

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va O'rta Maxsus Ta'lim Vazirligi

Farg'ona Politexnika Instituti

“Tillar kafedrası ”

**“English in Topics ”
students' reference book**

Institut uslubiy kengashi tomonidan
tasdiqlangan bayonnoma

№ _ “ ” _____2011 yil

Farg'ona -2011

Introduction

The present guide book has been prepared, basically as practical book for the students of the first and second courses of technical faculties. Reference book contains as practical exercises on the main parts of morphology. It offers students students an opportunity to develop grammatically correct written and oral speech. Reference book cantinas grammar exercises on such themes as: usage of tense forms modal verbs, verbs , adjectives
the noun

kafedra yig'ilishida tasdiqlangan
“ ___ ” _____2011yil bayonnoma
№ ___ MIF uslubiy kengashida tavsiya etilgan

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National Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The flag of our country is a symbol of the sovereignty of the Republic. The national flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan represents the country internationally when official delegations from Uzbekistan visit foreign countries, as well as at conferences, world exhibitions and sports competitions.

The national flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a right-angled coloured cloth consisting of three horizontal stripes: blue, white and green.

Blue is the symbol of the sky and water, which are the main sources of life. Mainly blue was the colour of the state flag of Temur. White is the traditional symbol of peace and good luck, as Uzbek people say "Oq yo'l". Green is the colour of nature and new life and good harvest. Two thin red stripes symbolise the power of life. There is a new moon which symbolises the newly independent republic. There are twelve stars which represent the 12 provinces in Uzbekistan.

Comprehension Questions

1. Where is the flag of Uzbekistan flown internationally?
2. Why does the flag of Uzbekistan have three colours?
3. Why are there stars and a crescent moon on the flag?

Discussion Questions

1. What places do you see the flag of Uzbekistan in?
2. What do you like about the flag? Why?

The State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The new state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was created to reflect the many centuries of experience of the Uzbek people.

The state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan presents the image of the rising sun over a flourishing valley. Two rivers run through the valley, representing the Syr Darya and Amu Darya. The emblem is bordered by wheat on the right side and branches of cotton with opened cotton bolls on the left side.

An eight-pointed star is located at the top of the emblem, symbolising the unity and confirmation of the Republic. The crescent and star inside the eight-pointed star are the sacred symbols of Islam. The mythical bird Semurg with outstretched wings is placed in the centre of the emblem as the symbol of the national renaissance. The entire composition aims to express the desire of the Uzbek people for peace, happiness and prosperity. At the bottom of the emblem is inscribed the word "Uzbekistan" written in Uzbek on a ribbon in the national colours of the flag of the Republic.

Comprehension Questions

1. What parts of the emblem represent parts of Uzbekistan's geography?
2. How is nature represented in the emblem?
3. What is the name of the bird in the emblem? What does it represent?
4. What symbols of Islam are there in the emblem?

Discussion Questions

1. Where is the emblem of Uzbekistan displayed?
2. What items on the emblem have you seen in real life?
3. What would you add to Uzbekistan's emblem and why?

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The new constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, 1992.

Article 1 of the constitution says that Uzbekistan is a sovereign democratic republic. The constitution sets the task of creating a democratic rule of law. All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regardless of their nationality, constitute the people of Uzbekistan.

All citizens living in the Republic, men and women of all nations and nationalities, have equal rights in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

The right to work together and the right to choose one's trade or profession is guaranteed to all citizens by article 37.

All citizens have the right to rest. The right is guaranteed in practice by the system of sanatoriums, boarding houses, holiday homes and clubs where people may spend their free time.

Article 39 guarantees pensions for people who are ill or unable to work. A very important right is the right to education, which is guaranteed to all citizens by article 41 of the constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The state guarantees free secondary education. Students of technical schools, institutes and universities receive scholarships.

While guaranteeing these rights to all citizens, the constitution at the same time imposes serious duties on them, such as the duty to work, to keep labour discipline and to defend their country.

' According to the results of the referendum which was held on January 27, 2002 and in accordance with the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan from April 24, 2003 passed on the bases of the referendum, the amendments were introduced to chapters XVIII, XIX, XX and XXIII.

The alterations have also been made to articles 76-88 which concern to the role of the Oliy Majlis, its importance, the status and the power of Houses of Parliament. Articles 89, 90, 93, 95, 96 and 97, which are related to the authority and functions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, have been altered as well.

Comprehension Questions

1. Article 1 of the constitution states that Uzbekistan is a sovereign democratic republic. What does that mean?
2. Which nationalities are citizens of Uzbekistan?
3. All citizens are guaranteed the right to rest. What does that mean?
4. All citizens are guaranteed the right to education. What does that mean?
5. Who receives pensions?
6. According to the constitution, what must citizens do in return for their rights?
1. When were the amendments made to the Constitution of Uzbekistan?

Discussion Questions

1. What does it mean to be a citizen of a country?
2. What does it mean to have equal rights in the political, economic and cultural spheres?
3. How do you use your right to education? How about your right to rest?
4. Who receives pensions from the government? What kind of pensions do they receive?

