

**Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education**

**Tashkent State Pedagogical University  
named after Nizami**

# **English Topics**

**For nonlinguistic faculties**

**Тошкент- 2014**

**Mas'ul muharrir:** prof. J.J. Jalolov Nizomiy nomidagi TDPU

**Taqrizchilar:** f.f.n.dosent N.M.Qambarov, O'zDJTU

p.f.n. dosent G.Alimova, Nizomiy nomidagi TDPU

**Tuzuvchilar:** N.M.Anarbaeva

Sh.A.Atadjanova

Sh.F.Ismoilova

N.Sh.Ahmedova

Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent Davlat Pedagogika universitetining Ilmiy  
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**Nizomiy nomidagi TDPU**

## Soʻz boshi.

Ushbu qoʻllanma prezidentimizning 2012 yil 10 dekabrda 1875 -sonli chet tillarni oʻqitish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisidagi qaroriga amal qilgan holda yaratilgan, talabalarga chet tillarni mukammal oʻrgatishga yaqindan yordam beradi va talabalarning chet tiliga boʻlgan qiziqishini ortiradi.

Mazkur uslubiy qoʻllanma ingliz tilini oʻrganayotgan A1,A2 darajadagi talabalar uchun qoʻl keladi.

Respublikamizda oʻziga hos boʻlgan, buyuk tariximiz anʼanalarimizga asoslangan, hozirgi davr talabalariga javob bera oladigan kadrlar tayorlash milliy modeli yaratildi.

Milliy dasturning bunday xususiyatlaridan biri horijiy tilni puhta egallagan, Oʻzbekistonning halqaro andozalardagi taraqqiyotini taʼminlay oladigan, oʻz mustaqil fikriga ega boʻlgan malakali mutahassis kadrlarni tayyorlashdan iborat. Har tomonlama yetuk va barkamol avlodni tarbiyalash uchun jahonning ilgʻor tajriba va usullaridan foydalanish zarur.

Mazkur qoʻllanma Pedagogika Oliy Oʻquv Yurtlarinig I, II, III kurs talabalariga ingliz tilida ogʻzaki nutqni “Topic” lar yordamida oʻstirishga moʻljallangan. Mazkur qoʻllanma talabalarning ingliz tiliga qiziqishi va moyilliklarini inobatga olgan holda ogʻzaki nutq malakasini va soʻz boyligini oshirishga yaqindan yordam beradi.

Mazkur qoʻllanmada talabalar oʻrganishi zarur boʻlgan inglizcha “Topic” lar mashqlar, lugʻat va shu “Topic” ka doir savollar bilan mustahkamlanadi. Har bir “Topic” tushuntirilgandan keyin shu mavzuga bogʻlangan savollar, mashqlar, lugʻatlarni talabalarga qoʻshimcha vazifa sifatida berish mumkin. Qoʻllanma dasturiga muvofiq oʻzlashtirilishi lozim boʻlgan barcha mavzular atroflicha maʼnaviy oʻqitishning ilgʻor usuli va shakllaridan foydalangan holda horijiy davlatlar talabi darajasida yoritilgan. Qoʻllanma matnlari mustaqil Oʻzbekistonning taraqqiyotida qoʻlga kiritilgan yutuqlari, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining davlatimiz mustaqilligini mustahkamlash yoʻlida olib borayotgan odilona siyosati, Oʻzbekistonning jahon mamlakatlari bilan siyosiy va iqtisodiy madaniy va maʼrifiy aloqalariga oid va tili oʻrganilayotgan mamlakatning tarihi va madaniyatiga bagʻishlangan turli maʼlumotlarni oʻz ichiga olgan boʻlib ingliz tilida toʻlaqonli muloqot olib borishga yaqindan yordam beradi degan umiddamiz.

## 1. About Myself.

My name is Davron Anarbaev. I was born in 1995 on the 21<sup>st</sup> of September in Yangy – Yul district. I am 18 years old. I am a student. I study at the Tashkent state Pedagogical University named after Nizami. I am first year student. At school I studied hard. During my study at school I interested mathematics and informatics. After finishing from school I entered the mathematics and informatics faculty to the Tashkent State Pedagogical University. I can speak English, Russian and Uzbek. I am neither short nor tall. I usually wear a dark suit in winter and light shirts in summer. I like to wear clothers made of cotton and wool.



My hobby is football. I go in for University football team. I enjoy playing football. My favourite subjects are: mathematics, literature, geography and history. Besides it I like computer games. In future I want to be a computer operator.

### Active vocabulary

district – rayon (tuman)  
to study – o`qimoq  
first year student – I kurs studenti  
hard – qattiq, ko`p  
during – vaqtida, mobaynida  
to finish – tugatmoq  
to enter – kirmoq (o`qishga)  
Russian – rus tili  
short – qisqa, kalta  
tall – baland  
hair – soch  
usually – odatda  
to wear – kiymoq  
dark – to`q rang  
suit – kostyum  
light – ochrang  
shirt – erkaklar ko`ylagi  
cotton – paxta

wool – jun (шерсть)  
hobby – qiziqqan mashg'ulot  
to go in for – qatnashmoq  
to swim – suzmoq (suvda)  
subject – fan  
besides – bundan tashqari  
computer operator – kompyuter operatori

### Questions

1. What is your name?
2. When were you born?
3. How old are you?
4. Where do you study?
5. What subjects do you like?
6. What languages can you speak?
7. What are your favourite subjects at school?
8. What kind of clothes do you like to wear?
9. What is your hobby?
10. What are your favourite subjects?
11. Whom do you want to be in future?

### Exercise 1

**Translate these sentences into Uzbek.**

1. My name is Davron Anarbaev.
2. I was born in 1995 in Yangy –Yul district.
3. I study at the Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami.
4. After finishing from school I entered the mathematics and informatics faculty?
5. My hair is short and black.
6. Usually I wear a dark suit in winter and light shirt in summer.
7. I can speak English, Russian and Uzbek.
8. I like to wear clothes made of cotton and wool.
9. My hobby is football.

10. My favourite subjects are: mathematics, informatics, English and geography.

### **Exercise 2**

#### **Put the necessary preposition**

1. I was born ... 1995 ... the 21<sup>st</sup> ... September.
2. I study ... the Tashkent State Pedagogical University.
3. ...my study ... school I interested ... mathematics and informatics.
4. ... finishing ... school I entered the mathematics and informatics faculty ... the Tashkent State Pedagogical University.
5. I usually wear a dark suit ... winter and light shirts ... summer.
6. I like ... wear clothers made ... cotton and wool.
7. I like ... swim and ... play football.
8. ... future I want to be a computer operator.

### **2. My Biography**

My name is Davron Anarbaev. I was born in 1995 on the 21<sup>st</sup> of September in Yangy – Yul district. I am 18 years old. First I educated in my parents. When I was 7 years old I began to study at school.

I interested in mathematics and informatics. At school I studied with excellent marks. I always do well at school and I interested in football. After finishing from school I entered the mathematics and informatics faculty to the Tashkent State Pedagogical University. I can speak English, Russian and Uzbek. I am neither short nor tall. I usually wear a dark suit in winter and light shirts in summer. I like to wear clother made of cotton and wool.

My hobby is football. I go in for University football team. I enjoy playing football. My favourite subjects are: mathematics, literature, geography and history. Besides it I like computer games. In future I want to be a computer operator.

### **Active vocabulary**

district – rayon (tuman)

to study – o`qimoq  
first year student – I kurs studenti  
hard – qattiq, ko`p  
during – vaqtida, mobaynida  
to finish – tugatmoq  
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cotton – paxta  
wool – jun (шерсть)  
hobby – qiziqqan mashg`ulot  
to go in for – qatnashmoq  
to swim – suzmoq (suvda)  
subject – fan  
besides – bundan tashqari  
computer games – kompyuter o`yinlari  
computer operator – kompyuter operatori

### Questions

1. What is your name?
2. When were you born?
3. How old are you?

4. When did you begin to study at school?
5. What subjects did you interested in?
6. Where did you enter after finishing from school?
7. What is you hobby?
8. Whom do you want to be in future?

### **Exercise 1**

#### **Put the words where necessary**

1. My ... is Davron.
2. I was ... in 1995 ... .
3. When I was 7 years old I began to study ... .
4. I am 18... .
5. During my study at school I interested in ... and ... ,
6. After ... from school I ... the mathematics and informatics faculty.
7. Now I am ... .
8. My ... is football.
9. I want to be ... .

### **Exercise 2**

#### **Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Mening ismim Davron Anarboyev.
2. Men 1995 yil 21 sentyabrda Yangiyo'l tumanida tug'ilganman
3. Mening yoshim 18 da.
4. Men 7 yoshga to'lganimda maktabda o'qiy boshladim.
5. Maktabda o'qish davrida men matematika, informatika fanlariga qiziqdim.
6. Men maktabda a'lo baholarga o'qidim.
7. Men maktabni tugatgandan so'ng Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent Davlat Pedagogika Universitetining matematika – informatika fakultetiga o'qishga kirdim.
8. Mening qiziqqan mashg'ulotim futbol o'yini va suvda suzish.
9. Men har doim a'lo baholarga o'qishga harakat qilaman.
10. Men kelajakda kompyuter operatori bo'lmoqchiman.



### 3. Our Family

I have a family. Our family is not large. We are 4 in our family. I have a mother. My mother is a teacher. She works at the Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami. My mother is 50 (fifty) years old. She is not very tall but pretty woman with short black hair and black eyes. My mother likes her work and spends most of her time at the University. Mother always has a lot at work to do about the house and at work. Her hobby is reading literary book. I have a father. He is a lawyer. He works at the office. My father is 54 year old. He is a tall and handsome man with short black hair and brown eyes.

I am Davron Anarbaev I want to be a computer operator. My favourite subjects are mathematics and informatics.

My elder brother is an engineer. He works at the plant. His hobby is chess. Our family is very friendly. In the evenings we spend time together.

#### Active vocabulary

large – katta, keng

to work – ishlamoq

tall – baland bo`yli

pretty – yoqimli, chiroyli

hair – soch

eyes – ko`z

to spend – vaqtni o`tkazmoq

always – har doim

hobby – qiziqqan mashq

literary books – badiiy kitoblar

a lawyer – yurist, advokat

handsome – kelishgan

favourite – sevimli

elder – katta (yoshi)

plant – zavod

friendly – ahil

together – birgalikda

### Questions

1. Is your family large?
2. How many persons have there in your family?
3. What's your mother?
4. Where does your mother work?
5. What is your mother's hobby?
6. How old is your mother?
7. What's your father?
8. Where does he work?
9. How old is your father?
10. What's your elder brother?
11. Where does he work?
12. What's his hobby?

### Exercise 1

**Put the preposition where necessary.**

1. We are 4 (four) ... our family.
2. She works ... the Tashkent State Pedagogical University.
3. My mother always has a lot ... work to do ... the home and ... work.
4. He works ... the office.
5. He is a tall and handsome man ... short black hair and brown eyes.

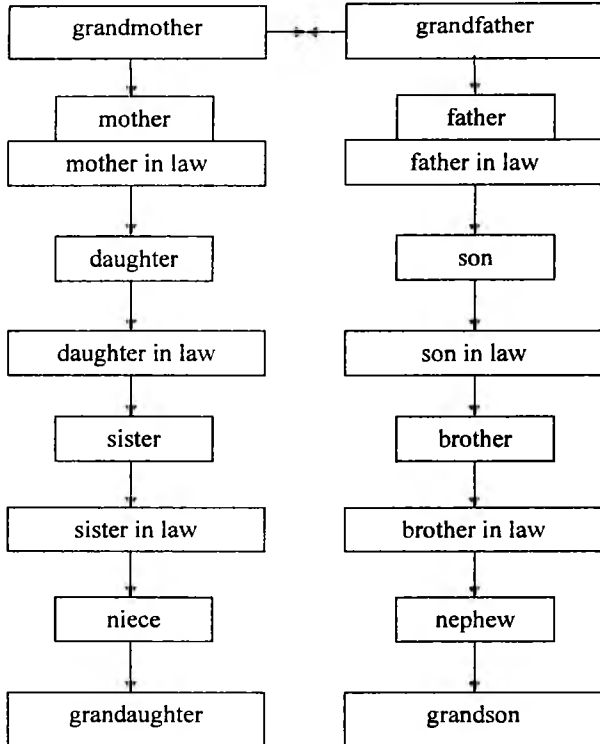
6. He works ... the plant.
7. In the evenings we spend time....

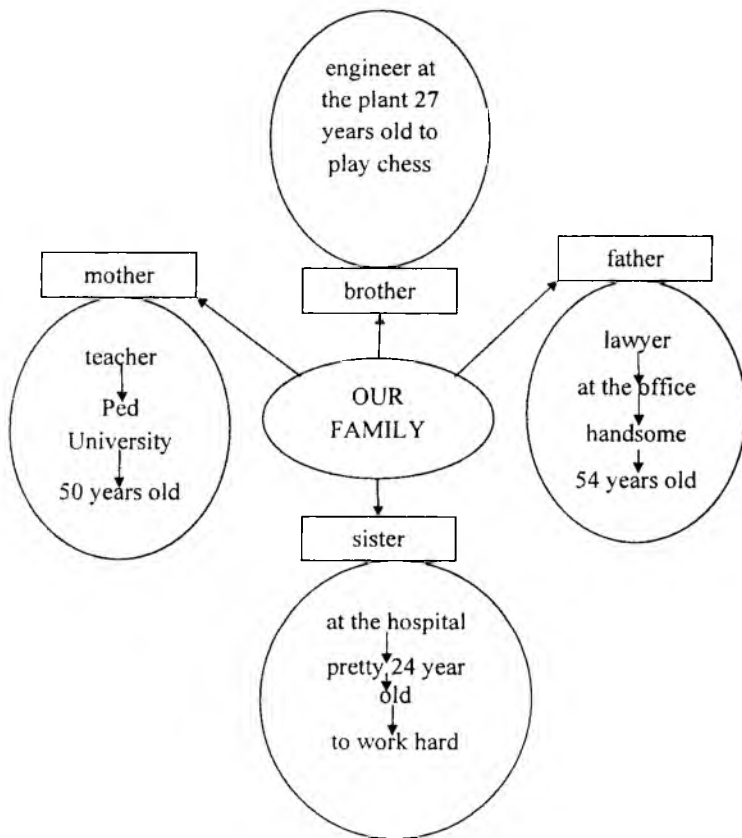
### **Exercise 2**

**Translate the sentences into Uzbek.**

1. Our family is not large.
2. We are 4 (four) in our family.
3. My mother is a teacher.
4. My mother works at the Tashkent State Pedagogical University.
5. She is not very tall, but pretty woman.
6. Mother always has a lot of work to do about the house and at work.
7. My father is a lawyer.
8. My father works at the office.
9. He is tall and handsome man.
10. My elder brother is an engineer

# Family Tree





#### 4. About my Friend

I have a friend. His name is Ozod. His surname is Nazarov. Ozod lives in Yangy – Yul. He is a student. He studies at the Polytechnical University. Ozod is 18 (eight teen) years old. His hobby is playing chess. Ozod wants to be an engineer. Ozod and I are also neighbours. We live in the same street. In the evenings we do our lessons together. We often spend time together.

Ozod has a mother, a father a brother and two sisters. His father is a worker. His mother is a housekeeper. His sisters are the pupils. His brother is a pupil too. His family is friendly. Ozod and I always help to each other. We are good friends.

### **Active Vocabulary**

a friend – do'st

surname – familiya

hobby – qiziqan mashg'ulot

playing chess – shaxmat o'ynash

an engineer – injener

neighbours – qo'shni

together – birga

a worker – ishchi

housekeeper – uy bekasi

friendly – ahil

always – har doim

### **Questions**

1. Have you a friend?
2. What is his name?
3. Where does he live?
4. Where does he study?
5. How old is he?
6. What is his hobby?
7. Whom does he want to be?
8. Does he like to go to the stadium?
9. What is his father?
10. What is his mother?

### **Exercise 1**

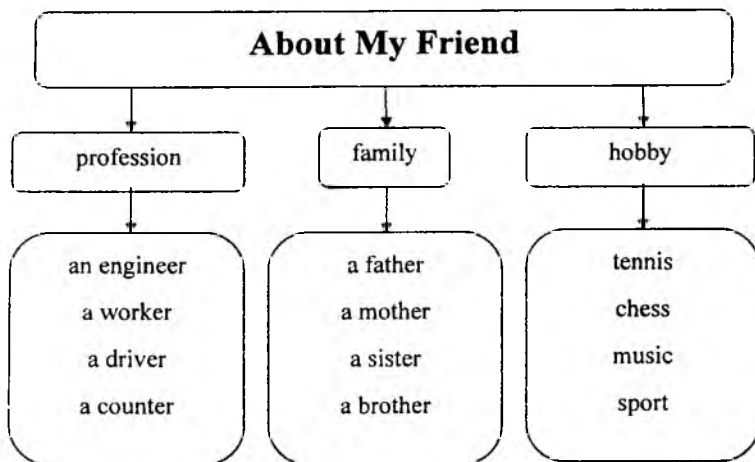
**Put the necessary word.**

1. I have ... .
2. His ... is Ozod.
3. Ozod ... in Yangy – Yul.
4. He ... at the Polytechnical University.
5. His ... is playing chess.
6. Ozod wants to be ... .
7. Ozod and I are also ... .
8. Ozod has ... , ... and two sisters.
9. His father is ... .
10. His mother is ... .

### **Exercise 2**

**Translate these sentences into English**

1. Mening do'stim bor.
2. Uning ismi Ozod.
3. Ozod Yangiyo'lda yashaydi.
4. U Politexnika Universitetida o'qiydi.
5. Ozod injener bolishni xoxlaydi.
6. Biz Ozod ikkalamiz qo'shnimiz.
7. Kechqurunlari biz birga dars qilamiz.
8. Ozodning otasi, onasi, ukasi va ikkita opasi bor.
9. Uning otasi ishchi.
10. Uning onasi uy bekasi.
11. Ularning oilasi ahil.
12. Ozod va men har doim bir birimizga yordam beramiz.



### 5. My Flat

I live in Tashkent in Navoi street. Our house is big and high. There are many large and small rooms in the house. We have dining- room, two children's room, a hall and a kitchen. The number of our flat is 63. My father's study is big and light because there are three windows in it. The curtains are green. There are many flowers on the windows. There are some pictures on the wall. You can see a bookcase. I have my own room. It is small. I have a table, a sofa and a bookcase in my room. The table is in the middle of the room. The bookcase is near the sofa.

Our kitchen is big and comfortable. A new refrigerator stands near the window. Usually we have breakfast and supper in the kitchen. Our bathroom is small. You can see a washing – machine near the door.

Our hall is wide and cosy and we have modern furniture, coloured TV, DVD and a large square table in the hall. The corridor of our flat is long and narrow. There is a telephone in it. Every week I clean my flat.

I like my flat.



## Active Vocabulary

house – uy

high – baland

large -- katta, keng

dining-room – dam olish xonasi

a hall – zal

a kitchen – oshxona

light – yorug‘

curtain – narda

picture – rasm

a bookcase – kitob shkafi

a sofa – divan

comfortable – qulay

refrigerator – xolodilnik

bathroom – vannaxona

washing-machine – kir yuvish mashinasi

cosy – shinam

modern furniture – zamonaviy mebel

coloured TV – rangli televizor

square table – aylana stol

long – uzun

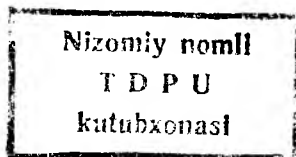
narrow -- tor

flower – gul

window – deraza

### Questions

1. Where do you live?
2. What rooms do you have in your flat?
3. What is the number of your flat?
4. What do you have in your father's study?



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5. What do you have in your own room?
6. Is your kitchen comfortable?
7. What do you have in your kitchen?
8. Is your hall cosy?
9. What do you have in your hall?
10. Where is the telephone stands in your flat?

### **Exercie 1**

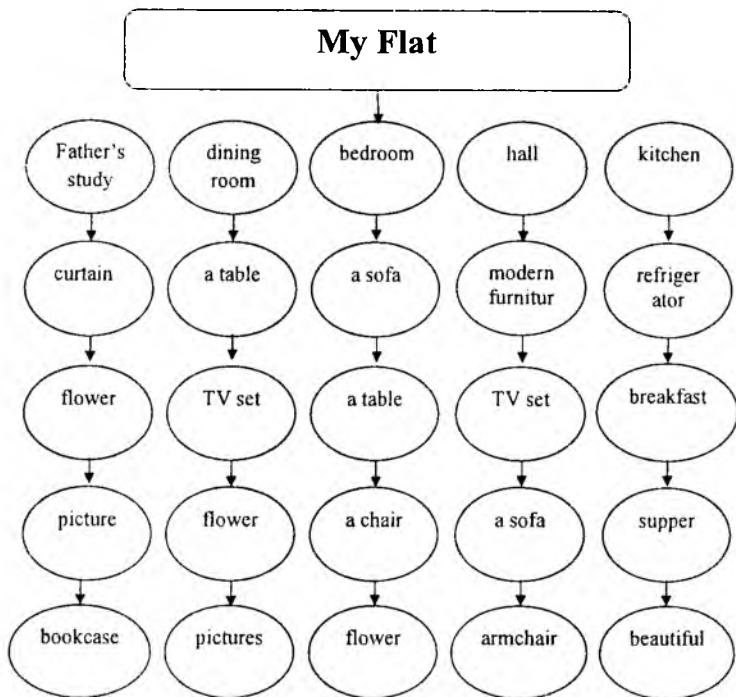
#### **Put the necessary preposition**

1. I live ... Tashkent ... Navoi street.
2. The number ... our flat is 63.
3. There are many flowers ... the windows.
4. There are some pictures ... the wall.
5. ... the left ... the door you can see a bookcase.
6. I have a table, a sofa and a bookcase ... my room.
7. The table is ... the middle ... the room.
8. We have modern TV ... the hall.

### **Exercise 2**

#### **Translate these sentences into Uzbek**

1. I live in Tashkent in Navoi street.
2. There are many large and small rooms in the house.
3. The number of our flat is 63.
4. My father's study is big and light.
5. There are many flowers on the windows.
6. On the left near the door you can see a bookcase.
7. I have a table, a sofa, and a bookcase in my room.
8. Our kitchen is wide and comfortable.



