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English for master course

**Учебно-методическое пособие для студентов I курса
магистратуры факультета «Технология хлопковой
промышленности» (для всех направлений)**

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Данное учебно-методическое пособие включает в себя тексты, терминологии, грамматические правила а также предусмотренные для их усвоения комплекс упражнений, лексика из англо-русского словаря с часто применяемым специальным набором слов и словосочетаний. Учебно-методическое пособие состоит из 17 уроков .

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Введение

Предлагаемое методическое пособие разработано на основании типовой программы обучения иностранным языкам в неязыковых вузах с учетом современных требований гуманитаризации высшего технического образования.

Методическое пособие предназначено для студентов- магистров 2 курсов высших учебных заведений (факультетов) неязыковых специальностей и включает следующие разделы: основные правила чтения в английском языке; теоретические сведения по грамматическим аспектам английского языка, необходимые для правильного выполнения контрольных заданий; программу, методические указания, контрольные задания; устные темы для развития навыков монологической речи; тексты для ознакомительного чтения.

Целевая установка

Основной целью обучения студентов английскому языку является достижение ими практического владения этим языком, что предполагает при обучении формирование умения самостоятельно читать литературу по специальности вуза с целью извлечения информации из иноязычных источников.

Перевод (устный и письменный) на протяжении всего курса обучения используется: а) как средство обучения; б) для контроля понимания прочитанного; в) в качестве возможного способа передачи полученной при чтении информации.

В процессе достижения цели обучения одновременно решаются воспитательные и общеобразовательные задачи.

Данная программа предусматривает, главным образом, самостоятельную работу студентов. Работа под руководством преподавателя рассчитана на 40 учебных часов, которые используются для групповых занятий различного характера.

Рекомендуемый языковой материал для самостоятельного изучения

Фонетический минимум. Звуковой строй английского языка; особенности произношения английских гласных и согласных; отсутствие смягченных согласных и сохранение звонких согласных в конце слова; чтение гласных в открытом и закрытом слогах; расхождение между произношением и правописанием; ударение, особенности интонации английского предложения.

Лексический минимум. За полный курс обучения в словарном запасе студента должно быть не менее 1 000 лексических единиц (слов и словосочетаний).

Данный объем является основой для его расширения, и поэтому программа предусматривает освоение наиболее употребительных словообразовательных средств английского языка: наиболее употребительные префиксы; основные суффиксы имен существительных, прилагательных, наречий, глаголов; приемы словосложения; явления конверсии (переход одной части речи в другую без изменения формы слова).

Потенциальный словарный запас может быть значительно расширен за счет интернациональной лексики, совпадающей или близкой по значению с такими же словами русского языка, но отличающейся от них по звучанию и ударению, например: *academy n, basis n, contact n, dynamo n, machine n, metal n*, а также за счет конверсии.

В словарный запас также включаются фразеологические сочетания типа *to take part (принимать участие)*, *to take place (происходить)*, наиболее употребительные синонимы, антонимы и омонимы английского языка и условные сокращения слов, принятые в английских научных и технических текстах.

Грамматический минимум. В процессе обучения студент должен усвоить основные грамматические формы и структуры английского языка.

Морфология

Имя существительное. Артикли (определенный и неопределенный) как признаки имени существительного; предлоги - выразители его падежных форм. Окончание -s- показатель множественного числа имени существительного. Окончания 's, s' как средство выражения притяжательного падежа.

Образование множественного числа имен существительных путем изменения корневой гласной: a man - men, a woman - women, a child - children, a tooth - teeth, a foot - feet.

Существительное в функции определения и его перевод на русский язык.

Имя прилагательное и наречие. Степени сравнения. Перевод предложений, содержащих конструкции типа the more... the less

Имена числительные. Количественные, порядковые. Чтение дат.

Местоимения. Личные местоимения в формах именительного и объектного падежей; притяжательные местоимения; возвратные и усилительные местоимения; местоимения вопросительные, указательные, относительные. Неопределенное местоимение one (ones) и его функции. Неопределенные местоимения some, any, отрицательное местоимение no и их производные.

Глагол. Изъявительное наклонение глагола и образование видовременных групп Indefinite (Simple), Continuous, Perfect. Активная и пассивная формы (Active and Passive Voice). Особенности перевода пассивных конструкций на русский язык. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты. Функции глаголов to be, to have, to do. Основные сведения о сослагательном наклонении.

Образование повелительного наклонения и его отрицательной формы. Выражение приказа и просьбы с помощью глагола to let.

Неличные формы глагола: инфинитив, его формы (Indefinite (Simple) Active, Indefinite (Simple) Passive, Perfect Active), инфинитивные конструкции - объектный инфинитивный оборот и субъектный инфинитивный оборот. Причастие - Participle I и Participle II в функциях определения и обстоятельства.

Сложные формы причастия - Participle I (Passive, Perfect Active). Независимый причастный оборот. Герундий - Gerund (простые формы) и герундиальные обороты. Строевые слова. Местоимения, наречия, предлоги, артикли, союзы. Многофункциональность строевых слов: it, that(those), one, because, because of, as, since, till, until, due to, provided, both, either, neither.

Синтаксис

Простое распространенное предложение. Члены предложения. Прямой порядок слов повествовательного предложения в утвердительной и отрицательной формах. Обратный порядок слов в вопросительном предложении. Оборот there is (are), его перевод. Безличные предложения.

Сложносочиненное и сложноподчиненное предложения. Главное и придаточные предложения. Союзное и бессоюзное подчинение определительных и дополнительных придаточных предложений. Обороты, равнозначные придаточным предложениям.

Правила чтения

Чтобы научиться правильно произносить звуки, читать тексты на английском языке и понимать прочитанное, следует, во-первых, усвоить правила произношения отдельных букв и буквосочетаний, а также правила ударения в слове и в целом предложении, при этом особое внимание следует обратить на произношение тех звуков, которые не имеют аналогов в русском языке; во-вторых, регулярно упражняться в чтении и произношении по соответствующим разделам рекомендованных программой учебников и учебных пособий; в-третьих, широко использовать технические средства, сочетающие зрительное и слуховое восприятие. Приобрести навыки правильного произношения помогает систематическое прослушивание звукозаписей.

При чтении необходимо научиться делить предложения на смысловые отрезки - синтагмы, что обеспечит правильную технику чтения, необходимую для правильного понимания текста.

Работа над лексикой

Чтобы понимать прочитанное, необходимо владеть определенным запасом слов и предложений. Для этого рекомендуется регулярно читать на английском языке учебные тексты, газеты и оригинальную литературу по специальности.

Для обогащения и закрепления лексического запаса рекомендуем следующее:

А. Работая со словарем, выучите английский алфавит, а также ознакомьтесь по предисловию с построением словаря и с системой условных обозначений, принятых в данном словаре.

Б. Слова выписывайте в тетрадь или на карточки в исходной форме с соответствующей грамматической характеристикой, т.е. существительные - в ед. числе, глаголы - в неопределенной форме (в инфинитиве), указывая для неправильных глаголов основные формы.

При переводе с английского языка на русский обычно трудности вызывает следующее:

1. Многозначность слов. Например, слово *convention* имеет значения:
1) собрание, съезд; 2) договор, соглашение, конвенция; 3) обычай;
4) условность. Подобрать нужное значение слова можно только исходя из контекста.

The convention was successful. Собрание прошло успешно.

That is not in accordance with convention. Это здесь не принято.

2. Омонимы (разные по значению, но одинаково звучащие слова). Их следует отличать от многозначных слов.

Some - какой-нибудь и *sum* - сумма

break - ломать и *brake* - тормоз

left - левый и *left* - Past Indefinite (Simple) от глагола *to leave* - оставлять, покидать.

Only few people write with the left hand. Немногие пишут левой рукой.

They left Tashkent for Kiev. Они уехали из Ташкента в Киев.

3. Конверсия. Образование новых слов из существующих без изменения написания слов называется конверсией. Наиболее распространенным является образование глаголов от соответствующих существительных. Например:

water - вода to water - поливать

control - контроль to control - контролировать

cause - причина to cause - причинять, являться причиной

4. Интернационализмы. В английском языке большое место занимают слова, заимствованные из других языков, в основном латинского и греческого. Эти слова получили широкое распространение и стали интернациональными.

По корню таких слов легко догадаться об их переводе на русский язык, например: *mechanization* *механизация*; *atom* *атом* и т.д.

Однако нужно помнить, что многие интернационализмы расходятся в своем значении в русском и английском языках, поэтому их часто называют «ложными друзьями» переводчика. Например: *accurate* точный, а не аккуратный, *resin* смола, а не резина, *control* не только контролировать, но и управлять и т.д.