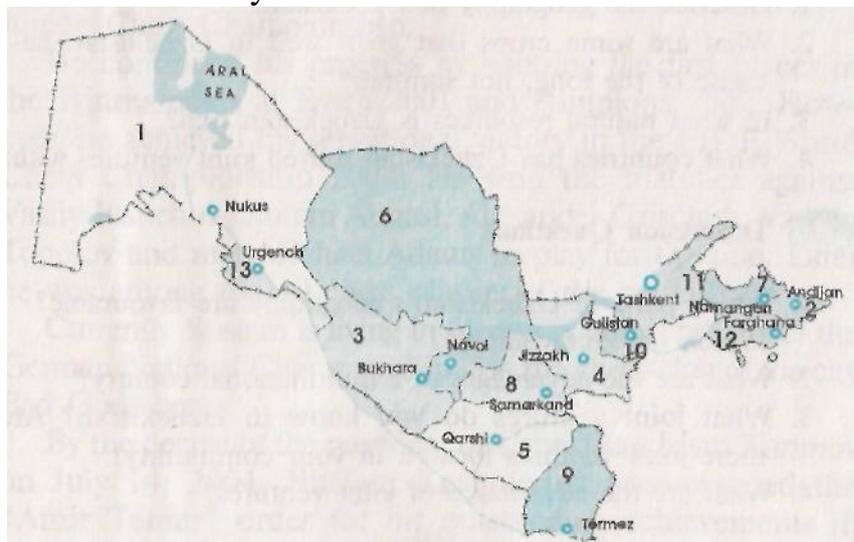
UZBEKISTAN

The proclamation of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 1, 1991, is a landmark in the history of the Republic. On August 31, 1991, the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the resolution "About Proclamation of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

On March 2, 1992, the United Nations adopted a resolution to admit the Republic of Uzbekistan into its membership. Uzbekistan became a full member of the United Nations and was recognised by over 165 states of the world as an Independent state.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has favourable natural and geographical conditions. It is situated in the central part of Central Asia between the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya rivers. The territory of the Republic stretches for 1425 kilometres from west to east and for 930 kilometres from north to south. In the north-east it borders on Kazakhstan, in the east and south-east on Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, in the west on Turkmenistan and in the south on Afghanistan.

Uzbekistan is the republic of sunshine. The climate of Uzbekistan is very hot in summer and very cold in winter.



Temperatures in winter may drop to 33-36 degrees below zero. The hottest summer month is July. The temperature then can reach more than 45 degrees. High summer temperature make it possible to cultivate heat-loving crops such as cotton, grapes, figs, melons, water-melons and others.

Uzbekistan is a multinational republic. The population of Uzbekistan is more than 26 million people.

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

Uzbekistan has about 1000 joint ventures with Germans, Koreans, Japanese and many more Turkish, Italian and French companies. The past few years, which have opened a new chapter in Uzbekistan's history, have been by no means easy. It shows that Uzbekistan will gain great achievements in the near future.

Comprehension Questions

1. Describe the geography of Uzbekistan.
2. What are some crops that grow well in Uzbekistan because of the long, hot summer?
3. In what natural resources is Uzbekistan rich?
4. What countries has Uzbekistan started joint ventures with?

Discussion Questions

1. Which parts of Uzbekistan's geography are favourable? Which are unfavourable?
2. What are the advantages of a multinational country?
3. What joint ventures do you know in Uzbekistan? Are there joint ventures located in your community?
4. What are the advantages of joint ventures?

TASHKENT

Tashkent is the capital of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan. It is a very old city. It was founded more than 2000 years ago. The city is located at the foothills of the Tian Shan mountain range and lies in the Chirchik river valley. The population of the city has already grown to more than 2,5 million people.

There are several muslim monuments and historical buildings such as the Kukaldosh madrasah and the Barakkhon mosque which were built in the 16th century.

Tashkent, which has new avenues, squares, high buildings and fountains, has become the most modern city in Uzbekistan. The city is flourishing as never before. The transport facilities are good. There are buses, trolley-buses, trams, taxis and a subway with many beautiful metro stations decorated with traditional Uzbek art.

Tashkent is the educational and scientific centre of Uzbekistan, where there are a lot of universities, institutes, schools and special secondary schools. The city has the Re-

public's academy of sciences, which unites dozens of research institutes. It is also a cultural centre with many libraries, theatres and cinemas. Tashkent's industrial establishments, which produce cotton fabric, textile machinery, electrical equipment, cotton harvesters and other products, are well known not only in the CIS but in the world.

Tashkent is often called a city of peace and friendship. Recently Tashkent became well-known in the world as the capital of our new sovereign, independent state. A number of summit talks have been held in Tashkent. A lot of embassies and offices of many international organisations, companies and firms have opened in the city.

Comprehension Questions

1. Where is Tashkent located geographically?
2. How old is Tashkent?
3. How do you know Tashkent is a modern city?
4. What events do foreigners bring to Tashkent?