### **My Native Town**

I live in the little town of Yangy – Yul. Yangy – Yul is small but beautiful town. There are two big markets and many commercial shops in Yangy – Yul. There are numerous café and restaurant here.

Such as Feruza, Madina, Hudaybergan. Dilorom, Navruz. Bahor, Auda restaurants.

Yangy – Yul has many colleges, specialized schools and secondary schools. You can see Yangy – Yul Medical college Gulbahor – Vocational-education college and Yangy – Yul Food industry college. There is Yangy – Yul academic lyceum specialized on English, mathematics, literature, Uzbek language. Chemistry and

biology. This lyceum trains pupils for the Higher Educational Institution on his speciality. It has a beautiful park Navoi Gulshani for children.

There are many transports to Tashkent from Yangy – Yul. There are many beautiful streets, parks, cinemas and buildings in Yangy – Yul. I like my native town.

### **Active Vocabulary**

town – shahar

small – kichik

market – bozor

commercial – kommercheskiy magazine

restaurant – restoran

Medical college – Tibbiyot kolleji

Vocational-educational college – kasb-hunar kolleji

Food-industry college – oziq-ovqat sanoat kolleji

Academic lyceum – akademik litsey

Secondary School – o`rta maktab

Specialized School – maxsus maktab

to train – tayyorlamoq

Higher Educational institution – Oliy o`quv yurti

Speciality – mutaxassislik

### **Questions**

1. Where do you live?
2. How many markets are there in Yangy – Yul?
3. What café and restaurants of Yangy – Yul do you know?
4. Is there an academic lyceum in Yangy – Yul?
5. Are there many beautiful parks in Yangy – Yul?
6. Are there many transports to Tashkent from Yangy – Yul?
7. Do you like your native town?

### **Exercise 1**

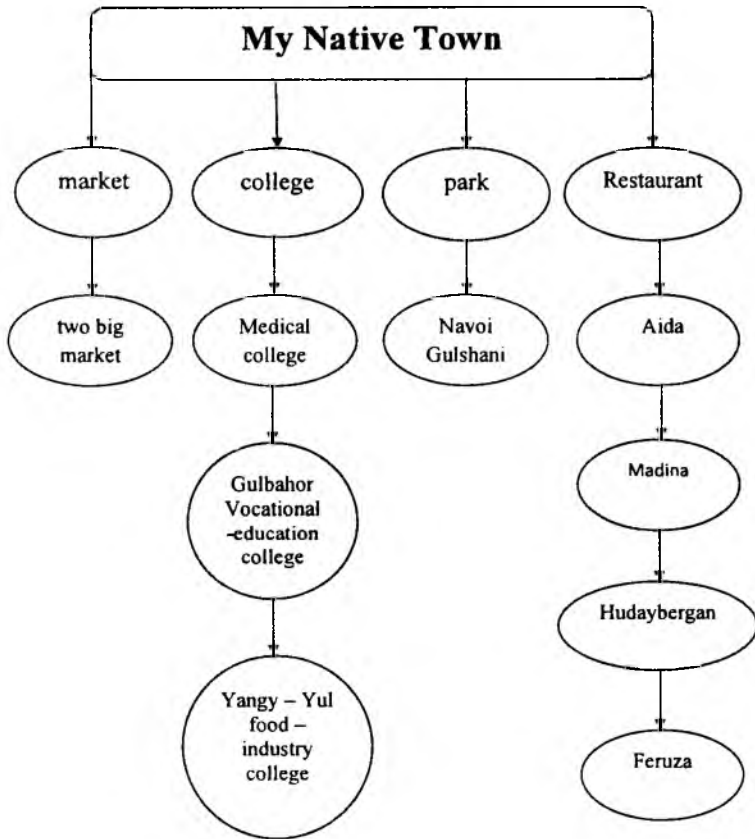
#### **Translate these sentences into Uzbek**

1. I live in the little town of Yangy – Yul.
2. There are two big markets and many commercial shops in Yangy – Yul.
3. There are numerous café and restaurants here.
4. Yangy Yul has many colleges, specialized schools and secondary schools.
5. You can see Yangy – Yul Medical college, Gulbahor – Vocational-education college and Yangy – Yul Food industry college.
6. There is Yangy – Yul academic lyceum specialized on English, mathematics, literature Uzbek language, chemistry and biology.
7. It has beautiful park Navoi Gulshani for children.
8. There are many beautiful streets, parks, cinemas and buildings in Yangy – Yul.

### **Exercise 2**

#### **Make up sentences with these words**

town, market, restaurants, commercial shop, Medical college, Academic lyceum, beautiful, secondary school, small, specialized school, street, building, cinema.



## 6. My Working Day

Every day I get up at 6 o'clock in the morning. I usually air my room and make my bed. Then I do my working exercise I wash and comb my hair. At half past seven I have my breakfast. After breakfast I go to the University. Our classes begin at 9 o'clock, and over at 4 (four) Usually we have 3 or 4 pairs of lessons every day.

During the lesson we write, read listen and answer to the questions. After the second pair we have a big interval for dinner. During the interval we go to the

canteen for lunch. I study at the physics and mathematics faculty. Every faculty has its own special subjects. After classes I go home. Sometimes I go to the library to do my lessons. Sometimes after my lessons I go to the sport club. I like to play volley – ball. I usually come home at three or four. As usual we have dinner at home. Dinner is a very pleasant hour because we are all at home and my parents, sisters and a brother have an interesting talk about different things. After dinner I help my mother about the house. In the evening I do my lessons. We have much work to do: text to read, exercise to write new words to learn by heart, rules to memorize and others. Sometimes if I have free time I watch TV, read newspapers and magazines. During supper we talk about our study and works. Then I prepare my bag for next day. I look at the time- table and put my books, note books into my bag. I go to bed at 11 o'clock.

### **Active Vocabulary**

to get up – uyqudan turmoq

usually – odatda

to air – shamollatmoq

to make a bed – o'rinni yig'moq

to do morning exercises – ertalabki badantarbiyani mashqlarini bajarmoq

to wash – yuvinmoq

to dress – kiyinmoq

to comb hair – sochini to'g'irlamoq

to have breakfast – nonushta qilmoq

to go to the University – Universitetga bormoq

to study – o'qimoq

a big interval – katta tanaffus

to do lessons – dars tayyorlamoq

to play – o'ynamoq

to talk – gaplashmoq

to help – yordam bermoq

free time – bo'sh vaqt

to read newspapers and magazines – gazeta va jurnallar oʻqimoq  
prepare – tayyorlamoq  
time-table – dars jadvali  
to go to bed – uxlashga yotmoq

### **Questions**

1. When do you get up every day?
2. What do you do in the morning?
3. When do you go to the University?
4. Where do you study?
5. When does your lessons begin?
6. How many lessons have you every day?
7. What do you do during the lesson?
8. What do you do after classes?
9. When do you go home?
10. What do you do in the evening?
11. When do you go to bed?

### **Exercise 1**

#### **Put the necessary preposition**

1. Every day I get up ... 6 o'clock ... the morning.
2. ... half past seven I have my breakfast.
3. I study ... the Tashkent State Pedagogical University named ... after Nizami.
4. Our lesson begins ... 9 o'clock and over ... 4 o'clock.
5. ... the second pair we have a big interval ... dinner.
6. ... the interval we go ... the canteen ... lunch.
7. Sometimes I go ... the library to ... do my lesson.
8. I like ... play valley-ball.
9. I usually come home ... 3 or 4.
10. ... dinner I help my mother ... the house.

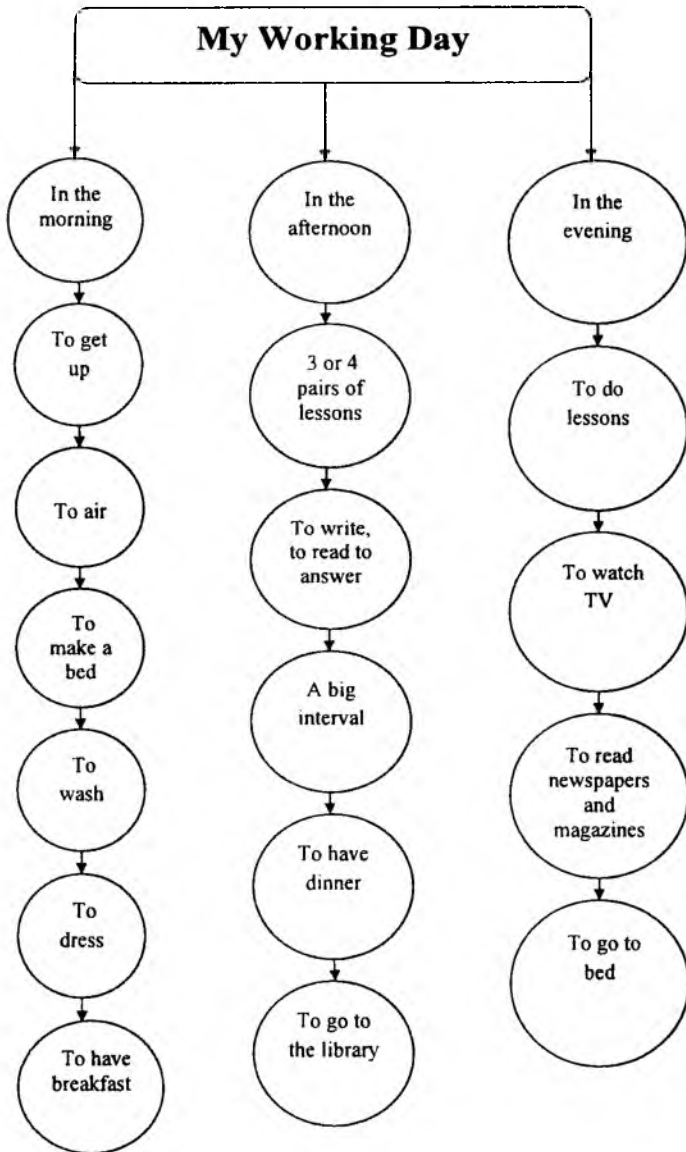


11. ... supper we talk ... our study and works.
12. I go to bed ... 11 o'clock.

### **Exercise 2**

#### **Translate these sentences into English**

1. Men har kuni ertalab 6 da turaman.
2. Odatda men xonani shamollataman va joyimni yig'aman.
3. Men yuvinaman, kiyinaman va sochimni to'g'rileyman.
4. Nonushtadan so'ng men Universitetga boraman.
5. Men Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent Davlat Pedagogika Universitetida o'qiyman.
6. Bizning darsimiz 9 da boshlanadi va 4 da tugaydi.
7. Dars vaqtida biz yozamiz, o'qiyamiz va eshitamiz va savollarga javob beramiz.
8. Ikkinchi paradan keyin tushlik qilish uchun katta tanaffus bor.
9. Men matematika fakultetida o'qiyman.
10. Darsdan so'ng men uyga ketaman, ba'zan dars qilish uchun kutubxonaga boraman.
11. Tushlikdan so'ng men onamga uy ishlarida yordam beraman.
12. Kechqurun men dars tayyorlayman.
13. Men 11 da uxlashga yotaman.



## 8. My Day – off

On my day – off I get up later than usual. I air my room, make my bed, do my morning exercises. I wash and dress. Then I have my breakfast. On Sunday morning we clean our flat. Some people prefer to stay in town, and to visit a museum, a cinema or a stadium, other people prefer to spend their days – off out of town. After breakfast my father and I go to the market and buy everything we need. Sometimes after breakfast I go to the cinema with my friends. Sometimes we go to the stadium. On Sunday morning I help my mother about the house. In summer I like to swim in the lake or in the river.

I always help my parents in the yard. I clean my room and iron my clothes myself. On Sunday evening we go to the cinema or to the theatre. Once a year on Sunday we go to the Zoo. There we see many wild animals at the Zoo bears, foxes, tigers, lions. We often go to see our friends and relatives on this day. Late in the evening I watch TV, and I go to bed at 11 o'clock. I think if we spend our week end well, we shall begin the next week with pleasure.

### Active Vocabulary

Day-off – dam olish kuni

later – kechroq

to have breakfast – nonushta qilmoq

to clean – tozalamoq

prefer – maqul ko'rish

to swim – cho'milmoq

lake – ko'l

river – daryo

parents – ota-ona

always – har doim

to iron – dazmollamoq

Once a year – bir yilda bir marta

Zoo – zoopark  
wild animals – yovvoyi hayvonlar  
bear – ayiq  
fox – tulki  
elephant – fil  
giraffes – jirafa  
tiger – yo'lbars  
lion – sher  
relative – qarindosh  
spend – vaqtni o'tkazmoq  
with pleasure – bajonidil  
next week – kelasi hafta

### **Questions**

1. When do you get up on your day off?
2. What do you do in the morning?
3. What do you do after breakfast?
4. Do you help your mother on Sunday morning?
5. What do you like to do on Sundays in summer?
6. Where do you go on Sunday evening?
7. Do you often go to the Zoo?
8. What do you see at the Zoo?
9. Do you often go to see your friends on Sunday?

### **Exercise 1**

**Put the necessary preposition.**

1. ... my day off I get up later than usual.
2. ... Sunday morning we clean our flat.

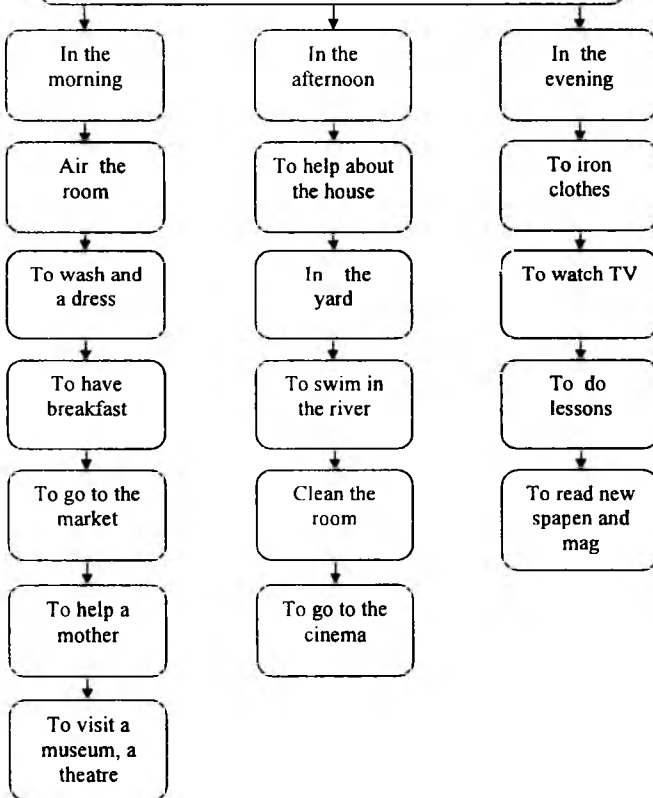
3. Some people prefer ... stay ... town and... visit a museum, a cinema or a stadium.
4. ... breakfast my father I go ... the market and everything we need.
5. Sometimes ... breakfast I go ... cinema ... my friends.
6. ... Sunday morning I help my mother ... the house.
7. ... Summer I like ... swim ... the river or ... the lake.
8. ... Sunday evening we go ... the cinema.
9. Once a year ... Sunday we go ... the Zoo.
10. We see many wild animals ... the Zoo.
11. We often go ... see our friends and relatives ... this day.

### **Exercise 2**

#### **Translate these sentences into Uzbek**

1. On my day off I get up later than usual.
2. I air my room, make my bed, do my morning exercises.
3. On Sunday morning we clean our flat.
4. Some people prefer to stay in town and to visit a museum or a cinema.
5. After breakfast my father and I go to the market and buy everything my need.
6. Sometimes after breakfast I go to the cinema with my friends.
7. On Sunday morning I help my mother about the house.
8. I always help my parents in the yard.
9. I clean my room iron my clothes myself.
10. On Sunday evening we go to the cinema, or to the theatre.
11. Once a year on Sunday we go to the Zoo.
12. We often go to see our friends and relatives on this day.

## My Day - off



## **9.Students life**

My name is Davron Anarbaev. I am a student. I study at the Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami. I study at the mathematics – informatics faculty. During my study at school. I interested in mathematics. That’s why I entered to the mathematics, informatics faculty. In the morning. I go to the University at 9 o’clock. Every day we have 3 or 4 pairs of lessons. After the second pair we have a big interval for dinner. We have lectures and seminars. During the lesson we read, write, listen and answer to the teacher’s questions. During the interval we talk with each other. The students have all good facilities for their studies. We have a big library and reading hall modern studying rooms, laboratoriums, workshops and a big sport ground, students may go in for various kind or sport. There are many subject circles at the University. Every faculty has its own residential hall. Our University trains the teachers of various subjects and educators.

During summer holidays students go to the mountains, to the other towns of Uzbekistan to have a rest. My future profession is a teacher at a secondary school. It is noble and interesting profession but at the same time teaching is very difficult job. Today high demands are made at teacher’s professional knowledge. Many experienced teachers work at the University Some students live in their own flat. The Government of Uzbekistan pays great attention to the education of upbringing generation. It is the young people who will take the worlds future in the hands. The students life is very interesting un our country. In future I want to be a computer operator.

### **Active Vocabulary**

to enter – kirmoq o’qishga

interval – tanaffus

dinner – tushlik

during – vaqtida, mobaynida

question – savol

lecture – leksiya

facility – sharoit

reading-hall – o'quv zali  
library – kutubxona  
workshop – ustaxona  
sportground – sport maydoni  
subject – fan  
circle – to'garak  
residentall hall – yotoqxona  
to train – yetishtirmoq  
educator – tarbiyachi  
profession – kasb hunar  
high demands – katta talab  
professional – kasbiy bilim  
experienced – tajribali  
flat – kvartira  
government – hukumat  
attention – e'tibor  
education – ta'lim  
upbringing – tarbiyalanayotgan  
computer operator – kompyuter operatori

### **Questions**

1. What is your name?
2. Where do you study?
3. What faculty do you study?
4. When do you go to the University?
5. How many lessons have you every day?
6. When do you have a big interval?
7. What do you do during the interval?
8. What do you do during the lesson?
9. What facilities does the students have?



10. Whom does it train at the University?
11. What do the students do during summer holidays?

### **Exercise 1**

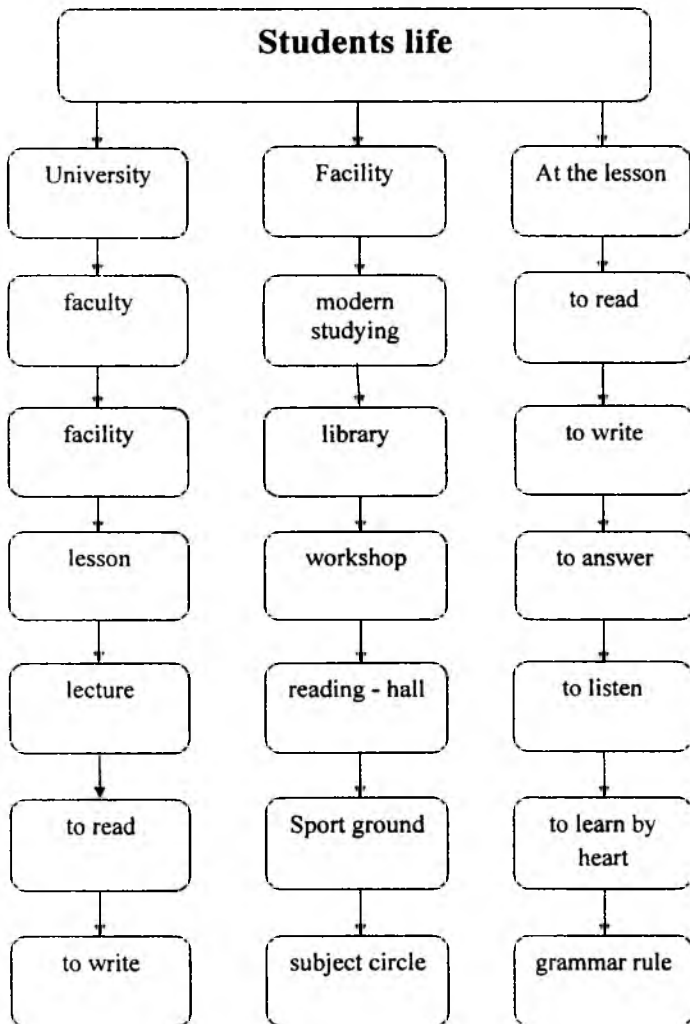
#### **Translate these sentences into Uzbek**

1. I study at the Tashkent Pedagogical University named after Nizami.
2. During my study at school I interested in mathematics and informatics.
3. In the morning I go to the University at 9 o'clock.
4. Every day we have 3 or 4 pairs at lessons.
5. After the second pair we have a big interval for dinner.
6. During the lesson we read, write, listen and answer to the teacher's question.
7. The students have all good facilities for their studies.
8. Every faculty has its own residential hall.
9. Our University trains the teachers of various subjects and educators.
10. During summer holidays students go to the mountains, to the other towns of Uzbekistan to have a rest.
11. My future profession is a teacher at secondary school.
12. The student's life is very interesting in our country.

### **Exercise 2**

#### **Make up sentences with these words**

Pedagogical University, faculty, school, in the morning, every day, interval, lectures, during, to write, to read, to listen, facility, reading hall, workshop, sport ground, subject circles, residential hall, profession, professional knowledge, government, future.



## 10. Seasons

There are four seasons in a year. They are: spring, summer, autumn and winter. There are 365 or 366 days in a year. There are twelve months in a year. January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December. There are four weeks in a months and seven days in a week. The names at the days are: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. All the days of the week except. Sunday are week days, Sunday is the day-off. Saturday is the day-off for many people too. Such month as January, March, May, July, August, October and December have thirty one days. April, June, September and November have thirty days, but February has twenty-eight days. In every fourth year there are twenty-nine days. Such a year is called leap year, Every season consists at three month March, Aril, May are spring months. It is very nice in spring. The sky is blue. The sun begins to shine more brightly, the days become longer and the spring flowers appear everywhere, nature is very beautiful in spring. Spring is a very pleasant season of the year, June, July and August are summer months. The sun shines brightly. It is very hot. Summer is the hottest season of the year. The days are long and the nights are short. The longest day of the year is June 21<sup>st</sup>, summer is the best season for different sports in the open air. Many people have their vocation in summer. Autumn is very beautiful season. The leaves of the trees are red, yellow and brown, September. the first autumn month, is usually pleasant. It is warm in September. But in October cold winds begin to blow, the days get shorter and the nights get longer. There are a lot at fruits and vegetables in autumn in Uzbekistan, Winter begins in December and ends in March, it is the coldest season at the year. It often snows. It gets dark early in the evening. The days are short and the nights are long. The shortest day of the year is December 21. In winter many people go to skiing and skating. Children can sledge and play snowball. Every season is beautiful in its time.