5. Словообразование. Эффективным средством расширения запаса слов в английском языке служит знание способов словообразования. Умея расчленить производное слово на корень, суффикс и префикс, легче определить значение неизвестного слова. Кроме того, зная значения наиболее употребительных префиксов и суффиксов, вы сможете без труда понять значение гнезда слов, образованных из одного корневого слова, которое вам известно.

Наиболее употребительные префиксы

Префиксы	Примеры	Перевод
anti- co- counter- de- extra-	anti-war co-exist counter-weight demilitarize extraordinary	антивоенный сосуществовать противовес демилитаризоват необыкновенный,
in- multi- over- p ^{ol} v ^v - post- pre- re- trans- super- ultra- under-	inlav multistage overcome polytechnical postgraduate predetermine reorganize transformation superprofits ultra-violet underground	вставлять многоступенчаты преололеть политехнический аспирант предопределять реорганизовыват преобразование сверхприбыли ультрафиолетовы подземный

Основные суффиксы существительных

Суффиксы	Примеры	Перевод
-ance	importance	значение
-ence	silence	молчание
-sion	revision	пересмотр
-dom	freedom	свобода
-ion(-tion, -ation)	revolution formation	революция формирование
-ment	equipment	оборудование
-ness	softness	мягкость
-ship	friendship	дружба
-age	voltage	напряжение
-er	teacher	преподаватель
-ty	difficulty	трудность

Основные суффиксы прилагательных и наречий

Суффиксы	Примеры	Перевод
-able	remarkable	вылающийся
-ible	extensible	растяжимый
-ant	resistant	сопротивляющийся
-ent	different	различный
-ful	successful	успешный
-less	homeless	безломный
-ous	famous	известный
-v	sunny	солнечный
-ly	happily	счастливо

В английском языке есть ряд глаголов, которые употребляются с послелогом и образуют новые понятия. Благодаря послелогам сравнительно незначительная группа слов отличается большой многозначностью. К этой группе относятся глаголы to get, to be, to make, to go, to put и ряд других.

В словаре глаголы с послелогом пишутся после основного значения глагола в порядке алфавита послелогов. Часто перед послелогом пишется только начальная буква основного глагола, например:

to go идти

to go about циркулировать (о слухах, деньгах)

to go back возвращаться to go in for увлекаться

6. В английском языке очень часто существительное употребляется в функции определения без изменения своей формы. Структура «существительное + существительное + существительное» (и т.д.) вызывает трудности при переводе, так как существительные стоят подряд. Главным словом в такой группе является последнее, а все предшествующие существительные являются определениями к нему.

Некоторые существительные-определения могут переводиться прилагательными, например: stone камень building здание

stone building каменное здание, building stone строительный камень

Однако такой способ перевода не всегда возможен; часто такие определения приходится переводить существительными в косвенных падежах

или предложными оборотами. Порядок перевода обуславливается смысловыми связями между определениями и определяемым словом. Перевод следует начинать справа налево с последнего существительного, а существительные, стоящие перед ним в роли определения, нужно переводить на русский язык существительными в косвенных падежах (чаще родительном) или предложным оборотом, например:

export grain зерно на экспорт (экспортное зерно) grain export экспорт зерна

physics institute laboratory лаборатория института физики

В текстах научного характера английские словосочетания часто переводятся одним словом:

raw materials сырье

radio operator радист construction works стройка

Сочетание трех-четырех слов может быть передано по-русски двумя-тремя словами: an iron and steel mill металлургический завод.

7. Научная литература характеризуется наличием большого количества терминов. Термин - слово или словосочетание, которое имеет одно строго определенное значение для определенной области науки и техники. Неизвестный термин следует искать в терминологическом словаре.

Особенности грамматического строя английского языка

Грамматические окончания в английском языке

Окончание	Часть речи	Словообразование
-s	<i>Имя существительное:</i> 1) во мн. числе; 2) s^ притяжательном падеже <i>Глагол</i> в 3-м лице ед. числа в утвердит. форме наст. вр. (Present Simple Tense)	—
-er	<i>Имя прилагательное</i> в сравнительной степени	<i>Имя существительное</i> , обозначающее действующее лицо аппарат

Окончание	Часть речи	Словообразование
-est	<i>Имя прилагательное</i> в превосходной степени	—
-ed	<i>Глагол:</i> 1) в личной форме простого прошедшего времени (Past Simple Tense); 2) в неличной форме (Participle II)	—

-ing	Глагол в неличных формах: Participle I - причастие настоящего времени Gerund - герундий Verbal Noun - отглагольное существительное	—
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В силу особенностей исторического развития английского языка в его грамматической системе сохранилось минимальное число окончаний.

Примеры к таблице -s', 's

1. These *machines* are highly efficient.

Эти машины имеют высокий коэффициент полезного действия.

2. The *machine's* capacity is high.

Производительность этой машины высокая.

3. He *machines* these parts.

Он подвергает механической обработке эти детали.

Поскольку количество суффиксов английского языка, по которым можно установить, к какой части речи относится данное слово, сравнительно невелико, для уточнения грамматических функций слова, взятого отдельно или в предложении, используются:

- 1) строевые слова; 2) твердый порядок слов.

Работа над текстом

Строевые слова-признаки	
Имя существительное	Глагол
Артикль	Прединфинитивная частица

a name - имя an aim - цель the machine - машина	to name - называть to aim - нацеливаться to machine - обрабатывать механически
Предлог	Модальный или вспомогательный глагол
in turn - по очереди without result - без результата	You must turn to the left. Вам надо повернуть налево. Their efforts will result in success. Их усилия приведут к успеху. They should watch the TV pro-
Местоимение (притяжательное, вопросительное, неопределенное, отрицательное, относительное)	Местоимение (личное, вопросительное, относительное)
my work - моя работа his studies - его занятия Whose plans are better ? - Чьи планы лучше?	I work. - Я работаю He studies. - Он занимается. Who plans the research? - Кто планирует это научное исследование?

Поскольку основной целевой установкой обучения иностранному языку является получение информации из иноязычного источника, особое внимание следует уделить чтению текстов. Точное и полное понимание текста достигается при осуществлении двух

видов чтения: изучающего чтения и чтения с общим охватом содержания.

Путем изучающего чтения формируется умение самостоятельно проводить лексико-грамматический анализ текста. Итогом изучающего чтения является адекватный перевод текста на родной язык с помощью словаря. При этом следует развивать навыки пользования отраслевыми терминологическими словарями и словарями сокращений.

Читая текст, предназначенный для понимания общего содержания,

необходимо, не обращаясь к словарю, понять основной смысл прочитанного.

Для овладения двумя видами чтения следует научиться:

а) догадываться о значении незнакомых слов на основе словообразовательных признаков и контекста;

б) видеть интернациональные слова и определять их значение;

в) находить знакомые грамматические формы и конструкции и устанавливать их эквиваленты в русском языке;

г) использовать имеющийся в тексте иллюстративный материал, схемы, формулы и т.п.;

д) применять знания по специальным, общетехническим, общеэкономическим предметам в качестве основы смысловой и языковой догадки.

Unit 1

History development and value of a cotton in the national economy of Uzbekistan

Occurrence history of cotton the industries – one of leading and oldest branches of Uzbekistan inseparably linked with features of occurrence of the first sprouts of capitalist way on the basis of a feudal society. A basis of the industry of Central Asia in 18-19 centuries made agriculture. Labor skills, ability to grow up field, garden and garden cultures have been highly developed at agricultural population where the main culture was the cotton. In all areas of Central Asia, during this period, there was a great demand for the fabrics made by the Uzbek masters, about it there are many messages from the merchants going on a great silk way. City handicraftsmen for fibre reception used, at this time, advanced Indian (cotton gins), - Central Asian where the clap-raw was passed through the rollers one of which rotating, wore out a fibre between platens. Productivity of such device made about 8 kg clap-raw a day. Such primitive thing, was made at home, a way of processing of a clap constrained development textiles crafts.

On it the invention the American teacher E.Uitneem in 1793 a fibre separating machines (gin) and a concentration of preprocessing of a clap on PIP factories in many respects promoted industry development.

In the end of 19 centuries in Central Asia there has been begun intensive building of the railways which stimulated development cotton processing of the industry owing to the increased trading operations with other countries.

Finding by republic Uzbekistan of independence and its exit on the world market, the new powerful impulse for development has given the industries.

The Republic government pays considerable attention and support in development of a science and a professional training for branch which can in the near future is worthy compete to the leading countries of the world in the field of clap processing.