Discussion Questions

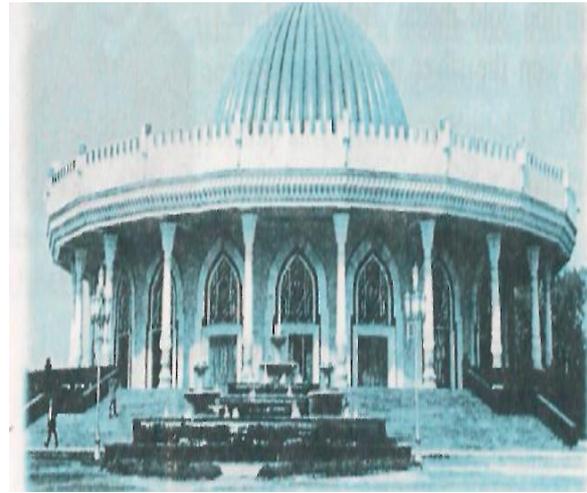
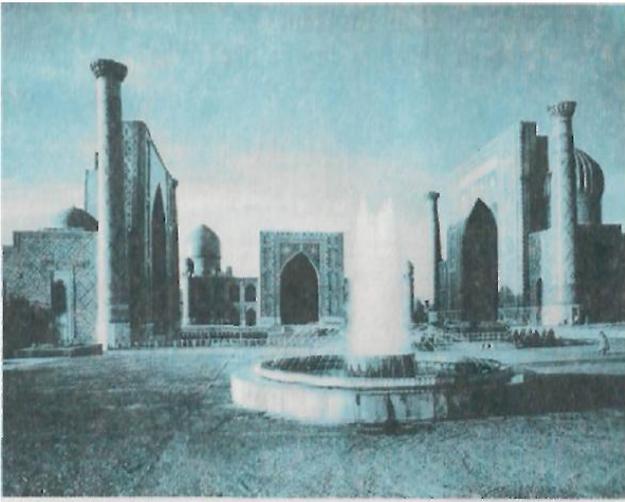
1. Have you ever visited Tashkent? What did you like? What did you dislike?
2. What are the differences between Tashkent and your town?
3. Does your community host guests from other countries? Why do these visitors come?
4. What higher education is available in Tashkent?
5. What embassies or international organisations do you know that are located in Tashkent?
6. What should a capital city be like? Why?

SAMARKAND

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 civilisation and the seat of historical and cultural traditions of the peoples of Central Asia.

Samarkand had a difficult **and**, at times, contradictory history. The city is associated with the names of Alexander the Great, the Arab general Kuteib ibn Muslim, the great Amir Temur, the astronomer Ulugbek and the terrible conqueror Genghis Khan. Visitors who come to this city admire the artistic talent **and** skill of the ancient architects who created such amazing structures as the Shakhi-Zinda ensemble, the Bibikhanim mosque, the Gur-Amir mausoleum, the Ishrat-khana mausoleum and the Ulugbek, Sherdor and Tillya-Kari madrasahs in Registan square. The creations of the people's genius and skills have deservedly become part of the treasury of world architecture.

Samarkand today is a regional administrative centre of Uzbekistan. The city also stands on the highway from Tashkent to Termez.



The population of Samarkand is more than 525,000. It is a multinational city and its population is comprised of people of 90 nationalities. The city occupies an area of 15,000 hectares. It sprawls in the picturesque valley of the Zarafshari River.

The main waterways in the city are the Zarafshan River and the Darghom, Siab and Shaudor canals.

It is a major scientific and industrial centre of Uzbekistan. It has a university and seven other institutions of higher learning, eight research centres, many plants and factories, libraries, museums and theatres.

As elsewhere in the country housing construction in Samarkand is making tremendous progress.

Comprehension Questions

1. Why did Samarkand play an important role in the economic ties between the East and the West?
2. Who are some of the famous people who lived in or passed through Samarkand?
3. In what river valley does Samarkand lie?
4. How many different nationalities live in Samarkand?

Discussion Questions

1. Have you ever visited Samarkand? What sights did you see? What are the differences between Samarkand and your town?
2. Why do you think Samarkand is one of the best known Uzbek cities in other countries?
3. What nationalities live in your community?

SEASONS

There are four seasons in a year. They are spring, summer, autumn and winter.

Every season consists of three months. / March, April and May are spring months. It is very nice in spring. The sky is often blue. The sun begins to shine more brightly, the days become longer and the spring flowers appear everywhere. ^Nature is very beautiful in spring. Everyone enjoys the beginning of spring. It is warm and sometimes it rains, but the rain is warm and pleasant. rSummer comes after spring. June, July and August are summer months. Summer is as nice as spring. The sun shines brightly. It is warm and sometimes hot. Summer is the hottest season of the year. That's why it is not enjoyable to stay in the city in summer, and most people go to the country. J The days are long and the nights are short. The longest day of the year is June 21. Children don't go to school in summer. They have their summer holidays. The pupils usually relax during their summer holidays and in September they begin their studies again.