## Active vocabulary

Season – fasl

Spring – bahor

Summer – yoz

Autumn – kuz

Winter – qish

A year – yil

Month – oy

Week – hafta

Day – kun

Day-off – dam olish kuni

A leap year – kabisa yili

Nice – yoqimli

The sky – osmon

the sun – quyosh

to shine – nur sochmoq

brightly – yorqin

appear – ochilmoq

nature – tabiat

beautiful – chiroyli

warm – iliq

hot – issiq

long – uzun

night – kechasi

short – qisqa

different – turli xil

open air – ochiq havo

vocation – kanikul

leaves – barglar

usually – odatda

cold wind – sovuq shamol

fruit – meva

vegetable – sabzavot

coldest – eng sovuq

snow – qor

dark – qorong'u

to ski – chang'i uchmoq

to skate – kanki uchmoq

sledge – chana

snowball – qorbo'ron

### Questions

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. What are the four seasons of the year?
3. How many months are there in a year?
4. How many days are there in a year?
5. What are the names of the month?
6. How many month are the in every season?
7. What are summer months?
8. What is the best season for different sports in the open air?
9. When do people often take their vocation?
10. Which is the coldest season?
11. Which is the hottest season?

### Exercise 1

**Put the words correct order.**

1. a year / seasons/ are /four there / in/
2. months /a year/ twelve /in/ are /there/
3. a month /weeks/ in /are /four/ there
4. consists /season / three / at months / every
5. nice / spring / very / in / is / it

6. beautiful / is / nature / very / spring / in
7. season / hottest / the / at / is / summer / year / the
8. long / are / days / the / night / the / are / and / short  
June / day / at / longest / the / is / the / year
9. air / summer / sports / the / open / best / the / is / season / different / for / in
10. vocation / summer / people / their / have / many / in
11. month / first / is / autumn / September / the
12. Uzbekistan / vegetables / at / and / fruits / autumn / in / are / a lot / there / in
13. Season / the / year / coldest / winter / the / is / at

## **Exercise 2**

### **Read and translate the dialogue**

Teacher: How many seasons are there in a year?

Student: There are four seasons in a year.

T: How many months are there in a year.

S: there are twelve month in a year.

T: what are the name of the seasons?

S: they are spring, summer, autumn and winter.

T: how many months are there in a season?

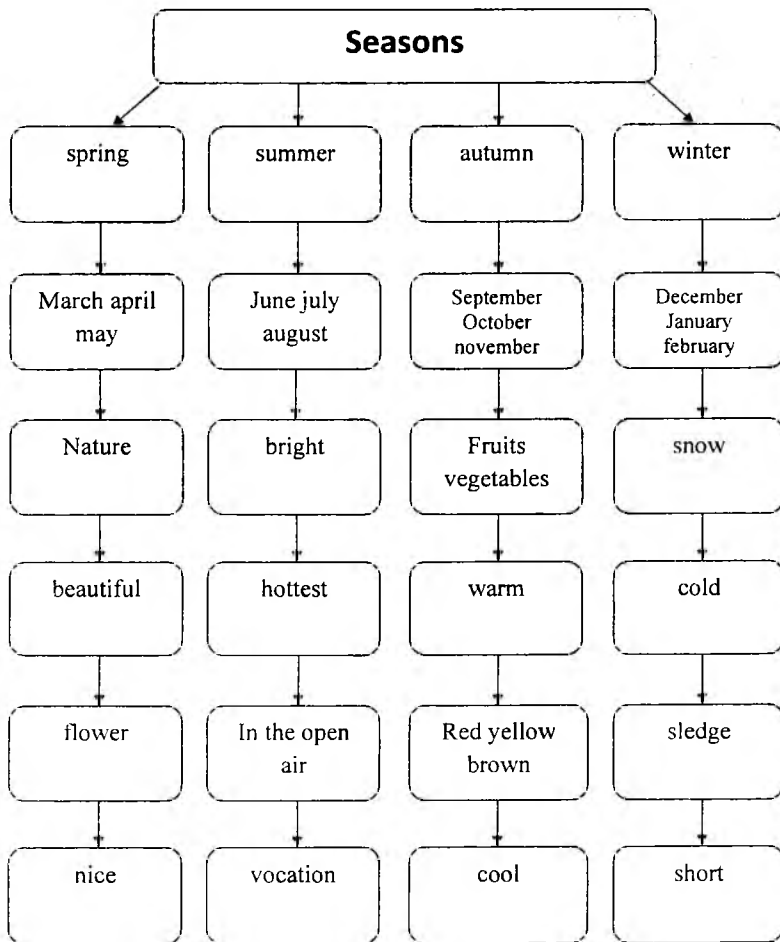
S: there are three month in a season.

T: what season is it now?

S: now it is autumn.

T: do you like autumn?

S: yes I do. It is very beautiful season.



## 11. Our University

I am a student. I study at the Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami. Tashkent State Pedagogical University is one of the largest educational institutions in our Republic. Our University trains teachers of various subjects and educators. There are many faculties at the University. Thousands of students of



different nationalities study there. In 1985 the University got the order of People's Friendship for its great services in the field of education. Our University was founded in 1935. The students have good facilities for their studies. They have modern study rooms, laboratories and workshops. They have modern tape – recorders, TV- sets, computers. We have also a big library and comfortable reading hall. We can find a large sport-hall and sport-ground at the University. Students may go in for various kinds of sport. Many experienced teacher's work at the University.

They do their best to teach and bring up the future specialists. The curriculum at the University includes numerous subjects which are necessary for the modern teacher. The students have a practical work at secondary schools too. The gradulators at the University teach children at schools of Uzbekistan.

Tashkent State Pedagogical University is situated in Yakkasaray district, Usuf Hos Hojib street. I study at the faculty of mathematics and informatics. I want to be a computer operator. I like our University and my future speciality.

### Active Vocabulary

largest – eng katta

educational Institution – oliy o'quv yurti

to train – tayyorlamoq

various – turli xil

subjects – fan



educator – tarbiyachi  
nationality – millat  
the Order of People’s friendship – xalqlar do’sstligi ordeni  
service – xizmat  
education – ta’lim  
facility – sharoit  
modern – zamonaviy  
workshop – ustaxona  
tape-recorder – magnitafon  
reading-hall - o’quv zali  
sporthall – sport zali  
sportground – sport maydonchasi  
experiment – tajriba  
to bring up – tarbiyalamoq  
curriculum – programma  
include – o’z ichiga olmoq  
necessary – zarur  
graduator – bitiruvchi  
district – rayon  
computer operator – kompyuter operatori

### Questions

1. Where do you study?
2. Whom does it train at the Pedagogical University?
3. When University got the Order of People’s friendship?
4. When was founded Tashkent State Pedagogical University
5. What facilities have the students?
6. Where does the gradulators work after finishing from school?
7. Where is situated Tashkent State Pedagogical University?
8. What faculty do you study?

9. Whom do you want to be in future?
10. Do you like your future speciality?

### **Exercise 1**

#### **Put the words correct order.**

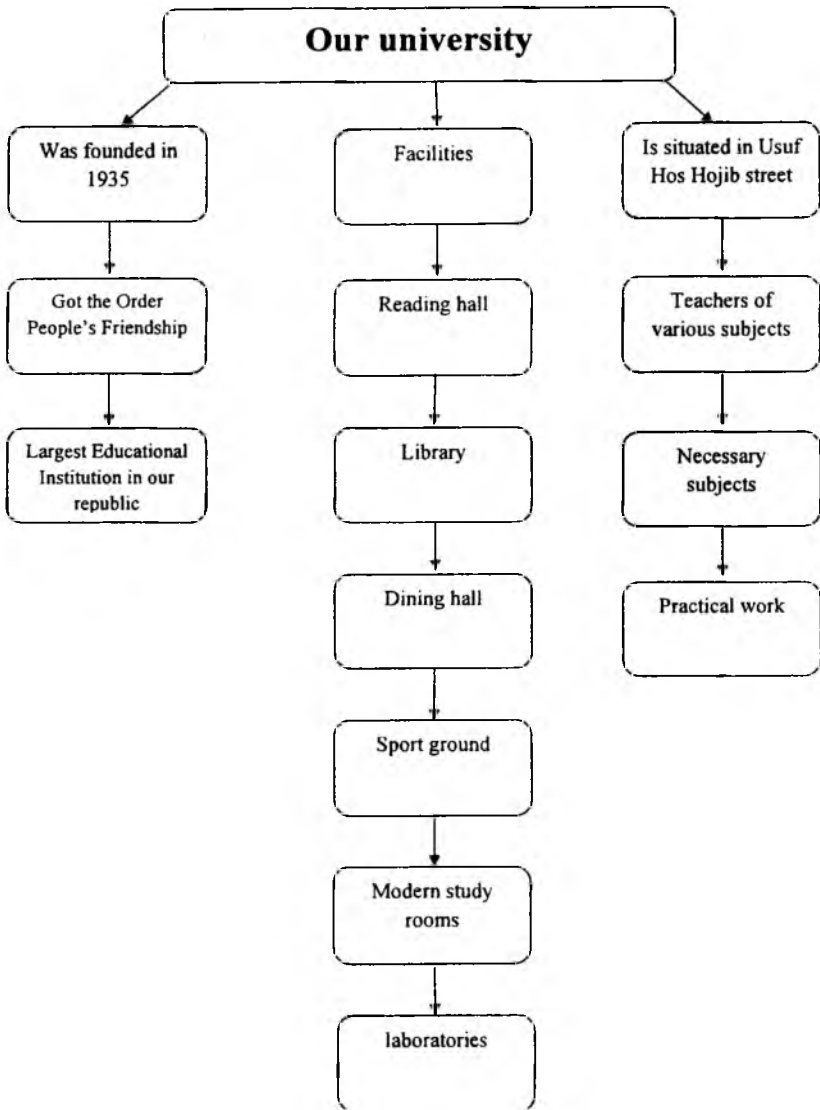
1. Study / Nizami / I / state / pedagogical / Tashkent / after / the / named / at / University
2. Republic / state / University / Pedagogical / one / in the / institutions / our / Tashkent / is / largest / the / of / educational
3. Teachers / and / subjects / trains / of / University / various / educators
4. Study / of / nationalities / different / of / students / thousands / there
5. Education / great / of / for / field / the / services / its / friendship / University / 1985 / the people / of / order / got / in the
6. Founded / University / 1935 / in was / our
7. Their / facilities / have / for / students / the / good / studies
8. Sport / go / for / in kinds / students / my / various / of
9. Best / do / future / they / bring up / specialists / their / to teacher / and
10. Subjects / necessary / curriculum / teacher / numerous / the modern / for / teacher / of includes / are / which / the

### **Exercise 2**

#### **Translate these sentences into English**

1. Men Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent Davlat Pedagogika Universitetida o'qiyman.
2. Toshkent Davlat Pedagogika Universiteti Respublikamizdagi eng katta oliy o'quv yurtlaridan biridir.
3. Bizning Universitetda turli xil fan o'qituvchilari va tarbiyachilar tayyorlanadi.
4. 1985 yilda Universitetimiz ta'lim sohasidagi buyuk xizmatlari uchun Xalqlar Do'stligi ordeni bilan taqdirlandi.

5. Bizning Universitetimiz 1935 yilda tashkil qilingan.
6. Talabalar o'qishi uchun barcha sharoitlar yaratilgan.
7. Universitetda zamonaviy o'quv xonlari laboratoriyalar va ustaxonalar bor.
8. Universitetda ko'pgina tajribali o'qituvchilar ishlaydi.
9. Ular kelgusi mutaxassislarni o'qitish va tarbiyalash uchun qo'ldan kelganicha harakat qiladilar.
10. Universitet programmasi zamonaviy o'qituvchiga zarur bo'lgan fanlardan iborat.



## 12. My profession

We are students of the Tashkent State Pedagogical University. Our University trains teachers of various subjects: teachers of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, drawing, labour, etc.

My future profession is a teacher of a secondary school. It is a noble and interesting profession, but at the same time teaching is a very difficult job of great responsibility and specific character. The profession of a teacher is one of the most honorable professions. A teacher's main work is to teach children his subject. Today high demands are made of teacher's professional knowledge. The modern teacher has to solve many important problems. He must not only teach children his subject but bring them up and prepare them for life and labour. That is why he must be a specially trained specialist. Great attention is being paid to the quality of teaching to the close links between theory practice to the self education of students. A teacher must take an active part in shopping of pupils character, cooperation and respect for ideals. The curriculum of the University includes numerous subjects which are necessary for the modern teacher, pedagogics and psychology are students of all faculties and choice of special subjects depends on the curriculum of this or that faculty much attention at the University is paid the students to the practice at school.

Our professional knowledge can be improved by participation in social and research work. Thanks to it we shall be able to obtain teaching habits and skills.

I am proud of my future profession. I shall do my best to be a highly-qualified teacher.

### Active Vocabulary

to train – tayyorlamoq

various – turli xil

subject – fan

profession – kasb

secondary school – o`rta maktab

noble – sharafli

difficult job – qiyin ish  
responsibility – javobgarlik  
main – asosiy  
to teach – o‘qitmoq  
high demands – yuqori talablar  
knowledge – bilim  
important problems – muhim muammolar  
to bring up – tarbiyalamoq  
labour – mehnat  
attention – e’tibor  
specialist – mutaxassis  
quality – sifat  
close links – chambarchas bog‘liqlik  
theory – nazariya  
practice – amaliyot  
self education – sog‘lom ta’lim  
cooperation – hamkorlik  
respect – hurmat  
curriculum – programma  
necessary – zarur  
psychology – psixologiya  
professional knowledge – kasbiy bilim  
improve – isbotlamoq  
research work – ilmiy tadqiqot ishi  
proud – faxr, g‘urur  
hobits and skills – malaka va ko‘nikma  
highly qualified teacher – yuqori malakali o‘qituvchi

## Questions

1. Where do you study?
2. What speciality does it train at the University?
3. What is your future profession?
4. What is teacher's main work?
5. What special subjects do you study at the University?
6. Why did you choose the profession of a teacher?
7. Why a teacher must be a specially trained, specialist?
8. Are you proud of your future profession?

## Exercise 1

### Read and translate the dialogue

Bill: I've heard you are student of the Pedagogical University.

Jane: Yes. I want to be teacher of mathematics.

B: Will it's a very interesting speciality

J: You are quite right.

B: Do you take part in students clubs or societies at the University?

J: I am a member of the student's scientific society. Soon, I'll have to prepare a report.

B: Do you use special literature in the foreign language for your report.

J: I have translated many articles concerning my theme from English and American scientific magazines.

B: Who is your scientific adviser.

J: I have two scientific advisers. They are experienced teachers.

B: I suppose you'll do your best for learning your future profession

J: While studying at the University, we are given unlimited opportunities to learn a profession.

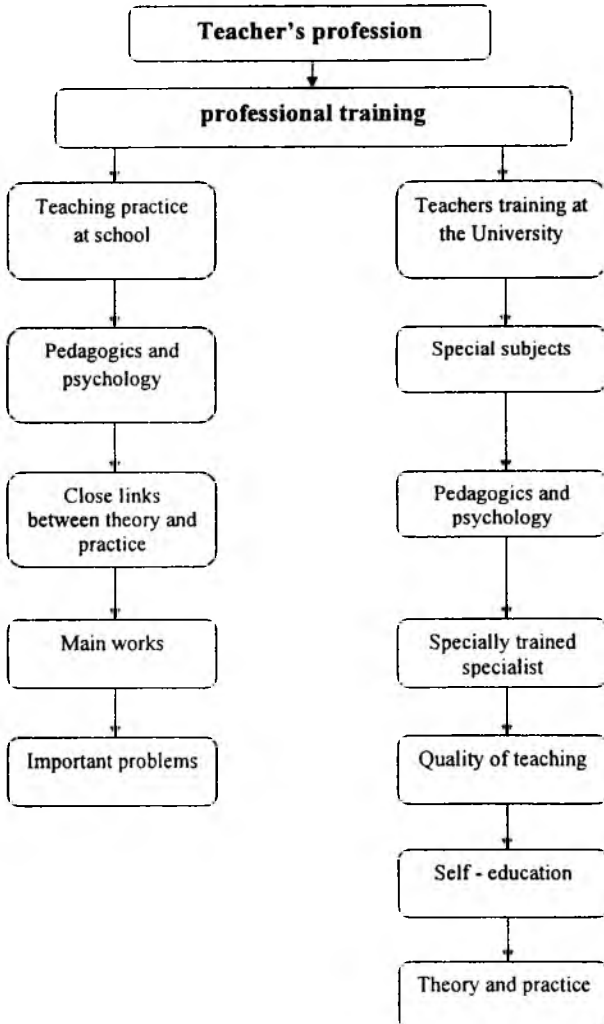
B: I wish you every succes.

J: Thanks a lot.

## Exercise 2

Make up sentences with these words.

University, subject, profession, a secondary school, honorable difficult, main, important, life, labour, specialist, attention, education, children.





### 13 . Sports and games

I am a student. I study at the Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami. We have a large sport hall and sport ground at the University. Students may go in for various kinds of sport. There are many sport circles at the University. Physical training, sports and games are an important part of the education in our youth. The sport programme for youth sometimes includes boxing, wrestling, swimming, karate, kurash, running and cycling. Sport helps people to keep in good health. Sport games helps to bring up a strong and healthy generation of courageous young men and women. I like sports too. I can play various games. We have fine sport teams and many champions. Every year various competitions take place at our University. They are very popular among students. I am a member of the University football team and take part in many competitions too. We have a fine coach. He is a master of sport. Physical culture and sport in our country are part of Uzbek cultural and Public life. National kinds of physical exercise, national games and sport competitions have always been popular our country. Our national sport game kurash is held in everywhere of the world. In summer different games are very popular: football, volleyball, basketball, tennis and others. We have many Uzbek national sport games: 'Kurash', 'Kupkari', 'Arqon tortish' and others. My hobby is football. I think sport helps me to keep my health, to be strong and courageous man. Our republic pays a great attention to physical education and sports. Many stadiums, gymnasium, basketball courts, swimming pools and other facilities have been built in our country. Football is my hobby I am fond of football very much.

#### Active vocabulary

sport-hall – sport zal

sport ground – sport maydonchasi

various – turli xil

kind – tur

sport circle – sport to'garagi

physical training – jismoniy tayyorgarlik

game – o`yin (sport)

important – muhim

education – ta`lim

youth – yoshlar

sports programme – sport programmasi

boxing – boks

wrestling – bilak jangi

swimming – suzish

running – yugurish

cycling – velosipedda uchish

health – sog`lik

strong – kuchli

healthy generation – sog`lom avlod

courageous – jasoratli

team – komanda

competition – musobaqa

popular - ommaviy

member – a`zo

coach – trener

a master of sport – sport masteri

physical culture – jismoniy tarbiya

national sport game – milliy sport o`yini

facility – sharoit

hobby – qiziqqan mashg`ulot

## Questions

1. Where do you study?
2. Have you a sport ground at the University?
2. Have you a sport circles at the University?
3. What is an important of part the education in our youth?
4. What sport programme do you like to watch?
5. Do you like sport games?
6. Why do you think sport is a part of cultural and public life?
7. What sport games are popular in summer?
8. What Uzbek national sport games do you know?
9. What is our hobby?

## Exercise 1

### Put the words in the correct

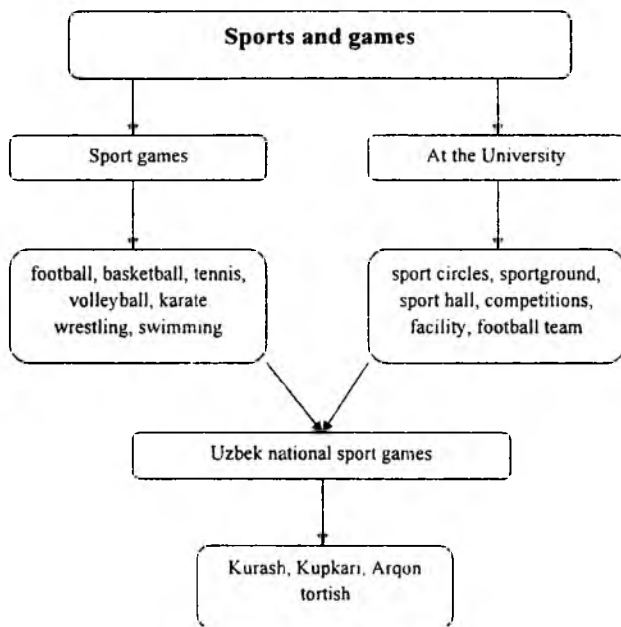
1. university / a large / have / we / sport ground / the / sport hall / at / and
2. kinds / for / various / go / in / students / sport / many / at
3. circles / the / University / there / are / sport / many / at
4. youth / important / physical training / games / part our / sports / and / an/ are education / in the off
5. health / in / helps / good / in / to / keep / people / sport
6. fine / have / and / champions / sport teams /we / many
7. football team / competitions / take part / a member / a / in / many / and / University / I / of / am / and / to
8. public life / physical culture / country / sport / Uzbek / and / our / part / are / cultural / in / of
9. sport game / world / our / Kurash / everywhere / national / held / is the / in
10. and / courageous / health / strong / think / helps / sport I / to keep / me / may to be

## Exercise 2

### Translate these sentences into Uzbek

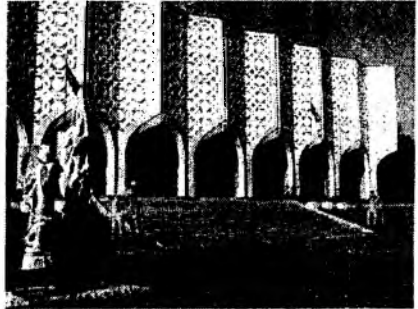
1. I study at the Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami.

