклоняющийся от нормы – Me‘yordan chetga chiqmoq.
- 28) **Access** – Доступ – Kirish imkoniyati.

Ex: 1. Make up situation on the basis of these expressions and train your translation skills.

- 1) **To poke fun at smb.** – Смеяться над – Birovni ustidan kulmoq.
- 2) **To define** – Давать определение – Aniqlik kiritmoq.
- 3) **To be addicted to smth.** – пристраститься к – Biron narsaga ruju qo‘ymoq.
- 4) **To give up smth.** – отказаться от – rad etmoq.
- 5) **To stay out of smth.** – держаться подальше от – Biron narsadan o‘zini chegaralamoq.
- 6) **To run into** – столкнуться с – To‘qnash (yuzma-yuz) kelmoq.

Ex: 2. Make up dialogues using the situations suggested and act as an interpreter.

1. "I have an access to Internet at home but I prefer going to Cybercafe."
2. "Be really cautious about these technology" warns Parker.
3. "People say I used to do drugs. Now I don't need it. I have got the Internet" says Moressa.
4. "I went completely beyond all normal boundaries" she says.

Ex: 3. Translate from English into native.

Though –To define –Poorly –To research –To emerge –To go on line –
Increasingly –To engaging – To play havoc – To chat –Gambling –

Ex: 4. Translate the text into your mother tongue visually.

Ex: 6. Study the dialogues, use them to describe the play you've seen lately and act as an interpreter.

The Computer file

James: We live in the computer age. Machines like this one now allow more people to have more information than ever before in human history. Today in fact computers are every where, in banks, supermarkets, offices and airports... in hospitals, factories, schools, of course and—last but not least homes. Did you know that over one third of European homes now own a personal computers.

Charlotte: To find out how this amazing information revolution began and what computers might be like in the future, let's have a look at TV's very own Databank.

Databank.

Charlotte: The father of computer was an English mathematician called Charles Babbage. Babbage designed several calculating machines like this one —the Difference Engine. It had 4.000 parts, weighed three tons and was 3.3 metres long. Until the 1960s, computers were extremely large – some even filled several rooms.

The discovery which allowed scientists to build much smaller computers is this – the micro chip. It was developed in America during the 60s and consists of tiny electronic components on a piece of silicon.

James: These days there are over 30 computer magazines in Britain alone and 1000 world wide. Why do we need to have so many magazines? Because computer technology is developing at an amazing speed. New designs, ideas, programmes and games are appearing all the time. Computer graphics like these have changed the face of television in recent years. Images can now be mixed together or squeezed into different shapes, colours can be changed, information can be added or taken away, in fact almost anything is possible.

Charlotte: Modern computers can be extraordinary things, but so can the human computer. In 1980, for example, an Indian woman correctly multiplied this number – 7, 686, 369, 774, 870 by this number 2, 465, 099, 745, 799 in just twenty eight seconds. The answer? 18, 947, 668, 177, 995, 426, 773, 730. now you are looking at the inside of a brain, but you could also be looking at a computer of a future. Many experts believe that 21st century computers will store and process information in similar ways to the human brain – only, of course much bore quicker. And that's not all. Tomorrow's computers may also be able to understand spoken instructions, translate languages and even think for themselves.

James: Now it is time for our special reports, and in this file we look at computer games. Millions of games are sold every year and new ones are appearing all the time. But unlike the people who write successful books or Top 20 songs, the people who create computer games aren't usually famous. Our reporter Nitzan Sharron spoke to Ken Lockley, who works for a computer games company in London.

Nitzan: Ken, we've got lots of different computer games here. Roughly how long does it take to produce one of these?

Ken: Well, it's usually takes about 10 months to produce a Mega-Drive game.

Nitzan: Right. And what about this one on CD?

Ken: CD games usually take twice as long as a Mega Drive game.

Nitzan: That's a long time. And who actually produces a single author like a book, or a they produced by teams of people?

Ken: Mostly games are produced by teams of people. But a kid could produce it himself at school.

Nitzan: So, you don't have computer experts to do this?

Ken: No. Not at all. All you need is a good idea, a good story and some really strong characters.

Nitzan: Right, so once you've got your basic story and your characters what do you do next?

Ken: After you've got the story, the artist will take it away and produce the characters. Then he'll give his animations to a programmer, who will then bring them alive on the screen.

Nitzan: What about the music and sound effects? When are they added?

Ken: Music and sound effects are added about three or four months before the end of the project. They are still an important part in the project but they don't usually take as long to do.

Nitzan: Finally, Ken, I'd like to ask you this. How do you think computer games will develop in the next twenty or thirty years?

Ken: In the next 20–30 years I think we are going to see Virtual Reality make a really big impression on people. And we could have an entire room which is a virtual space.

T: Thank you very much Ken for your interview.

Ex: 7. Give extensive answers to these questions.

1. What do you know about computers?
2. What percentage of European homes own a computer?
3. Who invented the first generation of computer?
4. What did the first computers look like?
5. How large were computers in the 1960s?

6. What discovery allowed scientists to build smaller computers?
7. How many computer magazines do you think there are in Gr. Br. And in the world?
8. What is possible now with computer graphics?
9. What will computers look like in future?

Ex: 8. Complete the sentences with various nouns.

She knows a lot about computer

Ex: 9. Read the sentences and express your evaluation "for" or "against".