September, the first autumn month, is usually very pleasant. It is not cold yet outdoors, and the trees with their red and yellow leaves look very beautiful. It is warm in September. But in October cold winds begin to blow, leaves fall to the ground, it gets colder and sometimes it begins raining. The rain is cold and not pleasant at all. The days get shorter and the nights get longer. There are a lot of fruits and vegetables in autumn in Uzbekistan. On the first day of autumn we celebrate the independence of our Republic.

Winter begins in December and ends in March. It is the coldest season of the year. In Uzbekistan winter is very nice with its sunny frosty days. It often snows. Sometimes much snow on the ground. 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. Winter is a good time for sports. In winter many people go skiing. Children can sledge and play snowballs. At the end of winter the sun begins to shine as brightly as in spring, but it is not yet as warm as spring. After winter comes spring. People look forward to it. In spring nature awakens from a long winter dream.

Comprehension Questions

1. When do the days become longer? When do they become shorter?
2. When do people like to go to the country? Why?
3. When does it rain in Uzbekistan?
4. During which seasons are the bazaars full?

Discussion Questions

1. What is your favourite season? Why do you think that?
2. What is your least favourite season? Why?
3. What sports do you like to play? What season is the best for you?

HOLIDAYS IN UZBEKISTAN

The anniversary of the independence of Uzbekistan, which we celebrate on September 1, is a holiday. But there are other dates which are holidays in Uzbekistan. On December 8 we celebrate Constitution Day.

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, New Year's Eve. 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." We give presents to members of our family, and we have a New Year tree with lights and decorations.

There are two Muslim holidays, Ramadan Hayt and Kurbon Hayt. The dates of these holidays change every year. March 8 is Women's Day. On that day we give presents to our mothers and sisters. The most common present for women is flowers, and on Women's Day many men buy flowers to give to their mothers and wives. March 21 is the spring festival of Navruz, which people celebrate with flowers, dancing, music and traditional foods. Among the most important of the foods is sumalak, a dish made from boiled wheat sprouts.

Comprehension Questions

1. What holidays are celebrated in Uzbekistan?
2. What religious holidays are celebrated? What national holidays are celebrated?

Discussion Questions

1. What are the newest Uzbek holidays? What are the oldest?
2. What is your favourite holiday? Why?
3. Why is Women's Day celebrated?
4. What are your favourite holiday traditions?

NAVRUZ

March 21 is the holiday of Navruz. In cities, towns and villages people of Uzbekistan celebrate Navruz, the eastern New Year, which is a holiday that celebrates the awakening of nature, and promotes friendship, fraternity and cultural and historical traditions.

March 21 is the spring equinox, meaning that day is equal to night everywhere on the planet. Our ancestors considered this day the beginning of the astronomical year. Uzbek scientists and poets of the past wrote that Navruz was celebrated long, long ago] During the Arab invasion of Central Asia, Navruz was prohibited, but after the downfall of the Arab Khalifate in the 9th and 10th centuries it was revived again.

Young and old prepare for Navruz in a flurry of spring cleaning, washing, scrubbing, painting and decorating of homes. A week before the holiday many people of Uzbekistan take part in a republic wide hashar (voluntary, unpaid work performed collectively). In honour of the holiday, new gardens are planted and machinery for cultivation is prepared for field work. A lot of money is donated to the Navruz fund. Navruz is also a holiday of mercy and absolution. On this day people forgive one another their old offences and visit lonely and disabled, people trying to do whatever they can **for** those who need their care.

Families with many children and pensioners receive gifts and allowances. Navruz is also a holiday of youth, beauty and creativity?; The streets, squares and parks of the towns and cities are beautifully decorated and full of music, songs and laughter. Dozens of professional ensembles demonstrate their skills.

Women cook a wide variety of delicious foods such as palov, shashlik, naryn, khasyp and manty^ 'The choice of cakes, sweetmeats, jam and fruit is unbelievable. But the king of all these holiday dishes is sumalak, a high-calorie stew of germinated wheat, the making of which is a compulsory element in the Navruz festival. Usually the women of the neighbourhood take part in the cooking. Only the best of cooks are entrusted with the important task of making sumalak. Jokes, songs and fun accompany the process of cooking. Sumalak is boiled for more than 24 hours in big cauldrons, the bottoms of which are covered with washed river stones and nuts. According to custom, those who get a stone when the dish is served in plates or cups will be fortunate in the coming year and their dreams will come true.

While the women are cooking sumalak, the men of the neighbourhood are often cooking halim, another traditional dish. It is made by boiling milk, veal, sheep, wheat and flour in a cauldron. It is also boiled for 24 hours. When it's hot, it is very tasty.

Comprehension Questions

1. What is Navruz?
2. How do people celebrate Navruz?
3. When was celebrating Navruz prohibited?
4. What foods are associated with Navruz?

Discussion Questions

1. How does your family prepare for Navruz? What are your family's traditions?
2. Do you like sumalak? Describe how to make sumalak.
3. Have you ever made sumalak? With whom did you make it? What were your tasks?

PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The 20th century is a century of great achievements in all fields. But at present there are many problems that must be solved. One of them is protection of the environment. Many countries all over the world face this problem.