2. We have a large sport hall and sport ground at the University.
3. Physical training sports and games are an important part of the education in our youth.
4. Sports help people to keep in good health.
5. Sport games helps to bring up a strong and healthy generation of courageous young men and women.
6. I can play various sport games.
7. Every year various competitions take place at our University.
8. I am a member of the University football team and take part in many competitions too.
9. Physical culture and sport in our country are part of Uzbek cultural and public life.
10. Our national sport game 'Kurash' is held in everywhere of the world.



## 14. Tashkent

I live in Tashkent. Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan. It is a very old city. Tashkent was founded 2000 years ago. Tashkent is one of the largest cities of central Asia. At different stages of its long history it had several names. The name Tashkent is the Uzbek for Stone town. In the old days it was a city of small clay houses and narrow streets. It takes up an area of 220 square kilometers. The population of the city is more than 3 million people. There are several muslim monuments and historical buildings such as the Kukaldash madrasah and the Barakkhan mosque which were built in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.



Today Tashkent is a modern city. Tashkent is the centre of industry culture, science and art of the republic. There are numerous factories and plants in Tashkent. They produce various goods for our country. Tashkent is a big cultural centre. There are many cinemas, squares, theatres, museums and libraries in the city. Tashkent is the educational and scientific centre of the republic. There are a lot of Universities, institutes, secondary schools. The city has the republics academy of sciences. Higher Educational Institutions train qualified specialists for our republic. Tashkent became well-known in the world as the capital of our new Sovereign independent republic. A number of summit talks have been held in Tashkent. A lot of embassies, offices and joint ventures of many international organizations, companies and firms have opened in the city.

The Tashkent metro is the pride of the city. All the stations looks like underground palaces. Important political meeting, different international conferences and festivals are held in Tashkent.

In future Tashkent will continue to grow. We like our fine city.

## Active Vocabulary

capital – poytaxt

old city – qadimiy shahar

different – turli xil

stage – bosqich

Several – bir nechta

‘Stone town’ – Tosh shahri

clay houses – paxsali uylar

narrow – tor

area – yer maydoni

population – aholi

monuments – yodgorlik

historical – tarixiy

industry – sanoat

culture - madaniyat

science – ilm-fan

art – san’at

factory – fabrika

plant – zavod

goods – mahsulot

square – maydon

library – kutubxona

educational – ta’lim

scientific – ilmiy

Academy of sciences – Fanlar Akademiyasi

Higher Educational Institutional – oliy o’quv yurti

train – tayyorlamoq

qualified specialist – malakali mutaxassis

Embassy – elchixonona

joint venture – qo`shma korxonona

international organization – xalqaro tashkilot

### Questions

1. Where do you live?
2. What is the capital of Uzbekistan?
3. When was founded Tashkent?
4. What does it mean the name Tashkent?
5. How many population are there in Tashkent?
6. What muslim monuments of Tashkent do you know?
7. Why Tashkent is educational and scientific centre/
8. Why Tashkent became the capital of our new sovereign independent republic?
9. Why we call Tashkent is the centre of industry and culture?
10. What is the pride of the city?

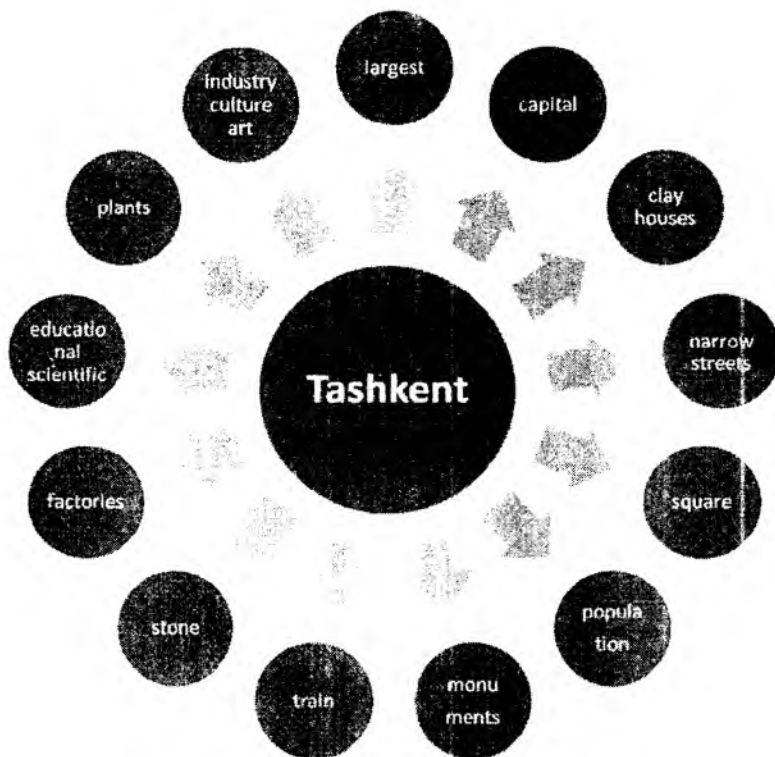
### Exercise – 1

#### Translate these sentences into English

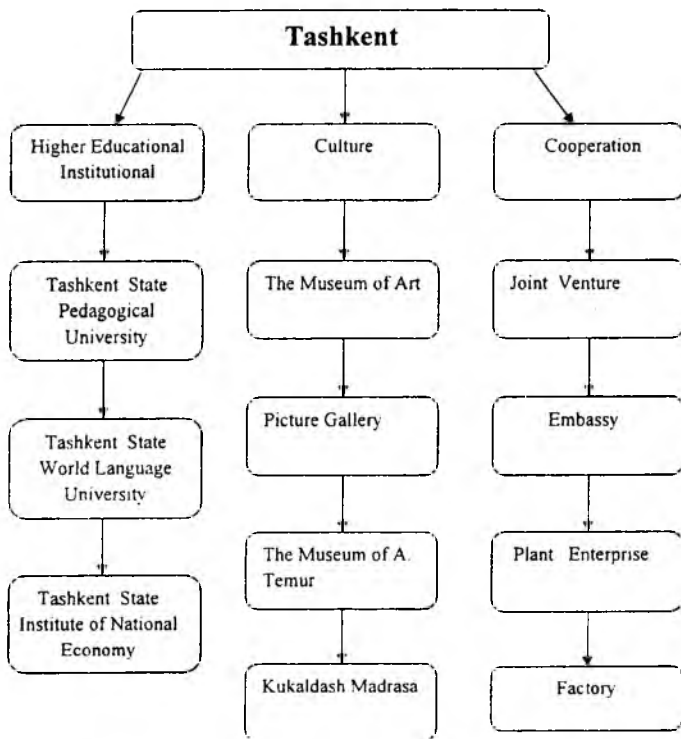
1. Toshkent O`zbekistonning poytaxti.
2. Toshkent 2000 yil ilgari tashkil topgan.
3. Toshkent – O`rta Osiyoning eng katta shaharlaridan biridir.
4. O`tgan zamonda Toshkent kichik paxsa uylardan va kichik tor ko`chalardan iborat bo`lgan.
5. Toshkentda bir nechta musulmon yodgorliklari, shu jumladan 16chi asrda qurilgan Ko`kaldosh madrasasi va Baroqxon maqbarasi mavjud.
6. Toshkent Respublikamizning sanoat, madaniyat va ilm-fan, san`at markazidir.
7. Toshkentda bir nechta zavod va fabrikalar bor.
8. Toshkentda bir qancha kinoteatr, xiyobon, maydon, teatr va kutubxonalar bor.
9. Toshkent Respublikamizning ta`lim va ilm-fan markazidir.

10. Toshkent butun dunyoga yangi suveren mustaqil respublikamizni poytaxti sifatida tanilgan.

11. Toshkentda xalqaro tashkilotlar, kompaniya va firmalarning elchixona, ofis va qo'shma korxonalari ochilgan.





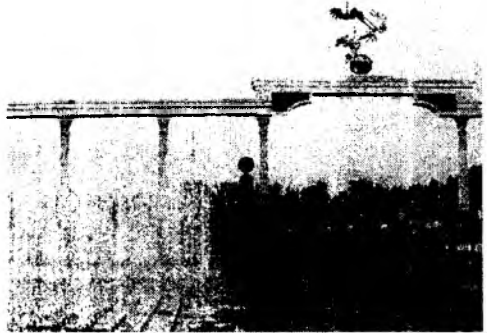


#### 14. Uzbekistan

I live in Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan is situated in central part of Central Asia. The republic of Uzbekistan occupies the territory of 447.4 thousand square kilometers. There are two large rivers in our republic: The Syr-Darya and the Amu-Darya rivers. Uzbekistan borders on with Kazakhstan, Kirghizistan, Turkmenistan and Afghanistan. The administrative structure of the republic of Uzbekistan consists of the republic of Karakalpakstan, 12 province, 162 districts and 118 towns.

The population of Uzbekistan is about 28 million people. Uzbekistan is multinational republic.

The proclamation of independence of the republic of Uzbekistan on September 1, 1991 is a landmark in the history of the republic. On March 2 1992 the United Nation's Organization adopted a resolution to admit the republic of Uzbekistan to its membership. Uzbekistan became a



full member of the United Nations and was recognized by over 165 States of the world as an Independent State Uzbekistan is the republic of sunshine. The climate of Uzbekistan is sharply continental. It means that is very hot in summer and it is very cold in winter. On December 8 in 1992 was adopted The new Constitution of Uzbekistan. The capital of Uzbekistan is Tashkent.

Today Uzbekistan is an advanced republic with industry, higher mechanized agriculture and a well developed culture. There are large deposits of gas, oil, coal, copper, gold and other minerals in the republic. We have many big enterprises of chemical, electrical, textile, food and other industries. The national pride of the republic is cotton. Great progress was archived by the Uzbek people in their cultural development. There are many Higher Educational Institutions, thousands of libraries, cinemas, theatres, radio and TV stations there. Being a sovereign republic Uzbekistan has got its State Emblem, its National Anthem and flag.

### **Active Vocabulary**

part – qism

occupies – egallaydi

square kilometers – kvadrat kilometr

river – daryo

borders – chegaralanadi

administrative structure – ma'muriyat tuzilishi

province – viloyat  
district – rayon  
population – aholi  
multinational – ko'p millatli  
proclamation – e'lon qilish  
independence – mustaqillik  
membership – a'zolik  
recognize – tan olmoq  
world – dunyo  
independent State – Mustaqil Davlat  
sunshine – quyoshli  
adopted – qabul qilindi  
deposit – kon  
coal – ko'mir  
copper – mis  
gold – oltin  
enterprise – korxonona  
pride – g'urur  
progress – yutuq

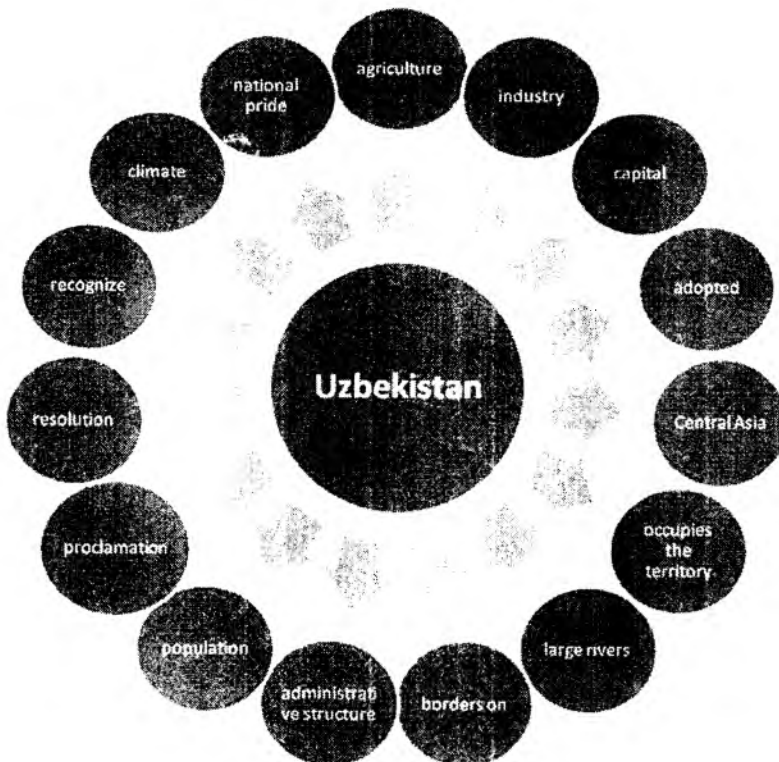
### **Questions**

1. Where is situated Uzbekistan?
2. What is the area of Uzbekistan?
3. What are the names of the largest rivers?
4. How many countries does it border on?
5. How many provinces are there in Uzbekistan?
6. Is it a multinational country?
7. When was the proclamation of the independence of the republic of the Uzbekistan?

8. What resolution adopted the United Nations organization on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of March in 1992.
9. What can you say about the climate of our country?
10. When was adopted the new Constitution of the republic of Uzbekistan?
  
11. What is the capital of Uzbekistan
12. In what natural resources is Uzbekistan rich?
13. What is the National pride of the republic?

### Exercise 1

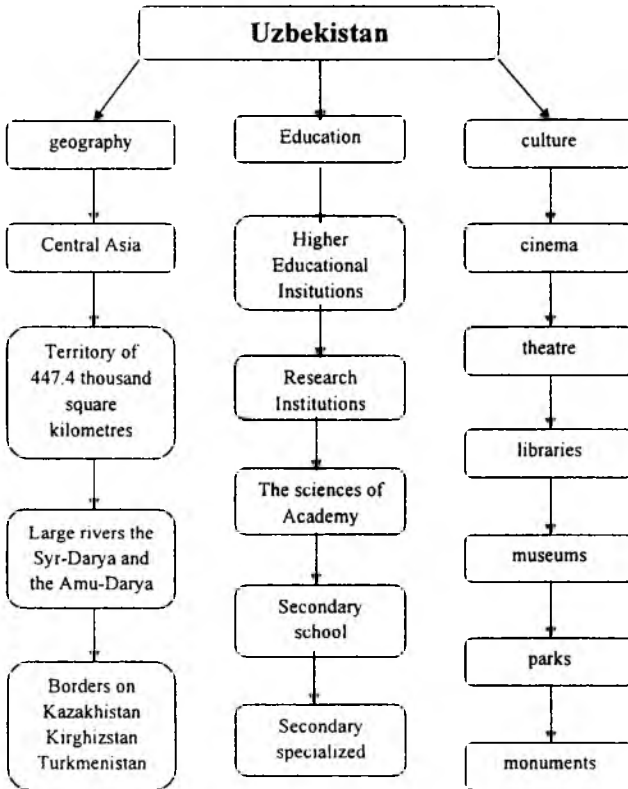
Make up sentences with these words.



## **Exercise 2**

### **Translate the sentences into Uzbek**

1. Uzbekistan is situated in the central part of Central Asia.
2. The republic of Uzbekistan occupies the territory of 447.4 thousand square kilometers .
3. There are two large rivers in our republic.
4. The administrative structure of the republic of Uzbekistan consists of the republic of Karakalpakstan 12 provinces 162 districts and 118 towns.
5. The population of Uzbekistan is about 28 million people.
6. The proclamation of independence of the republic of Uzbekistan on September 1, 1991 is a landmark in the history of the republic.
7. On March 2, 1992 The United Nations Organization adopted a resolution to admit the republic of Uzbekistan to it's membership.
8. On December 8, 1992 was adopted the New Constitution of the republic of Uzbekistan.
9. The capital of Uzbekistan is Tashkent.
10. There are large deposits of gas, oil, coal, copper, gold and other minerals in the republic.
11. There are many Higher Educational Institutions. research institutions. thousands of libraries, cinemas. theatres, radio and TV stations.



## 16. Large cities of Uzbekistan

There are many large historical cities in Uzbekistan. Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Termez and Shahrissabz.

Tashkent is the capital of the Independent republic of Uzbekistan. It is very old city. It was founded more than 2000 years ago.

There are several muslim monuments and historical buildings such as the Kukaldash madrasah and the Barakhan mosque. Which were built in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. There are many new avenues, squares, high, buildings and fountains.

Tashkent is the Educational and scientific centre of Uzbekistan, where there are a lot of universities, institutes, schools and special secondary schools Tashkent is a

big cultural centre. We can find numerous cinemas, theatres, museums and parks in the city. A number of Summit talks have been held in Tashkent. A lot of Embassies of many international organizations, companies and firms have opened in the city. Samarkand is one of the most, ancient cities of the world. Samarkand stood at the cross-roads of caravan routes and played an important role in the economic ties of the countries, of the east. Many centuries ago it was a centre of ancient civilization. Visitors who come to this city admire the artistic talent and ancient architect who created such amazing structures as the Shakhi - zinda ensemble, the Bibikhanim mosque the Gur Amir mauseum, the Ishrat-Khana mouzeleum and Ulug'bek observatory in Registan square. The population of Samarkand is more than 525.000 it is a multinational city occupies. Samarkand is a major scientific and industrial centre of Uzbekistan. It has a University and seven other institutions of higher learning, large research centres, many plants and factories, libraries, museums and theatres.

Bukhara is one of the ancient towns of Uzbekistan. Period of its existence is more than 2000 years. The outstanding poets Firdausi and Rudaki, the famous scholar Abu Ali Ibn Sino and many others lived and worked there. There are a lot of ancient monuments in Bukhara.

Ismoil Samoni Mausoleum, Magoki Attori, Mosque, Mausoleum of Chashmai - Ayyub, Ulug'bek Madrasah, Poikalon architectural Ensemble, Kalon mosque. There are dosens of industrial enterprises in the city.

The present populatin of Bukhara is over 350.000. there are Institutes of higher education and eleven technical schools. One more ancient town of Uzbekistan-Khiva lies thirty-two kilometers from Urgench. Khiva was in existence somewhere between the 6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> centuries.

In the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century it became the capital of the Khiva. There are many unique mosques, mausoleums and madrasahs in Khiva. Ichan Kala, the fully preserved medieval citadel. During the golden age of the Great Silk Road a major stop for caravans and the trade centre the city is today a living museum. Khorezm traders were respected as brilliant merchants and patrons of science and the arts.

There is a research design institute and a number of restoration workshops in Uzbekistan.

### **Active Vocabulary**

historical cities – tarixiy shaharlar

independent republic – mustaqil respublika

muslim monuments – musulmon yodgorliklari

historical buildings – tarixiy binolar

mosque – maqbara

avenue – xiyobon

square – maydon

fountains – fontanlar

educational and scientific centre – ta’lim va ilm-fan markazi

embassy – elchixona

ancient – qadimiy

admire – haytarda qolmoq

artistic talent – san’atkorona talant

research centre – ilmiy markaz

outstanding – mashhur

enterprises – korxonalar

Great Silk Road – Buyuk Ipak Yo’li

trade centre – savdo markazi

science – ilm-fan

research design institute – dizayn ilmiy tadqiqot instituti

restoration workshop – restovratsiya ustaxonasi

summit talks – davlatlararo muzokara



## Questions

1. What historical cities of Uzbekistan do you know?
2. What is the capital of Uzbekistan?
3. When was founded our capital city?

What historical buildings of Tashkent do you know?

4. Is Tashkent Educational and scientific centre?
5. Where is situated Samarkand?
6. What architectural mountains of Samarkand do you know?
7. What about the population of Samarkand?
8. How many territory occupies Samarkand?
9. Is Samarkand major scientific and industrial centre?
10. What outstanding poets and scholars lived in Bukhara?
11. What ancient monuments of Bukhara, do you know?
12. How many population lives in Bukhara at the present time?
13. Where is situated Khiva?
14. When was founded Khiva?
15. What historical places of Khiva do you know?

## Exercise 1

**Put the words in correct order.**

1. Uzbekistan / capital / the / independent / of / republic / Tashkent / the / is / of.
2. Several / and / buildings / there / are / muslim / historical / Tashkent / in / monuments.
3. Uzbekistan / scientific / of / centre / Tashkent / educational / the / and / is.
4. City / the / opened / a lot of / and / many / companies / the / have / in / international / organizations / offices / embassies / and / of / firms / and.
5. World / one / ancient / most / Samarkand / of / is / the cities / the / of.
6. Cross-roads / routes / play / cities / the / in / economic / countries / stood / the / stood Samarkand / at / of / routes caravan / and / role / an / important / ties.

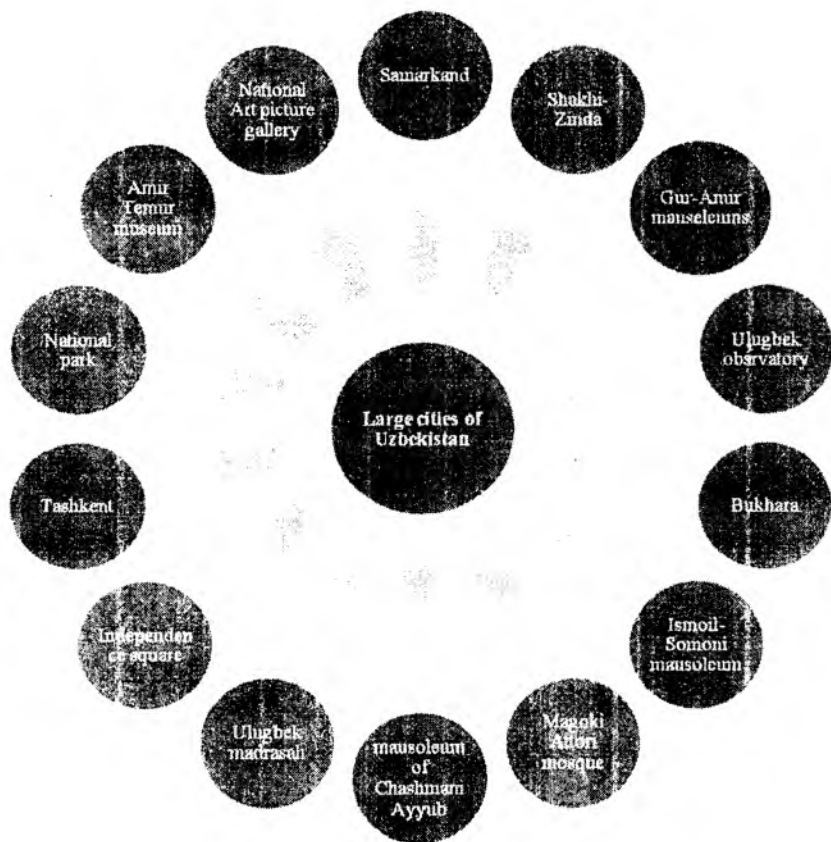
7. Centre / a major / and / is / centre / Uzbekistan / of / Samarkand / scientific / industrial / of / centre / and.
8. Ancient / one / is / of / Bukhara / towns / Uzbekistan / of / the.
9. Town / and / ancient / of more / Uzbekistan / lies / Urgench / from / thirty two kilometers Khiva.
10. Mausoleums / unique mosques / and / many / and / there / are / Khiva / in / Madrasahs.
11. Great Silk roads / stop / and / trade / today / museum / a living / during / golden age / the / of stop / major / caravans / for / trade centre / the / and / museum / is / today / a living / city / the / is.