1. Not every one has a computer at home. They should have it.
2. Most people really enjoy playing computer games. Nowadays it is the most interesting entertainment.
3. One person finds computer boring, but he makes a mistake.
4. Every one knows how to operate a computer. They ought to know it.
5. A few people want to work with computers, when they leave school. But it is not so necessary.

Ex: 10. Supply the missing remarks, (usually, all the time, mostly, usually, sometimes, all the time, usually).

1. New games are appearing...
2. It ... takes about 10 months to produce a Mega-Drive game.
3. CD games..... take twice as long.
- 4..... games are produced by teams of people.
5. Games go out of fashion very quickly in just 3 or 4 months...
6. Young people all over the world feel they must have the latest game...

Ex: 11. Write the permission sentences in appropriate places.

Very formal	Formal	Neutral	Informal	Very informal

- a) Can I use this computer?
- b) I'd like to use this computer, if I may?
- c) May I use this computer?
- d) Am I allowed to use this computer?
- e) Don't you mind if I use this computer?
- f) Will you let me use this computer?
- g) It's OK if I use this computer?

Ex: 12. Role play. Work in pairs. (A & B).

© You are a sales executive working for a large computer company. You're trying to sell B a fully computerized home. Make a list of all reasons why B must buy one. Try and persuade B to buy one.

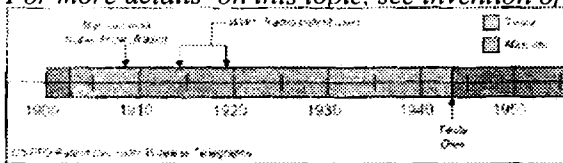
© You don't like computers very much. A is going to try & sell you a computerized home. Think of reasons why you don't want one. Listen what A says & then explain how you feel.

History and invention

Originally, radio technology was called 'wireless telegraphy', which was shortened to 'wireless'. The prefix *radio-* in the sense of wireless transmission was first recorded in the word *radioconductor*, coined by the French physicist Edouard Branly in 1897 and based on the verb *to radiate*. 'Radio' as a noun is said to have been coined by advertising expert Waldo Warren (White 1944). The word appears in a 1907 article by Lee de Forest, was adopted by the United States Navy in 1912 and became common by the time of the first commercial broadcasts in the United States in the 1920s. (The noun 'broadcasting' itself came from an agricultural term, meaning 'scattering seeds'.) The American term was then adopted by other languages in Europe and Asia, although Britain retained the term 'wireless' until the mid-20th century. In Chinese, the term 'wireless' is the basis for the term 'radio wave' although the term for the device that listens to radio waves is literally 'device for receiving sounds'.

Invention

For more details on this topic, see invention of radio.



USPTO Patent Decision: Wireless Telegraphy

The identity of the original inventor of radio, at the time called wireless telegraphy, is contentious. The controversy over who invented the radio, with the benefit of hindsight, can be broken down as follows:

- Nikola Tesla developed means to reliably produce radio frequencies, publicly demonstrated the principles of radio, and transmitted long-distance signals. He holds the US patent for the invention of the radio, as defined as "wireless transmission of data."
- Alexander Stepanovich Popov, in 1894, built his first radio receiver, which contained a coherer. Further refined as a lightning detector, he presented it to the Russian Physical and Chemical Society on May 7, 1895.
- Guglielmo Marconi was an early radio experimenter and founded the first commercial organization devoted to the development and use of radio.
- Reginald Fessenden *uy* and Lee de Forest invented amplitude-modulated (AM) radio, so that more than one station can send signals (as opposed to spark-gap radio, where one transmitter covers the entire bandwidth of the spectrum).

TEXT 4. TELEVISION

For the first time in history picture and sound was being transmitted directly into the homes of American families. At first television was not taken seriously, and companies were reluctant to devote resources to developing material to be broadcast. CBS, NBS, and ABC kept their holdings in radio steady and broadcast old movies and made for television versions of their radio shows. Television was said, to be a flash in the pan fad, that would not stand the test of time against radio. However this would be proven incredible wrong.

The development of television actually started with the advent of the motion picture. In 1907 the cathode ray tube produced the first television image. Later in 1923 the forerunner of the picture tube, the iconoscope was patented. During the early 1930's RCA began experimenting with black and white television broadcasts. The results seemed promising but still in need of "tweaking."

In 1945 the television empire was at the most a small village with only 7000 sets in the United States and only nine television stations sending out a broadcast signal. It was obvious that if television was to take off changes would need to be made in the quality of the picture and that the public would need a grander demonstration of its abilities. RCA came out with a better camera that

produced sharper images and gave demonstration to promote this advancement. In addition Gimbell's department store in Philadelphia gave a grand demonstration that drew in over 25,000 people to watch the television broadcast at the store. In 1946 the first sports event was broadcast drawing in 150,000 people. Significant to note these 150,000 people were watching this program on only 5,000 sets. That's about 30 people to a set. It was obvious now that interest in television was increasing and it was time for a push to expand the empire.

1947 began the march for new and improved programming. Howdy came on the air with educational and entertainment value for television's younger audience. Kraft Television Theater and Meet the Press also premiere this year. Color television, the next advancement is put on hold, but still considered to be the next logical and necessary step in televisions evolution and business expansion.

1948 marks the beginning of commercial success. The Ed Sullivan Show goes on the air and advertising revenues are up 515% from the previous year. 933 sponsors bought spots and television is becoming more popular. As programs are developed and premiered American culture is forever altered. Television becomes the fashion, pop icon, and model for American life. With the great advancements in television and its rising popularity two other mediums feel the result. Radio and motion pictures suffer from this utilization of this new technology and fixture in American homes. People stay home to watch TV instead of going to the theaters to watch a movie, and they watch TV instead of listening to their radios.