The Uzbek Republic is rich in various natural resources, but they are not always used in the proper ways. We must protect our environment from destruction. That is why we must fight against pollution of our rivers, lakes and seas. We must preserve our forests and our rare animals. Being a developed industrial state, 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. Now the suggestion is to build industrial enterprises outside cities, in their suburbs. This will help to keep the air of the cities clear and fresh, but may begin polluting the cleaner areas of Uzbekistan.

The protection of the environment is an international problem too. Scientists and people all over the world must preserve the earth for future generations.

People need the environment more than they often know. They need trees and plants to provide the oxygen that humans need to breathe. They need clean water to drink and to grow the food they eat. They need clean land without chemicals and trash so that their food will be safe to eat. Whatever we put into our environment, into the air, into the water or into the ground, changes how safe that air, water or ground will be for humans to use later. The land, the water and the air belong to everyone, so it is important that everyone treat the environment well, because even one bad person can affect the health of everyone everywhere.

We must preserve Earth for future generations. We must remember that the power of man to conquer nature is unlimited indeed. We must preserve our environment because it is nature that provides us with everything we need for our existence.

Comprehension Questions

1. Why is it important to protect the environment?
2. What environmental problems are there?
3. Where does air pollution come from?
4. Why does everyone need to be concerned about the environment?

Discussion Questions

1. What is "the environment"?
2. What kinds of pollution are there? Where do you see pollution?
3. What parts of the environment would you miss if they were gone? Why?
4. If "the power of man to conquer nature is unlimited", why should we not do that?
5. What can you do in your community to improve the environment? What can you do with your family? With your class? By yourself?

YOUTH TODAY

Children are the future of every country. What is good for the youth, is good for the future of that country. Everyone loves their children and wants the best future for them. For that reason, people everywhere are interested in peace, security and a good, stable economy J

The government of Uzbekistan pays great attention to the education and upbringing of young people. They have every opportunity to study. The uniform system of public education in our Republic makes it possible to proceed easily from lower level to higher education. Graduates can enter any type of specialised secondary or higher school.

Much attention is paid to the positive development of young people and their preparation for employment/teachers try to do their best- to educate young people and to bring them up in the spirit of democratic ideals and internationalism. They try to teach children good morals and ethics.

It is the young people who will take the world's future in their hands. That is why it is necessary for them to develop their own interests and goals and to recognise and understand the problems of today.

Comprehension Questions

1. Why is the happiness of youth important to a country?
2. How does Uzbekistan support its youth in education?
3. Why must youth understand today's problems?

Discussion Questions

1. What is important to you?
2. What do you want in the future?
3. What do you believe are the problems like in the world today? In your country? In your community?

Alisher Navoi

(1441-1501)

Alisher Navoi was a great poet, statesman and the founder of Uzbek literature. He was born in Herat, on February 9, 1441. Navoi became a very famous poet. He was active for many years in the society which was torn by endless wars after the death of Timur. 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 artists. He was a great master of fine arts and knew how to handle a painter's brush himself. He was a very good architect, and designed many schools, hospitals, inns, bridges, roads and channels.

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

The first, "Hayrat ul-Abror" (Astonishment of Nice People) is a philosophical work. The second poem is "Farhod and Shirin". The third is "Layly and Majnun". The fourth, "Sabbai Sayyor" (Seven Planets), consists of seven short works around a common theme, the quarrel between King Bahrom and his beloved Dilorom. The fifth is "Saddi Iskandari" (The Wall of Iskandar).

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

Comprehension Questions

1. Why is Navoi famous?
2. What was he skilled at?
3. In what languages did he write?
4. What is the "Chor-Devon"? How is it different from the "Devoni-Foni"?
5. Name at least seven of Navoi's works?

Discussion Questions

1. What have you read by Navoi? Did you like his writing? Why?
2. Navoi was skilled at many things. At what five things would you choose to be skilled?

My Day Off

People spend their days off in different ways. Some of them prefer to stay in town and to visit an art exhibition, a museum, a cinema or a sports event. Other people prefer to spend their days off out of town.

I prefer to spend my day off sometimes in the country, sometimes in the city. Sometimes I take part in sports events, which usually take place during the weekends. I study six days a week. On Sunday I get up later than usual. After breakfast I go to the park with my friends. Sometimes we go to the stadium. We all enjoy skating. We are also football fans. We often play football or tennis. In summer I like to swim in the lake or in the river, both of which are not far from my house.

I always help my parents in the yard. I clean my room and iron my clothes myself. On Sunday evening we go either to the theatre or to the cinema. There are many theatres in Tashkent, and sometimes we go to the theatre. Usually, we buy tickets beforehand. Late in the evening I watch TV, and go to bed at 11 o'clock.

Comprehension Questions

1. Where does the writer like to spend days off?
2. What sports does the writer like to play?
3. How does the writer help his parents?

Discussion Questions

1. What do you do on your days off?
2. How do you spend your free time?
3. What kinds of sports do you like?
4. Do you like to go to the theatre? The cinema? The disco?
5. What TV programmes do you like to watch? Why?
6. How do you help your parents? Do you help other relatives too? Whom do you help?