Answer questions:

1. Who had invented gin?
2. What is received from a raw clap?
3. When has intensive building of the railways been begun in Central Asia?
3. What is paid most attention by Republic?
4. When have Uzbekistan exited to the world market?

Exercise 1. Put preposition where necessary

1. My friend likes playing chess.
2. We spent Sunday the country.
3. We decided to ask our friends dinner tomorrow.
4. I do not want to go the cinema tonight.
5. What are we having dinner today?
6. My friend lives the country and he likes it very much.
7. I am going to have a game chess him.
8. The meeting finished four.
9. I got home late yesterday evening and went bed once.
10. Peter spends a lot money books.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks:

1. Occurrence history of the industries – one of and oldest branches of Uzbekistan inseparably with features of occurrence of the first sprouts of capitalist on the basis of a feudal society.

2. In all areas of , during this period, there was a great demand for the fabrics made by the masters, about it there are many messages from the merchants going on a great silk way.

3. Productivity of such device made about kg clap-raw a day.

4. Such thing, was made at home, a way of processing of a clap constrained textiles crafts.

5. The Republic government pays attention and in development of a science and a professional training for branch which can in the near future is worthy compete to the leading countries of the world in the field of clap processing.

Unit 2

Mechanization of technological processes

The cotton processing industry is integrally connected with agriculture, as the supplier of raw materials, and also with textile, oil, chemical and other industries as finished goods consumers cotton where from a clap-raw receive a fibre cotton, lint cotton, seeds and a fibrous waste.

By quantity and value of received production, the clap wins first place among agricultural commercial crops. On it growing manufacture of a clap-raw carrying out high development has demanded the mechanized clearing, in communication, with what in Tashkent in 1881 the first has been constructed cotton factory which had two wooden gins with a drive from a water wheel and a manual press. By 1890 in Central Asia operated already 40 cotton factories, and by 1917 – 338. However it is necessary to notice that all improvised, labor-consuming, works on them were carried out manually, in the absence of elementary working conditions and sanitary hygiene. All industry during this period has been focused on export of the goods, as has caused its

colonial character, and the industry has been completely subordinated to the cotton industry of mother country. In first half of 20 centuries at the Soviet power, as a result of creation in Uzbekistan domestic machine-building base, radical reconstruction of the basic process equipment on has been spent, - the American samples have been replaced on domestic that has provided economic independence to Republic. During this period there was a full electrification and storage places, means of mechanization of laborious works are developed. Second half of 20 centuries is noticed by growth of volumes of a prepared clap-raw that has caused the further development the industries. Mechanization of technological processes is spent to this period, effective product lines and the equipment are developed for processing of a clap, means of automatic control.

New economic relations have demanded the technological policy in the field of clap-raw processing, a cart a crying need in working out of effective technologies, to reduction of number of the equipment in technological process at saving quality of a received product.

Last years in the industry the steady tendency in this direction is observed – radical modernization of a number is spent, at considerable reduction of transport communications became compact to a territorial sign, are completely mechanized also non-polluting.

Answer questions:

1. What is the cotton processing industry integrally connected with?
2. By what features does the clap win the first place among agricultural commercial crops?
3. How many cotton factories did operate in Central Asia by 1890?
4. What have new economic relations demanded from the field of clap-raw processing?
5. What is the colonial industry?

Exercise 1. Choose some or any

1. Do you learn (some, any) foreign languages?

2. Has your friend got (some, any) Uzbek magazines?
3. I did not get (some, any) letters yesterday.
4. Please, take (some, any) Uzbek book you like.
5. I do not think we have got (some, any) time today to discuss this question.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks

1. The cotton industry is integrally with agriculture.
2. All industry during this period has been on export of the goods, as has caused its colonial character, and the industry has been completely to the cotton industry of mother country.
3. During this period there was a full and storage places, means of mechanization of works are developed.
4. Second half of 20 is noticed by growth of volumes of a prepared clap-raw that has caused the development the industries.
5. Mechanization of technological processes is spent to this period, effective product and the are developed for processing of a clap, means of automatic control.

Unit 3

The general data on culture of the cotton

The cotton – the most ancient cultural plant, has appeared almost simultaneously with agriculture origin. The cotton native land are India, China and Egypt.

The cotton – a perennial plant, belongs to a botanical sort gossipyum, to family; where the kenaf, an abutilon, a hibiscus, the Chinese rose, garden concerns also.

Its separate forms are all-the-year-round fructifying, much summer bushes and even the trees reaching 5 – 7 m of height. In culture use mainly undersized forms – an annual plant.

Cotton – a thermophilic plant, therefore its zone extending

Plural extending on globe it is limited by a «cotton belt», having coordinates 43-44 degrees of a northern latitude and 40-41 degree of southern latitude.

For industrial production use its mainly undersized forms – an annual plant that guarantees annual reception of a crop.

Answer questions:

1. The cotton native land?
2. What height can reach a cotton?
3. What forms of a cotton use for the industry?
4. How old is the cotton cultivation history?
5. What coordinates does a «cotton belt» have?

Exercise 1. Put preposition where necessary

1. lecturer sometimes speaks in such low voice that I cannot hear him at all.
2. Dr Botirov spent his holiday in South of Uzbekistan last year.
3. They decided to go in direction of black thing they saw, and soon found that it was man.
4. They went up to man and took him intoboat.
5. He recognized doctor and thanked him for all he had done for him.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks

1. A cotton – long-term, belongs to botanical gossypium
2. Separate it Are all-the-year-round fructifying, much summer bushes and even, reaching 5 – 7 m of height.
3. The native land is India
4. Cotton – a plant, therefore its extending.
5. According to historical in territory a face of Central Asia in Iran and Arabia the is cultivated with VI – V centuries.

Unit 4

The culture of cultivation of the cotton leaves

Successful cultivation of cotton requires a long frost-free period, plenty of sunshine, and a moderate rainfall, usually from 600 to 1200 mm (24 to 48 inches). Soils usually need to be fairly heavy, although the level of nutrients does not need to be exceptional. In general, these conditions are met within the seasonally dry tropics and subtropics in the Northern and Southern hemispheres, but a large proportion of the cotton grown today is cultivated in areas with less rainfall that obtain the water from irrigation. Production of the crop for a given year usually starts soon after harvesting the preceding autumn. Planting time in spring in the Northern hemisphere varies from the beginning of February to the beginning of June.

The area of the United States known as the South Plains is the largest contiguous cotton-growing region in the world. While dry land (non-irrigated) cotton is successfully grown in this region, consistent yields are only produced with heavy reliance on irrigation water drawn from the Ogallala Aquifer.

Since cotton is somewhat salt and drought tolerant, this makes it an attractive crop for arid and semiarid regions. As water resources get tighter around the world, economies that rely on it face difficulties and conflict, as well as potential environmental problems.

Cotton can also be cultivated to have colors other than the yellowish off-white typical of modern commercial cotton fibers. Naturally colored cotton can come in red, green, and several shades of brown.

Answer questions:

1. What conditions does successful cultivation of cotton require?
2. When does production of the crop usually start?
3. Where is the largest contiguous cotton-growing region in the world?
4. What colors can cotton be of?
5. Does cotton tolerate growing in salty and arid soil?

Exercise 1. Put as ... sa or (not) so ... as.

1. Her husband is old yours.

2. His daughter is young mine.
3. Are there many places of interest in Tashkent there are in Bukhara?
4. This building is high our Institute.
5. Have you got many friends in Samarqand as you have in Tashkent?
6. This year you do not work at your English much you did last year, do you?

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks

1. Soils usually need to be fairly, although the level of nutrients does not need to be exceptional.
2. Production of the crop for a given year usually starts soon after the preceding autumn.
3. Planting time in spring in the Northern hemisphere varies from the beginning of to the beginning of
4. Since cotton is somewhat and tolerant, this makes it an attractive crop for arid and semiarid regions.
5. Naturally colored cotton can come in,, and several shades of

Unit 5

Cotton cultivation history

The culture of cultivation of a cotton leaves in an extreme antiquity – a paleolith epoch. The cotton native land is India, still many the millennium ago as it is told in the Indian laws "Manu", purists for an ornament of the divine cloak put on a head mesh attires from a cotton thread. Ancient Greek historian Gerodot (V century BC) wrote that ancient Hindus wore clothes from the cotton fibre collected with of plants then this fibre was called as wood wool. India was a cotton cradle from which it has extended on the West to Iran, Turkey and on the east – to China and Japan. In Egypt the cotton was cultivated at the time of board of Pharaohs. The legend says that tsars of ancient Egypt on one bowl of scales put a clap, and on another gold. According to historical documents in territory a face of Central Asia in Iran and

Arabia the cotton is cultivated with VI – V centuries BC. In America developed irrespective of the Old World countries, here it is possible to name some centers of ancient culture of a cotton in Peru, Guatemala, Mexico. Industrial manufacture of cotton has started to develop in 17 – 18 centuries AD.