In 1952 times were changing. Most national advertisers had taken their business away from radio and placed it entirely with television. Because of the commercial power now vested in television, hundreds of new programs have been added to the line up and talk of morality and values being presented in the programs was debated. The National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters ratified guidelines and codes that addressed these social concerns. Most of the code was aimed at advertising. In addition to the moral concerns of the viewing public the House of Representatives investigated the "offensive" and "immoral" topics of some television programs. By the end of 1952 the number of televisions in American homes had grown from the 7000 of the 1940's to 20 million. Advertising revenue also rose to a record \$288 million.

Other developments:

1953 color television.

1956 videotape replaces 16mm film. Cheaper and easier to use.

1960 debates between Kennedy and Richard Nixon aired.

1963 racial equality on the air is required, and the first black boy is seen in a Wisk commercial.

August 28, 1963 Martin Luther King, Jr. delivers his "I have a dream" speech.

Nov. 22 Kennedy is assassinated and in a live broadcast of Oswald being transported by law officials, he is shot.

1963 Television beats out newspapers as the number one source of information.

1964 first cable regulations established.

1965 color television beats black and white. 1969 PBS starts up.

Essential vocabulary

1. **Transmitted directly** – to send immediately.
2. **To be reluctant to** – to be unwilling or not wanting to.
3. **Tweaking** – pinching or twitching.
4. **Drawing in** – reach its end, become shorter.
5. **evolution and business expansion**
6. **Vested** – give power or right.
7. **ratified guidelines and codes**
8. **"Offensive" and "immoral" topics** – disagreeable and wicked or evil topics.
9. **Revenue** – income, especially to the total income of the state.
10. **Assassinate** – to kill a person for political reasons.
11. **Inventive comedy** – imaginative comedy.
12. **Distinctive drama** – distinct or different series of existing or disturbing events.
13. **Stagnation**– the state of **not** developing or acting
14. **Cornerstone**– a basis or vital foundation
15. **Monetary and fiscal policy**– policy of money or of public revenue
16. **dynamic abates**– forceful extreme actions
17. **cost burdens**– price obligations
18. **slump**– a sudden great fall in prices or demand
19. **robust demand**– sturdy demand
20. **to increase marginally**– to develop very slightly
21. **momentum** – impetus gained by movement
22. **economic cycle**– a recurring set of economic events
23. **preliminary goods**– preceding goods
24. **Vitality**– persistent energy, liveliness

Answer the questions

1. What was the television said to be?

2. What was the television empire in 1945?
3. Which programme was the first to be broadcasted?
4. Why did the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters ratify guidelines and codes?
5. What is the number of televisions in America nowadays?
6. Can you tell something about television in your native country?

Exercise 1. Study and analyse the phrasal verbs.

1. What was brought about that trial?
2. Could you bring her back?
3. Suddenly his promise brought to her mind.
4. The girl has brought down her doll.
5. Everybody was contented as prices on food were brought.
6. At the meeting Gefry brought forward an excellent idea.
7. He has got quite profitable job which bring in 200\$ a day.
8. He brought that problem on him by interfering in her affairs.
9. His odd behavior brought his real face out.
10. His first novel was brought out after World War II. 10. Our teacher brought us round our opinion.
11. Previous time our grandmothers brought up almost twelve children.
12. Your offer will be brought up at the table during the dinner.

Exercise 2 Fill in the missing words paying special attention to the use of articles.

COUNTRY	ADJECTIV	ONE CITIZEN	ALL THE	THE
Russia		a Russian		Russian
Britain	British		the British	
China			the American	
Asia	Asian			
Hungary			the Hungarian	
Finland				Finnish
Spain			the Spanish	
Turkey	Turkish			
		an Irishman		Irish
Wales				
Scotland		a Scot /Scotsman		Scottish
Holland				
			Germans	
Denmark				Danish

Thailand		a Thai		
Egypt		an Egyptian		
	Swedish			Swedish
			the Europeans	
Israel	Israel			
Belgium		a Belgian		
Portugal				
	Czech			
			the Saudis	
	Polish			

Exercise 3. Choose a prominent person (living, deceased or financial) that you would like to interview as a reporter and explain why.

Expressions with the verb "to bring"

to bring about – to cause smth.;

to bring back– to recall;

to bring to mind– smth. that come to mind;

to bring down– to cause smth. or smb. to fall down; to reduce;

to bring forward– to offer, to suggest;

to bring in– to yield, as profit;

to bring on– to cause;

to bring out– to be noticed, to reveal; to publish;

to bring round– to make smb. to change his mind.

to bring up– to educate, to care about; to mention;

Exercise 4. Critically discuss and evaluate some of the different arguments both for radio and TV shows.

Exercise 5. Translate into Uzbek grasping the main point of the speech simultaneously.

BBC TWO

BBC TWO is a mixed–genre channel combining serious factual and specialist subjects with inventive comedy and distinctive drama to bring challenging, intelligent television to a wide audience.

Promoting education and learning

Formal and informal learning are cornerstones of the BBC Two schedule, which is dominated by factual programmes that deliver education and learning benefits. We are a real home to a broad range

of specialist subjects – including natural history, science and business – and a range of programmes from the Open University. Our core ambition is to expand our viewers' horizons, often exposing them to unfamiliar areas of knowledge. Much of our content will be supported with online or interactive television material.