My Future Profession

Many roads are open for youth in our Republic. Anybody can learn at school, but it is not an easy thing to choose a future profession. Some people follow the advice of their parents. Others cannot decide even after leaving school.

As for me, I made my choice long ago. My favourite language is English. I want to learn English very well. Two years ago, I passed exams with excellent marks and began to study at the Lyceum of Oriental Languages. At the lyceum we learn English, Arabic and Turkish. We study English six hours a week so we can learn everything about the English language, English literature and English-speaking countries.

Since gaining its independence, Uzbekistan has been establishing relations with many countries. Therefore, Uzbekistan needs many specialists with a knowledge of English. After finishing the 11th form, I have decided to enter the University of World Economy and Diplomacy. I want to be a useful specialist to further the development of our country. Knowledge of the English language can give a person many opportunities to become an important person in economics, science, or internal or external foreign cooperation.

Comprehension Questions

1. What does the writer want to do after leaving school?
2. Where does the writer study? Where does the writer want to study after finishing school?
3. Why does the writer want to be an English specialist?
4. What does an English specialist do?

Discussion Questions

1. Why is choosing a profession difficult?
2. How will you decide what you want to do in the future? For whose advice will you ask?
3. Why does Uzbekistan need people who know English?
4. What jobs require that you know good English?
5. Where is English used in your community? What jobs in your community require English skills?

Travelling

Modern life is impossible without travelling. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They can travel by air, by rail, by sea or by car. Travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see more interesting places of the country when you are travelling through it.

Modern trains have very comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars which make even the longest journey enjoyable.

Travelling by sea is popular mostly for pleasure trips. On board large ships and small river boats people can visit foreign countries and different places of interest within their own country. On board large ships there are facilities to help you enjoy your trip. There are tennis and badminton courts, swimming pools, cinemas and dance halls. It's a pleasant way to spend a holiday. As for me, I prefer travelling by car. I think it is very convenient. You needn't book any tickets in advance. You can stop wherever you wish and spend as much time as you like.

Comprehension Questions

1. How can you travel?
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each type of transport?
3. Describe ships you take for pleasure. How are these different from river boats you take for pleasure?

Discussion Questions

1. What types of transport are there in your community?
2. What types of transport have you taken? Where did you go?
3. How do you usually travel in town? Between towns? Why do you choose that kind of transport?
4. How do people travel when they go abroad? Why?
5. Why is modern life impossible without travel?

6. If you could take any vacation, how would you travel? Why? Where would you go?
7. Does your family have a car? What are the advantages and disadvantages of having a car?

Shops and Shopping

The face of the towns and villages in Uzbekistan is changing. We see new houses, schools, cinemas and shops in every town. Shops are very important in our life. There are different kinds of shops. Some of them sell bread. Others have tea, sugar, coffee, butter, cheese, sausages, meat or fruit. When we want to buy something, we take our shopping bag and go to a shop. There we talk with shopkeepers who sell things.

Many people do their shopping at the market. There, farmers sell vegetables and fruit that they grow themselves. They sell meat, milk and other things too.

Big shops with many departments are called stores. In stores we can buy almost anything we like. In the windows we see all the things that they sell: food, suits, dresses, coats, boots, shoes, radios, TV sets and many other things.

When we want to buy clothes we go to a department store. This is a big store with many departments where clothes, textiles, linens and jewellery are sold.

I am a regular customer at one of the big Tashkent stores. My friend and I decided to do some shopping on Sunday morning. There are always many people at the department store. We enjoyed wandering from one department to another, looking at various articles on the counters. We spent a lot of time at ready-made clothes and bought a nice dress for me. My friend chose a pair of shoes and a blue scarf for herself.

We both returned home quite happy but rather tired. I like to shop at the department store because you can find anything you like there.

Comprehension Questions

1. Are there more shops in Uzbekistan than there were fifteen years ago?
2. Where can people buy items they want or need?
3. What is a department store?
4. What did the writer buy for herself on Sunday?
5. What did her friend buy?

Discussion Questions

1. Where is the nearest department store located? Do you shop there? Why?
2. Where do you buy food? Tea? Flour? Boots? A cold drink?
3. When do you like to go shopping? Do you like shopping? Why?
4. What did you buy in the last week? Where?

Sports

Sports serve a great purpose, helping to bring up a strong and healthy generation of courageous young men and women. Sports teach people how to work together, improve coordination and increase players' self-confidence.

Our Republic pays a great deal of attention to physical education and sports. Hundreds of stadiums, gymnasiums, basketball courts, swimming pools and other facilities have been built all over the country for the millions of people who enjoy sports.

Physical training, sports and games are an important part of the education of our youth. The sports programme for youth sometimes includes boxing, wrestling, swimming, karate, kurash, running, weightlifting, skiing, cycling and shooting, as well as games like football, volleyball, basketball, gymnastics, tennis and badminton. Numerous sports clubs have fostered dozens of athletes who have achieved great fame in our country. Athletes set many new world records in various sports.