## Exercise 2

### Translate the sentences into English

1. O'zbekistonda ko'pgina tarixiy shaharlar bor.
2. Toshkent mustaqil O'zbekiston Respublikasining poytaxti.
3. U yerda ko'pgina musulmon yodgorliklari va tarixiy binolar bo'lib 16 asrda qurilgan Ko'kaldosh madrasasi va Baroqxon maqbarasi shular jumlasidandir.
4. Toshkent O'zbekistonning o'rta maktab, o'rta maxsus maktab, institut va universitetlari ko'p bo'lgan ilm-fan va ta'lim markazidir.
5. Toshkentda ko'pgina firma, kompaniya va xalqaro elchixonalarning tashkilot va ofislari bor.
6. Samarqand dunyoning eng qadimiy shaharlaridan biridir.
7. Ko'p asrlar ilgari Samarqand qadimiy madaniyat markazi bo'lgan.
8. Samarqandga keluvchi sayyohlar Registon maydonidagi Tilla kori madrasasi, Ulug'bek observatoriyasi, Ishratxona mavzoleyi, Go'ri-Amir mavzoleyi, Bibixonim maqbarasi, Shohizinda ansambli kabi san'atkorona talanti, qadimgi arxitektura yodgorliklari bilan hayratlanadi.
9. Samarqandning aholisi 525000 dan ziyod.
10. Samarqand O'zbekistonning asosiy ilm-fan va sanoat markazlaridan biridir.
11. Buxoro O'zbekistonning qadimiy shaharlaridan biridir.

12. Mashhur shoir Firdavsiy va Rudakiy, taniqli olim Abu Ali ibn Sino Buxoroda yashab ijod etgan.



## **16. Culture, Literature, Art and National holidays of Uzbekistan.**

Uzbekistan is the land of ancient culture. At the present time more than 200.000 tourists almost from 80 countries visit Uzbekistan every year. They want to see the remarkable monuments of the part in Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Tashkent. Bukhara is one of the ancient towns of Uzbekistan.

The period of its existence is more than 2000 years. The period was noted for the development of crafts trade, literature, science and art. The outstanding poets Firdovsi and Rudaki the famous scholar Abu Ali ibn Sina and many others lived in Bukhara. There are many mosques, madrasahs and mausoleums in Bukhara at the present time. It's masterpieces of architecture are the mausoleum of Ismail Samani, the Kalyan minaret, the madrasah of Ulugbek and others. They are famous not only in our country but abroad too. One more ancient town of Uzbekistan is Khiva, Khiva was the major centre of the Moslem religion. There are many unique mosques, mausoleums and madrasahs in Khiva. They make Khiva a museum and attract many four city. Many centuries ago, Samarkand was a centre of ancient civilization and the seat of historical and cultural traditions of the peoples of Central Asia. Visitors who come to Samarkand admire the artistic talent and skill of the ancient architects. There are many amazing structures such as Shakhi-Zinda ensemble, the Bibikhanum mosque, the Gur-Amir mausoleum, the Ishrat khana mausoleum and the Ulugbek, Sherdor and Tilya-Kari madrasahs in Registan square. The big wall can still be seen today in the northern-western part of Ichan Kala. Under Shah Abdul Abbos Mamun in the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> century, at the Academy of Mamun, gathered the greatest scientists and thinkers of their time. Such as Avicenna, Beruni and many other philophers, mathematicians and astronomers. The Ichan Kala citadel consisting of numerous courtyards among which Kurinish Khana and Zarbkhana are today most famous Kuhna Ark is an architectural museum displaying folk art master's genius. Abdurauf Fitrat takes an important place in Uzbek literature as a poet and a scientist, a teacher and a writer. He was born in 1886 in Bukhara in an educated family. He wrote a lot of poems, novels and plays. He wrote text book on Uzbek literature and Uzbek language.

Alisher Navoi was a great poet, statesman and the founder of Uzbek literature. Navoi was born in Herat on February 9, 1441. He knew all poetic forms. Navoi wrote mostly in Turkic and used Persian very little. Navoi was a great master of fine arts and know how to handle a painter's brush himself. Navoi's poems in old Uzbek were collected into four parts which were called Chor-Devon. His poems in Persian were collected and called Devoni-Foni. His most important work is the Quintuple, five poems written between 1483 and 1485.

Tashkent is the capital of the an independent republic of Uzbekistan. There are several monuments and historical buildings of Muslims such as Kukaldash madrasah and Barakhan mosque which were built in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

There are many libraries, theatres, film studios, TV centers and cinema houses in the capital.

The anniversary of the independence of Uzbekistan we celebrate on the 1<sup>st</sup> of September. On the 8<sup>th</sup> of December we celebrate constitution day. There are two Muslim holidays. Ramadan Hayt and Kurban Hayt. The dates of these holidays change every year. We celebrate New Year's day on January 1. Before New Year's Day we send New Year wishes to our friends or we ring them up in the evening on December 31. On that night we are usually at home with our family or with some friends. At 12 o'clock we say to each other 'Happy New Year' and we answer 'Thanks, the same to you. March 8 is Women's Day. On that day we give presents to our mothers and sisters. March 21 is a holiday of Navruz. On the 21<sup>st</sup> of March in cities, towns and villages people of Uzbekistan celebrate Navruz, the Eastern New Year. On the 21<sup>st</sup> of March the day is equal to night everywhere on this planet. Women cook a wide variety of delicious foods such as pilaf, shashlik and so on. But the king of all these holiday dishes is sumalak.

### **Active Vocabulary**

ancient – qadimiy

culture – madaniyat

remarkable – diqqatga sazovor  
monument – yodgorlik  
period – davr (etap)  
craft – hunarmandchilik  
trade – savdo-sotiq  
science – ilm-fan  
art – san’at  
outstanding – mashhur  
poet – shoir  
mosque – maqbara  
madrasah – madrasa  
mausoleum – mavzoley  
masterpiece – hunarmand usta  
architecture – arxitektura  
abroad – chet el, chet  
major – bosh, asosiy  
attract – maftun qilmoq  
civilitation – sivilizatsiya  
tradition – an’ana  
admire – hayratlanmoq  
artistic talent – san’atkorlik mahorati  
square – maydon  
scientist – olim  
thinker – mutafakkir  
important – muhim  
a writer – yozuvchi  
poem – she’r  
novel – roman

play – sahna asari

Uzbek language – O'zbek tili

statesman – davlat arbobi

founder – asoschi

persian – fors-tojik

fine-art – tasviriy san'at

anniversary – yilligi

celebrate – nishonlamoq

holiday – bayram

wish – tilak

present - sovg'a

delicious – tansiq taom

### Questions

1. How many tourists visit Uzbekistan every year?
2. What do they want?
3. When was founded our ancient city Bukhara?
4. What outstanding people of Bukhara do you know?
5. What historical places of Bukhara do you know?
6. What amazing structures of Samarkand do you know?
7. What outstanding people lived in Samarkand?
8. Who was Abdurauf Fitrat?
9. When and where was Abdurauf Fitrat born?
10. Who was Alisher Navoi?
11. When and where was Alisher Navoi born?
12. What historical sightseeings of Tashkent do you know?
13. When we celebrate the Independence day of Uzbekistan?
14. When we celebrate Constitution day?
15. When we celebrate New Years day?
16. How we celebrate New Years day?

17. When we celebrate Navruz holiday?

18. How we celebrate Navruz holiday?

### Exercise 1

**Write composition according to a plan.**

1. The historical places of Bukhara.
2. Khiva was the major centre of the Moslem religion.
3. Samarkand is the centre of ancient civilization.
4. Great scientists of ancient Khorezm.
5. Famous Uzbek writers and poets.
6. Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan.
7. National holidays of Uzbek people.

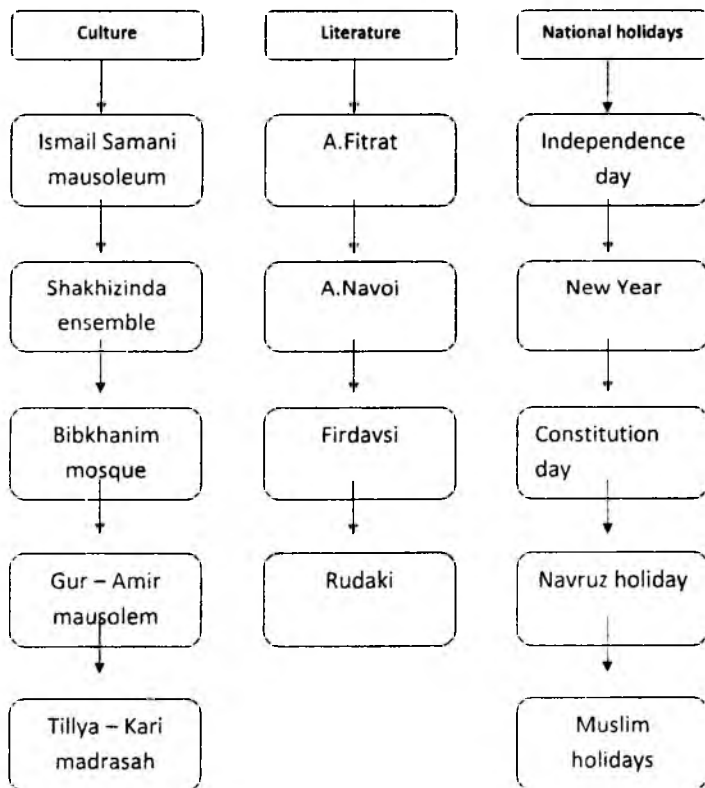
### Exercise 2

**Translate these sentences into English**

1. O'zbekiston qadimiy madaniyat beshigidir.
2. Hozirgi kunda har yili deyarli 80 ta mamlakatdan 200 mingdan ko'proq turistlar O'zbekistonga tashrif buyuradilar.
3. Ular Samarqand, Buxoro, Xiva, Toshkentning qadimgi diqqatga sazovor yodgorliklarini ko'rishni xoxlaydilar.
4. Buxoro O'zbekistonnong qadimiy shaharlaridan biridir.
5. Mashhur shoir Firdavsiy va Rudakiy va taniqli olim Abu Ali ibn Sino Buxoroa yashab ijod etgan.
6. Hozirgi kunda Buxoroda ko'pgina maqbara, madrasa va mavzoleylar bor.
7. Xiva musulmon dinining asosiy markazidir.
8. Xivada ko'pgina birlashgan maqbara, mavzoley va madrasalar mavjud.
9. Ko'p asrlar ilgari Samarqand qadimiy madaniyat markazi bo'lgan.
10. Registon maydonida hayratlanarli, o'ziga tortuvchi Ulug'bek, Sherdor, Tilla-Kori madrasalari, Go'r-Amir mavzoleyi, Bibixonim maqbarasi va Shoxizinda ansambli mavjud.
11. 10chi 11chi asrlarda shox Abbas Mamun tomonidan yaratilgan Ma'mun akademiyasi Avitsenna, Beruniy va boshqa ko'pgina filosof, matematik va astronomlarni yetishtirdi.



12. Abdurauf Fitrat O'zbek adabiyotida shoir, olim, o'qituvchi va yozuvchi sifatida muhim o'rin tutadi.
13. Abdurauf Fitrat 1886 yilda Buxoroda ziyoli oilasida tug'ilgan.
14. A.Navoiy buyuk shoir, davlat arbobi va O'zbek adabiyotining asoschisidir.
15. A.Navoiy 1441 yil 9chi fevralda Hirotida tug'ildi.
16. Toshkentda ko'pgina tarixiy yodgorliklar bo'lib, 16 asrda qurilgan Ko'kaldosh madrasasi va Baroqxon maqbarasidir.
17. 1chi sentyabrda biz O'zbekistonning Mustaqillik bayramini nishonlaymiz.
18. 1chi yanvarda biz Yangi yil bayramini nishonlaymiz.



## **18. The system of Education in Uzbekistan.**

The system of public education in Uzbekistan includes preschool education, primary education, secondary education and higher education. Preschool education includes crèches and nursery schools. Children under three are taken to the crèches. The kindergartens accept children between the ages from three to six. Primary school consists of a three-year course for children at the age of six years old.

The system of public education in Uzbekistan is based on compulsory ten-year or 11 year school for all citizens.

General secondary schools are the most wide spread educational institutions for all children.

After completing the 9<sup>th</sup> form some pupils enter vocational technical schools which give secondary education and matriculation certificates. At the end of ninth form, pupils have a special test. According to the results of this test and their intellectual abilities, some of them choose to programme to colleges or lyceums. Studying at colleges or lyceums, the pupils have the opportunity to receive a good vocational education, and secondary education at the same time. At present there are new types of schools of Uzbekistan. Such as lyceum and gymnasium. Those pupils who decide to continue studying at school learn in classes with a different aim and content History, mathematics. At the end of the eleventh form they receive a school leaving certificate. Higher education in Uzbekistan includes Universities, Institutes, conservatories, etc. Many pupils enter Universities and institutions to take higher education. Students at colleges, lyceums, Universities and institutions usually receive state scholarships. Now the system of continuous education is organized in Uzbekistan.

### **Active Vocabulary**

public – ommaviy

education – ta`lim

include – o`z ichiga olmoq

preschool - education – maktabgacha ta'lim  
primary - education – boshlang'ich ta'lim  
secondary - education – o'rta umumta'lim  
Higher - education – Oliy ta'lim  
nursery school – kichkintoylar maktabi  
kindergarten – bog'cha  
accept – qabul qilmoq  
primary school – boshlang'ich maktab  
compulsory school – to'liq maktab  
general secondary school – umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktabi  
wide-spread – keng tarqalgan  
vocational technical school – kasb hunar maktabi  
matriculation certificate – guvohnoma  
ability – qobiliyat  
opportunity – imkoniyat  
secondary education – o'rta umumta'lim  
school leaving certificate – attestat

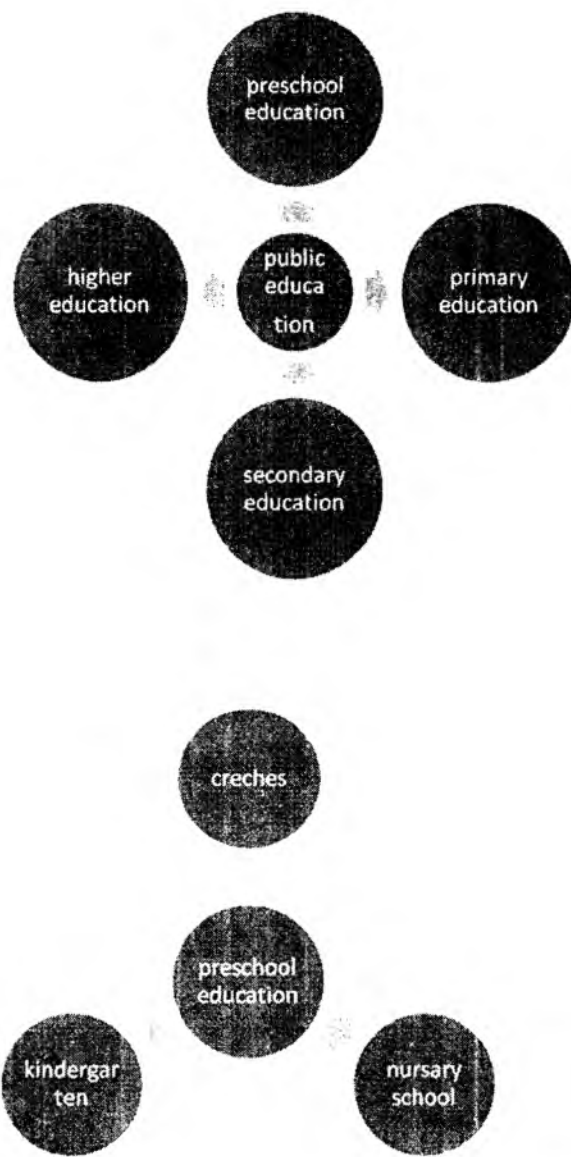
### Questions

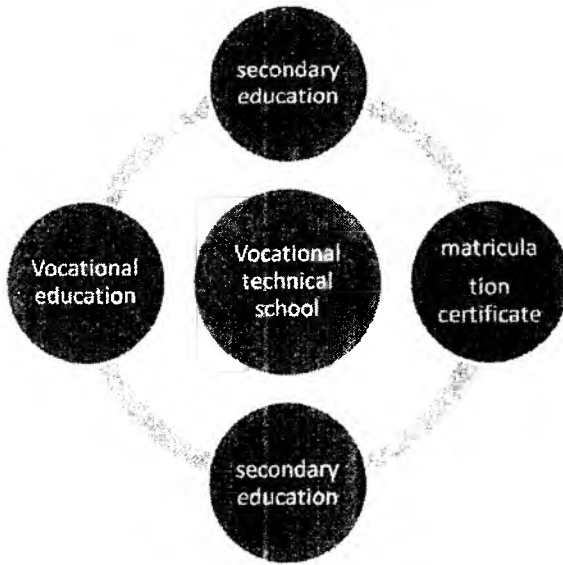
1. What educations includes the system of public education in Uzbekistan?
2. What schools includes preschool education?
3. Between what ages kindergarten accept children?
4. How many courses consists primary school?
5. Where does some pupils enter after completing the 9<sup>th</sup> form?
6. What new types of schools in Uzbekistan?
7. What do they receive at the end of the eleventh form?
8. What includes Higher Education in Uzbekistan?

## Exercise 1

### Translate the sentences into Uzbek

1. The system of public education in Uzbekistan includes preschool education, secondary education and higher education.
2. Preschool education includes crèches and nursery schools.
3. The kindergartens accept children between the ages from three to six.
4. Primary school consists of a three year course for children at the age of six years old.
5. After completing the 9<sup>th</sup> form some pupils enter vocational-technical schools.
6. At the end of ninth form pupils have a special test.
7. According to the results of this test and their intellectual abilities, some of them choose to progress to colleges or lyceums.
8. Studying at colleges or lyceums, the pupils have the opportunity to receive a good vocational education and secondary education at the same time.
9. At present there are new types of schools in Uzbekistan such as lyceum and gymnasium.
10. Higher education in Uzbekistan includes Universities and institutes.





## Exercise 2

Make u sentences with these words.

### 19. Outstanding people of Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan is an independent republic. We are proud of our republic because we have great wonderful and true history. Everybody admires that Uzbekistan has given the world excellent writers and scientists as Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Mirzo Ulugbek, Al Khorezmi, Abu Raykhon Beruni and many others.

Amir Timur was a great leader and military strategist. Amir Temur was born on April 9, 1336 in the village of Hojailgor, near Shakhrisabz. He was strong and handsome. He became a famous statesman and great military leader of the Uzbek people. He spent all his life and activity to fight against evil and oppression to finish the battles between the knans and Beks and to establish a strong centralized state. His name well-known not only in Turon but all over the world.

Alisher Navoi was a great poet, statesman and the founder of Uzbek literature. He was born in Heart on 9<sup>th</sup> of February in 1441. Navoi became a very famous poet. Alisher Navoi got a very good education for those days. He knew all poetic forms. Navoi wrote mostly in Turkish and used persian very little. Navoi was well-known as a literary scholar. He supported poets, scientists and artist's. Navoi's poems in old Uzbek were collected into four parts, which, were called Chor-Devon. His poems in Persian were collected and called "Devoni-Foni". His most important work is the "Hamsa" five poems written between 1483 and 1485.



Abdurauf Fitrat takes an important place in Uzbek literature as a poet and a scientist a teacher and a writer. He was born in 1886 in Bukhara in an educated family. He wrote a lot of poems, novels and plays. He wrote text book on Uzbek literature and Uzbek language.

The other outstanding man is Abu Ali ibn Sina. He was the great thinker and the "the prince of physicians". Ibn Sina was a man of variuos interests and wonderful abilities.

He had contributed to medicine, philosophy, mathematics, poetry and many other sciences. Ibn Sina had written numerous works. Among his great works we can name the famous "Canon on Medicine". Ibn Sina had a wonderful power of observation.

He was a man of encyclopedic knowledge and great practical experience an attentive and wise physician. He had done very much into his 57 years.

Mirzo Ulugbek the grandson of Amir Temur was born in March 1394 in the town of Sultania, Iran. He was grown up under the influence of astronomers and mathematics. Later he deeply acquired such subjects as Arabic, logic, mathematics, astronomy and built his own school of astronomy between 1417-1427 in Samarkand. Mirzo Ulugbek wrote 4 works which were of great importance from scientific point of view. They are "Zij".

The great mathematician, astronomer and geographer Muhammad ibn Muso al-Khorazmiy was born in 783 in Khorezm and grew up there. He wrote more than 20

works, but now only 10 of them left. These works were devoted to algebra, arithmetic, geography and astronomy. Al-Khorezmiy was the founder of algebra. "Aljabr" is the biggest algebraic work which has three manuscripts written by him are being kept in the museum of Kabul Medina.