Existing programming strands such as Horizon, Timewatch and Natural World make it their mission to find the best stories and the best ways of telling them. These will be complemented this year by landmark programming such as Galapagos and Caribbean.

Exercise 6. Gather “Information about the “Day of Mass Media” in Uzbekistan group work activities.

Exercise 7. Complete sentences using prepositions that show cause or purpose.

1. The drivers were hurt....
2. The people were victims
3. The man was angry
4. The man was tired
5. The thief broke into the safe
6. The man died
7. The patient died

Exercise 8. Evaluate the differences in social relationships on the Internet and conventional face to face relationships. Are the norms of social intercourse differ? What role is played by body language?

Exercise 9. Define semantic sense of the passage putting questions What? Why? Who? Where? When? Make up an edited sensible translation of the passage.

German Foreign Chambers of Commerce Autumn 2006 Survey "German Export and Import 2006/2007"

German exports will grow less dynamically in 2007 than in the current year as the worldwide economic boom will weaken next year. On the basis of the newest survey by the German Foreign Chambers of Commerce (AHKs), the DIHK (Association of German Chambers of Commerce) anticipates a growth in exports of 6 percent, compared to an increase of 9 percent this year. According to the survey, imports in 2007 will also increase by 6 percent, as in 2006. The reasons behind this lie in the rising international division/transfer of labour and the resulting closer connection between German exports and imports. The

growth markets for German exports are in the east. It is true as far as China, that the further east the trading partner is located, the higher the growth rate for German exports will be. In 2007, for the first time, more German goods will be delivered to China/Hong Kong than to Japan. However, Europe is and will remain the most important trading region. European countries (as far as the Urals) account for around three quarters of all German exports and imports. The sales of German goods in the NAFTA countries (USA, Canada, Mexico) will also begin to recover after the stagnation of the past two years.

As a result, foreign trade will again be a cornerstone of the German economy. However, the supplementary momentum of the economic cycle is waning: the contribution of foreign trade to German economic growth in 2007 will amount to approximately just a third of a percent, compared to over one percentage point this year. The increasing transfer of labour intensive sites abroad by German va companies is gradually diminishing the transference of the positive momentum in the world economic cycle to domestic employment and investment. These are the most important results of our updated survey "Export and Import 2006/2007". Approximately 120 Foreign Chambers of Commerce (AHK), Delegation Offices and Representatives for the German economy were surveyed in Germany's 80 main trading partner countries. In total, the markets researched account for around 98 percent of German Foreign trade as a whole.

**A Statement by Dr. Axel Nitschke, DIHK's Chief Economist
and Dr. Michael Blank, DIHK's Co-ordinator for the
German Foreign Chambers of Commerce
(1st October 2006)**

Exercise 10. Write a short report on how your town or city has changed, emphasicing both the changes and the things which remain the same. Give your ideas to create an interesting description of your town or city.

Exercise 11. Find the main idea of the speech and translate it into English simultaneously.

Qadimiy Nasaf shahri nafaqat o'zining muhtasham asriy obidalari, balki ilmu fan, hunarmandchilik, adabiyot va san'at, muqaddas islom dini, islom falsafasi rivojiga ulkan hissa qo'shgan buyuk farzandlari bilan tariximizda alohida o'rin tutadi. Uning o'z davrida musulmon olamidagi madina, ya'ni muazzam shahar

maqomiga ega bo'lgan sakkiz shaharning biri sifatida tarixiy manbalarda e'tirof etilishi ham bu fikrning yorqin dalilidir.

Ayniqsa, bu tabarruk maskanda shakllangan yuksak madaniyat, ilmiy-ma'naviy muhit tufayli bu yerdan Nasafiy taxallusi bilan nom qozongan yuzlab fozil insonlar yetishib chiqqan va ular o'z ona yurti shuhratini butun dunyoga tarannum etgan. Ana shunday betakror siymolar qatorida hadis ilmining bilimdonlaridan Abul Abbas al-Mustag'firiy, Abu Turob Naxshabiy, yetuk shoir va olimlar Ziyoviddin Naxshabiy, Muyiddin Nasafiy, Sayido Nasafiy, huquqshunos alloma Najmiddin Nasafiy, kalom ilmining namoyandasi Abul Mu'in Nasafiy, faylasuf Aziziddin Nasafiy, mohir me'morlar AH Nasafiy. Olim Nasafiy va boshqa ko'plab ulug' zotlarning mo'tabar nomlarini bugun hurmat va ehtirom bilan tilga olamiz. Ularning boy ilmiy ijodiy faoliyati, qoldirgan merosini har tomonlama chuqur o'rganish, bu bebaho boylikni kelgusi avlodlarimizga yetkazish har birimiz uchun ham qarz, ham farzdir.

Taassufki, yurtimizda istilochi va mustabid tuzumlar, qadriyatlarimizni yo'q qilishga qaratilgan zo'ravon mafkura hukmronlik qilgan yillarda bizni ana shunday buyuk madaniy meros, ma'naviy boyliklardan, o'zligimiz, dinu diyonatimizdan judo qilish, xalqimizning milliy g'ururini sindirish maqsadida Qarshi shahridagi ko'plab qadimiy va betakror obidalar buzib tashlandi. Abdulaziz va Qilichbek madrasalari, Odina masjidi kabi omon qolgan ayrim me'moriy obidalar esa qamoqxonalarga aylantirildi. Allaqanday «Ardom», «Domzak» degan mudhish nomlar bilan ataldi.