Answer questions:

1. When did the culture of cultivation of cotton leaves begin?
2. What clothes did historian Gerodot wear?
3. When has industrial manufacture of cotton started to develop?
4. In which country did cotton appear firstly?
5. What did Egypt Pharaoh compare cotton with?

Exercise 1. Form active voice into passive voice

1. The doctor examined the patients.
2. He spent a lot of money.
3. Nobody told him the truth.
4. Why did they restore the old castle?
5. We practiced the new words in the class.
6. The porter put the luggage on the train.
7. The children drank the fruit juice.
8. Nobody sold tickets there.
9. Mr. Akbar took his children to primary school by car yesterday.
10. Who wrote that letter?
11. People borrow a lot of books from the library.
12. Fatima will help her mother in the kitchen to wash up the dishes.
13. Did they finish the painting?
14. Who repaired the broken chair?

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks

1. The culture of cultivation of a cotton leaves in an extreme antiquity – a epoch.

2. was a cotton cradle from which it has extended on the West to Iran, Turkey and on the east – to and Japan.
3. In the cotton was cultivated at the time of board of Pharaohs.
4. According to historical documents in territory a face of Central Asia in and the cotton is cultivated with VI – V centuries BC.
5. manufacture of cotton has started to develop in 17 – 18 centuries AD.

Unit 6

Systematization a cotton plant

From 37 kinds of a cotton four kinds have industrial application.

Sorts *Gossypium*: *herzitiun* (Mexican), *barbadense* (Peruvian), *herbaceum* (afro-Asian) and *arborescens* (Indochina).

These kinds in the course of evolution and agriculture development were formed low tall early ripening varieties of a cultural cotton, suitable as annual field culture.

The greatest value for modern and textile the industries have grades *Gossypium*: *herzitiun*.

This kind cultivated almost in all cotton feeling the countries of the world also gives more than 80 % of world production of a fibre.

By an external (morphological) kind the cotton represents well branched out bush in height from 0,7 to 1,5 m., consisting of the basic vertical stalk (a branch) and departing from it branches (branches – fruit) which bear on itself leaves and flowers, are formed of the last a clap box. The period of development (vegetation) of a cotton from crops before harvesting in the conditions of Central Asia proceeds 100-150 days. The wide spacing of term (period) of vegetation suffices it is caused by environmental conditions as the cotton should receive enough of thermal energy for

Economic signs are indicators, a plant from the point of view of use of its production for needs of the person, that is quantity and quality of a crop. For a cotton it first of all quantity of a received fibre and its quality.

Answer questions:

1. Name the most used kinds of a cotton?
2. How the period of development of a clap is called?
3. What term of the period of development of a clap in Central Asia?
4. How many kinds of a raw clap have industrial application?
5. What percentage does herzitung cultivation has all over the world?

Exercise 1. Put the verbs into the correct form

1. It's obvious he's only interested in (make) money.
2. Anne couldn't find a taxi so I offered (drive) her to the station.
3. I managed (book) two seats on the morning flight
4. I promise (send) you our new brochure as soon as it's available.
5. Peter was delighted (meet) a former colleague at the conference.
6. I avoid (take) the car whenever possible, especially in big cities.
7. We finished the job by (work) 12 hours a day.
8. Bob sent a report to the Chairman instead of (attend) the meeting.
9. A lot of people dislike (drive) at night.
10. I intend (speak) to my boss about your complaint

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks:

1. These in the course of evolution and agriculture development were formed low tall early varieties of a cultural cotton.
2. The period of (vegetation) of a cotton from crops before in the conditions of Central Asia proceeds 100-150 days.
3. For a it first of all quantity of a fibre and its quality.
4. This kind cultivated almost in all feeling the countries of the also gives more than 80 % of production of a fibre.
5. Economic signs are, a plant from the point of view of use of its for needs of the person

Unit 7

Environmental conditions of the cotton

Although cotton of origin is a tropical or sub-tropical plant, the majority of cotton is produced outside the tropics. The temperature factor is therefore of vital importance when considering areas suitable for economical cotton production. Yield and fibre quality are to a great extent determined by air temperature during the growing season. With a normal growing period of 200 days, the cotton plant requires a relatively high temperature over a long growing season.

Cotton growth and development is at an optimum when the average summer temperature is above 25°C. The most critical period is the three month period from December to February when boll development normally takes place. Given the high average temperature it is clear that cotton should be able to endure extreme high temperatures. The cotton plant flourishes in abundant sunshine especially during the period from December to February. Adequate sunshine is necessary for boll production and maturing. Sunshine hours of between 60% to 90% of the day length are required for successful development during the growing season. Excessive cloudiness (less than 50% sunshine) results in retarded growth and greater loss of flower buds and young bolls through weaning.

Cotton is a drought tolerant plant and can still provide relatively good yields under dry land conditions, even in areas where the rainfall is less than 500mm annually. For profitable yields which comply with quality requirements, a higher rainfall, evenly spread, is however required. High air moisture during the ripening stage and the period just before harvesting can on the other hand lead to boll decay. The cotton plant performs best in deep, fertile, sandy loam soils with reasonable drainage. Cotton does not do well in sandy soils as well as heavy clay soils as the latter present problems with the germination of seedlings. Generally cotton prefers a deep soil, one metre or more and any impenetrable layers such as plough soles or stone reefs or even a high water table, can be detrimental to root development and result in poor yields. As cotton is very susceptible to waterlogged conditions, soils with poor drainage should be avoided.

Answer questions:

1. Of what importance is the temperature factor when considering cotton production?
2. How long is a normal growing period of cotton?
3. What average summer temperature is required for optimum cotton growth and development?
4. Can cotton provide relatively good yields under dry land conditions?
5. What kind of soil does cotton prefer?

Exercise 1. Choose have /have got

- 1) We ... a car.
- 2) They ... breakfast.
- 3) She ... breakfast.
- 4) My parents ... no computer.
- 5) Does your brother ... a new car?
- 6) ... your father ... a mobile phone?
- 7) How many children do you ...?
- 8) Our neighbors ... no washing machine.
- 9) My brother ... no car.
- 10) She doesn't ... a dog.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks:

1. and quality are to a great extent determined by air temperature during the growing season.
2. The most critical period is the three month period from to when boll development normally takes place.
3. The cotton plant flourishes in abundant especially during the period from December to February.
4. For profitable yields which comply with quality requirements, a higher, evenly, is however required.
5. Cotton does not do well in soils as well as soils as the latter present problems with the germination of seedlings.

Unit 8

Share of Uzbekistan in the cotton market of the world

Our Republic grows up in a year on the average 3,5 – 3,9 million tons of a clap-raw. In a clap of processing branch work nearby 100 clap of factories, more than 500 procuring points, and also ten shops and the enterprises for maintenance of their ability to live. All are open joint-stock companies and are deduced from the state submission. For today Uzbekistan takes the sixth place (a Fig. 1.1) in the world on manufacture of a clap-raw and the second (a Fig. 1.2.) on export of a cotton fibre. It is the full member the International advisory committee on a clap (MKKX), and also large Liverpool stock exchanges on realization of a clap of a fibre. Samples of the Uzbek clap of a fibre have been accepted and confirmed by the International association and arbitration committee of quality as corresponding to the world standards.

