



Iskhak YAKUBOV

ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES



GREAT BRITAIN



ENGLAND



WALES



SCOTLAND



NORTHERN IRELAND



IRELAND



USA



CANADA



AUSTRALIA



NEW ZEALAND

Iskhak YAKUBOV

ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Алишер Навоий номидаги
Ўзбекистон Миллий кутубхонаси нашриёти
Тошкент — 2008



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У14.
Олий ва ўрта махсус таълим вазирлиги томонидан ўқув қўллан-
ма сифатида тасвир этилган.

Масъул муҳаррир: филология фанлари
номзоди, доцент 0. Мўминов

Такризчи: филология фанлари
номзоди, доцент Ф. Сатимов

Мазкур қўлланмада инглиз тилида сўзлашувчи мамла-
катларнинг географияси, давлат тузуми, аҳолиси, урф-одат-
лари, матбуоти, таълим тизими, таниқли кишилари, диқ-
қатга сазовор, қизиқарли жойлари ҳақида маълумотлар бе-
рилган.



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PREFACE

This text book is intended for the students of the lyceums and the students of higher educational establishments. The aim of the book is to give information about the English speaking countries to the students studying English. The text - book covers Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ireland, the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The texts deal with territories, history, population, state system, cities, places of interest, education system, universities, outstanding (famous) writers, poets, painters, holidays of the above mentioned countries. To avoid repetition of the information given in the text-books in English for secondary schools (informations about English speaking countries) has not been included into the book.

Information about Great Britain is given under the following headlines:

- I. Learn the history of Great Britain.
- II. Modern Britain.
- III. Some interesting facts about Great Britain.

Information about the USA is given under the following headlines.

- IV. Learn the history of the USA.
 - V. The USA today.
 - VI. The holidays, traditions and customs in the USA.
- Information about Ireland, Canada, Australia and New Zealand is given under 2 headlines.

- I. A text consisting of information about these countries.
- II. Some interesting facts about these countries which may cause the readers' interest.

As a secondary school and higher school students are familiar with such outstanding people as Shakespeare, Byron, Darwin and others from their other school courses, it has been found-expedient not to include into the textbook texts about them.

Surely it is difficult to give full information about English speaking countries in this text-book. We have tried to give most indispensable, interesting information about English speaking countries.

Texts in the text-book are intended to give readers a chain to read at home without anybody's help or in the classroom silently and get information. Some short texts can be taken for auditing. Here readers attained knowledge of the language in the secondary and higher schools as vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, speech habits are taken into account. We have tried to remove lexical, grammatical, reading and pronunciation difficulties to make the texts easier for readers to read and understand them. Some difficult words or even sentences are given with appropriate translations just under them. These translations are given in the tense forms used in the text. It helps greatly to understand the content. Therefore no glossary is given at the end of the book.

But this, by no means, gives us grounds to think that we have done with all the difficulties. Some are left for the readers to overcome independently with the help of a dictionary.

Some assignments precede the texts. There are also some exercises to make sure whether texts are understood as well as exercises for a teacher to check up.

The text-book ends with the list of the literature used.

I. GREAT BRITAIN

(Буюк Британия)

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Status — Constitutional Monarchy — тузум — Конституцион монархия

It has a queen. The queen Elizabeth II reigns (хуқмронлик қилади) the country. The Parliament rules (бошқаради) the country.

Area 94,277 sq.m- 244,177 sq.km.

Population — 60.000.000(2007).

Capital — London.

Its population — 9.000.000

Parliament makes the laws (қонушлар чиқаради).

Some people call the country Britain or Great Britain, others call it England and there is another name, the official one — the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Which name is correct? Well, all of them are correct, but we must use each of them differently because they mean different things. Let's try to explain everything. You know from your geography lessons—a group of islands called the British Isles. This group of isles consists of 5500 islands. The two large islands are Great Britain and Ireland and a lot of smaller islands.

Now we come to the main question. Great Britain is the largest island of the British Isles. It is divided into three parts: England, Scotland and Wales. Here some people make the mistake. When they think about Great Britain, they call it England.

We hope you won't make mistakes now.

Don't forget England is one of the parts of Great Britain. Great Britain consists of three parts: England, Wales, Scotland. And what is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland?

Here is the answer. The United Kingdom consists of Scotland, Wales, England (the whole of Great Britain) and Northern Ireland.

The British Isles lie on the north west coast of Europe (жой

лашган). The two largest islands are Great Britain and Ireland. Great Britain and Ireland form the greater part of the British Isles, comprises England, Wales and Scotland. Ireland comprises Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic (ўз ичига қамраб олади).

Great Britain is **washed** by the Atlantic Ocean in the north-west, north and south-west (ювилади). It is separated from Europe by the North Sea, the **Straits of Dover** (Довер бўғози) and the English channel or La Monche — a French name which means «a sleeve» (тармоғи).

The North Sea and the English Channel are often called the «Narrow Seas». On the west Great Britain is separated from Ireland by the Irish Sea and the North Channel. The seas around Britain are shallow and **provide** good fishing grounds (таъминлайди).

The Flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Union Jack or united Flag is the flag of the United Kingdom. «This is the flag of the United Kingdom since Ireland and Britain were united in 1801. It consists of the red cross that can symbolize Saint (авлиё) George. It is on the white ground and the white diagonal cross (крест) (of Saint Andrew) on a blue ground. White ground symbolizes England and the blue means Scotland. Besides them there is one more red cross of Saint Patrick on a white ground which is a symbol of Ireland but Wales is not symbolized on the flag. There was another flag long time ago, which was much simpler than the present one. But that flag symbolized only England and Scotland. The flag Jack was the flag of Britain during all the time when Britain was the queen of the seas. Jack is the **nautical** (денгиз) term for a flag.

Read. Learn and answer the questions.

ELECTIONS. (САЙЛОВЛАР)

In the United Kingdom general elections are held every five years. Voting takes place in all of the 651 areas or constituencies into which the country is divided. A member of Parliament is elected to represent each area.

Voters learn about candidates through the local newspapers and through leaflets which give their background, their views and the policies of their party.

ELECTION FEVER (САЙЎОБЛАР ТАШВИШИ)

During a General Elections campaign the media and people in the street talk about the candidates. Candidates visit their constituents and speak to people at home in the streets and at public meetings. Candidates from the major parties often take famous people with them to help to persuade voters. Rock groups hold special concerts for the party they support. The most important members of party and party leaders are on TV day and night. Some pay public relations experts to help them project the right image for the TV cameras. The best clothes-the-most convincing smile or the best way to present their policies to the voters.

THE CABINET.

The party which wins the most seats in the General Elections forms the government. The leader of the winning party becomes Prime Minister. The cabinet works as a team and all ministers must accept the decisions of the group. The team of ministers must always agree in public because they are all collectively responsible for the decisions they make. If a minister cannot agree with all the others he usually resigns from the cabinet. Cabinet meetings are held in private and the details must remain secret for at least 30 years. It has been argued that Margaret Thatcher tried to change her style of cabinet. She was forced to resign when the other Ministers could not agree with her.

The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the party that has a majority in the House of Commons. All the affairs of the state are conducted in the name of the queen but as a matter of fact the Prime Minister is responsible for everything (ҳамма ишлар қиролича томонидан бажарилади, аслида ҳар бир иш учун премьер министр жавобгар).