Mana shuning uchun buyuk tariximizni har tomonlarna chuqur o'rganish, undan zarur saboq chiqargan holda yo'l tutish, boshqacha aytganda, moziyga qaytib ish ko'rish xayrlidir. Bugungi dorilamon kunlarda erkin va ozod nafas olib yashar ekanmiz, yaqin o'tmishimizda yuz bergan ana shunday mash'um kunlarni, ularning saboqlarini hech qachon unutmasligimizni istardim.

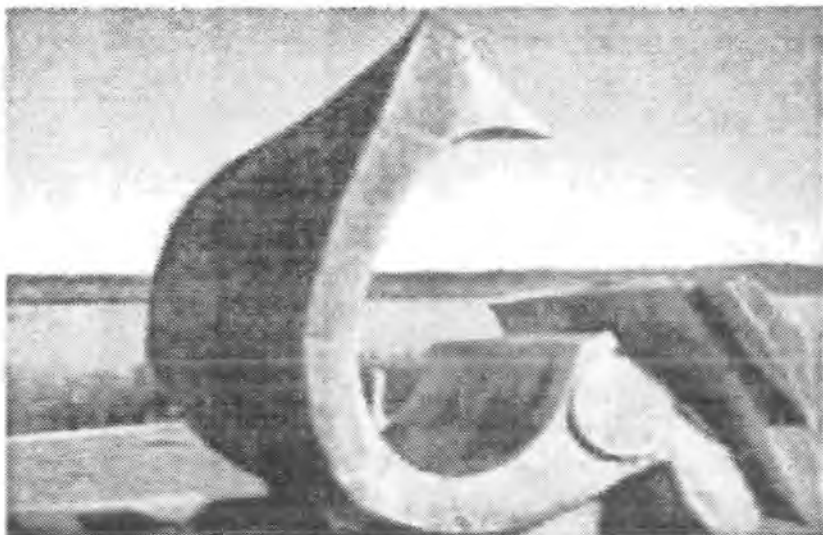
Exercise 12. Translate into your native language.

Water skiing was developed in Lake City, Minnesota on the Mississippi River in 1922 by an 18 year old Ralph Samuelson. He figured that if skis could be used in snow, then he could use them on water.

His first attempt was on June 28, 1922 while riding on barrel staves and being towed by his brother Ben. His first attempt was a failure. He skied for several yards before he fell into the water. On his

second attempt, he used snow skis while being towed behind a motor boat powered by a converted Saxon truck engine.

Brief history



Monument in Lake City, Minnesota to the invention of water skiing.

On July 2, a day before his 19th birthday he purchased two boards and used leather straps. Samuelson was finally successful after leaning backwards in the water, with ski tips slanted upward. Afterwards, he showed sports enthusiasts in some exhibitions around the state of Minnesota his feat of skiing on water.

Exercise 13. comment on the text and render it into your native language.

Navro`z bayrami 21 martdan 22 martga o`tar kechasi «qozon to`ldi» udumi bilan boshlangan. Ushbu an`ana ajdodlarimizning hosildorlik bilan bog`liq qadimiy e`tiqodlariga uyg`undir. Tarixchilarning fikricha, qadimda katta doshqozonlar muqaddas hisoblangan. Gerodot o`zining «Tarix» kitobida saklarning ulkan qozoni bo`lganligi haqida ma`lumot beradi. Bu mis qozon hoqon Ariantning farmoniga binoan yasalgan. U o`z jangchilariga bittadan kamon o`qi keltirishni buyurgan. To`plangan o`qlarni eritib, undan

qozon yasagan. Shu tariqa saklarning afsonaviy mis qozoni vujudga kelgan. U mo`tabar hisoblanib, muqaddas marosimlardagina foydalanilgan. Chunki, qozon, avvalo, qabila a`zolarining ittifoqligini, ikkinchidan esa Navro`z bayramiga mo`ljallanganligini bildirgan. Qozon pishiriq va shirinliklar bilan to`ldirilib, musofir hamda yetim–esirlarga tarqatilgan.

Temuriylar davrida Navro`z shodiyonalari aziz–avliyolar maqbaralari yonida, shuningdek, katta sayilgohlarda o`tkazilgan. Masalan, bayram Samarqandda, Konigilda, Buxoroda, Qasri Orifondagi Bahovuddin Naqshbandiy maqbarasi yonida nishonlangan.

Amir Temur Navro`zni odatda harbiy yurishlar payti Qorabog`da, tinch paytlarda esa Konigilda yoki biror–bir chorbog`da o`tkazgan.

SECTION FIVE

Essential vocabulary

1. **Evolution** – development.
2. **Wireless technologies** – radio transmissions.
3. **Rig smth up** – to put together or adjust apart.
4. **Plague with – annoy (repeated requests or questions).**
5. **Squabbles** – noisy small quarrel.
6. **To cater to** – supply amusement.
7. **Focal** – of major importance.
8. **Soap operas** – television or radio series about the imagined lives of a group of people.
9. **Story hours** – account of past events.
10. **Sitcoms** – television or radio series.
11. **Windfall** – amount of money which you get unexpectedly.

SELF WORK

Translate the text into your mother –tongue

Radio Broadcasting System

The radio broadcasting system as we know it today developed from the evolution of Morse Code and wireless technologies originally used to communicate between ships. As new technologies were developed Morse Code was improved upon and new wireless transmission devices were implemented and then in turn advanced and updated. Nathan 1892 from Murray, Kentucky. Stubblefield has been established as the man who sent the first "wireless voice transmissions." Later in 1865 James C. Maxwell predicted electromagnetic radiation

(RF). This form of radiation is the basis of radio transmission and reception. The prediction of (RF) was further explained with mathematical equations that both proved the existence of RF and also showed that visible light was also a high frequency radio wave. Marconi's experiments are perhaps the most publicized of the radio pioneers. His first attempt to transmit across the Atlantic Ocean originated in Poldhu, England.