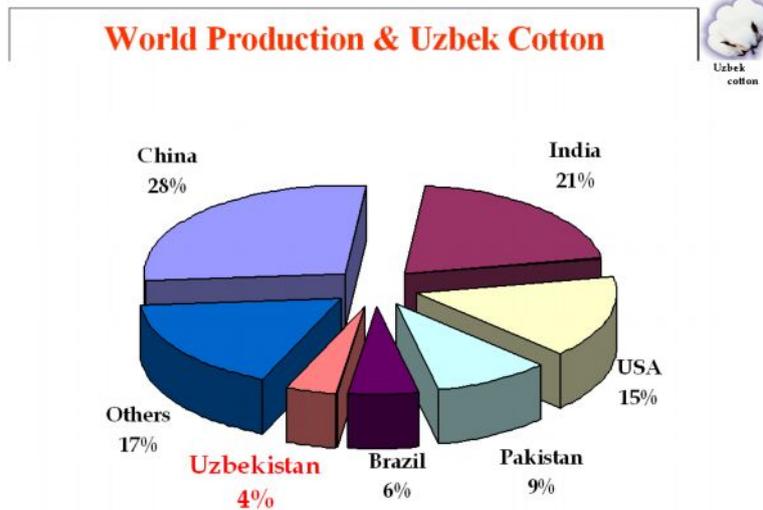


Fig. 1.1. The manufacturers in the world

basic of a clap-raw

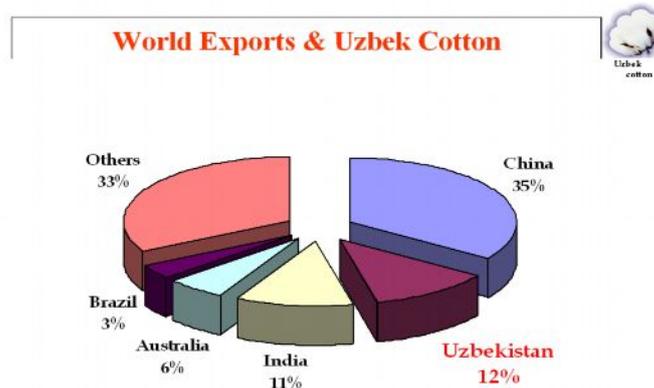


Fig. 1.2. The basic exporters of a cotton fibre in the world

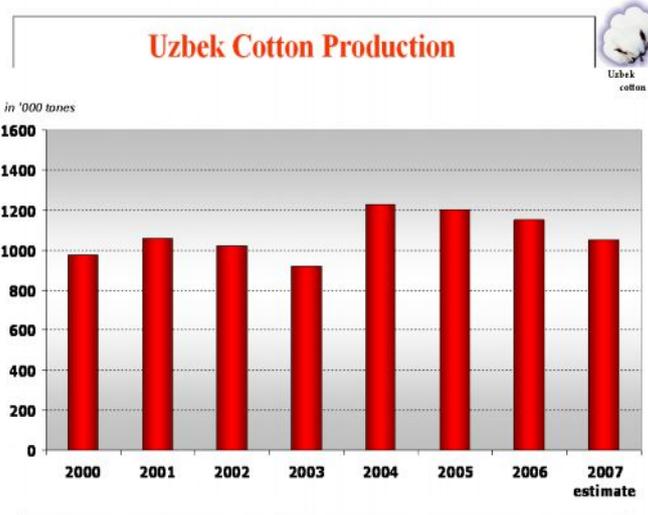
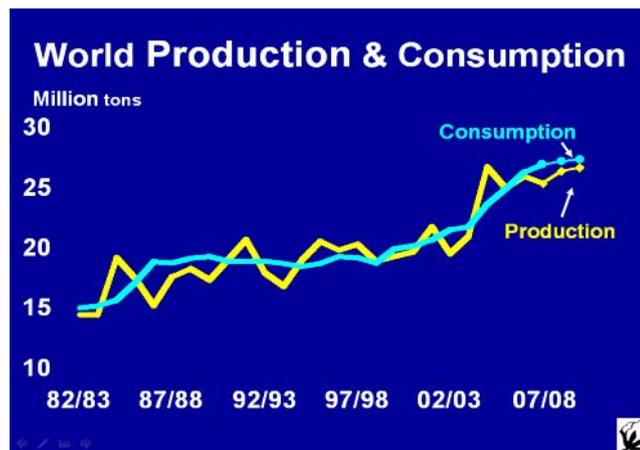


Fig. 1.3. cotton fibre in

Manufacture of a Uzbekistan

Fig. 1.4. Manufacture of the cotton fibre in



and consumption the world

The leading states in the world on manufacture of a cotton fibre:

1. The Chinese national republic of 7100 thousand tone.
2. India of 4760 thousand tone.
3. The USA of 4696 thousand tone.
4. Islamic republic Pakistan 2075 thousand tone.
5. Brazil of 1524 thousand tone.
6. Uzbekistan of 1167 thousand tone.
7. Turkey of 875 thousand tone.

The requirement for a cotton fibre for last gradually grows years and looks as follows (thousand tone): The Chinese national republic - 10250, India - 3995, Islamic republic Pakistan - 2650, Turkey - 1555, The USA - 1078, Brazil - 900, Indonesia – 490, Bangladesh – 440, Thailand – 430, Mexico – 426, Uzbekistan – 300, Russia – 290, Taiwan – 263, Southern Korea-240.

Answer questions:

1. How many tons of the clap of a raw our country on the average grows up every year?
2. How many factories for us is available for today?
3. What country is in the lead in cultivation of a clap of a raw?
4. On what place there is Uzbekistan?
5. Who confirmed the samples of the Uzbek clap of a fibre?

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense:

1. If I (wake up) early, I'll go jogging.
2. He (visit) his uncle, if he finishes early.
3. If she had taken care of her son, he (not/become) a criminal.
4. If I were a star, I (help) the poor.
5. She would have been top of her class if she (work) hard.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks:

1. Cotton processing branch work nearby 500 procuring
2. The increasing Purposeful work on perfection of system of classification of a clap - gives
3. The clap a raw shares on 2 grades And
4. Expansion ofand developmental on perfection of technique.
5. Realization of the of modernization of branch the next years will give considerable economic.

Unit 9

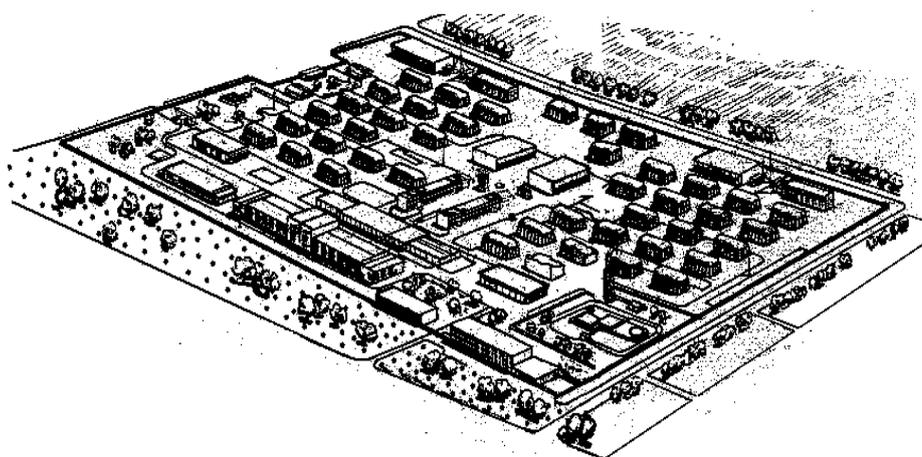
Cotton factories

On primary cotton processing factory problems are assigned: annual crops of a clap-row of economy, the organizations which are engaged in cultivation of culture of a cotton, and production from it (clap-row) in the form of a fibre, lint, technical and sowing seeds.

Primary cotton processing factories organize and carry out the storage, the centralized drying and clearing of the clap-row arriving from of economy; ginning (separating fibres from seeds) and clearing of a fibre from weed and alien impurity, clearing and lining (branch of down from seeds) ginned seeds, processing of a fibrous waste, packaging (pressing) fibrous weights of a fibre, lint (down) and a fibrous waste in bales. Also are engaged declining and preparation of sowing seeds with the subsequent supply in them primary cotton processing economy and the organizations.

Through and extra factory primary cotton processing points, in area cotton plantations where are placed economy and the organizations, primary cotton processing factories preside and supervise timeliness and quality of carrying out of agro technical works on cultivation cotton, participate in working out and realization perspective and current plans cotton sorting.

On fig. 5.1 is represented the general layout typical primary cotton processing factory, average capacity with primary cotton processing point.



5.1. The view of of cotton

processing factory

Fig. General territories primary

For effective maintenance of continuous technological process at processing of a clap-raw and optimum placing of industrial objects and constructions on factory territories its general layout break into zones. In each zone include same to destination, the interconnected objects. The general layout factory a mustache Buildings of industrial buildings and building. Vehicles should provide uninterrupted delivery of a clap-raw and finished goods sending to destination.

At designing new or reconstruction operating it is necessary to pay attention to rational and economic use of an industrial platform, reduction of extent of vehicles and number of transfers of a clap-raw, reduction of volume of civil work and improvement of conditions of effective course of technological process on all its transitions.

Primary cotton processing factories have the mechanical-repair base for maintenance of repair of the process equipment and installations in a planned order, a warehouse economy with the mechanized warehouses for a clap raw, finished goods and technical materials.

On factories all technological, transport installations are resulted in action from individual electric motors. A source of the electric power for factories is the state power supply systems. For reception of the electric power from power supply systems in territory build, special transformer substations 6000/400. In at adjusting transformer power from 800 to 2500 and more depending on total power consumption of the electric power.