When once a party has won a majority of votes it forms the government and may hold office for five years (кўпчилилик овоз олган партия кабинетни 5 йил бошқаради). The leader of the winning party in votes becomes the Prime Minister (Ғалаба қилиб кўпчилилик овоз олган партия лидери).

The Prime Minister forms his Cabinet (тузади). The Prime Minister solves all problems with his cabinet (ҳал қилади). His house is at number 10, Downing street. It is near the Houses of Parliament in Westminster in London.

The power of the Cabinet is controlled by Parliament. The House sits for one thirty six weeks a year, with a break for two and a half months from August till middle October (Палата бир йилда икки ярим ой танаффус билан, августдан бошлаб октябр охири ўртасигача, 36 ҳафта ишлайди).

* It sits from 2,30 p.m. to 10.30 (or later) from Mondays to Thursdays and 11 a.m. to 4,30 on Fridays. P.M.—post meridium (соат 12, тушдан кейин, вақт).

antimeridium (соат 12 гача бўлган вақт — латинча сўзлар).

Answer the questions:

1. What kind of country is Britain?
2. Who is the Supreme legislative authority in Great Britain?
3. Who is the Prime Minister?
4. What does the Prime Minister do?
5. Speak about the Parliament's location (жойлашгани).

THE MOST IMPORTANT MINISTERS

Minister chancellor of the Responsibility: Government Spending

Exchequer Presents the Budget annually in March. Foreign Secretary - Relations with other countries. Home Secretary - Internal relations.

The Police, law and order, Law Courts.

PRIME MINISTERS SINCE 1945

Elections:	Period of office:	Prime Minister:	Party:
1945	1945-1950	Attlee	Labour
1950	1950-1951	Attlee	Labour
1951	1951-1955	Churchill	Conservative
1955	1955-1957	Eden	Conservative
	1957-1959	Macmillan	Conservative
1959	1959-1963	Macmillan	Conservative
	1963-1964	Home	Conservative
1964	1964-1966	Wilson	Labour
1966	1966-1970	Wilson	Labour
1970	1970-1974	Heath	Conservative
1974	1974-1976	Wilson	Labour
	1976-1979	Callaghan	Labour
1979	1979-1983	Thatcher	Conservative
1983	1983-1987	Thatcher	Conservative
	1987-1990	Thatcher	Conservative
	1990-1992	Major	Conservative
1992	1992-1996	Major	Conservative
1997	1997-2007	Blair	Labour
	2007-2010	Brown	Conservative
	2010 -	Cameron	Conservative

PARLIAMENT

THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

Britain is administered from the Palace of Westminster in London. This is also known as the Houses of Parliament, it is made up of two chambers (палаталар)—the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The members of the House of Lords are not elected. They qualify to sit in the House because they are bishops of the Church of England. Aristocrats, people with the titles, they have inherited their seats from their fathers. There has been talk of reform this century. The seats are occupied by

Members of Parliament (MPs), who are elected by the British public. The United Kingdom is divided into constituencies, (сай-лов округи) each of which is elected MP in the House of Commons.

Each of the major political parties appoints a representative (candidate) to compete for each seat. Smaller parties may have a candidate in only a few constituencies. There may be five or more parties fighting for one seat. Only one person, the candidate who gets the greatest number of votes — can take the seat. Some parties win a lot of seats and some win very few or none at all.

The queen, who is the head of State, opens and closes the Parliament. All new laws are debated by the MPs of the House of Commons, then debated in the House of Lords and finally are signed by the Queen.

The House of Commons.

There are 651 MPs in Britain, but the Chamber of the House of Commons is quite small. It has seats for only 437, when there is something important to discuss. It can become very crowded and MPs squeeze on to (тиқилиб ўтиришади) the benches or sit on the steps. The House of Commons has a chairman, called the Speaker, whose job is to keep the House in order, a little like a referee at a football match. He or she shouts «Order-Order», when MPs start shouting at each other or when discussion gets out of control. The Speaker sits in the centre at the back on a high chair and sees the whole Chamber from this position. The most important MPs sit on the front benches and are therefore called front benchers.

Younger and less experienced MPs sit on the back benches and are known as back benches. The ministers of the Government sit on the front bench to the right, whilst the Opposition front benchers sit on the left. When the Prime Minister makes a speech, he stands at the table in the centre below the Speaker's chair. These seating arrangements have existed for hundreds of years.

1. Get information about the History of England.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND

About 5000 year B.C. (before Christs - миллоддан аввалги) a tribe called the Indo-Europeans lived in Central Europe. They were farmers and they had their own language.

They discovered the wheel around 3000 years B.C. And then they were able to travel. Some went to the East and others to the West. The Indo-Europeans, who travelled to Britain were the Celts - Кельтлар. Today the people of Wales, Western Ireland, Scotland, Cornwall and Brittany (in Nothern France) still call themselves Celts. The Celts were the only people in Britain for over 2000 years. Then the Romans-arrived. Julius Caesar (Цезарь) and his army brought a new language - Latin. But the Romans lived in England and the Celts lived in Scotland and Wales. Only a few Latin words entered the Celtic language. The Romans left Britain in 410, after forty years later. After Romans new group of invaders arrived in England. These were the Angels and Saxons. They came from Holland, Denmark and Germany. The language of the Angels and Saxons was old English. They were farmers and many of their words are still in the dictionary, today. There are some examples - sheep, earth, dog, work, field and others. Words like the «is» and «you» are Anglo-Saxon too. Latin appeared again in 597 AD. (Anno Domini — бизнинг эраминг). That's when Augustine brought Christianity to Britain. This time hundreds of Latin (and Greek) words entered Old English. The next important step in the history of the English people came between the years of 750 and 1050. That's when the Vikings began to attack Britain. They came from Scandinavia and their language was Norse (Норвег тили). It sounded like modern Swedish, Norse words in English today include get, wrong, leg, want, skin, same, low and others.

One of the most important dates in the British history is 1066. That's when the French duke - [репуор] William won the English king Herold at the Battle of Hasting. As a result of it French words became an important part of English. In the next 200 years, Old English was changed. In the period of Middle English, Georfrey Chaucer's famous book the Canterbury Tales was very popular. In the next century William Caxton printed the Canterbury Tales on a new printing machine. It was called a printing press. Printing was very important for English because it

fixed the grammar and spelling. Thanks to Caxton, English became a clearer and stronger language.

Elizabethans were the queen of England from 1558 to 1603. These 45 years are sometimes called «The Elizabeth Age». Two famous Elizabethans — sir Francis Drake and sir Walter Raleigh. Both were sailors and explorers. Their journeys to the New World (America) and the West Indies were very important for two reasons. First, they brought England a lot of land, money and power. Second, they began something that is still happening today—the export of the English Language.

But perhaps the most famous Elizabethan of all was William Shakespeare (1564-1616). At the period of W. Shakespeare the English language as it was, had become to be used. He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon and wrote many of his 37 plays there. Today they're still popular in Stratford. That's because it's now the home of Britain's most famous theatre group — The Royal Shakespeare Company.

The first English dictionary appeared in 1775. It contained more than 40000 words. The man who wrote was called Dr. Samuel Johnson. It took him thirty years to write it.