The transmission towers used were each 200 feet tall. The transmission that was produced spanned about 500 meters that is equal to 600 kHz. It took about 18 kilowatts to power this transmission. In an attempt to create a long distance transmission Reginald Fessenden rigged up a carbon telephone transmitter to an Alexanderson alternator that was located at a shore telegraph station in Brant Rock, Massachusetts, and on Christmas Eve 1906 he sent out a transmission of Bible readings and music. Fessenden's creation demonstrated "continuous wave" broadcast for the very first time. Edwin H. Armstrong developed many sections of radio broadcasting including the super-regenerative reception and the superhet receiver, and later he was deemed the father of FM radio (1930.)

The beginnings of radio was plagued with squabbles over patents, lawsuits over who would own, control and regulate the new technology and what would be allowed to be broadcast over the airwaves. Luckily commercialism and entrepreneurship won and today we have commercial airwaves that provide a wide array of programming to cater to all musical and listening tastes.

After the developed of the technology behind radio it became the fast growing and used technology in the United States. Almost every home in America had a radio in their living room. It became a focal point to family life. In fact radio was like television is today. Soap operas, story hours, sitcoms, and commercials played during prime time entertaining American families and creating a windfall of commercial revenue for advertisers and stations. The format for television programming would later be modeled after the programs on the radio that were popular. For example CBS Radio aired a situation comedy "My Favorite Husband" which later became the foundation for the TV series "I Love Lu"

Answer the questions.

1. Why was the wireless voice transmission used?
2. Who was Stubblefield?
3. What was the height and power of the transmission tower?
4. What was the beginning of the radio plagued with?

5. Tell something about "continuous wave".
6. What entertaining programmes does radio have?

Exercise 1. Define semantic sense of the passage putting questions What? Why? Who? Where? When? Make up an edited sensible translation of the

Typhoon Durian kills 109 in Philippines

MANILA, Philippines – Typhoon Durian tore through the eastern Philippines on Thursday with winds of up to 139 mph, killing at least 109 people and cutting off power to thousands of homes, officials said. Dozens of people were missing, and 200 body bags were being shipped to the disaster zone at the request of provincial officials. With power and phone lines downed by powerful winds, helicopters were carrying out aerial surveillance of cut off areas.

"Our rescue teams are overstretched rescuing people on rooftops," said Glen Rabonza, head of the national Office of Civil Defense.

Fernando Gonzales, governor of badly hit Albay province, said 108 bodies had been found but that recovery operations were continuing. The figure did not include at least one person killed in adjacent Camarines Sur province, which reported that its capital was flattened.

Undersecretary Dr. Graciano Yumul of the Department of Science and Technology said the storm was particularly damaging because wind gusts hit 165 mph when Durian came ashore Thursday in Catanduanes, an island province with no mountains to break the storm's momentum.

"So it really destroyed the island that it hit," Yumul said. "That is the reason you are seeing the kind of destruction you are seeing right now.

A mudslide swept down on the village of Padang at the foot of the Mayon volcano, and at least 20 bodies were recovered there, said Noel Rosal, mayor of Legazpi city, capital of badly hit Albay province.

"It's terrible," he told The Associated Press by phone after visiting the village Friday. "Based on our interviews with residents and village officials, more than 100 were killed or missing."

Some victims had their clothes ripped off as they were swept away by the mudslide, he said.

"I could not bear to look at some of them," Rosal said.

Exercise 2. Comment on the text.

Joriy yil mart oyida O‘zbekiston Prezidenti Islom Karimovning Koreya Respublikasiga davlat tashrifi aloqalarni yangi pog‘onaga ko‘tardi. Tashrif chog‘ida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi bilan Koreya Respublikasi o‘rtasida Strategik sheriklik to‘g‘risida qo‘shma deklaratsiya imzolandi.

O‘zbekiston bilan Janubiy Koreya o‘rtasida iqtisodiy sohada 1992 yildan boshlab o‘zaro eng ko‘p qulaylik yaratish tartibi joriy etilgan. O‘tgan yili o‘zaro tovar ayirboshlash hajmi 38 foizga oshib, 564,5 million AQSh dollarini tashkil etgan edi. Joriy yilning birinchi yarmida bu ko‘rsatkich 301,4 million dollarga yetdi. Janubiy Koreyaning O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotiga kiritgan jami sarmoyasi esa 1,5 milliard dollardan oshadi.

Bosh vazirlar uchrashuvida o‘zaro aloqalarning bugungi holati tahlil etilib, istiqboldagi ishlar rejalarini ishlab chiqish hamda o‘zaro manfaatli munosabatlar ko‘lamini yanada kengaytirish borasida atroflicha fikr almashildi. Xususan, energetika, tog‘–kon sanoati, axborot va kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari, qurilish va me‘morlik sohalaridagi hamkorlik salohiyati yuksalib borayotgani ta‘kidlandi.

Exercise 3. Think about your town or city at the time when your parents were young. What is still same? What has changed? Is the town or city better now?

Exercise 4. Work in pairs for translating your interpreter skills.