Also in territory should be predicted objects of water supply technical and potable water.

Depending on a kind of processed cotton raw materials and type of the basic process equipment factories divides into factories and clearings (ginning).

At factories clearings , equipped pile gins, process a clap of selection grades middle fibre cotton versions, and at factories clearings.

Answer questions

1. What responsibility are assigned on primary cotton processing factory?
2. What kinds of seeds there are?
3. In what process ginning consists?
4. By which terms does the process equipment divides?
5. For what raw clap is used?

Exercise 1. Put the prepositions

1. my surprise I found out that all those nice things were meant me.
2. Do you mind if I only see you the corner the street?
3. Please, do not interrupt each other, speak turn.
4. I will not be able to make what you are saying.
5. The doctor asked me if I could take care my friend, who was ill.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks:

1. Primary cotton processing factories organize and carry out the, the centralized and of the clap-raw arriving from of economy; ginning (separating fibres from seeds) and clearing of a fibre from weed and alien impurity.
2. Also are engaged and of sowing seeds with the subsequent supply in them primary cotton processing economy and the organizations.
3. Vehicles should provide uninterrupted delivery of a clap-raw and finished goods sending to
4. Also in territory should be predicted objects of water supply and water.
5. Depending on a kind of processed cotton raw materials and type of the basic process equipment factories divides into and

Unit 10

Protection of labor

Every day, 6,300 people die as a result of occupational accidents or work-related diseases – more than 2.3 million deaths per year. 317 million accidents occur on the job annually; many of these resulting in extended absences from work.

The human cost of this daily adversity is vast and the economic burden of poor occupational safety and health practices is estimated at 4 per cent of global Gross Domestic Product each year.

The safety and health conditions at work are very different between countries, economic sectors and social groups. Deaths and injuries take a particularly heavy toll in developing countries, where a large part of the population is engaged in hazardous activities, such as agriculture, fishing and mining. Throughout the world, the poorest and least protected - often women, children and migrants - are among the most affected.

Labour protection aims to create worldwide awareness of the dimensions and consequences of work-related accidents, injuries and diseases. Its goal is to place the health and safety of all workers on the international agenda; and to stimulate and support practical action at all levels.

To make this purpose real there must be an adequate labour administration. It is an essential tool at the disposal of governments in fulfilling their responsibilities towards social issues. International labour standards are usually applied through national law and policy. It is therefore vital that each country maintain a viable and active labour administration system responsible for all aspects of national labour policy formulation and implementation. While labour administrations exist in most countries around the world, many of them face financial and material difficulties. Adequate financing of labour administration systems is therefore necessary in order to maintain and strengthen this important tool for development.

Answer questions:

1. How many people every day die as a result of occupational accidents or work-related diseases?
2. How is poor occupational safety and health practices estimated?
3. Where are occupational accidents or work-related diseases especially widespread?
4. What is labour administration?

5. What difficulties may labour administration face?

Exercise 1. Put the prepositions

1. Can you see a woman the picture? (in / on / at)
2. London is the river Thames. (on / at / in)
3. The man is sitting a table. (in front of / in / to)
4. The mother sat her children. (beside / besides / across)
5. There are a laptop and a few books the table. (on / at / with)
6. He put the money the box. (in / on / under)
7. The cat was hiding the door. (behind / on / under)

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks:

1. The safety and health conditions at work are very different between countries, economic and social
2. Deaths and injuries take a particularly heavy toll in developing countries, where a large part of the population is engaged in hazardous activities, such as, and
3. Throughout the world, the poorest and least protected - often, and - are among the most affected.
4. It's goal is to place the and of all workers on the international agenda; and to stimulate and support practical action at all levels.
5. International labour standards are usually applied through national and

Unit 11

Manufacture of a cotton fiber in Uzbekistan

At clap-raw processing at factories pilling and walling clearings it is developed and production is realized; a cotton fibre, cotton lint, technical and sowing seeds, and as a fibrous waste.

According to the republican standard Ouse PCT – 615 – 94. (The Clap. technical which conditions) depending on physic mechanical properties in fiber

subdivide a clap-row into 9 types, except that, a clap-row of each type is added to from color, appearance and maturity factor classify on five grades the First, the Second, the Third, the Fourth and the Fifth (I, II, III, IV, V) according to samples, obligated when due hereunder. Thus a clap-row grade established on the worst indicator. For primary cotton processing factories the fibre is main, and lint, seeds technical and sowing – collateral, i.e. a commodity output. The core consumers of a cotton fibre is cotton-mills where a considerable quantity of a cotton yarn is fulfilled. Thus, the above the fibre type, the a yarn and is more sound and more beautiful from it a fabric and other textile products.

- Maturity factor;
- Appearance on color and quality of ginning;
- A mass fraction of defects and weed impurity, %;
- The mass relation of a moisture, %.

By delivery of a cotton fibre to export in exchange indicators apply two types of indicators:

1. A Klassersky estimation of quality of a fibre on to standards and an indicator micro neural:

- A grade on color and a contamination, quality ginning;
- length 1/32 inches;
- An indicator micro neural.

2. A tool estimation of quality of a fibre with application a-ism systems of type HY1:

- A grade on color and a contamination, quality ginning;
- Reflection factor (Rd), % and yellowness degree (+b);
- An indicator;
- length 1/32 inches or the Top light-middleweight length, mm (inches);
- Specific explosive loading in graduation HV1 a clap,

Clap-row seeds divide into two grades – the First, the Second and on to length - on two types (type A from 7—8 mm and more; type B from 6-7 mm and less).

In turn each type and a grade under the maintenance in lint of a mass fraction of weed impurity subdivide into three classes: the higher (1), average (2), weed (3)

The standard doesn't suppose presence in cotton lint of extraneous subjects, burned and rotten smells, putrefactive sites of a surface and dense layers.

Parties of cotton lint accept on condition to weight, is resulted to normally humidity under the standard

Cotton lint I and II grades, delivered for chemical processing, shouldn't have a contamination above basic norms.

Cotton seeds is the major raw materials oil the industries and it is used for development of oils. On factories from I T. Technical seeds develop 170-:-190 kg of crude oil. On consumption volume cotton oil is on the fourth place after soya, sunflower and peanut. Cotton oil is partially spent on technical needs for reception toilet and a laundry soap, wheel ointment, special oils and other necessary products for a national economy of the countries.

Answer questions:

1. On how many grades the clap a raw is subdivided?
2. Who is the basic consumer of a cotton fibre?
3. What kinds of an estimation of a clap of a raw exist?
4. How much oil is developed from technical seeds?
5. What does the oil is used for?

Exercise 1. Choose the words in brackets and put them into the correct form

1. Do not (to hurry, to be in a hurry), we (still, else) have some time before the train starts.
2. (Between, among) our engineers there are many who travelled a lot.
3. Please (to say, to tell) us something about Amir Temur.
4. I cannot (to forget, to leave) that song.
5. We all know very well the things you (to tell, to speak) about.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks

1. The core consumers of a fibre is cotton-mills where aquantity a cotton yarn is fulfilled.
2. Cotton is partially spent on technical needs for toilet and a laundry soap.
3. On consumption cotton oil is on the place after soya, sunflower and peanut.
4. On factories I T. Technical seeds 170-190 kg of crude oil.
5. Cotton is the major raw oil the industries and it is used for of oils.

Unit 12

Computer graphics

The term computer graphics has been used in a broad sense to describe "almost everything on computers that is not text or sound". Typically, the term computer graphics refers to several different things:

- the representation and manipulation of image data by a computer;
- the various technologies used to create and manipulate images;
- the sub-field of computer science which studies methods for digitally synthesizing and manipulating visual content, see study of computer graphics.

Computer graphics is widespread today. Computer imagery is found on television, in newspapers, for example in weather reports, or for example in all kinds of medical investigation and surgical procedures. A well-constructed graph can present complex statistics in a form that is easier to understand and interpret. In the media "such graphs are used to illustrate papers, reports, thesis", and other presentation material.

Many powerful tools have been developed to visualize data. Computer generated imagery can be categorized into several different types: 2D, 3D, and animated graphics. As technology has improved, 3D computer graphics have become

more common, but 2D computer graphics are still widely used. Computer graphics has emerged as a sub-field of computer science which studies methods for digitally synthesizing and manipulating visual content. Over the past decade, other specialized fields have been developed like information visualization, and scientific visualization more concerned with "the visualization of three dimensional phenomena (architectural, meteorological, medical, biological, etc.), where the emphasis is on realistic renderings of volumes, surfaces, illumination sources, and so forth, perhaps with a dynamic (time) component".