Another important date in the history of England is 1807. That's when the «Slave trade» stopped. For 150 years British ships took West African people to America and the West Indies. There they were sold to rich farmers. These West African slaves were the first black Americans. Between 1800 and 1900 Britain became the richest country in the world. It was powerful too. Queen «Victoria controlled an empire of foreign countries. These included India, Canada, New Zealand, Nigeria and South Africa. Because of the British Empire English was now an important language in every continent. But many people in Australia, Africa, Asia and in North America didn't speak the official «Queen's English». Their accents and vocabulary were very different from hers. Britain kept its empire until the middle of the 20-th century. Then one by one countries like India, Kenya, Canada and New Zealand became independent. For 150 years before 1776 America was a British colony. At that time British and American English were almost exactly the same. In 1776 there was a war between Britain and America. It was the War of Independence. America won and after 1776 became a free independent country. Its first President was George Washington. In 1802 U.S. leaders began to

talk about the language in America. At that time there were 41,5 million Americans, 90% of them came from the families of British settlers.

READ THE TEXT

THE ROMAN TIMES IN BRITISH HISTORY

(Инглизлар тарихида римликлар даври)

In early days of history (50-450) England was known as Britain and the people lived there were Britons (британлар). There were no big towns on the **British Isles** at that time (Британия ороллари).

People lived in small villages along the rivers or near the sea. The Britons caught fish, grew wheat and had many pigs, cows and sheep in the meadows near the rivers and on the sides of the mountains. Later they learned to make things of wool and metals and sold them to the people **who came across the sea** (денгиз орқали келганлар).

The Romans at the head of Julius Caesar invaded the British Isles and **forced** the population to pay tribute (мажбур қилинди, хирож тўлаш).

The Romans kept their armies in Britain. They built roads and took the country under the control.

They **protected** themselves from the attacks of the Britons by the walls, built across Britain (ҳимоя қилди).

You can see the Roman walls in Britain **even now** (ҳаттоки). Hadrian's Wall was built by the **emperor Hadrian** in 122 (Адриан императори).

The Romans left the country only in the **second half of the 5th century** (V асрнинг 2- ярмида). The Roman armies were called back to Italy where they defended the country from barbaric people.

Answer the questions:

1. What people lived on the British Isles in the early days of history?
2. Who headed the Roman invaders?
3. How did the invaders protect themselves?
4. Why did the Roman leave the British Isles?

READ THE TEXT

THE ENGLISH KINGDOMS

(Англия қироллиги)

The British people could not keep their land free for a long time. The Germanic tribes from Western Europe came to England.

The Angles, Saxons and Jutes attacked the coasts of Britain. After long wars with the Britons they settled on the British Isles.

The Britons fought bravely against the enemies and defended their land (жасуона). But the enemies were stronger. They took houses, fields and cattle from the Britons (қорамол). The Angles got most of the land and became the strongest tribe. The Britons went to the mountains in the west of the Isles and settled there (жойлашқан). This part of Britain is called Wales now. Later the two peoples — the Angles and the Saxons — grew into one and were called Anglo — Saxons. They called their speech English and their country England—that is, the Land of the English. The Anglo — Saxons formed many Kingdoms — Kent, Essex, Wessex, East Anglia, Sussex, Northumbria, Mercia. They are counties (графликлар) of Great Britain. These kingdoms were at war with each other. The stronger kings took the land from the weaker kingdoms.

Answer the questions:

1. Who attacked the coasts of Britain?
2. Who got most of the land?
3. How did Anglo-Saxons call their language?
4. What kingdoms were formed on the British Isles?

READ THE TEXT

KING ALFRED THE GREAT

(Буюк Қирол Альфред)

For two hundred years the English people were at war with the Danes who came from Denmark and the Northmen who came from Scandinavia (данияликлар, Дания).

When King Alfred was a boy of sixteen he took part in the battles with the enemies. At twenty he became the king of Wessex and began to prepare for the defence of the country. He built a **fleet** of ships and **fortifications** on the coasts (флот, муқтаҳкам иншоот). The small kingdoms were united to fight against the **invaders** (боққинчилар). After the victory over the Danes, King Alfred did much for his people. He opened schools, asked **scholars** to translate into English the best works of the world literature and worked out the English **code** (олимлар, қонун). The English people named him Alfred the Great.

Answer the questions:

1. With what people were the English at war?
2. What did King Alfred do for defence of the country?
3. What did King Alfred do for his people?

READ THE TEXT

ENGLAND UNDER FOREIGN KINGS

The Danes returned again and again to attack England. After many **battles** they took the **crown** away from the English (курашлар, тож). They kept the crown for 24 years. Three **Danish** kings **ruled** England (данияликлар, бошқариш). The rule of the Danish kings over England **came to an end** soon after Canute's **death** in 1035 (Канутнинг ўлиmidan сўнг). Then the **Normans** began to attack England from **Normandy** (нормандияликлар). It was in France.

In 1066 they **won** the **victory** (ғалаба қилдилар). William, **Duke** of Normandy was crowned as king of England (реңдор). The invaders **burnt** houses and killed people (ёндирди).

They took lands from English and gave them to the Normans. The invaders spoke French, so the French language was the **upper classes' language** and the government's (юқори тоифа тили). English was the language of the **lower classes**.

Answer the questions:

1. Who attacked England?
2. Who took the lands from English?
3. Who came then to England?
4. Why was the English language for lower classes?

READ THE TEXT

ROBIN HOOD

(Робин Гуд)

Robin Hood was well known and loved by the poor people of England. He was tall, strong and handsome and his songs were heard everywhere. He was brave too and there was no better - **archer** in that part of the country (ўқ-ёй отувчи). He was also kind and **never hurt** the weak or the poor (ҳеч қачон ҳафа қилмади). One day the Normans came with many soldiers to Robin's house. There was a **terrible fight** in which Robin's father was killed (қонли тўқнашув). The Normans took everything from the house and burnt it down. **Only Robin was survived**, because he fought bravely (омон қолди). But when Robin saw that his father was killed and his house was burnt down he stopped fighting and ran away to the great forest of Sherwood Forest (Шервурд ўрмони). Many other Saxons soon learned that Robin was there. They made Robin Hood their leader. The poor people loved Robin and his men. Robin became known as Robin of Sherwood Forest or Robin Hood. We do not know how he got the name Hood. Some people say that he was called Hood because he and his men wore green hoods (ёпинғичлар). He became known not only in England, but in many other countries as Robin Hood. And now we know him also as Robin Hood.

Robin Hood and his men fought against **monks** and Norman **barons** who oppressed the people (монархлар, баронлар). Robin Hood took money from the **oppressors** and gave it to the poor people (босқинчилар).

Answer the questions:

1. How do you describe Robin Hood?
2. Why did Robin Hood fight against Normans?
3. How did the poor people call his men?
4. Why did he love poor people?

READ THE TEXTS

THE GREAT CHARTER (1215)

AND THE BEGINNING OF THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT

I

Улуф Хартия

For two centuries after **the Norman Conquest** England was ruled by foreign kings (Норманлар истилоси).

The kings took large sums of money from the barons for the wars in Europe. Those who refused to give the money were arrested.

In 1215 the barons **revolted** and soon had a large army against the king (кўзғолон кўтарди). They wrote a paper where the rights of the Englishmen were written down.

The king had to sign the Great Charter (Magna Carta).