Government officials could not say whether ATS has apprehended any terrorists. Based on all the information available to them, federal agents turn back about 45 foreign criminals a day at U.S. borders, according to Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection spokesman Bill Anthony. He could not say how many were spotted by ATS.

"Homeland Security ought to focus on the simple things it can do and stop trying to build these overly complex jury-rigged systems," said Barry Steinhardt, an American Civil Liberties Union lawyer, citing problems the agency has had developing a computerized screening system for domestic air travelers.

That data-mining project – now known as Secure Flight – caused a furor two years ago in Congress. Lawmakers barred its implementation until it can pass 10 tests for accuracy and privacy protection.

In comments to the government about ATS, Sobel said, "Some individuals will be denied the right to travel and many the right to travel free of unwarranted interference."

Sobel said in the interview that the government notice also raises the possibility that faulty risk assessments could cost innocent people jobs in shipping or travel, government contracts, licenses or other benefits.

The government notice says some or all of the ATS data about an individual may be shared with state, local and foreign governments for use in hiring decisions and in granting licenses, security clearances, contracts or other benefits. In some cases, the data may be shared with courts, Congress and even private contractors.

"Everybody else can see it, but you can't," Stephen Yale-Loehr, an immigration lawyer who teaches at Cornell Law school, said in an interview.

Exercise 5. Find the main idea of the speech and translate it into English simultaneously.

Hurmatli yurtdoshlar!

Har bir qarich yeri muqaddas bo'lgan ona O'zbekistonimiz tuprog'ida joylashgan va butun jahon ahliga o'zini tanitgan, yoshi asrlar, ming yillarga teng keladigan mashhur shahar va maskanlar, bebaho moddiy va ma'naviy meros yodgorliklari bilan xalqimiz, barchamiz haqli ravishda faxrlanamiz. Birgina sahovatli Qashqadaryo zaminida 2700 yillik tarixga ega, nufuzli YUNESKO xalqaro tashkiloti tomonidan e'tirof etilgan Shahrisabz va Qarshi kabi shaharlarning mavjudligi ham bizning tarixiy ildizlarimiz naqadar chuqur va naqadar qadimiy ekanidan yaqqol dalolat beradi.

O'zining uzoq va boy o'tmishi davomida goh Nikshapa, goh Naxshab, keyinchalik Nasaf degan nomlar bilan atalgan ko'hna Qarshi shahri tarix va bashariyat uchun avvalo betakror sivilizatsiya va madaniyat beshigi sifatida, ko'p-ko'p ulug' siymolar, buyuk mutafakkir zotlar, aziz-avliyolarning vatani sifatida qadrlil va mukarramdir. Bu yurt o'z tarixida kimlarni, qanday og'ir va mashaqqatli sinovlar, to'fon va suronlarni ko'rmagan. Bu yerga kimlar kelib ketmagan. Aleksandr Makedonskiy bosqini, sosoniylar hujumi, arab istilosi, Chingizxonning qonli yurishlari, tabiiy ofatlar oqibatida Qarshi shahri necha bor yakson bo'lib, vayronaga aylangan. Bu yurt ne-ne xonlar, amirlar, chor istilosining zulm va zo'ravonliklarini boshidan kechirgan.

Yaqin o'tmishda, mustabid tuzum davrida ham shu betakror yerda yashayotgan, o'z qadr-qimmatini chuqur anglaydigan elni qatag'on qilish, tazyiq ostiga olish, uning ustidan turli bo'hton va uydirmalarni to'kish, sha'ni va g'ururini toptash kabi qanday azob-uqubatlarni Qashqadaryo ahli boshidan kechirgani, jabr tortgani hali-beri yodimizda. Lekin, har qanday qirg'in va fojialarga qaramasdan, bu vohaning, Qarshidek umri boqiy shaharning hayot va davr sinovlaridan omon o'tib, mana shu yorug' kunlarga yetib kelgani shu zaminda yashab o'tgan ajdodlarimiz, bugun hayot kechirayotgan avlodning mustahkam irodasi, erkinlik va ozodlikka intilish tuyg'usi naqadar kuchli ekanining tasdig'idir, desam, hech qanday mubolag'a bo'lmaydi.

Bugungi kunda Qarshi shahrining nafaqat ko'hna tarixiy maskan, balki har qanday odamning ham e'tiborini o'ziga tortadigan navqiron, zamonaviy shaharga aylanib turgani istiqbolimizning beqiyos qudrati, xalqimiz bunyodkorlik salohiyatining amaliy isbotidir.

Exercise 6. Find the key words and translate the passage.

U.S. rates travelers for terror risk

WASHINGTON – Without their knowledge, millions of Americans and foreigners crossing U.S. borders in the past four years have been assigned scores generated by U.S. government computers rating the risk that the travelers are terrorists or criminals.

The travelers are not allowed to see or directly challenge these risk assessments, which the government intends to keep on file for 40 years.

The government calls the system critical to national security following the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. Some privacy advocates call it one of the most intrusive and risky schemes yet mounted in the name of anti-terrorism efforts.

Virtually every person entering and leaving the United States by air, sea or land is scored by the Homeland Security Department's Automated Targeting System] or ATS. The scores are based on ATS' analysis of their travel records and other data, including items such as where they are from, how they paid for tickets, their motor vehicle records, past one-way travel, seating preference and what kind of meal they ordered.

The use of the program on travelers was quietly disclosed earlier this month when the department put a notice detailing ATS in the Federal Register, a fine-print compendium of federal rules. The

few civil liberties lawyers who had heard of ATS and even some law enforcement officers said they had thought it was only used to screen cargo.