Answer questions:

1. What does the term computer graphics mean?
2. To what different things does the term computer graphics refer?
3. How can computer generated imagery be categorized?
4. For what purpose has computer graphics emerged?
5. What other specialized fields have been developed over the past decade?

Exercise 1. Form direct speech into indirect.

1) John: "Mandy is at home."

John said that

2) Max: "Frank often reads a book."

Max told me that

3) Susan: "I'm watching TV."

Susan said to me that

4) Simon: "David was ill."

Simon said that

5) Peggy: "The girls helped in the house."

Peggy told me that

6) Richard: "I am going to ride a skateboard."

Richard said to me that

7) Stephen and Claire: "We have cleaned the windows."

Stephen and Claire told me that

8) Charles: "I didn't have time to do my homework."

Charles remarked that

9) Mrs Jones: "My mother will be 50 years old."

Mrs Jones told me that

10) Jean: "The boss must sign the letter."

Jean said that

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks:

1. The term has been used in a broad sense to describe "almost everything on computers that is not text or sound".

2. Computer graphics is today.

3. Computer imagery is found on, in, for example in weather reports, or for example in all kinds of medical and surgical

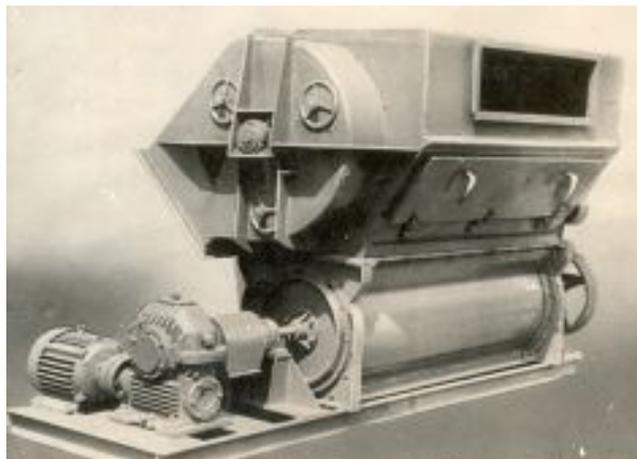
4. A well-constructed graph can present complex statistics in a form that is easier to and

5. Computer generated imagery can be categorized into several different types:,, and animated

Unit 13

Technological machines and equipment

Separator scraper CC-15A is a component of pneumo-transport system and it is used at clap-raw transportation on primary cotton processing from storehouses in manufacture, and also from one shop in another. Pneumo-transport is reliable in work, there are no material losses at transportation, is compact, simple in service and under repair



Recently

pneumo-transport

installations began to apply not only to a clap-row, but also for mechanization on cargo handling works and transportation of seeds and production wastes. Application transport installation on factories at 4-:-5 time has reduced quantity of the workers occupied for this purpose.

Pneumatic transport on factories is one of most important a link in technological process of preprocessing of a clap providing continuous work of manufacture. At destination pneumo-transport installation share on intra-factory, inter-shop and intra-shop. The principle of action which is based on ability of air at the movement on pipelines to move a material (clap-row) in a suspension.

The separator scraper CC-15A - is used on all sites of work factories for pneumatic transport of a clap-row. It is intended for branch of a clap-row from a transporting stream of air and its unloading from pneumo-transport installations. Simultaneously in a separator there is a partial allocation from a clap-row of a dust and small rubbish.

Answer questions:

1. The basic functions of separator CC-15A?
2. Where besides a clap-row use pneumo-transport?
3. How does CC-15A separator works?
4. What Is the best thing about using a pneumo-transport?
5. How much times is quantity of the workers reduced by transport?

Exercise 1. Put prepositions

1. I wonder why they have not kept their promise to be here five.
2. Something unexpected has probably happened them, or perhaps something went wrong their car.
3. A lot people different countries fight war because they want to live peace.
4. first he thought that his friends were joking him, but then he realized that they were not.
5. It is very dark here. Will you turn the light, please?

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks

1. Pneumo-transport is in work, there are no material at transportation, is compact, in service and under repair.
2. Recently pneumo-transport began to apply not only to a clap-raw, but also for mechanization on handling works and of seeds and production wastes.
3. Pneumatic transport on factories is of most important a link in technological of preprocessing of a clap.

Unit 14

Modernization of the cotton industry in the Republic Uzbekistan

During the last years in branches with state support have occurred serious changes in a part of perfection of technics and technology of processing of a clap-raw, is reconstructed and modernized over 35 % in all regions of republic.

Thus the close attention was given to use of flexible technologies of processing of a clap-raw taking into account initial its qualitative characteristics and to a compact arrangement technological that has allowed to lower power consumption on development of one ton of a fibre not less, than on 10-15 %, to simplify its maintenance service and to improve quality of production at the expense of less intensive mechanical influence on a cotton fibre.

The increasing effect purposeful work on perfection of system of classification of a clap-raw, finished goods and technology of its manufacture taking into account increasing requirements of the cotton market through purchased certification of a fibre and its realization from cotton terminals that has allowed to reduce to a minimum a presentation of claims of buyers to its quality and to increase a share of high grades.

Signing by the President of Republic Uzbekistan I.Karimov of the Governmental order from 4.03.2007 of year № 70 «About the modernization and reconstruction program the industries per 2007-2011» was rather remarkable that

testifies to indefatigable attention of the state to a question of increase of efficiency of processing of a clap-raw and competitiveness of production developed from it.

Within the limits of the specified program it is provided within 5 years about messages reconstruction and modernization of 41 enterprises. Decrease in the cost price of production on 10-15 % at the expense of reduction of power consumption, operational and other expenses not it, than on 20 % thus is expected.

The serious contribution to increase of efficiency of the cotton Republic complex realization was the Program of modernization of shops of preparation of sowing seeds specialized in 2005-2006, confirmed by the Decision of the Cabinet of Republic Uzbekistan on December, 23rd, 2004.

By preparation a cotton to a sowing campaign of 2008 31 modern shop specialized, equipped modern by the equipment and complexes for processing of sowing seeds, protecting them from illnesses and wreckers in an initial stage of development of plants will be involved.

Introduction in branch of the specified shops with use of modern technologies and the equipment has allowed centralizing completely preparation cotton, to organize effective and appropriate control over its quality, to provide release particularly capable production.

99 factories of branch overwork a clap-raw of the annual crop, which part, subjects to reconstruction (20 factories) and modernizations (21 factories).

Expansion of research and developmental works on perfection of technics and technology of preprocessing of a clap taking into account an advanced experience of leaders of a clap of the processing countries in Asian and other regions about visiting of experts of branch of their enterprises, and the subsequent use is planned Results at creation of joint and other manufactures on release of the new equipment.

In 2007 by a season of processing of a new crop seven enterprises of branch in different regions of republic, including, three of them after serious reconstruction - Hodzhejlinsky in Republic Karakalpakstan, Hatyrchinsky in Navoinsky and Bukinsky in Tashkent areas, and also four of them after modernization-Peshkunsky in

Bukhara, Sajhunabadsky in Syr-Darya, Zijavutdinsky in Samarkand and Jangiaryksky in Khorezm areas have been placed in operation.

The choice of technology of processing of a clap-raw and equipment structure at the specified factories was spent taking into account raw-material base presence (with possibility of its increase at the expense of productivity of a cotton), processed selection grades of a cotton, and also possibility of clearing of a clap with various initial qualitative characteristics.

Realization of the program of modernization of branch within the next years will give considerable economic benefit to Republic at the expense of increase in an exit of a clap-fibre to 33,2 % and above, relative density of highly rating 1-2 grades of a clap-fibre to 80-85 % with finishing in them shares of high classes («олий» and «яхши») to 85 %.

Answer questions

1. How many factories are reconstructed and modernized in all regions of republic during the last years?
2. What order the President of Republic Uzbekistan I.Karimov signed?
3. What program made a serious contribution to increase of efficiency of the cotton Republic complex realization?
4. How many cotton factories were reconstructed and modernized in 2007?
5. What exit of a clap-fibre is planned after realization of the program of modernization?

Exercise 1. Put the verbs into the correct form

1. Look! Somebody..... that window. (break)
2. Ithe book you gave me but I haven't finished it yet. (read)
3. 'Sorry I'm late.' 'That's all right. Ilong. (not wait)
4. Hello! I the windows. So far I have cleaned five of them and there are two more to do. (clean)
5. There is a strange smell here. Have you something? (cook)
6. My brother is an actor. He in several films. (appear)

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks:

1. During the last years in branches with state support have occurred serious changes in a part of perfection of technics and technology of processing of a clap-raw, is reconstructed and modernized over in all regions of republic.