A **council** of twenty-five barons was chosen to control the king (иттифок). That was the beginning of the English Parliament.

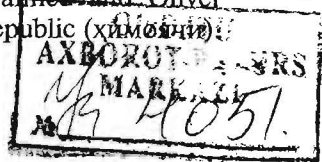
I

The struggle of the Parliament against the king began in England in the 12th century. Each king wanted to rule over the country without any parliament.

King Charles I was at war with **Spain** and France and wanted money for it (Испания). The Parliament refused to give the money. King Charles I **dismissed** the Parliament (1629) and for eleven years ruled over the country without the council of the people (тарқатиб юборди).

The Parliament **assembled** again only in 1640 and opposed the king (тўплади, қаршилиқ билдирди). The parties began to prepare for war. The king and his soldiers were in Oxford. The soldiers of Parliament with Oliver Cromwell at the head were in London. In the **Civil War** which lasted for twelve years the Parliament won the victory (фуқаролар уруши).

King Charles I was **executed** as enemy of the country (қатл қилинди). The Commonwealth was proclaimed and Oliver Cromwell became the **Protector** of the new republic (халқдор).



The end of the Commonwealth came after Cromwell died (1658). England was at war with Spain at that time. The government was too weak and the new Parliament decided to have a king.

Answer the questions:

I

1. By whom was England ruled for 2 centuries?
2. From whom did they take large sums of money?
3. Why did the barons write a paper?
4. What was written down in the great charter?

II

1. When did the struggle of Parliament against the king begin?
2. Who ruled England at that time?
3. When was the Parliament dismissed and why?
4. Who became the Protector of the new Republic?

READ THE TEXT

OLIVER CROMWELL

(Оливер Кромвелл)

Oliver Cromwell was born in Huntington (Britain) on the 25th of April 1599 in the family of rich landowners. His grandfather was a **sheriff** and a representative in Parliament (шериф — графлигидаги энг юқори лавозим). His father Robert had a small **estate** and represented the Huntingtons in Parliament (кўчмас мулк). Both his father and grandfather worked in the **Court** as well (суд). Oliver got his education at a Grammar school. When he was 17, he entered the Cambridge University. There he studied mathematics and learned to speak, to write Latin. It was the **language of diplomacy** at that time (дипломатия тили). It **was used** by educated men (қўлланиларди). He read much in **Greek** and about Roman history and liked sports (грек). His education prepared him for all his **public duties** in later years (жамоат ишлари, вазифалари)

At 20 he was married. They worked on their farm, had 8 children - 4 daughters, 4 sons. He had a strong feeling of **social**

justice and did much for the poor people of his native town (социал тенг хукуқликни қадрларди). When he was elected by the people of Huntington to represent them in the Parliament, Cromwell's activity in Parliament was mostly directed against the oppression of people.

SPEAK ABOUT THE FOLLOWING

1. Speak about Oliver's grandfather and father.
2. Speak about Oliver's education.
3. Speak about Oliver's family.
4. Speak about Oliver's election.

READ THE TEXT

THE PLAGUE

(Вабо касали)

In June 1665 the greatest **epidemic** of the **plague** broke out in London (вабо касали тарқалди). Few people **recovered** from it (гузалди). The narrow **airless** streets of London, **bad sanitation** helped the disease to spread (дим, ёмон аҳволдаги санитария касалликни келиб чиқишига сабаб бўлди). No one might go near the man, who had the plague. A **red cross** was pointed on the door. Many people died of the disease that year. The streets of London were empty, shops were closed and no boats were seen on the **Thames** (Темза). Most of the population left the city.

Nothing could stop the plague from **spreading** (тарқалишдан). The Lord Major **ordered to burn** fires in the streets, to **purify** the air (гулханлар ёқиш, ҳавони тозалаш). By the end of November the plague **began to die down** (йўқола бошлади). The cold weather in December stopped it **at last** (ва ниҳоят).

Answer the questions:

1. Why did the plague spread so quickly in London?
2. What did the people do?
3. When did the epidemic stop?

READ THE TEXT

THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON

(Лондондаги катта ёнғин)

The summer of 1666 was very hot and dry in London. On Sunday in September a great fire broke out in the city. It began late at night in a street not far from London **Bridge** (кўприк). The Monument now stands on the spot to remind people of the terrible names (даҳшатли аланга). As a hot east wind was blowing the fire spread quickly. Most of the houses in London were made of wood. The better houses had brick or stone foundations only. The fire burnt for five days. The people left their burning houses and went to the fields across the Thames. They put up tents and lived there.

Thirteen thousand houses were destroyed and many people were left **homeless** (уйсиз қолиш). But the fire did **great good**, it burnt dirty narrow streets where the plague ruled a year ago, wide streets and brick houses appeared in London after the Great Fire (бирок ёнғин кўп яхшилик келтирди, у кир, тор вабо тўла кўчаларни куйдирди, йўқ қилди).

Speak:

1. Speak about the reasons of the Great Fire of London.
2. Speak about the Fire in London.
3. Describe London after the Great Fire.

READ THE TEXT

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

(Британия империясининг юксалиши ва инқирозга учраши)

The British Isles are situated on the **crossways** of sea **routes** (денгиз йўлларида учрайдиган). That helped the British **fleet** to develop very early in history (флот). In the 17th century Britain became not only the «**workshop of the world**» but also «the mistress of **the seas**» (дунё устахонаси). Her ships carried

the products of British industries all over the world and brought back food and **raw materials** (хомашё материаллари).

Large territories in India, Australia, America and Africa became **dependent** on the British Empire. Britain sent to these oversea lands soldiers and **clerks** to look after its property (денгиз ортидаги ерлар, хизматчилар). Settlers from Britain moved to these new lands in **search** of wealth (бойлик излаб). Some colonies were **self-governing** such as Canada, Australia and New Zealand (ўз-ўзини бошқарувчи). Others like India, Africa and the West Indies were ruled by a **governor appointed from Britain** (Британия ҳукумати томонидан тайинланган губернатор).

Answer the questions:

1. Why did Britain become» the mistress of the seas»?
2. How large was the British Empire before the Second World War?

Name:

1. Name the principal colonies of the British Empire.
2. Name the reasons for the fall of the Empire.
3. Name English speaking countries.

MODERN ENGLISH

Read and Learn

English today.

Millions of people are learning English. Why? Because it's the most important international language in the world. But how did it become so important? This dossier (хүжээт) tells the story of English, past and present. But let's start from the present. Here are ten amazing facts about English today.

1. One billion people speak English. That's 20% of the world's population.

2. 400 million people speak English as their first language. For the other 600 million it's either a second language or foreign language.

3. A number of Chinese people are learning English. Today is bigger than the population of the USA.

4. There are more than 500.000 words in the Oxford English Dictionary. Compare that with the vocabulary of German (about 200.000) and French (about 100.000).

5. 80% of all information in the world's computers is in English.

6. Nearly 50% of all the companies in Europe communicate with each other in English.

7. English is just one of over 2.700 languages in the world today.

8. 75% of all international letters and telexes are in English.

9. 80% of all English vocabulary comes from other languages.

10. When the American spaceship «Voyager» began its journey in 1977 it carried a gold disc. On the disc there were messages in 55 languages. Before all of them there was a message from the Secretary General of the United Nations—in English.