### **Active Vocabulary**

independent – mustaqil

proud – faxr

wonderful – ajoyib

true – haqqoniy

excellent – a'lo

scientist – olim

great – buyuk

leader – sarkarda

military – harbiy

village – qishloq

strong – kuchli

handsome – kelishgan

famous – mashhur

statesman – davlat arbobi

activity – faoliyat

against – qarshi

fight – kurash

batlle – jang

state – davlat

world – dunyo

poet – shoir

founder – asoschi



poetic forms – shery janrlar  
poem – sher  
important – muhim  
a writer – yozuvchi  
novel – roman  
play – sahna asari  
thinker – mutafakkir  
ability – qobiliyat  
contribute – hissa qo’shmoq  
poetry – sheryat  
science – ilm-fan  
Canon of Medicine – Tib qonunlari  
power – kuch, Quadrat  
observation – kuzatish  
encyclopedic knowledge – ensiklopedik bilim  
practical experience – amaliy tajriba  
attentive – e’tiborli  
wise – aqlli  
grandson – nevara  
logic – logika  
scientific point of view – ilmiy nuqtai nazardan  
devote – bag’ishlamoq  
manuscript – nusxa

### **Questions**

1. What outstanding people of Uzbekistan do you know?
2. When and where was Amir Temur born?
3. Why he fight against evil and oppression?
4. Who was Amir Temur?
5. Who was A. Navoi?

6. When and where was A.Navoi born?
7. In what languages did he write?
8. What is his most important work?
9. Who was A.Fitrat?
10. When and where was A.Fitrat born?
11. Who was Ibn Sina?
12. What is his famous works?
13. Who was Mirzo Ulugbek?
14. When was famous astronomer Ulugbek born?
15. What important works of Ulugbek do you know?
16. Who was Al-Khorazmiy?
17. When and where was Al-Khorazmiy born?
18. How many works did he write?
19. What subjects these works devoted to?
20. Which is the biggest algebraic work?

### **Exercise 1**

**Write short compositions according to a plan.**

1. A.Temur was a great military leader.
2. A.Navoi was a great poet and the founder of Uzbek literature.
3. A.Fitrat was a great scientist and a writer.
4. Abu Ali Ibn Sina was the great thinker and the Prince of physicans.
5. Mirzo Ulugbek was a great astronomer.
6. Al-Khorazmiy was a great mathematician, astronomer and geographer.

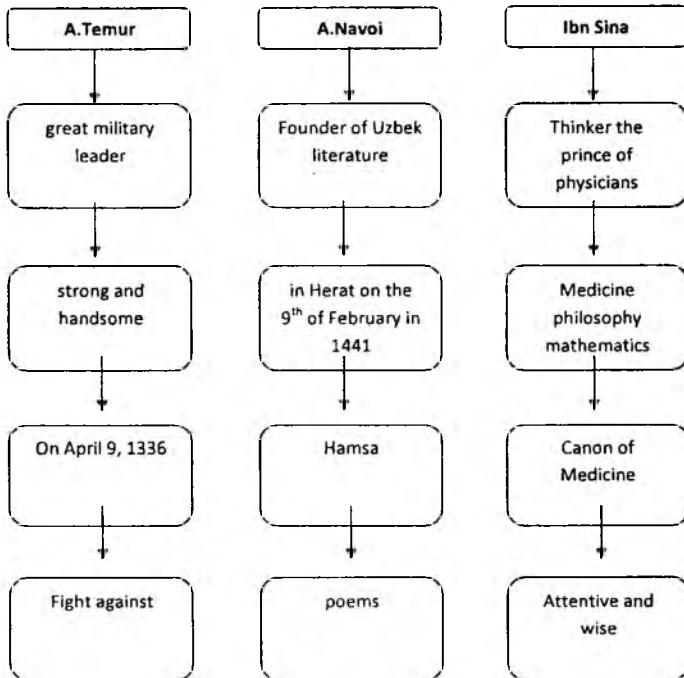
### **Exercise 2**

**Put the appropriate preposition.**

1. We are proud ... our republic.
2. A.Temur was born ... April 9, 1336 ... the village ... Hojailgor ... Shahrisabz.

3. He spent all his life and activity ... fight against evil and oppression ... finish the battles ... knans and beks and ... establish a strong centralized state.
4. A.Navoi was born ... Herart ... 9<sup>th</sup> ... February ... 1441.
5. Navoi's poems ... old Uzbek were collected ... four parts.
6. His most important work Hamsa written ... 1483 and 1485.
7. A.Fitrat was born ... 1886 ... Bukhara ... an educated family.
8. He wrote a lot ... poems, novels and plays.
9. Ibn Sina was the great thinker and the prince ... physicians.
10. Ibn Sina had a wonderful power ... observation.
11. Mirzo Ulugbek was ... born March 1394 ... the town of Sultania.
12. He was grown up ... the influence ... astronomers and mathematics.
13. Mirzo Ulugbek wrote 4 works which were ... great importance ... scientific point ... view.
14. Al-Khorazmiy was born ... 783 ... Khorezm.
15. Al-Jabr is the biggest algebraic work which three manuscripts written ... him are being kept ... the museum ... Kabul, Medina.

## Outstanding people of Uzbekistan



## **20. The relation of Uzbekistan with other countries.**

September 1<sup>st</sup> 1991 will become a landmark in the history of Uzbekistan as day of the republic's independence. On the 2<sup>nd</sup> of March in 1992 the United Nations Organization adopted a resolution on the admission of the republic to its membership. Uzbekistan became a full member of the UNO. After becoming an independent state, Uzbekistan was recognized by 165 countries and diplomatic relations were established with more than 120 of them. More than 43 countries of the world have opened their embassies in Tashkent. The President of Uzbekistan visited many countries in order to strengthen economic, cultural and security relations. Different agreements with Turkey, China, India, Saudi Arabia, France and other countries have been signed. No state can live without foreign economic relations. Uzbekistan maintains foreign economic ties with many countries in the world and participates in different international festivals, exhibitions and so on. Many industrial enterprises are trying to independently sell their products on the world market. Import greatly exceeds export in foreign economic relations. Uzbekistan has about 1000 joint ventures with German, Korean, Japanese and many more Turkish, Indian and French companies. Uzbekistan has trade relations with many countries including the USA, the United Kingdom, France, Japan, India, Singapore, Thailand and Turkey.

### **Active Vocabulary**

landmark – belgilamoq

independence – mustaqillik

resolution – qaror

membership – a'zolik

to recognize – tan olmoq

relation – aloqa

Embassy – elchixona

agreement – shartnoma

to participate – qatnashmoq  
exhibition – ko’rgazma  
enterprise – korxonona  
to sell – sotmoq  
joint venture – qo’shma korxonona  
trade – savdo-sotiq

### Questions

1. When we celebrate the Day of the republics state independence of Uzbekistan?
2. When United Nations Organization adopted a resolution on the admission of Uzbekistan to it’s membership?
3. How many countries recognized Uzbekistan as independent republic?
4. How many countries have opened their embassies in Tashkent?
5. Why the President of Uzbekistan visited many countries?
6. With what countries different agreements have been signed?
7. With what countries Uzbekistan has joint ventures?
8. How many joint ventures are there in Tashkent?
9. With what countries Uzbekistan has trade relations?

### Exercise 1

#### Put the appropriate prepositions.

1. September 1<sup>st</sup> 1991 will became a landmark ... the history ... Uzbekistan as the day ... the republics independence.
2. ... the 2<sup>nd</sup> ... March ... 1992 the United Nations Organization adopted a resolution ... the admission ... the republic ... it’s membership.
3. ... becoming an independent republic Uzbekistan was recognized ... 165 countries.

4. More than 43 countries ... the world have, opened their embassies ... Tashkent.
5. The president ... Uzbekistan visited many countries ... order ... strengthen economic, cultural and security relations.
6. No state can live ... foreign economic relations.
7. Uzbekistan maintains foreign economic ties ... many countries ... the world.
8. Many industrial enterprises are trying ... independently sell their products ... the world market.
9. Uzbekistan has ... 1000 joint ventures ... German, Korean, Japanese and many more Turkish, Indian and French companies.

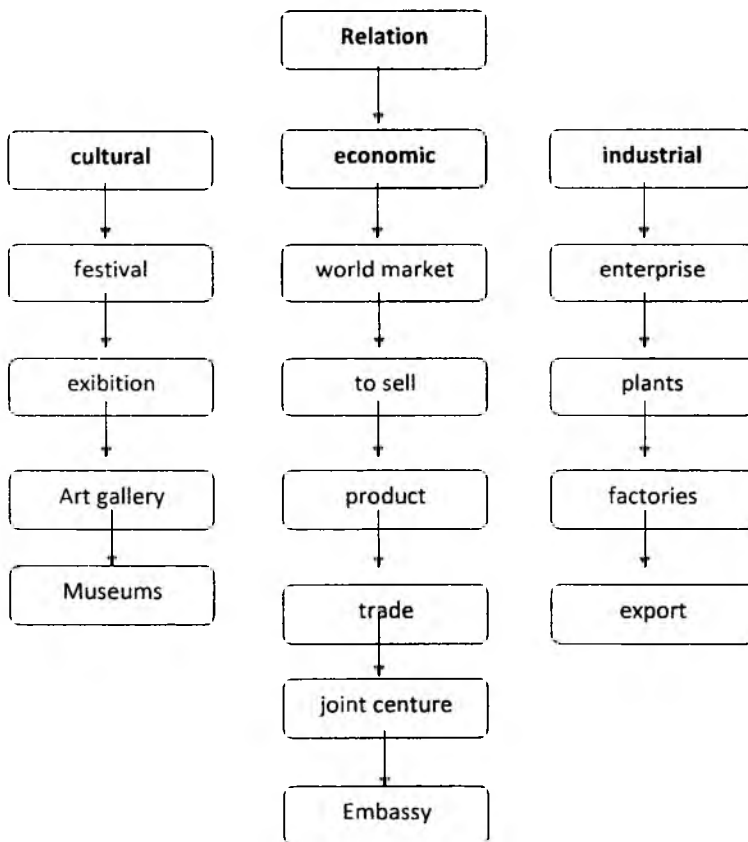
## **Exercise 2**

### **Translate the sentences into English.**

1. 1 chi sentyabr 1992 yil O'zbekiston tarixida respublikaning mustaqillik kuni sifatida bayram deb belgilanadi.
2. 2 chi mart 1992 yilda Birlashgan millatlar tashkiloti O'zbekistonni o'z a'zozligiga qabul qilishga qaror qildi.
3. Mustaqil respublika bo'lgandan so'ng O'zbekistonni dunyoning 165 ta mamlakati tan oldi.
4. Dunyoning 43 dan ortiq mamlakati Toshkentda o'z elchixonalarini ochdi.
5. O'zbekiston prezidenti iqtisodiy, madaniy aloqalarni yaxshilash maqsadida ko'pgina mamlakatlarga bordi.
6. Turkiya, Xitoy, Turkiston, Saudiya Arabistoni, Fransiya va boshqa mamlakatlar bilan turli xil shartnomalar imzolandi.
7. Hech bir mamlakat tashqi aloqalarisiz yashay olmaydi.
8. O'zbekiston dunyoning ko'pgina mamlakatlari bilan iqtisodiy aloqalar o'rnatgan va ko'rgazmalarda ishtirok etadi.
9. Ko'pgina sanoat korxonalari o'z maxsulotlarini jahon bozorida mustaqil sotishga harakat qiladi.

10. O'zbekistonda Germaniya, Yaponiya, Koreya va ko'pgina Turkiya kompaniyalari bilan mingdan ortiq qo'shma korxonalar bor.

## The relation of Uzbekistan with other countries





## 21. The Economy of Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan is situated in the central part of Central Asia. Uzbekistan is the centre of industry, culture and science. Uzbekistan has numerous industrial enterprises produce various goods for the national economy. There are numerous factories and plants in our republic. They produce various goods for our country and for many other countries. At the present time there are two main branches of agriculture they are: crop growing and cattle breeding. The aim of our republics agrarian policy is to make agriculture a highly productive branch of the national economy. That is why great attention is paid to the identification of agricultural production. It is mainly based on the all – round knowledge of climate, soils and the application. The level of mechanization in agriculture is raised from year to year now. The collective and state farms of the republic are receiving a large number of new machines and means of transport. The high level of mechanization in agriculture will transform the conditions of life and labours of people. The republic of Uzbekistan is rich in various mineral resources. Many mineral deposits more than a hundred types of minerals were discovered in the republic. The stock of copper, silver, gold, lead, zinc, tungsten, natural gas and some other resources makes Uzbekistan leader of the world. Uzbekistan has a lot of plants and factories in various cities. Their production is very important, but their smoke is harmful to people's health and pollutes the air. People need clean water to drink and to grow the food they eat. They need clean land without chemicals and fresh so that their food will be safe to eat. That is why we must fight against pollution of our rivers, lakes and seas. We must preserve our forests and our rare animals. We must preserve them for future generations.

### Vocabulary

Enterprise – korxonona

Branch – tarmoq

Agriculture – qishloq xo'jaligi

Crop – hosil  
Cattle breeding – hayvon boqish  
Soil – tuproq  
Rich – boy  
Deposit – zaxira  
Copper – mis  
Silver – kumush  
Gold – oltin  
Important – muhim  
Smoke – tutun  
Harmful – zararli  
Health – sog’liq  
Pollution – chang  
Preserve – saqlamoq  
Forests – o’rmonlar  
Animal – jonivor  
Generation – avlod

### **Questions:**

1. Where is situated Uzbekistan?
2. Are there numerous plants and factories in our republic?
3. What are the main branches of agriculture at the present time?
4. What is the aim of our republics agrarian policy?
5. Why we must fight against pollution of our rivers, lakes and seas.

## Exercise 1

**Put the appropriate word.**

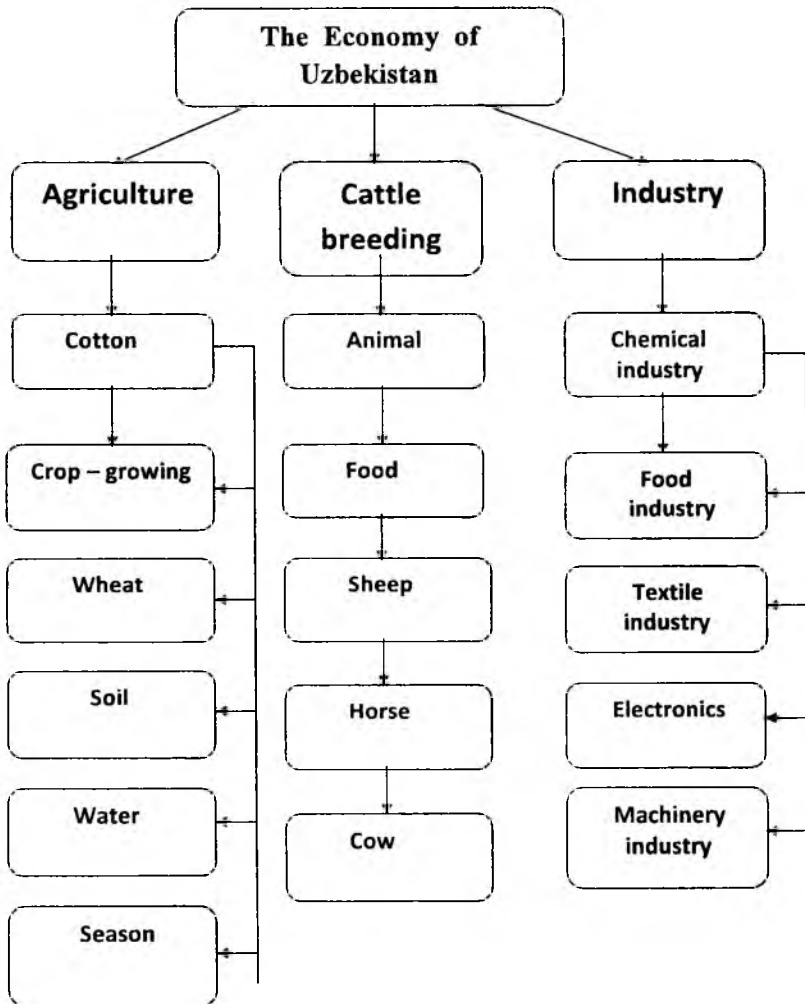
1. Uzbekistan is the centre of . . . . . and . . . . .
2. There are numerous . . . and . . . in our republic.
3. At the present time there are . . . main branches of . . . .
4. They produce . . . goods for our . . . and for many other . . . .
5. The level of . . . in agriculture is raised from . . . by . . . .
6. The republic of Uzbekistan is rich in various . . . .
7. Their production is very . . . but their smoke is . . . to people's health.

## Exercise 2

**Make up sentences with these words.**

Centre, enterprises, plant, republic, main, aim, branch, national economy, mechanization, agriculture, rich.

# The Economy of rich



## 22. London

London is the capital of Great Britain. London is not only Britain's capital, it is the country's largest city, the most important seaport and the financial and business centre. It is an ancient London means a lonely port. London is also Britain's cultural centre, the place with the theatres, cinemas, concert halls and museums. In addition it is the country's TV production centre. London is situated about 40 miles (64km) from the mouth of the river Thames.

It is divided by the river into two unequal parts. Most of the important buildings stand on the north bank. London is the centre of culture, industry and science. London has over 13 million people. Today London is one of the biggest cities in the world. The main parts of London are: The West End, The East End, The City and Westminster. The oldest part of London is the City. The City is the financial and business centre of the Commonwealth. Now about half a million people work in the city during the day. Among the sights of the city are the British Museum, the Royal Shakespeare theatre, the Central Criminal Court and St. Paul's Cathedral. There are many theatres, cinemas, museums and parks in the west end. The best known and largest park is Hyde Park. An interesting place in Hyde Park is Speakers' Corner. There one can listen to different speakers talk about all kinds of ideas.

The rich people live in the West End. Together with Trafalgar Square and Parliament Square in front of the Houses of Parliament. Hyde Park is sometimes the scene of political demonstrations and marches. Poor people live in the East End. It has many industrial centers, plants and factories. London plays a very important role in the industry of Great Britain. It is the country's main centre for printing, clothing manufacture and food processing.

Westminster is the administrative centre of London. The Houses of Parliament the seat of the British Government are situated here London is famous for its places of interest.

There are many architectural art and historical monuments in the city. The Nelson Column and many others. Thousands of tourists from all parts of the world come to London to see its sights.

## Active vocabulary

capital – poytaxt

important – muhim

seaport – dengiz porti

financial – moliyaviy

business – tijorat

ancient – qadimiy

unequal – tang bo'lmagan

industry – sanoat

science – ilm-fan

world – dunyo

main – asosiy

oldest – eng qadimiy

fights – manzarali joylar

political demonstration – siyosiy maydon

plants – zavodlar

factories – fabrika

architectural art – arxitektura san'ati

## Questions

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?
2. Why is London important to Great Britain?
3. Where is situated London?
4. How many people live in London?
5. What are the main parts of London?
6. What do most people do in the city of London?

7. What sightseeings of London do you know?
8. What is the administrative centre of London?

### **Exercise 1**

#### **Put the appropriate preposition.**

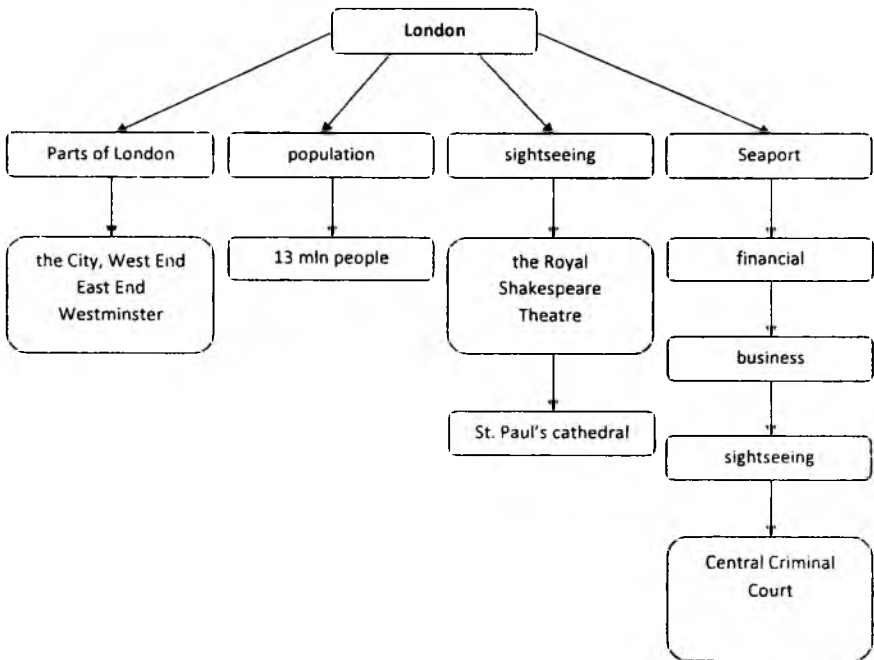
1. London is the capital ... Great Britain.
2. London is also Britain's cultural centre, the place ... the theatres, cinemas, concert halls and museums.
3. London is situated 40 miles ... the mouth ... the river Thames.
4. It is divided ... the river ... two unequal parts.
5. Most ... the important buildings stand ... the North bank.
6. Today London is one ... the biggest cities ... the world.
7. The oldest part ... London is the City.
8. Now about half a million people work ... the city ... the day.
9. ... the sights ... the city are the British museum, the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, the Central Criminal Court.
10. There one can listen ... different speakers talk ... all kinds ... ideas.

### **Exercise 2**

#### **Translate the sentences into English.**

1. London Buyuk Britaniyaning poytaxti.
2. London faqat Britaniyaning poytaxti emas, balki muhim dengiz porti va tijorat markazidir.
3. Uning qadimiy nomi Linden – yolg'iz port degan ma'noni bildiradi.
4. London yana Britaniyaning madaniyat markazidir.
5. London Temza daryosidan 40 mill (64km) uzoqlikda joylashgan.
6. Ko'pgina muhim binolar shimoliy qirg'oqda joylashgan.

7. Londonning asosiy qismlari: Sharqiy qismi, G'arbiy qismi, shahar markazi va Westminsterdir.
8. Hozirgi kunda har kuni yarim milliondan ko'proq aholi shahar markazida yashaydilar.
9. Sharqiy qismida ko'pgina teatr, kinoteatr, muzey va parklar bor.
10. London Buyuk Britaniya sanoatida juda muhim rol o'ynaydi.





### **23. Great Britain**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) has been the official name of the British Kingdom since 1922.