Comprehension Questions

1. Why are sports good?
2. What sports facilities are available in this country?
3. What sports are there?

Discussion Questions

1. Do you like sports? Why? What do you not like about sports?
2. What sports facilities are there in your town? Which ones do you use? Do you take sports lessons or play on any teams?
3. What sports do you want to learn?

ERNEST HEMINGWAY (1898-1961)

Ernest Hemingway, an American journalist, novelist and short-story writer was born in Illinois, USA in a doctor's family

Hemingway had his own way of writing. His stories seem very simple, often there are very few events. But we feel that there is much behind the events that he describes, that the whole life of the character leads to this event.

It does not often happen that even the best writers are like their best characters. But Hemingway was. He was strong and honest, he was a brave soldier, a skilful hunter and a fisherman. His life was full of danger. Twice newspapers published news of his death.

More than anything else Hemingway hated war and fascism. He was a participant of World War I and was badly wounded at the Italian front. He covered the war in the Near East for the Canadian newspaper "Star" and spent several years in Paris. His first works of fiction were "Three Stories and Ten Poems" (1923), "In Our Time" (1924).

They reflected his antimilitary feelings. One of his best and most interesting novels devoted to war is "A Farewell to Arms" (1929). Besides war, Hemingway turned to other, more social subjects in "Green Hills of Africa," the play "The Fifth Column" and the screen script "The Spanish Soil." The last two expressed the author's sympathy to the Spanish Civil War and his attitude to it.

Hemingway's latest stories were his story "Get a Seeing -Eyed Dog" and "The Old Man and the Sea" which brought him a Nobel Prize in 1954.

Hemingway's works have been published in all countries. His influence on other writers is very great and his name is known to people everywhere in the world.

TELEVISION

Television is one of the most important mass media. It plays a great role in our life today. We have 6 channels at our disposal. All the programmes are now transmitted in color, but of course they can be received in black and white. We can hardly imagine our life without television. First of all, it is a very convenient source of information. It informs us about current events and the latest developments in science and politics, both in our country and abroad. There are special educational programmes which are very helpful and interesting for children and grown-up people. We can widen our knowledge of different subjects and learn a lot of interesting facts about the world around us.

Television today competes with cinemas and theatres. You can see different films and theatrical performances without leaving home. Many people consider it much cheaper. Not only that. In some faraway places and small towns people can see the Bolshoi ballet or the performances of the best theatres of the country only on TV.

Our television is linked with Europe and the world through the Eurovision and Intervision networks, and we can see programmes transmitted from other countries.

TV is a convenient source of entertainment too. Everybody has his or her favourite entertainment programme: drama, classical or pop music concert, contest, quiz, football or hockey match, etc: Most popular today are the so-called "soap operas" which attract millions of TV viewers. Special children's programmes are very popular too.

Advertisements and commercials take a good amount of time on TV now, some people are not happy about it, but TV can't do without them. A great variety of different programmes on different channels makes some people think that television begins to dominate our lives, to attract us away from other things. Others complain of the poor quality of some of the programmes. But most people find it useful and watch the programmes to their liking.

Electricity

Electricity is a general term encompassing a variety of phenomena resulting from the presence and flow of electric charge. These include many easily recognizable phenomena, such as lightning, static electricity, and the flow of electrical current in an electrical wire. In addition, electricity encompasses less familiar concepts such as the electromagnetic field and electromagnetic induction.

The word is from the New Latin *electricus*, "amber-like"[a], coined in the year 1600 from the Greek ἤλεκτρον (*electron*) meaning amber (hardened plant resin), because static electricity effects were produced classically by rubbing amber.

Usage

In general usage, the word "electricity" adequately refers to a number of physical effects. In scientific usage, however, the term is vague, and these related, but distinct, concepts are better identified by more precise terms:

- * Electric charge: a property of some subatomic particles, which determines their electromagnetic interactions. Electrically charged matter is influenced by, and produces, electromagnetic fields.
- * Electric current: a movement or flow of electrically charged particles, typically measured in amperes.
- * Electric field: an influence produced by an electric charge on other charges in its vicinity.
- * Electric potential: the capacity of an electric field to do work on an electric charge, typically measured in volts.
- * Electromagnetism: a fundamental interaction between the magnetic field and the presence and motion of an electric charge.

The most common use of the word "electricity" is less precise. It refers to:

- * Electrical power provided commercially by the electrical power industry. In a loose but common use of the term, "electricity" may be used to mean "wired for electricity" which means a working connection to an electric power station. Such a connection grants the user of "electricity" access to the electric field present in electrical wiring, and thus to electric power.

Computers in our modern life

The wide use of modern technology is continuously being adapted elsewhere, whether in school, business, and government and in various groups. Through this technology, inventions of automated machines were made. Robots nowadays, came into action. The Internet becomes a blockbuster hit for everyone because most of our population around the globe is aware about it. Formation of high-caliber software and systems were spread out. Advances in the technology have spread the development of smaller and more powerful general-purpose digital computer not only has this reduced the size of the large, multi-user mainframe computers but it has also made possible, powerful single-user personal computer and work stations that can sit on a desktop. This is because of the relatively low cost and versatility, have largely replaced typewriters in the workplace and rendered the analog inefficient.