English is the first language in ten countries:

1. The United Kingdom.

2. The United States.

3. Canada.

4. Ireland (Eire) (Ирландия).

5. Australia (Австралия).

6. New Zealand.

7. British Guiana (Гвиана, Гайана) It is in the South America.

Such as Carabian Islands:

8. Bahama Islands in West India (near Cuba).

9. Barbados and Trinidad Islands (near Cuba) Барбадос ва Тринидад.

10. Jamica – Ямайка (in West India, near Cuba)

English as the second language in:

1 Bangladesh Бангладеш	16 Nepal Непал
2 Bhutan Бутан	17 Malaysia Малайзия
3 Botswana Ботсвана	18 Nigeria Нигерия
4 Brunei Бруней	19 Pakistan Пакистон
5 Burundi Бурунди	20 The Philippines Филиппин
6 Cameroon Камерун	21 Rwanda Руанда
7 Ethiopia Эфиопия	22 Sarawak Саравак
8 Gambia Гамбия	23 Sierra Leona Сьерра Леона
9 Ghana Гана	24 South Africa ЖАР
10 Hong Kong Гонконг	25 S.Lanka Шри Ланка
11 India Хиндистон	26 Sudan Судан
12 Isreal Исроил	27 Tanzania Танзания
13 Kenya Кения	28 Uganda Уганда
14 Liberia Либерия	29 Zambia Замбия
15 Malawi Малави	30 Zimbabwe Зимбабве

The 10 most spoken languages in the world are...

Languages	Number of the language speakers
Chinese	800 million
English	400 million
Spanish	290 million
Russian	275 million
Hindustani	250 million
Arabic	160 million
Portuguese	160 million
Bengali	155 million
German	130 million
Japanese	120million

READ THE INTRODUCTORY TEXT ABOUT MODERN BRITAIN AND SPEAK ABOUT IT

Britain is a political **unity** of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (иттифоқ). It is one of the most **powerful** countries (кучли). The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy, but **the queen's powers are not absolute** (қирол ҳокимияти мутлоқ эмас). Her powers are limited by Parliament (парламент томонидан чегараланган). Officially the Supreme legislative authority in Great Britain is the queen and **the Houses of Parliament** (олий қонун чиқарувчи ҳокимият). The Parliament consists of the House of Lords or the Upper House and the elected House of Commons (лордлар ёки юқори палата, сайланган умумий палата) Parliament is the group of people. It makes laws (қонунлар чиқаради).

READ AND LEARN THEM, SPEAK ABOUT THEM

THE MEDIA.

(Оммавий ахборот)

The press: Newspapers in Britain. Newspapers are almost always financially independent of any political party. **Nevertheless**, (шунга қарамасдан) during general election campaigns many papers recommend their readers to vote for a particular political party. The paper's editor usually writes an open letter called a "leader" to the readers.

Ownership (эғалик қилиш) of the national, London and regional daily newspapers is concentrated in the hands of large press publishing groups.

Television viewing in Britain.

Britain is one of the world's foremost exporters of TV productions which continue to win large numbers of international awards (совринлар), especially for documentaries, nature programmes and drama serials.

The Channels. BBC 1

Has been broadcasting since 1936. It specializes in general interest programmes, Light entertainment, sport and children's programmes.

BBC 2

Covers minority and specialist interests as well as music, serious drama, travel programmes, documentaries and foreign films in the original languages.

BBC 3

Broadcasting is approximately 33% informative and 66% entertainment, sport and films.

BBC 4

Began in 1982. It shows 15% educational programmes and encourages **innovation** (янгчилик, кашфиёт) and experiment.

English and the BBC

Do you ever listen to the world Service? It's an international BBC radio station. It broadcasts programmes in English, in Russian and even in Uzbek.

The BBC Fact-File

* The letters BBC stand for the British Broadcasting Corporation. (Британия радио эштитириш корпорацияси)

* The BBC began in 1922.

* It started to make international radio programmes in 1932.

* More than 30.000 people work for the BBC and 3.350 of them help to make radio programmes for countries out side' Britain.

* There are no advertisements in BBC programmes.

* Everyone in Britain with a TV has to buy a **licence** (пухсатнома) each year. The money from these licences goes to the BBC but it doesn't pay for the World Service. The British government pays for all international radio programmes.

* The most popular magazine in Britain is «The Radio Times»

It gives Information about BBC radio and TV programmes.

Read and answer the questions.

THE ENERGY DEBATE

(Энергия баҳси)

Britain in the 1990s is concerned about producing too little or too much energy. It relies heavily on main types of energy: oil, coal, gas and nuclear power.

Coal industry. Britain's coal industry was until recently one of the largest and most technologically advanced in Western Europe. Coal has been mined in Britain since Roman times but became particularly important during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Industrial Revolution was powered by coal. Large cities and heavy industries (such as steel and **shipbuilding**) developed in the areas where coal was found, which are still among the most heavily populated areas in Britain today. Coal is certainly Britain's cheapest energy source and supplies last into the next century.

Economic self-sufficiency, (ўзини иқтисодий таъминлай олиши) Oil has become increasingly vital to Britain's transport and distribution systems. Until the 1970s most of it was imported from the Middle East.

Many British people are also concerned about the safety of Britain's nuclear power stations. Britain has had a nuclear energy programme since 1955 and nearly all the money spent on energy research has been concentrated on nuclear power.

British Industry

Britain has been an industrialized nation for two centuries. It has a variety of industries which can be divided into three main categories.

Primary Industry

Provides **raw** (хом ашё) materials and food from the land and the sea.

Manufacturing Industry

Makes raw materials finished goods (хом ашёдан буюмлар тайёрлаш).

Service Industry

People provide services for others. During the nineteenth century Britain was transformed from a mainly agricultural society into an industrial one.

People moved to the rapidly expanding towns and cities, railways were developed to transport goods around the country and by 1900 Britain had become a major world power.

The coal and Iron found in the North east of the Midlands, Scotland and South Wales provided the power for factories in those areas. Cotton arrived at the great port of Liverpool from the

USA and India to be made into cloth in the textile industries nearby. The sheep in the Yorkshire **dales** (водийлар) provided wool and the coal fields powered the mills. The **humid** (нам) climate in Lancashire was practically good for the cotton-spinning process. By 1990 Britain was producing over a third of the worlds manufactured goods and had earned the title «Workshop of the World» (Дунё устaxonаси).

READ, LEARN AND RETELL THEM

Customs and habits.

Sending cards is a widespread custom in Britain today. The British people have been sending cards since Victorian times when wealthy families started to send Christmas greetings. In the 1980s the card industry expanded as celebrations became more and more commercialised. There are cards for every occasion from buying a house to having a baby and more recently, cards for getting a new job, getting a divorce or just saying «Sorry». More than 100 million Christmas cards are sold-in Britain every year.

Social rules

It is polite to ask someone you know «how are you?» When you meet them again or at the start of a phone conversation. The expected reply is «Fine, thanks» or Not too bad, thank you' - not a full health report. Strangers usually do not talk to each other on trains. It is polite to open a present in front of the person who gives it to you.

It is polite to ask permission to leave the table after a meal, especially in the case of children.

It is polite to make telephone calls in other people's houses, unless you ask permission and offer to pay for me call. People do not take off their shoes when they enter a house. It is not polite to stare at strangers.