The Homeland Security Department called the program "one of the most advanced targeting systems in the world" and said the nation's ability to spot criminals and other security threats "would be critically impaired without access to this data."

But to David Sobel, a lawyer at the Electronic Frontier Foundation, a group devoted to civil liberties in cyberspace: "It's probably the most invasive system the government has yet deployed in terms of the number of people affected."

Exercise 7. Find the key words and translate the passage.

Ro'yi zamin sayqali

Bir necha yil muqaddam xalqimizning buyuk siymosi sohibqiron Amir Temur tavalludining 660 yilligi tantanasida qadimiy va navqiron



shaharga tashrif buyurgan muhtaram Yurtboshimiz ilk bor ta'sis etilgan "Amir Temur" ordenini topshirar ekan, shu kundan e'tiboran 18 oktabrni Samarqand shahri kuni sifatida belgilashni taklif qilgan edilar. Shundan buyon ushbu sana keng nishonlanib kelinmoqda.

O'tgan vaqt mobaynida shahar butunlay yangicha qiyofa kasb etdi. Ko'rkam istirohat bog'lari, fayzli xiyobonlar, xalqaro andazalarga mos mehmonxonalar, takrorlanmas me'moriy yechimga ega ilm-ma'rifat maskanlari shahar tarovatini yanada ko'z-ko'z qilmoqda.

Bugun Samarqand zaminida bo'layotgan beqiyos o'zgarishlar, ulkan bunyodkorlik amallari nafaqat samarqandliklarning, balki butun xalqimizning yutug'idir. Chunki, Samarqand sayyohlar shahri. Har yili minglab xorijliklar shahrimizni tomosha qilish uchun tashrif buyurishadi. Bu yerdagi asrlarga tengdosh tarixiy obidalar kelgan har bir kishi qalbida hayrat va havas tuyg'ularini uyg'otadi. Shunday ekan, uning bugungi qiyofasi jahon talablariga javob berishi lozim. Bu borada ham muhtaram Prezidentimiz boshchiligida keng ko'laml

ishlar olib borilmoqda. Hukumatimiz tomonidan shaharning 2025 yilgacha bo'lgan rivojlantirish bosh loyihasi tasdiqlandi. Shu kungacha "Shohi Zinda" yodgorlik majmuasi, "Bibixonim" masjidi va Registon maydoni atrofida olib borilayotgan bunyodkorlik ishlari buning yorqin namunasidir.

18 oktabr – Samarqand shahri kuni ko'tarinki kayfiyat va zo'r ishtiyoq bilan nishonlandi. Shahar ko'chalari, xiyobonlar, istirohat bog'lari, sport majmualari odamlar bilan gavjum bo'ldi. Viloyatlik va poytaxtdan kelgan xushovoz xonandalarning konsert dasturlari, sportchilarning qizg'in musobaqalari shahar ahli va mehmonlarga xush kayfiyat ulashdi.

Exercise 8. Comment on the text and train your interpreter skills.

Five-high pyramid, performed by the Rock Aqua Jays

Competitive show skiing by amateur ski clubs has been around for many decades, with its highest popularity in the Midwest, especially Wisconsin. Show skiing usually involves an entertaining theme, announcer(s)/characters, music, multiple boats, and a variety of acts including jumping, swiveling, ballet line, barefooting, doubles, wakeboarding, and the popular pyramids. In a tournament, teams have one hour to perform their show. A panel of judges decide the outcome. Scoring involves the difficulty, crowd appeal, flow, and execution of each act. Also scored are sound/announcing, boat driving, safety-boat driving, dock and equipment, showmanship, and the overall show as a whole. The Rock Aqua Jays Water Ski Team of Janesville, Wisconsin are one of the most successful amateur water ski clubs, with 15 national titles to their credit; they originated the National Show Ski championships, which are frequently held in Janesville.

Exercise 9. Can you remember the first time you used computer? What did you do? How easy was it to use? If you had never used a computer, what would you do and how you might feel?

Exercise 10. Retell the text and translate it simultaneously.

Inson tafakkurining chinakam mo'jizalaridan biri shubhasiz kitobdir. Kitobni biz odamzot qalbini yorituvchi, ruhiyatini tarbiyalovchi, yuksak orzu-istaklar sari ilhomlantiruvchi manba, aqlni charxlaydigan vosita, deb bilamiz. Inson bolasidagi jamiki yaxshiliklar, ezgu his-tuyg'ular kitob yordamida kamolga yetadi. Chunki faqat kitob orqali dunyoning mashhur donishmandlari, bir so'z

bilan aytganda, yuksak aql sohiblari bilan uchrashish, ular bilan bahs–munozaraga kirishish mumkin. Faqat kitob tufayligina insoniyat yuksak ma'naviyat durdonalarini qo'lga kirita oladi.

Shu o'rinda haqli bir savol: xo'sh, hozir odamlar o'zlarining shunday jonkuyar va beminnat murabbiylari – kitobga qanday munosabatda? Umuman, bugungi o'quvchini qanday mavzulardagi kitoblar qiziqtiradi?

O'qiganda ham bugungi chtiyojiga mos kitoblarni o'qiyapti. Shunday ekan, istardikki, do'konlarimiz peshtaxtalarini faqat va faqat sara asarlar egallasa. Kitobxonlar tomonidan qo'lma–qo'l bo'lib o'qilsa. Bugun chiqarilgan kitob ertaga keraksiz matohga aylanib qolmasa.

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