2. Within the limits of the specified program it is provided within years about messages reconstruction and modernization of enterprises.

3. Decrease in the cost price of production on at the expense of reduction of power consumption, operational and other expenses not it, than on thus is expected.

4. By preparation a cotton to a sowing campaign of 2008 modern shop specialized, equipped modern by the equipment and complexes for processing of sowing seeds, protecting them from and in an initial stage of development of plants will be involved.

5. 99 factories of branch overwork a clap-raw of the annual crop, which part, subjects to (20 factories) and (21 factory).

Unit 15

Uzbek Cotton terminals

Transport logistics cannot be developed in the absence of a modern infrastructure, which replaces individual warehouses with access roads with a network of terminals linked by transport, forwarding and information systems, all operating on the basis of the same international standards and regulations. Until now, Uzbekistan has not had a well-developed network of cotton terminals; neither the range nor the quality of the services provided by carriers and freight forwarders were satisfactory. It had individual, general-purpose terminals, more or less able to meet modern requirements, at a time when the quality of the logistics infrastructure had come to serve as a measure of the development of particular geographical areas and their attractiveness to investors.

However, new trends in international cotton trade and changes in the sales system have generated a need for reform of this area. Since 2003, special cotton

terminals have been appearing in various regions of Uzbekistan, equipped with the necessary facilities and the advanced infrastructure required for the transportation, storage, certification and insurance of export cargoes. Domestic and export cotton fibre sales systems were streamlined. Today, there are such terminals, capable of providing logistics services of the required standard, in every region of the country.



The terminals' services include bale reception and storage, facilities to enable foreign traders' representatives to select and inspect cotton fibre on site and carry out fumigation and phytosanitary inspection, as well as the provision of all the necessary documentation and export shipment of the goods.

Terminals within the GAK Uzvneshtrans system, one that most deserves mention is the Bukhara cotton terminal, which sells all the cotton fibre produced by the Bukhara province as well as by the Navoi province, and which has been, since its establishment in 1999, expanding rapidly. Its warehousing space has doubled over the years, and the quantity of transshipped cotton fibre and linters has increased nine fold. To ensure that the terminal can provide comprehensive support to the transshipment and storage processes, it has acquired an infrastructure enabling it to deal promptly with issues relating to the acceptance, storage and shipment of export, import and transit cargoes.

The development of the terminal network has made it possible to increase the efficiency of foreign trade transactions, optimise export shipments and rationalise the transport process through the introduction of advanced logistics systems.

Answer questions

1. What omission has Uzbekistan had with cotton terminals until now?
2. Since how long have special cotton terminals been appearing in various regions of Uzbekistan?
3. Are there terminals, capable of providing logistics services of the required standard, in every region of the country?
4. What do the terminals' services include?
5. Which one of the terminals within the GAK Uzvneshtrans system does most deserve mention?

Exercise 1. Choose the right word.

1. Can't you (to tell, to speak) us anything (more, else) about this museum?
2. He was so tired that he could (hard, hardly) (to speak, to say).
3. It was rather dark, and we couldn't see anything on the other (bank, shore) of the river.
4. I haven't watched TV since Sunday because I've felt very (bad, badly) all this time.
5. There's a beautiful lake (among, between) these two villages.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks:

1. Transport logistics cannot be developed in the absence of a modern, which replaces individual warehouses with access roads with a network of linked by transport, forwarding and information systems, all operating on the basis of the same international standards and regulations.
2. However, new in international cotton trade and in the sales system have generated a need for reform of this area.
3. and cotton fibre sales systems were streamlined.
4. Its warehousing space has over the years, and the quantity of transshipped cotton fibre and linters has increased nine fold.
5. The development of the terminal network has made it possible to increase the efficiency of foreign trade transactions, export shipments and

the transport process through the introduction of advanced logistics systems.

Unit 16

Uzbekistan cotton gins

In the recent past, Uzbek gins had a relatively low outturn ratio (about 32 percent, compared to 35-36 percent in the U.S. and about 40 percent in West Africa), and gin approximately six bales/hour on old soviet equipment (versus 25-35 bales/hour in the U.S.). More than 80 percent of the ginning equipment dated to Soviet times. Cotton was transported five tons at a time in tractor-pulled buggies. Storage areas might be up to 15 Km from the farm, and gins might be 10 km from the storage areas. Huge hills of approximately 300 tons were constructed in storage areas. Because ginning equipment was of poor quality, the hills were necessary to allow the seed to “harden.” After maturing, the cotton was transported to a gin where new hills were constructed.

During the last years in branches with state support have occurred serious changes in a part of perfection of technics and technology of processing of a clap-raw, is reconstructed and modernized over 35 % in all regions of republic.

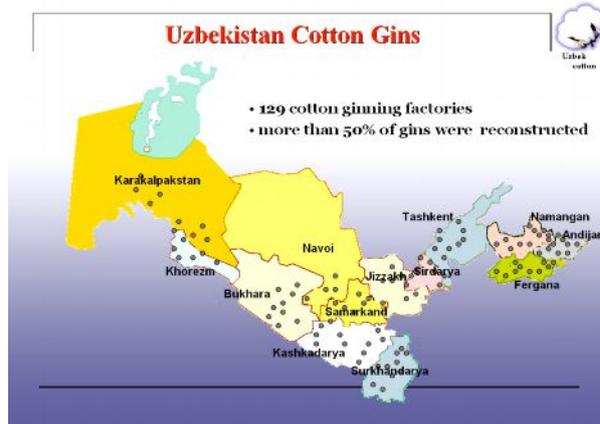


Fig. 1.7. A disposition factories on regions Uzbekistan

Clearly, adoption of module building and hauling technology accompanied with gin modernization will lead to faster, cheaper cotton production and will greatly increase processing capacity.

Answer questions:

1. How low outturn ratio did Uzbek gins have in the recent past?
2. How many percent of the ginning equipment were dated to Soviet times in the recent past in Uzbekistan?
3. How far might gins be from the storage areas?
4. To what results will gin modernization lead?

Exercise 1

In this exercise you have to use can or be able to. Sometimes it is possible to use either; sometimes only be able to is possible.

Examples: George has traveled a lot. He can (or is able to) speak four languages. I haven't ...been able to ... sleep very recently.

1. Tom drive but he hasn't got a car.
2. I can't understand Martin. I've never understand him.
3. I used to stand on my head but I can't do it now.
4. Ask Ann about your problem. She should Help you.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks:

1. More than percent of the ginning equipment dated to Soviet times.
2. was transported five tons at a time in tractor-pulled buggies.
3. Huge hills of approximately tons were constructed in storage areas.
4. After maturing, the cotton was transported to a gin where new were constructed.
5. Clearly, adoption of module building and hauling accompanied with gin will lead to faster, cheaper cotton production and will greatly increase processing capacity.

Unit 17

Acceptance, acquisition and cotton-raw storage

Through a wide network economy and the organizations factories supervise timeliness and quality of carrying out of agro technical works on cultivation cotton, participate in working out and realization perspective and current plans cotton

sorting. In submission factory are the points placed in area of plantations over which preside also regular control over their activity.

In a duty of cotton procuring points: acceptance of the clap-raw which has been grown up by farmers and x by economy, definition of its rating and quality indicators, and weights of the accepted clap. After acceptance of a clap storage places provide it.

Procuring points happen two types: which are located at factories, and extra factory which are located on distance of 15-50 km and more from factories.

On procuring points the accepted clap direct for processing on factory. From extra factory points a clap as required under the made schedule take out on factories.

Points on reception and volume clap-raw storage in the territory shares on large, average and small.

Large point in the territory can accept from 10000 tons and more a clap – a raw for a preparation season. Point - from 6000 to 10000 ton, and to 5000 ton a clap-raw in a procuring season.

Answer questions:

1. How many kinds there are procuring points?
2. How many types does procuring happen?
3. On what maximum distance from cotton processing of factory procuring points can be located?
4. On what dimensions share cotton procuring points?
5. On what minimum distance from cotton processing of factory procuring points can be located?

Exercise 1. Answer the questions using of course or certainly

1. Have you ordered dinner yet?
2. Could you look through these journals, please?
3. Are all the tourists abroad?
4. Do you plan to go on with your work?
5. Will you write to me when you're in the South, please?

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks:

1. Procuring happen types.
2. Large in the territory can accept from 10000 tons and a clap – a raw for a preparation season.
3. On procuring the accepted clap for processing on factory.
4. After of a clap storage provide it.