Children are expected to give up their seat in a bus to adult, if the bus is full.

Rights (*Хуқуқлар*)

Many of rights depend on what age we are. These include Birth: (Булар ўз ичига туғилишни ҳам олади).

compulsory school attendance; мажбурий мактабга бориш,
draw (юбориш) money from the own post office

bank or building society account - банкка пул қўйиш..

be convicted of a criminal offence - жиноий иш билан жазо-
ланиш

take a part-time job, up to 2 hours a day and up to 4 hours a
day on Saturdays and in school holidays.

leaving school;

buying cigarettes, marrying with parents consent; - маслаҳат
being sent to prison - қамалиш.

marry without parents consent; - ота-онанинг рухсатисиз
уйланиш

standing as a candidate for Parliament of the local council
and etc. маҳаллий қўмита.

READ, GET INFORMATION ABOUT BRITAIN AND COMMONWEALTH

(Миллатлар ҳамдўстлиги иттифоқи)

In the 19th century Britain reached its **height** as a world colonial
power (дунё чўққисига чиқади). But World Wars I and II have
brought an **end** to it (уни тугатди). World War II **weakened**
Britain (кучсизлантирди). The years following World War II
showed the end of the British colonial empire (тугатганлигини
кўрсатди).

Now the United Kingdom together with most of its former
colonies is a member of the Commonwealth. The Queen Elisabeth
II is the head of the Commonwealth.

READ AND SPEAK ABOUT IT BRITAIN COMMONWEALTH

(Британия миллатлар ҳамдўстлиги иттифоқи)

Community of nations — is the Union of former colonies of
Great Britain which had received the independence. They are in
the structure of Great **Britain**. In 1931 Commonwealth was
stated /registered/ by the Westminster status.

Great Britain and its dominants Canada, Australian Union, New Zealand, South - African Union, and Ireland entered this community initially. They had equal legal status and they united with common faithfulness. That's why every member of community has a **general governor** (генерал губернатор).

Especially its monarchy character was lost in 1949, when some countries came out from its structure.

At the present time Community of Nations is the Union of states of former dominants of Great Britain.

Particularity (ўзига хослиги) of interest of these countries are supported by the help of conducting regular conferences of prime Ministers, ministries of Finance and the creation of constant committees.

The conferences play only the consulting role. Community Nations support usual ordinary diplomatic relations through the high **commissar** (комиссар) and **ambassador** (элчи). Community of Nation doesn't have a legal status on international arena. The relations have symbolized character. Every country has a right to come out from community.

They were realised by Birma in 1948, Ireland Republic in 1948, South-African Republic in 1961.

The position of Great Britain in Community of Nations is determined not by the legal positions, relations, between Great Britain and these countries.

Read and get information about the regions of Great Britain.

Officially there are 11 regions in the United Kingdom

1) Greater London and the South East Region. 2) South-West England. 3) East Anglia. 4) West Midlands. 5) East Midlands. 6) North-West England. 7) Yorkshire and Hampshire. 8) Northern England. 9) Wales. 10) Scotland. 11) Northern Ireland.

Britain is usually divided into two major regions: Highland Britain and Lowland Britain.

The hilly (баландлик) parts are in the north and the west **towards** (томонга) the ocean. The agricultural plain of England lies toward the Channel and the continental of Europe the Highland Britain **comprises** all those mountain parts and **uplands** of Great Britain. They are above one thousand **feet** (309 m) (фут). Lowland Britain is a rich plain with **chalk** and **lime stone hills** (бўр, оҳақтошли баландликлар): **Pine, birch, oak, beech,**

ash, and **elm** are the most common trees there (қарағай, қайин, дуб, қора қайин, ясьень, қайрағоч).

Counties

Britain is divided into 53 administrative areas called counties. The counties around the capital, London are known as the Home Counties. Some Large cities have become highly populated and have expanded into the surrounding countryside.

Speak about Britain regions and mountains, trees, counties.

Read and get information

Britain has a **mild** temperature (юмшоқ). Britain is visited by winds from different parts of world. The weather is **changeable** (ўзгарувчан). The temperature **rarely exceeds 90° F (32° C) - F - Fahrenheit, C - Centigrede** (ахён-ахёнда чиқади; Фордингейт шкаласи, Цельсий шкаласи) Sometimes the temperature **falls below zero** (нолдан пастга тушади). Still the winds may bring winter cold in spring or summer days in October. It rains much there. The **driest** period is from March to June and the **wettest** months are from October to January (энг қуруқ, энг нам). During a normal summer the temperature is usually 80° F (27° C).

These fields **can be worked** all the year round (ишлаш мумкин). The **fauna** of Britain is similar to that of Europe (ҳайвонот дунёси). Some of the animals such as the **wolf, the bear, the boar and the reindeer** have become extinct (бўри, айик, чўчка, кийик йўқ бўлиб кетган). Other **species** of deer are **found** in wooded areas and in some parts (зотлар, кийик топилди). In addition, there are **foxes, badgers** and others (тулкилар, бўрсиклар). There are many **resident species** birds and others, which are **regular visitors** to Britian (доим яшайдиган, доим келиб кетувчи). The number of **ducks, geese** and other water **fowl** is **immense** (ўрдаклар, ғозлар, уй парандалари кўп, чексиз). There are 3 **species** of snakes which one is venomous (заҳарли).

SPEAK AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. Speak about Britain's climate.
2. Speak about Britain's fauna.
3. What species of birds can you see there?

The chief rivers of Great Britain are: the Severn, the Thames, the Aire, the Great Ouse, the Wye, the Tay, the Clyde, the Spey, the Tweed, the Tyne.

The largest cities of Great Britain are London, (7.880.760 people), Birmingham (1.101.990), Glasgow (960.527 people), Liverpool (705.310 people), Manchester (616.520 people), Sheffield (534.100 people), Bristol (518.640 people), Leeds (507.780 people), Edinburgh (464.986 people). It has a number of important ports.

Bristol serves the industrial Midlands (Бристоль шахри, хизмат қилади).

Glasgow is the principal Scottish port.

Leith is the port of the city of **Edinburgh** (Лиф, Эдинбург). The chief import is grain (дон).

Belfast is the principal port in Northern Ireland (Белфаст).

Portsmouth is a naval port with developed shipbuilding (Портсмут).

Milford Haven (in Wales) is one of the major oil ports in Great Britain (Мильфард Хевн катта нефть порти).

Other important ports are Cardiff New port and Grandge Mourn (Кардифф). Goods of every kind pass through the docks (доклар).

The port of London is the largest port.

Liverpool is the second largest port and the major export outlet of the United Kingdom **Manchester** is an inland port (Манчестер, мамлакат ички порти). **Petroleum** is both the main import and export (нефть, керосин).

Southampton is Britain's largest port for ocean going liners (Саутгэмптон - океанда юрадиган кемалар энг катта порти). It is the chief port for ocean passenger traffic (қатнови).

Newcastle upon Tyne and the other Tyne ports serve the industries and the most important coal shipping, largest ship repairing centre in the country (кўмир жўнатиш, кема тузатиш).

Hull serves the industrial centres of Yorkshire and Midlands (Гулль, Йоркшир, Ўрта ер).

Middlesbrough is one of the largest importing centres in Britain for iron ore and exports mainly steel (Мидльбери, темир рудаси, пўлат)

Swansea has the largest ports serving South Wales (Свонси).