It includes England, Scotland, Wales, Northern, Ireland and a number of smaller Islands. Great Britain is situated on the British Isles lying to the west of the continent of Europe. It is separated from the continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. Great Britain and the Northern part of Ireland form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Great Britain is the powerful capitalist country. The capital of the country is London. London is situated on the river Thames. It is one of the biggest commercial centers and ports in the world.

Textile, chemical, shipbuilding, electronics and other industries are highly developed in the country.

The British Queen is proclaimed to be the head of the state and is represented by a governor general.

The flag of Britain is called the Union Jack. It has the red cross of St. George of England the white cross of St. Andrew of Scotland and the red cross of St. Patrick of Ireland all on a blue background. "God save the (Queen) King" is the British national anthem. The British currency is the pound sterling. One pound consists of 100 pence. The British Isles lie of the north-west coast of the continent of Europe. The UK can be divided into four large historical areas: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Great Britain is separated from the European continent by the English Channel. To the west the Irish Sea separates Great Britain from Ireland. The population of the United Kingdom is more than 61 million people. The British population is mostly urban and suburban.

England is the most densely populated part of the UK. The Atlantic ocean and the seas washing Great Britain effect the climate of the country. It is mild and damp. Many rivers is deep. There are many rivers in Britain, but only few of them are long. The longest river is the Severn. The highest mountain is Ben Nevis in Scotland. Great Britain is one of the most important industrial countries in the world. One of the extensive industries of Great Britain is the textile industry. Great Britain has also been noted for coal, iron and steel.

Another leading industry in Great Britain has been shipbuilding and the automobile industry is highly developed. Major industrial and business centers of the country include Birmingham, Glasgow, Belfast and London. Agriculture is one of the well-developed branches of the national economy. It produces meat, vegetables, fruits, grain and other types of agricultural products.

## Active Vocabulary

United Kingdom – Qirolliklar Birlashmasi

island – orol

to separate – ajratmoq

powerful – kuchli, qudratli

country – mamlakat

capital – poytaxt

shipbuilding - kemasozlik

Queen – qirolicha

head – bosh, asosiy

state – davlat

represent – boshqarma

governor – hukmdor

flag – bayroq

cross – chiziq

King – Qirol

anthem – madhiya

currency – valyuta

pound sterling – pul birligi

coast – qirg'oq

to divide – bo'linmoq

area – yer maydoni

population – aholi

urban – shaharlik

suburban – qishloqda yashovchi

densely – aholi zich joylashgan

effect – ta'sir qilmoq

mild – nam

damp – dim, bo'g'iq

long – uzun

coal – ko'mir

iron – temir

steel – po'lat

agriculture – qishloq xo'jaligi

branch – tarmoq

grain – don mahsuloti

## Questions

1. What are some of the names for Great Britain?
2. What Islands and regions comprise Great Britain?
3. Where is situated Great Britain?
4. What parts form the United Kingdom of Great Britain?
5. What is the capital of the country?
6. Where is situated London?
7. What kind of industry are highly developed in the country?
8. What is the nickname for the British flag?
9. What three symbols make up the flag?
10. What is the ancient name of Britain?
11. How many population are there in Britain?
12. What is the weather usually like in Britain?
13. Which is the longest river?
14. Which is the highest mountain?
15. Which agricultural products produces in Great Britain?

## Exercise 1

**Put the appropriate word.**

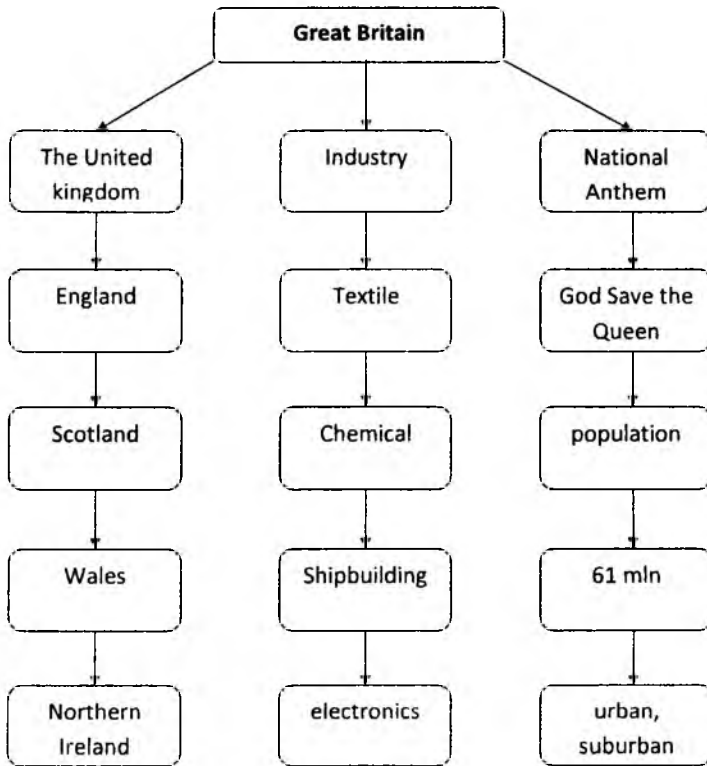
1. The United ... of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has been the official ... of the kingdom since 1922.
2. Great Britain is ... on the British ... .

3. It is ... from the continent by the North ... and the ... channel.
4. Great Britain ... and the northern part of ... form the United ... of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
5. The ... of the country is London.
6. London is one of the biggest ... centers and ... in the world.
7. Textile, ..., ... electronics and other ... are highly developed in the country.
8. The ... of British is called the Union ... .
9. The British currency is the ... .
10. The UK can be divided into four large historical areas: ... Scotland, ... and Northern Ireland.

## **Exercise 2**

### **Translate these sentences into Uzbek.**

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) has been the official name of the British Kingdom since 1922.
2. Great Britain is situated on the British Isles lying to the west of the Continent of Europe.
3. Great Britain and the Northern part of Ireland form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
4. Great Britain is the powerful capitalist country.
5. The capital of the country is London.
6. London is situated on the river Thames.
7. The British Queen is proclaimed to be the head of the state and is represented by a governor general.
8. The British currency is the pound sterling.
9. The UK can be divided into four large historical areas: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.



## 24. The big cities of Great Britain.

The biggest and the most important cities of Great Britain are: London, Birmingham, Glasgow and Oxford.

London is the capital of England. It is political economic and cultural centre. It has 13 mln people. The most famous sights of London are: Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London and St. Paul's Cathedral, Big Ben is also in London. London is divided into 2 parts: The West End, The East End.

West End is fashionable shopping centre but East End is a city of working people.

Birmingham is the biggest town in the centre of England. Machines, cars and lorries are made here. TV – and radio – sets are also produced in Birmingham.

Manchester – is an industrial capital of the North of England. It is a very old city. It is the centre of the cotton industry. Manchester was the first city in Great Britain to build an airport in 1929. There are 50 parks. Manchester has many libraries, museums, art galleries and theatres.

Edinburg is the capital of Scotland. It is the centre one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. Its main attractions are the Floral clock, made of growing flowers and the Edinburg. Art Festivals the annual summer performances of operas, dancing, music and drama.

Glasgow – the second largest town in the British Isles. It is situated on the river Clyde. It is the centre of the British shipbuilding industry. Glasgow is a great industrial city and also a centre of Scottish culture.

Bristol – is a city of wide cultural interests. The city is rich in lovely parks and open spaces. There are shipbuilding industry, repairing industry and so on.

### **Active Vocabulary**

important – muhim

political – siyosiy

economic – iqtisodiy

cultural – madaniy

famous – mashhur

sights – manzarali joylar

shopping centre – savdo markazi

working people – ishchi sinf

industry – sanoat

shipbuilding – kemasozlik

rich – boy

repair – qayta ishlash

## Questions:

1. What are the biggest and the most important cities in Great Britain?
2. What is the capital of England?
3. How many people lives in London?
4. What is the most famous sights of London?
5. How many parts are there in London?
6. What are made in Birmingham?
7. What is the industrial centre of the North England?
8. What is the centre of cotton industry?
9. What is the capital of Scotland?

## Exercise 1

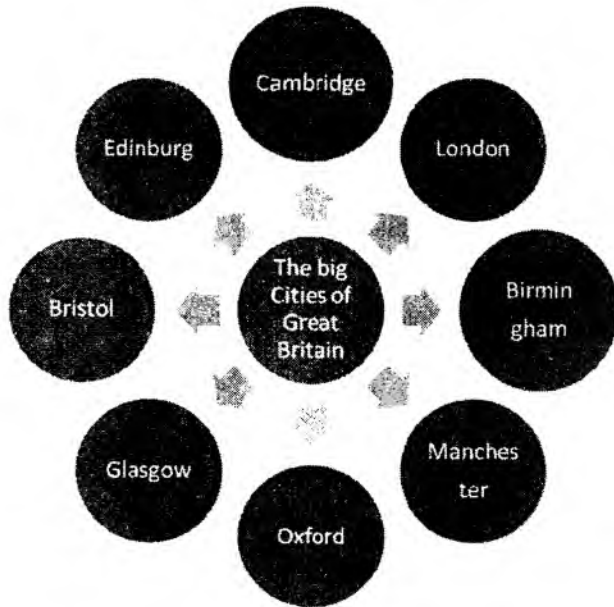
**Put the appropriate preposition.**

1. London is the capital ..... England.
2. London is divided ..... 2 parts.
3. Edinburg is the capital ..... Scotland.
4. In is the centre ..... The cotton industry.
5. Manchester was the first city ..... Creat Britain .....build an airport .....  
1929.
6. Glasgow the second largest town ..... The British Isles.
7. It is situated ..... the river Clyde.
8. Bristol is a city ..... wide cultural interests.

## Exercise 2

**Make up sentences with these words.**

Important, capital, famous, a city, centre, library, main, airport, sights, part, shopping centre, art galleries.



## **25. Culture, Literature, art and National holidays of Great Britain.**

Great Britain has a highly developed culture, literature and art. Large museums of Great Britain are: Museum of Modern art, museum of Oxford Christ, Church. Picture Gallery, Oxford University press Museum and other historical places. There are large collection of old master paintings and drawings. It says city's history well supported by exhibits. Great Britain is famous for it's high level of culture. The most popular British writers: The playwright W. Shakespeare and the novelist Charles Dickens. George Byron, Bernard Show and others. The works of the Great English writers and poets enriched the world literature, culture and art. The museums, picture gallery's, exhibitions tell the story about it's history and historical places.

Oxford University press museum with collections of books, documents and printing equipment telling the story of Oxford printing.



Christ Church picture Gallery has very large collection of old Master paintings and drawings. There are many museums and picture galleries in the city such as the museum of the History of Science, Museum of Oxford, Bodleian Exhibition Room, University museum and others. English people has their own national holiday's. New Year, Christmas Day, Easter, Pancake day and others. The most popular English writer is William Shakespeare. He wrote many famous plays such as "Hamlet", "Romeo and Juliet", "King Lear", "Othello" and others. England is a country rich in folklore and traditions. The most well-known folk costumes are those of the Morris dancers. In Britain Christmas Day is normally spent at home with the family. They decorate New Year tree, sending Christmas Cards to each other. Traditional food is prepared, sweet mince pies a rich Christmas cake and the Christmas pudding. Youth gathering with their friends in the local pubs and clubs. 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. At midnight on 31 December particularly in Scotland and northern England "first footers" 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 and he wishes every one "A Happy New Year" Easter day is named after the Saxon goddess of spring Easter, whose feast took place of the spring equinox. Easter is now the spring feast of the Christian church. It falls on a Sunday between 22 March and 23 April. according to the church calendar. Traditionally Easter eggs dyed and decorated of made of chocolate are given presents symbolizing new life.

Stratford-upon-Avon the birth place of Shakespeare. On the site of Shakespeare's own house a wooden amphitheatre was built and two wagons arrived with tire works. Medals were issued in copper, silver or gold with Shakespeare's likeness on them. There was ringing of bells, firing of cannon at 5 in the morning, breakfast in the town hall speeches and, of course, Shakespeare's plays on the Stage. This continued for three days. Every year on April 23 representatives of all nations walk from the theatre to the poet's tomb in the church in Stratford-upon-Avon.

In England April Fool's Day is linked with spring with the return of the sun and warmth. In Scotland an old name for April Fool's Day is April-cuckoo. On this day, people play harmless jokes and pranks on friends and family.

## Active Vocabulary

art – san'at

picture gallery – rasm galereyasi

painting – rassom

famous – mashhur

popular – ommaviy

playwright – sahna asari yozuvchisi

writer – yozuvchi

poet – shoir

enriched – boyitdi

exhibition – ko'rgazma

equipment – jihoz

play – sahna asari

rich – boy

folklore – folklor

decorate – bezatmoq

cake – tort, pirojniy

food – taom

sweet – konfet

pudding – shirinlik

luck – omad

coal – ko'mir

to wish – tilamoq

equinox – tengkunlik

present – sovg'a  
symbol – ramz, belgi  
birthplace – tug'ilgan joy  
copper – mis  
silver – kumush  
gold – oltin  
bell – qo'ng'iroq  
stage – sahna  
tomb – minora  
warmth – ilqlik  
joke – hazil

## Questions:

1. What are the large museums of Great Britain?
2. Who are the most popular English writers?
3. Whose works enriched the world literature and art?
4. What national holidays of English people do you know?
5. How do they celebrate the Christmas day?
6. How do the English people celebrate New Year's Day?
  
7. What brings the "First footer" on the New Year's Day?
8. What is the Easter Day?
9. What are the famous plays of Shakespeare?

## Exercise 1

**Put the appropriate word.**

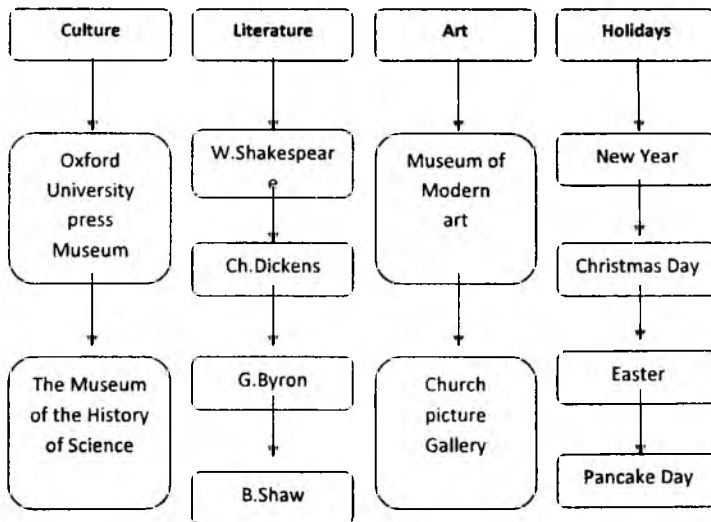
1. Great Britain has a highly ... culture, literature and art.
2. There are large collection of old ... paintings and drawings.

3. The most popular British ... : the playwright W. Shakespeare and the novelist Charles Dickens, George Byron, Bernard Shaw and others.
4. The works of the great English ... and poets enriched the world literature.
5. The Museums, picture galleries, ... tell the ... about it's history.
6. There are many ... and ... in the city.
7. English ... has their own ... holidays.
8. The most popular English ... is W Shakespeare.
9. He wrote many famous plays such as Hamlet, ... .. and others.
10. The decorate sending ... to each other.

## **Exercise 2**

**Translate these sentences into English.**

1. Buyuk Britaniya yuqori rivojlangan madaniyat, adabiyot va san'atga ega.
2. Mashhur Britaniya yozuvchilari sahna asari yozuvchisi Vilyam Shekspir, novelist Charlz Dikkens, Bernard Shou va boshqalar.
3. Buyuk ingliz yozuvchilari va shoirlarining asarlari dunyo madaniyati, adabiyoti va san'atini boyitdi.
4. Muzeylar, rasm galereyalari va ko'rgazmalar Britaniyaning tarixi va tarixiy joylari haqida hikoya qiladi.
5. Oksford Universiteti muzeyi kitoblar, hujjatlar va yozma jihozlar to'plami Oksford Universiteti tarixi haqida ma'lumot beradi.
6. Ingliz xalqi o'zining milliy bayramlariga ega.
7. Eng mashhur ingliz yozuvchisi Vilyam Shekspir. U juda ko'p mashhur asarlar yaratdi: Gamlet, Romeo va Juletta, Qirol Lir, Otello va boshqalar.
8. Angliya boy folklyor va san'atiga ega bo'lgan mamlakat.
9. Britaniyada Kristmas bayrami odatda uyda, oila davrasida nishonlanadi.
10. Ular yangi yil daraxtini bezatadilar, bir-biriga Kristmas tabrigini jo'natadilar.
11. Stratford-apon-Avon Shekspirning tug'ilgan joyi.
12. Angliyada 1ch aprel hazil kuni.



## 26. The Industry of Great Britain.

Great Britain is one the most important industrial countries in the world. One of the extensive industries of Great Britain is the textile industry. Large quantities of textiles are produced and exported. Textile exported from Great Britain are to be found in all parts of the world. Great Britain is also noted for coal, for iron and steel goods and supplies many countries with machinery. Another leading industry in Great Britain is ship – building and the motor industry is highly developed. Great Britain became the leading shipbuilder in the world long ago. The biggest industrial centres are Sheffield, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, London, Liverpool and the others. England is a capitalist country. All power is in the hands of capitalist and landlords. The land, the miners, the factories and banks are belong to them. London is the capital of England from the 11<sup>th</sup> century. From the 1707 it is capital of Great Britain. London's people do business. There are four parts of London. They are: The City, The West End, The East End and Westminster.

London's underground is the oldest in the world. The first line opened in 1870. There are 11 lines and 500 stations in London Underground. It occupies 247000 square kms.

### **Vocabulary.**

Extensive – yirik, ulkan

Coal – ko'mir

Iron – temir

Steel – po'lat

Supply – ta'minlamoq

Steel good – metal maxsuloti

Noted – tanilgan

Underground – yer osti yo'li

Belong – qarashli bo'lmoq

Occupy – egallamoq

### **Questions:**

1. What are the extensive industries of Great Britain?
2. Which is the most important industrial in the world?
3. What is another leading industry in Great Britain?
4. Which are the biggest industrial centres?
5. How many lines and stations in London Underground?

### **Exercise 1**

#### **Put the appropriate prepositions**

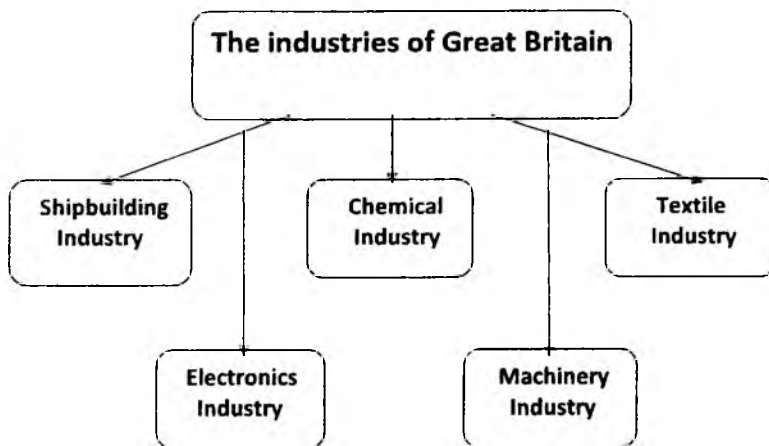
1. Great Britain is one . . . . . the most important industrial countries . . . . . the world.

2. One . . . . . the extensive industries . . . . . Great Britain is the textile industry.
3. Great Britain is also noted . . . . . coal, . . . . . iron and steel goods and supplies many countries . . . . . machinery.
4. Great ship builder . . . . . the world.
5. London is the capital . . . . . England . . . . . the 11<sup>th</sup> century.
6. . . . . the 1707 it is the capital . . . . . Great Britain.
7. London underground is the oldest . . . . . the world.

## Exercise 2

**Translate these words into English.**

Muxim, sanoat, yirik, to'qimachilik sanoati, qism, ko'mir, po'lat, mashinasozlik, kemasozlik, dunyo, sanoat markazi, mamlakat, kuch – Qudrat, poytaht, yer egalari, bank, metro.



## **27. The System of Education in Great Britain.**

The system of Education in Great Britain includes preschool education, primary education, secondary education and higher education. In most countries primary schools are subdivided into infant schools (ages 5-7) and junior schools (ages 7-11.12). In infant schools, children are encouraged to read, write, count and develop, their creative abilities.

Most children in Great Britain follow this route in the state system. At the age of 3 they go to nursery school. At the age of 5 everyone starts primary school. At 11 they go to a secondary school. They may be a comprehensive or a grammar school.

Children selected for their academic ability at the age of 16. They leave school and get a job or go to a college for vocational training.

At the age of 18 they leave school and get a job or go to University go to a for further education training. The pupils have five lessons every day and all together they do eleven subjects a week plus physical education every morning, they have a twenty minute break.

If you want to enter University, you must first pass examination that most students take at the age of eighteen. Most students take three examination in three different subjects. The junior stage extends over 4 years. Children are taught arithmetic, reading, composition, history, geography, nature study and other subjects. The necessity to organize a school that would accept all the children from a particular area without consideration of their inborn ability became apparent in England. The first school of this kind, the so called comprehensive school. These schools provide all the courses that were formerly given in grammar technical and modern school. These courses include all the academic subjects as well as practical subjects like cooking, needlework, gardening typing, woodworking and metalworking. The main educational advantages of the current comprehensive schools are:

1. they are open to all children of all types of ability from a particular area.
2. the future of a child is not decided by the results of tests at an early age.
3. a much wider range of subjects is available to every pupil.
4. If necessary a pupil can change from one course of study to another without moving to a new school.

Nowadays pupils can choose their own curriculum and take either a natural science course.

Before leaving secondary school between the ages of 15 and 16, schoolchildren take one or two sets of exams. In England all examinations are written. After examinations pupils get a General Certificate of Secondary Education. After finishing secondary school and passing advanced level. At age 18 or 19 young people may continue their



education universities and colleges. There are great number of universities and colleges in Great Britain. The oldest university towns are Cambridge and Oxford.

It is a great honor to study at these universities. Now there are more than 66 colleges in Cambridge and Oxford. Five of them are women's colleges. All students have to live in the colleges during their course of study.