Computers are one of the most frequently used technologies especially in the business world. Aside from business, schools as an institute of learning also pictures technology. Nowadays, a computer has always been a vital medium in learning in any course or field of career. Student's projects and other activities can be done easier through the presence of technology. Activities conducted in school such as Quiz bowls are helpful to students. It is a competition were active students test their mind ability.

Education in Uzbekistan

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

The official literacy rate is 99 percent. However, in the post-Soviet era educational standards have fallen. Funding and training have not been sufficient to effectively educate the expanding younger cohorts of the population. Between 1992 and 2004, government spending on education dropped from 12 percent to 6.3 percent of gross domestic product. In 2006 education's share of the budget increased to 8.1 percent. Lack of budgetary support has been more noticeable at the primary and secondary levels, as the government has continued to subsidize university students. However, bribes often are necessary to ensure success and advancement in universities.

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

In 2002 Westminster International University in Tashkent was established in collaboration with the University of Westminster (UK) and "UMID" Foundation of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Education in Great Britain

Education in Britain is compulsory and free for all children between the ages of 5-16. About 93 percent of all children are educated in state schools and the rest attend private schools.

Primary school.

Schoolchildren attend a primary school for 6 years (5 to 11 years). When students transfer to Secondary School at the age of 11, they do not take any examination, but their reports are sent on from the Primary School.

Secondary School.

Most children - over 80 percent - go to a comprehensive school. "Comprehensive" means all-inclusive. They admit pupils of all abilities. Pupils in all state schools in England and Wales study 10 main subjects, among them: English, Mathematics, Science, History, Geography, Art, Music, Physical Education, Information Technology. Religious education is also taught. Attainment tests are given at the ages of 7, 11 and 14. At the age of 16 students sit the exams in as many subjects as possible. Weak students may only sit for three or four subjects. Better students take ten subjects. At the age of 16 about two thirds of these pupils leave school and get jobs. About one-third stay on at school until the age of 18, preparing themselves for higher education.

The 6th Form. More ambitious pupils continue to study in the 6th form. They stay on at school for one or two years to prepare themselves for university. They have only three or four main subjects, which are necessary to pass the advanced level exams at the age of 18. The school year is divided into three terms with the intervals between them during Christmas and Easter holidays lasting about two weeks each and summer holiday which is usually six weeks long. All kinds of out-of-class activities are part of school life in Britain. Most schools have very good libraries which students use for reference work.

High education in Great Britain.

All British universities are private institutions. Students have to pay fees and living costs, but every student may obtain a personal grant from local authorities. If the parents do not earn much money, their children will receive a full grant which will cover all the expenses. Students studying for first degrees are known as undergraduates. New undergraduates in some universities are called fresher. They have lectures, there are regular seminars. After three or four years the students will take their finals. Those who pass examinations successfully are given the Bachelors degree: Bachelor of Arts for History or Bachelor of Science. The first postgraduate degree is Master of Arts, Master of Science. Doctor of Philosophy is the highest degree. It is given for some original research work which is an important contribution to knowledge. Open Days are a chance for applicants to see the university, meet students and ask questions. All this will help you decide whether you have made the right choice. The most famous universities in Britain are Oxford and Cambridge. They are the two oldest English universities and they both have a long and eventful history of their own. Oxford and Cambridge are regarded as being academically superior to other universities and as giving special privilege and prestige. Cambridge University consists of a group of 32 independent colleges. The first students came to the city in 1209 and studied in the schools of the cathedral and monasteries. Further education in Britain is for people over 16 taking courses at various levels up to the standard required for entry to higher education. The Open University offers degrees for people who do not have a formal education and qualifications, or who are older. Students study at home and then post them off to a tutor for marking. Most courses take six years and students get a number of credits for each years work.

Uzbekistan for the past 19 years in economic sphere.

For already 19 years Uzbekistan with confidence is going along the way of democratization of social-political development, Economic of Uzbekistan modernization of economy and formation of real owners of property. The transition from economy stabilization to its qualitative growth is observed. The conducted reforms during the years of independence in the field of economic development are aimed mainly at the transition from a strong state to a strong civil society, and fast integration of the republic into the world community.

The economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan represents by itself the multi-branched territorial-productive complex. Its basis consists of the following sectors of productive specialization: gas, oil, electric energy generation, non-ferrous and ferrous metallurgy, Uzbekistan economic machine building, cotton ginning, textiles, chemical, and the others. Industry is the leading sector of national economy of Uzbekistan. It is the basis for the majority of territorial-production complexes, and it forms the complicated system of internal and inter district trade and economic links. Industry of the republic appeared and developed mainly on the: basis of the requirements and needs of the main national economy branches: cotton growing, silk culture, fruit growing, astrakhan breeding. Further, it became the leading link of the national economic cotton complex. Industry of the republic is characterized by the developed specialization and cooperation of its main branches.