Answer the questions and find on the map:

1. What are the chief rivers of Britain ?
2. Find them on the map !
3. What are the largest cities of Britain?
4. What are the main ports of it?
5. Find them on the map!
6. Speak about a) rivers b) cities c) ports of Great Britain.

Exploration for natural gas and oil has been going on in Britain since 1960 and is developing rapidly (қидириш, излаш).

Its major industries **include** iron, steel, **engineering motor vehicles and aircraft, textile** and chemicals (ўз ичига олади, машинасозлик, автомобиль созлаш, самолётсозлик, тўқимачилик ва химия маҳсулотлари). Its main exports are **manufactured goods such as machinery, vehicles, aircraft, metal manufactures** electrical apparatus (тўқимачилик маҳсулотлари, машинасозлик транспорт воситалари, металл ишлаш).

The leading **minerals resources** of Britain are coal and **coal mining** is one of the important British industries (минерал бойлик, кўмир қазиб чиқариш).

Great Britain is a highly industrialized country and today work in **manufacturing mining and building** for every one **engaged in agriculture** (ишлаб чиқариш, қазаш қуриш, ҳар бири қишлоқ хўжалигида банд).

The central uplands of it between England and Scotland are now **widely** industrialized (кенг). Britain has a well developed modern machine **tool** industry (асбоблар). **Electrical techniques** are of growing importance (электротехника).

Britain aerospace industry is well known for producing civil and military aircraft **helicopters, guided** weapons (аэрокосмик саноат, вертолёт, бошқариладиган қуроллар). Production of textiles is **spread** throughout the country (тарқалган). The British **wool textile** industry has been important for many years (юн-ни ишлаш саноати).

SPEAK ABOUT BRITAIN'S INDUSTRY AND SHOW INDUSTRIAL CITIES ON THE MAP

The chief agricultural products of Britain are **wheat barley, oats, potatoes, sugar-beet, milk, beef, mutton and lamb** (буғ-

дой, арпа, сули, қанд лавлаги, бузоқ гўшти, қўй гўшти, қўзи гўшти).

A high level of agricultural productivity enable to provide about half of the food, the other half is imported (юқори даражадаги қишлоқ хўжалиги озиқ-овқатни ярмини таъминлайди). Britain usually imports meat, butter, wheat, tea, fruit, tobacco and wool.

Britain has a long tradition of sheep production and can boast of more than 30 breeds (зоғлар билан фахрланади).

Pig production is to be found in most parts of Britain especially in the east and south of England and in Northern Ireland.

The British **poultry** industry is growing rapidly (уй паррандалари).

The agriculture of Britain produces a wide **variety** of fruits, vegetables and flower **crops** (турлича уруғлар). Flowers are grown in many parts of Britain.

The **estimated woodland** area in Great Britain is 1,98 million hectares (ҳисобга олинган ўрмон, гектар). **Privately owned woods comprise nearly 60 percent of the total forest area** (шахсий ўрмонлар бутун ўрмон майдонининг 60 фоизини ташкил қилади).

Now a few words about the British transport. The passenger and **freight traffic** of it is **carried** mainly by road (юк ташиш машина йўли орқали амалга ошади). **Private cars** become predominant since World War II (шахсий енгил машиналар). **The railway using fell much** (темир йўлдан фойдаланиш камайди).

Answer the questions:

1. What are the chief agricultural products ?
2. Speak about the area of its woodland and for what are they useful?
3. Speak about Britain's transport

On January 1 1973 Britain entered the Common Market. **Joining the Common Market has meant accepting all the rules, directions and regulations issued by the Brussels**

Commission and the right of the British Government to **determine** its own policies on such **important matters** as tariffs, agriculture, trade, taxes, (умумий бозорга аъзо бўлиб кириш Брюссель комиссияси томонидан ишлаб чиқилган қоида йўлланмаларни қабул қилиш деганидир).

English is the official language in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

But in the Highlands of Scotland and in the uplands of Wales a remnant of Celtic speech still survives (қисми, қўлланилади). The Scottish form of Gaelic is spoken in parts of Scotland. But a few people in Northern Ireland speak the Irish form of Gaelic. Welsh is a form of British Celtic. It is the first language in most parts of Wales.

Great Britain has friendly relations with our country. We are developing good- neighbourly relations both in politics and economics (яқши қўшничилик алоқалари). In Tashkent British Embassy was opened. The President of Uzbekistan visited Great Britain and Princess Anne, Prince Charles came to Tashkent. Now many businessmen, officials are coming to Uzbekistan. After their visits a lot of joint ventures, British firms began to work. So our economical relations of Uzbekistan with Great Britain are developing.

Speak about Common Market and its relations.

The visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

On November 22-26 1993 the President of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov paid an official visit to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The visit caused (уйғотди) a great interest in Britain's political and economic circles (иқтисодий доира). President I.A. Karimov met the prime-minister John Major, the minister of foreign affairs (ташқи ишлар) leadership, other politicians and took part in discussions. The discussions were highly appreciated (юқори баҳо берилди). During the meeting the agreements on mutual economic cooperations, investments opening the airlines to Britain were signed.

The relations between our two countries were raised on brand (тамоман янги) new stage. During the meeting very important documents about free movement of the citizens of two countries were discussed. During the visit the meeting of the representatives of the banks became a matter of great concern - (катта аҳамият-ра) I.A. Karimov met the heads of Rotshield and Berklamz banks and that meeting was great useful (фойдали) for both countries and found its reflection (ифода этилади) in the speeches of president I.A. Karimov and the heads of the banks. During the visit I.A. Karimov met the queen of Great Britain Elizabeth II and had a talk about the cultural and economic relations between

the two countries, I.A. Karimov saw places of interest of London, Our president also went to see Manchester and Liverpool. There the President got acquainted with the work of enterprises (корхоналар), firms and stock exchanges (биржалар). President I.A. Karimov was met warmly and a sincere respect (самимий ҳурмат) in Great Britain. The visit of the President of Uzbekistan made a great contribution (ҳисса) to the development of Uzbekistan as an independent state.

SPEAK AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

1. Speak about our country's relation with Great Britain.
2. Speak about its position in the world.
3. Speak about the President's visit to Great Britain.
4. When did Britain enter the Common Market and why?
5. Is English the official language in the whole of Britain?

NOW THE UNITED KINGDOM CONSISTS OF

1. England
2. Wales
3. Scotland
4. Northern Ireland
5. Some 5500 smaller islands.

I. ENGLAND

(Англия)

Area: 50,378 sq.mi -130,478 sq.km.
Population-51,000,000 people (2007)
Capital - London.
Official language - English.

READ AND GET INFORMATION ABOUT IT

1

England is the largest industrial and **densely** populated part of the United Kingdom (зич аҳоли жойлашган). The coasts of it are washed by the North sea, the Irish sea, the English channel. Its longest rivers are: the Thames — 210 miles, the Severn, the Tyne (миль — 1609 м.). Most of the south coasts consist of high chalk **cliffs** (бўр қоялари). Lancashire is famous for its wide beaches (пляжлар). The beaches are most often of sand. The sunshine can rapidly change, rain, winds can **alter** their direction (алмаша олади).