After graduating students receive bachelor's degrees. Students at University are called undergraduates while they are studying for their first degree. Most University courses lasts three years, some courses lasts four years and or two courses e.g medicine may be longer.

When they finish the course and pass their exams, they receive a degree the qualification when you complete a university course successfully / They can be a BA / Bachelor of Arts / or a BS Bachelor of sciences.

When people study one subjects in a great detail of them to find new information / me say they are conducting doing / carrying out research.

### **Active Vocabulary**

Education – ta'lim

include – o'z ichiga olmoq

preschool – maktabgacha

primary – boshlang'ich

secondary education – o'rta umumta'lim

higher education – oliy ta'lim

infant school – kichkintoylar maktabi

junior school – yoshlar maktabi

ability – qobiliyat

nursery school – bolalar maktabi

primary school – boshlang'ich maktab

secondary school – o'rta maktab

comprehensive school – to'liq, barcha fanlarni o'z ichiga oluvchi

grammar school – grammatika maktabi

select – tanlamoq, ajratmoq

a job – ish  
vocational training – kasbiy tayyorgarlik  
subject – fan  
physical education – jismoniy tarbiya  
break – tanaffus  
separate – ajratmoq  
support – maqul ko'rmq  
structure – tuzilish  
complex – qo'shma, jamlanma  
stage – bosqich  
extend – davom etadi  
inborn – tug'ma  
cooking – pishirish  
needlework – bichish-tikish  
gardening – bog'dorchilik  
woodworking – duradgorlik  
metalworking – temirchilik  
advantage – ustunlik  
necessary – kerak, zarur  
curriculum – programma  
natural science – tabiiy fanlar  
level – daraja  
honour – sharaf  
receive – olmoq  
qualification – mutaxassislik  
complete – tugatmoq  
successfully – muvaffaqiyatli  
research – ilmiy ish

## Questions

1. What education includes the system of Education in Great Britain?
2. What school includes the primary education in Great Britain?
3. What are the main divisions of the British education system?
4. What subjects are taught at the junior stage of primary education?
5. What school does not separate the children?
6. What are the most famous universities in Great Britain?
7. What does the system of public education includes?
8. What subjects are taught at the secondary level.
9. How do the subjects taught in British schools differ from those taught in your school.

## Exercise 1

### Translate these sentences into Uzbek

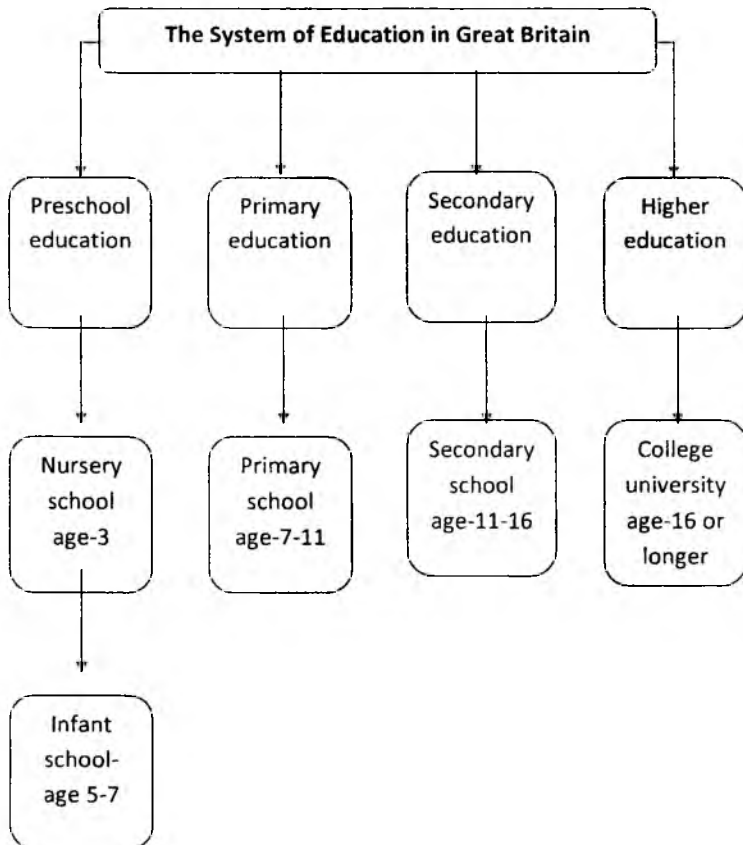
1. The system of education in Great Britain includes preschool education, primary education, secondary education and higher education.
2. In most countries primary school are subdivided into infant schools and junior schools.
3. In infant schools children are encouraged to read, write, count and develop their creative abilities.
4. At the age of 16 they leave school and get a job or go to a college for vocational training.
5. The pupils have five lessons every day and all together they do eleven subjects a week plus physical education every morning.
6. If you want to enter university, you must first pass examinations that most students take at the age of eighteen.
7. At school at the age of 11 they take an examination which will decide to which type of secondary school they will go.
8. A new type of school secondary comprehensive school does not separate the children that is why progressive people support it.
9. The structure of higher education in Great Britain includes Universities and different types of colleges.
10. The junior stage extends over 4 years children are taught arithmetic, reading, composition, history, geography, nature study and other subjects.

## Exercise 2

**Make up situations with these words.**

Education, preschool, secondary, higher, infant school, junior school, to read, to write to count, grammar, academic ability, college, vocational, training subject, physical education, to enter, examination.

E.g. The system of education in Great Britain includes preschool education, primary education, secondary education and higher education.



## 28. Outstanding people of Great Britain

In the history of Great Britain there are a lot of famous names.

There are many writers and scientists in Great Britain. They are: Charles Dickens, O. Henry, Theodore Dreiser, Edison and others. The name of William Shakespeare is one of them. W. Shakespeare was the great English writer, poet and playwright. He was born in 1564 in the little town of Stratford-upon-Avon, about 120 kilometres from London. He was the third of eight children. He wanted to become an actor.

Sometimes he wrote little plays and staged them with his friends. At the age of 21 he came to London and joined a group of actors. At first he only helped actors and then began writing plays for them. He was considered the most popular writer of his time. In 1599 he and some colleagues became the owners of their own theatre, the "Globe Theatre". Shakespeare wrote 37 plays that can be divided into three types: comedies, histories and tragedies. His comedies include "The Taming of the shrew" and "Midsummer Night's Dream". His histories told the stories of English kings. His tragedies include such well-known plays as "Romeo and Juliet", "Othello", "Macbeth", "King Lear" and "Hamlet". Shakespeare showed the real life and attitudes between people. Love and death, friendship and treason devotion and lie are the main ideas of the plays. Shakespeare's works will always be interesting for all people.

There many famous painters for e.g. Covent Gargen. He was born in London on April 23 in 1775. The other greatest painter was John Constable. He was born in Sufford, on June 11. 1776. He began take interest in landscape painting will he was at grammar schools. In 1779 Constable entered the Royal academy school in London. He was the first Landscape painter. He was a realist. He put into his landscape the cattle horses the people working there.

Ch. Dickens one of the greatest and most popular English writers, was born on February 7, 1812 in a small town in England. Dickens learned to read and read many books in his childhood. When Dickens was two years old, his family moved to London. There more several younger children in the family besides Charles. His

family was very poor and his father spent time in debtor's prison. Charles attended school off and on and at times worked to help support his family. He wanted to study very much, but he did not finish school.

When he was about fifteen, he often visited the famous library of the British museum. Later Dickens described parts of his childhood in some of his famous novels, such as "Little Dorrit", "Nickolas Nickleby", "Oliver Twist" and "David Copperfield".

### **Active Vocabulary**

history – tarix

famous -- mashhur

writer – yozuvchi

scientist – olim

playwright – sahna asari yozuvchisi

an actor – aktyor

play – sahna asari

popular – ommaviy

tragedy – tragediya

comedy – komediya

death – o'lim

friendship – do'stlik

painter – rassom

landscape – peyzaj

childhood – bolalik

prison – qamoqxona

to describe – tasvirlamoq

### **Questions**

1. What outstanding people of Great Britain do you know?
2. Who was W. Shakespeare?

3. When and where he was born?
4. Whom did he want to be?

What three kind of plays did Shakespeare write?

5. How many plays did Shakespeare write?
6. What famous plays of Shakespeare do you know?
7. Who was John Constable?
8. When and where he was born?
9. Who was Ch. Dickens?
10. When and where he was born?
11. What famous works of Ch. Dickens do you know?

## Exercise 1

**Put the appropriate preposition.**

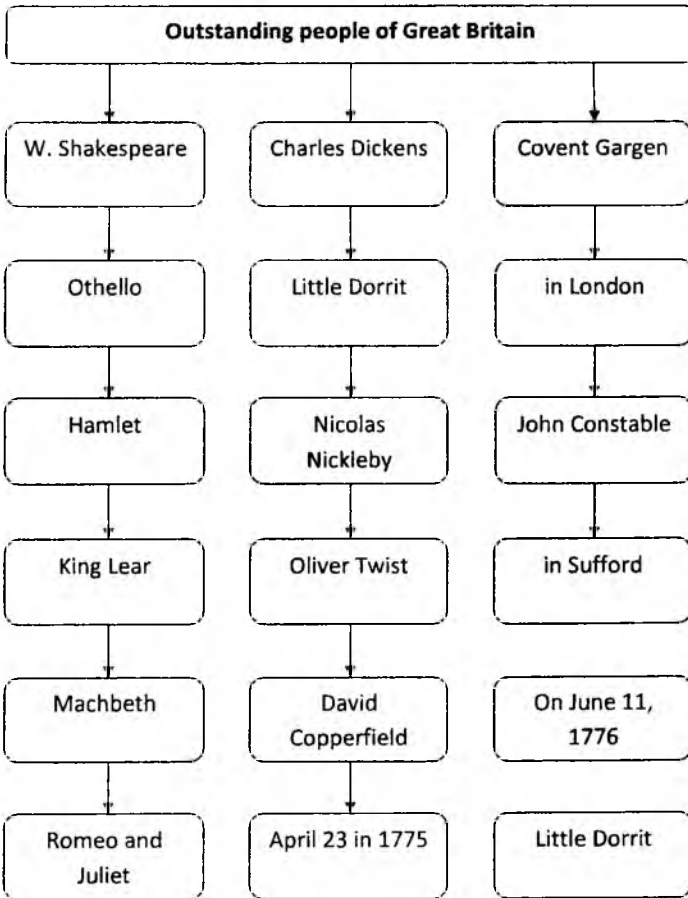
1. ... the history ... Great Britain there are a lot ... famous names.
2. W. Shakespeare was born ... 1564 ... the little town ... Stratford-upon-Avon, ... 120 kilometers ... London.
3. He was the third ... eight children.
4. At the age : ... 21 he came ... London and joined a group ... actors.
5. ... first he only helped actors and than began writing plays ... them.
6. ... 1599 he and some colleagues became the owners ... their own theatre, the "Globe Theatre".
7. Shakespeare wrote 37 plays that can be divided ... three types: comedies, histories and tragedies.
8. Covent Garden was born ... London ... April 23 ... 1775.
9. John Constable was born ... Sufford, ... June 11, 1776.
10. ... 1799 Constable entered the Royal Academy School ... London.
11. He put ... his landscape the cattle horses, the people working there.
12. Ch. Dickens was born ... February 7 1812 ... a small town ... England.

## Exercise 2

### Translate the sentences into Uzbek.

1. In the history of Great Britain there are a lot of famous names.
2. There are many writers and scientists in Great Britain.
3. W. Shakespeare was the great English writer poet and playwright.
4. W. Shakespeare was born in 1564 in the little town of Stratford-upon-Avon.
  
5. At the age of 21 he came to London and joined a group of actors.
6. In 1599 he and some colleagues became the owners of their own theatre, the "Globe Theatre".
7. Shakespeare wrote 37 plays, that can be divided into three types: comedies, histories and tragedies.
8. Shakespeare's tragedies include such well-known plays as "Romeo and Juliet", "Othello", "King Lear" and "Hamlet".
9. Famous painter Covent Gargen was born in London on April 23 in 1775.
10. The other greatest painter was John Constable was born in Sufford, on June 11, 1776.
11. In 1779 Constable entered the Royal Academy school in London.
12. Ch. Dickens are of the greatest and most popular English writers
13. Ch. Dickens was born on February 7, 1812 in a small town in England.
14. His famous novels are: "Little Dorrit", "Nicolas Nickleby", "Oliver Twist" and "David Copperfield".





## 29. My favourite writer.

My favourite writer is William Shakespeare. W. Shakespeare was the greatest English writer, poet and playwright. He was born in 1564 in the little town of Stratford-upon-Avon, about 120 kilometers from London. He was the third of eight children. Shakespeare went to London to work at the theatre. He worked at the theatre for several years before he began to write his own plays.

When Shakespeare was 18 he married Anne Hathaway a woman eight years older than himself. Three children were born to them. Shakespeare soon became a well-known writer in London. He was part of one of London's most popular acting groups. His plays were often performed and published. In 1599 he and some colleagues became the owners of their own theatre, the "Globe Theatre". Shakespeare wrote 37 plays that can be divided into three types: comedies, histories and tragedies.

His comedies include "The Taming of the Shrew" and a "Midsummer Nights Dream". His histories told the stories of English kings, including Henry IV, Henry VIII, Richard II and Richard III. His tragedies include such well-known plays as "Romeo and Juliet", "Othello", "Macbeth", "King Lear" and "Hamlet".

People in many countries of the world like Shakespeare's writing very much. His works has helped shape world literature and he had a great effect on the English language. Besides plays, Shakespeare is also famous for his poetry. He wrote many poems called sonnets. That his plays are read and performed often today, hundreds of years after his death in 1616, is proof of his greatness.

### Active Vocabulary

favourite – sevimli

greatest – eng buyuk

playwright – sahna asari yozuvchisi

play - sahna asari

to marry – uylanmoq

well-known – mashhur

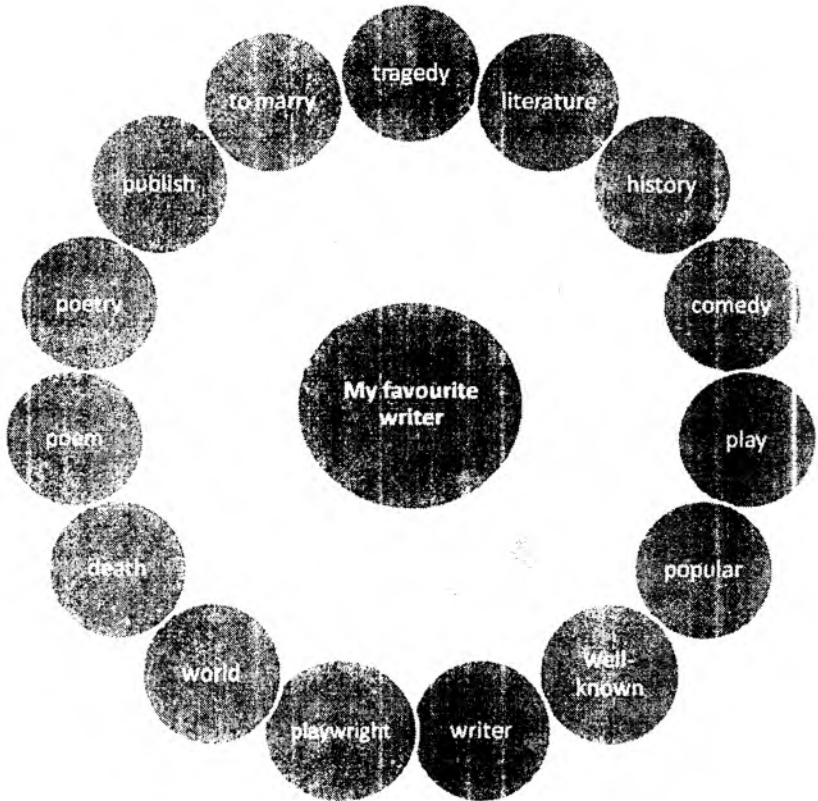
popular – ommaviy  
publish – nashrdan chiqarmoq  
comedy – hajviy  
histories – tarixiy  
tragedy – fojeaviy  
world – dunyo  
effect – ta`sir  
poetry – sheriyat  
poem –sheer  
death – o`lim  
greatness – buyuklik

### Questions

1. Who is your favorite writer?
2. Who was W. Shakespeare?
3. When and where Shakespeare was born?
4. Where did he work?
5. Tell about Shakespeare`s family?
6. How many plays did Shakespeare write?
7. What three kind of plays did Shakespeare write?
8. What Shakespeare`s famous plays do you know?
9. What plays of Shakespeare`s have you seen?
10. What kind of play do you like best?

## Exercise 1

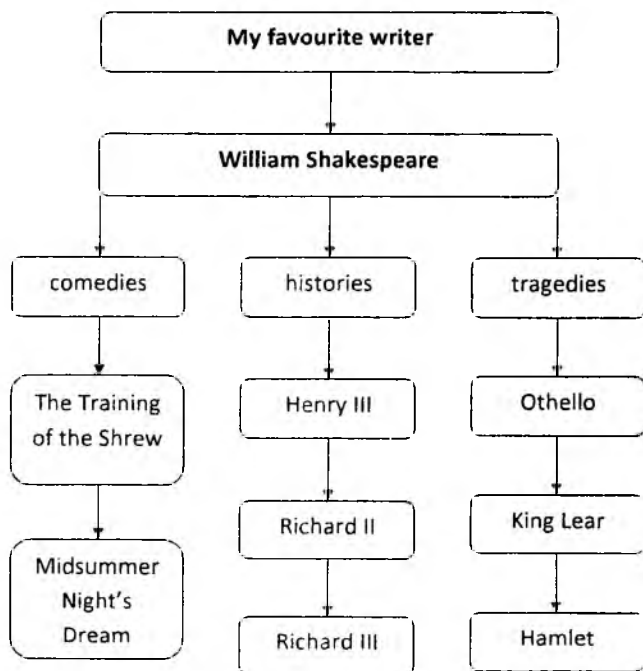
Make up sentences with these word.



## Exercise 2

### Translate these sentences into English.

1. Mening sevimli yozuvchim Vilyam Shekspir.
2. Shekspir buyuk ingliz yozuvchisi, shoir va sahna asari yozuvchisidir.
3. V. Shekspir 1564 yilda Londondan 120 km uzoqlikdagi Stratford-apon-Avon shaharida tug'ilgan.
4. Shekspir 21 yoshga to'lganda Londonga teatrda ishlash uchun boradi.
5. Shekspir 18 yoshida o'zidan 8 yosh katta Anna Xasavey ismli ayolga uylanadi.
6. Tez orada Shekspir Londonda mashhur yozuvchiga aylanadi.
7. 1599 yilda u bir nechta kollegalari bilan o'zlarining shaxsiy "Globe Theatre" nomli teatrini tashkil qildilar.
8. Shekspir komik, tarixiy va tragedik tipga bo'linuvchi 37 ta sahna asari yaratdi.
9. Uning tragedik sahna asarlariga mashhur "Romeo va Juletta", "Otello", "Qirol Lir" va "Gamlet" asarlari kiradi.
10. Shekspir asarlari dunyo adabiyotini boyitishga va ingliz tilini rivojlanishiga katta hissa qo'shdi.



### 30. Time.

We tell the time by means of watches and clocks. A watch is small. We wear it on the wrist. A clock is big. We usually hang it on the wall or put it on the table. Clocks and watches have figures on their faces and two hands: the long hand the short hand.

When the long hand is at twelve and the short hand is at six, it is six o'clock; after five minutes it is five past six, then ten past six, a quarter past six, twenty past six, twenty-five past six, half past six, twenty-five to seven, twenty to seven, a quarter to seven, ten to seven, five to seven and then it is seven o'clock.

When you want to know the time, you ask: «What time is it now?». For example, now it is nine o'clock in the morning. My watch is correct. It is nine o'clock by my watch. The watch of my friend is not correct. It is five minutes fast.

### Active Vocabulary

After – keyin

By means of – vositasida

Clock – soat

Correct – to'g'ri

Face – yuz

For example – masalan

Fast – oldinda

Figure – raqam

Half – yarim

Hand – qo'l

Hang – osmoq

Know – bilmoq

Long – uzun

Minute – minut

Put – qo'ymoq  
Quarter – chorak  
Small – kichik  
Tell – aytmoq  
Then – keyin  
Time – vaqt  
Want – hoxlamoq  
Watch – soat  
Wear – taqmoq  
Wrist – bilak  
Slow – orqada

### Questions

1. What is a watch?
2. What is a clock?
3. How many hands are there on the faces of watches and clocks?
4. What shows long hand?
5. What shows short hand?
6. How many figures are there on the faces of clocks and watches?
7. What time is it now?
8. Is your watch correct?

### Exercise 1

#### Translate these sentences into Uzbek.

1. My watch is correct. Now it is a quarter to eight.
2. It is time to go to the Institute.
3. When the long hand is at twelve and the short hand is at six, it is six o'clock; after five minutes it is five past six.



What time is it now? It is nine o'clock in the morning.

4. My watch is correct. It is nine o'clock by my watch.
5. His watch is slow.
6. What time is it by your watch?
7. It is one or two minutes past nine.
8. It is five minutes past six.
9. It is a quarter past five.
10. It is twenty-five to seven.

## **Exercise 2**

**Put the appropriate preposition.**

1. A watch is small. We wear it ... the wrist.
2. A clock is big. We usually hang it ... the wall or put it ... the table.
3. Clocks and watches have figures ... their faces.
4. It is nine o'clock ... my watch.
5. We usually hang it ... the wall or put it ... the table.
6. The watch ... my friend is not correct. It is five minutes fast.

## **Exercise 3**

**Make up sentences with these words.**

A watch, a wall, a table, a figure, a face, a hand, a minute, fast, slow, correct, time, past, quarter.

**Time what time is it now?**

**11 50**

**It is ten minute to twelve.**

**12 15**

**It is fifteen minuten past twelve.**

**18 15**

**It is a quarter past six.**

**21 30**

**It is half past nine.**

**11 45**

**It is a quarter to twelve.**

**19 25**

**It is twenty five past seven.**

**15 20**

**It is twenty past three.**

**20 10**

**It is ten minutes past twenty.**

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