The flora of it is relatively **poor** (камбағал, кам.) There little **natural unmodified** forest is left (табиий ўзгармай қолган). Woodlands of oak and ash are over much of the country. In the south beach is often **dominant** (қора қайин кўп). **Alder** is common in wetter parts (қора альха). Other English trees are **rowan elm, lime, yew maple, holly** and etc. (рябина, қайрогоч, бис, зараңг, кедр).

2

In England there are only about 50 species of land animals. Several **species** such as the **bear**, the wolf and the **beaves** were **exterminated** in historic times but others such as the **fallow-**

deer, rabbit and rat are introduced by men (айиқ, бўри, бобр, йўқ қилинган, буғу, қуён, каламуш, одамлар томонидан ўргатилган, боқилади). **There are many migrant species that only visit the country** (мамлакатга кўчиб келадиган қушлар кўп).

The bird fauna is still numerous. Sea fish and fresh water fish are numerous.

In England the lowland **predominates** (кўпчиликни ташкил қилади). There are 3 highlands such as Cumbria in the North West, the Pennine upland in the north and the south west Peninsula.

3

Lowland England consists of Midland **plains** and searplants of eastern England (қояли). The Cumbria region is **dependent on heavy industries**, such coal-mining, iron and steel manufacture (оғир саноатга боғлиқ). Atomic energy is important in Cumbria and there are two **nuclear power stations** there (атом энергияси).

The richest coal field in the area near the Pennine uplands has very few trees.

There are more than 3 million sheep in the Cumbria region today. Sheep farming is **characteristic** of the uplands but in the valleys cattle become more important (хосдир).

The Permines is an important **water-catchment-area** (сув йиғувчи жой).

4

South west England is formed of **rocks** (қоялар). The climate is mild. Valleys are usually **moist** (нам). Thanks to the rich growth of grass there is no problem in winter in **feeding live-stock** (уй ҳайвонларини боқишда). **Cornwall** specializes in the production of butter and cheese (Корнуолл шаҳар). Sheep are **grazed** on the open **moorlands** (ажратилган жойларда боқилади).

The **lowlands** are subdivided into the **midland plains** and the searplants of eastern England (паст текисликлар). This part of England consists of rocks.

The **Lancashire** is an agricultural region of England with a highly developed and **widespread** industry (кўп тарқалган). It has big towns such as Manchester, Liverpool and many others.

The climate of the plain is **equable** and the rains are **fairly frequent** (теңг-баравар, тез-тез қайтарилиб туради). Potatoes and cabbages, **poultry farms are numerous** (паррандачилик кўп). In the south of the Mersey valley **dairy farming** becomes of importance (сутчилик).

5

England has big cities:

Manchester is a big commercial centre of cotton, textile industry and an important financial centre. It is well known for its electrical machine and other goods.

Liverpool is a great port and commercial centre. It is known for exporting **primary products** and importing manufactured goods. **Flour-milling, sugar refining and rubber products** are of much importance (тегирмончилик, ун, қанд ишлаб чиқариш, резина маҳсулотлари).

Blackpool is one of Britain's most popular holiday resorts with sandy beaches; hotels, cafes and places of entertainment (Блэкпул).

Chester is known for engineering work (Честер).

Lancaster is famous for manufacture of **linoleum** (Ланкастер, линолеум).

Birkenhead is known for the **construction** of modern oil-tankers and some smaller ships (Биркенхад, қурилиш).

The largest towns of the industrial north east England are Newcastle, Gateshead. Round Newcastle many towns grew with the development of iron and steel manufacture shipbuilding and engineering.

The west industrial region has two leading centres: **Sheffield** and **Leeds** centres (Шеффилд, Лидс).

In Sheffield two types of products are made of steel: Spare parts and **cutting tools** (қирқадиган, кесадиган асбоблар).

Leeds is another commercial centre of the area. It is known for its wool industry and a large **ready-made clothing industry** (тайёр кийимлар).

Another town **Bradford** is well known for its **worsted** and woolen industries (комваль).

Scarlands of Eastern England is excellent formland. The main **cultivated crop** is barley and sheep are quite numbers (кўп экиладиган экин). Wheat, potatoes, oats grow there.

Hull, Grim are fairly important ports and York, Lincoln are **leading towns** (асосий шаҳарлар).

Hull is the fourth port of Great Britain (Гуль). Hull's exports are coal, machinery, manufactured goods. Its chief imports are grain, oil, seeds, timber, fruit, wool, fish and mineral oils **seeds, timber, fruit, wool, fish and mineral oils** (ўсимлик турлари, қурилиш материаллари минерал хом ашёлар).

York is an ancient town, a Roman fortress that then became a very great **wool market** (Йорк). Now York has **railway workshops, light engineering** and manufactures of cocoa, chocolate and confectionery (темир йўл усраҳоналари, енгил машинасозлик). York attracts quite a lot of tourists.

Another ancient town of the west industrial region is Lincoln. It was also a Roman town. Now it produces **diesel engines, mining gear, excavators and gas turbines** (дизель машиналари, қазини машиналари, газ турбиналари).

6

The production of fruits and vegetables is concentrated in Midlands. The marked gardens there produce sprouts, cabbages, onions, peas, beans. Dairing is growing of importance.

Coal is not the only product of this region, but it produces iron and other metals.

The most important towns of Midland region are Birmingham, Coventry Nottingham, Wolverhampton, Leicester.

Birmingham is the largest provincial city in England and the centre of the cultural life of a large area, a big industrial city with modern factories, well-known for its motor vehicles, electrical equipment and machine tools.

Coventry is an old city 90 miles from London. It was damaged during World War II (бузилган). Its important industries are motor vehicles, agricultural machinery, aircraft, machine tools, telecommunication equipment, radio, television, motion picture and other electrical equipment, synthetic **fibres** and other goods (кинофильм, сунъий тола).

Nottingham is the largest city of the Southern coalfield. It is the centre of **hosiery and knitwear** goods also produces bicycles (пайпоқ ишлаб чиқариш, трикотаж маҳсулоти).

Leicester produces boots, shoes. It is a university town. Its university was founded in 1919. Other industries are elastic fabrics,

sewing, cotton, typewriters, brickmaking, printing (тикиш, чон килиш, ғивит ишлаб чиқариш).

Derby is a little to the west of the coal field. It is an engineering centre especially aero-engines and **man made fibres** (самолёт моторлари, хунармандчилик маҳсулотлари).

Villages and small towns of South Midland region are very beautiful as houses **there** are mainly built of natural stone. Wheat, barley and oats are the most extensive **grain** crops there. The most important towns of this region are Oxford and Cambridge, Swindon, Bedford. Oxford is a great university town of England.

Swindon is a railway centre, known for its production of locomotives.

Bedford is also an engineering centre. It produces agricultural machinery.

Cambridge is an ancient town. It has a well-known university.

Luton is a rapidly growing town of the same region. It is a **motor manufacturing centre** (мотор ишлаб чиқариш).

Northampton is also an important town of this region famous for manufacture of **leather** industry (чарм, тери ишлаш).

7

East Anglia remains a region of villages, isolated farmsteads and small market towns (фермерлар). Most of the towns of East Anglia have little tendency to grow. It has ancient market towns such as Harwich, fishing centres in Lowestoft and Yarmouth.

East Anglia was once the major wool textile area. But now sheep have almost **disappeared** from East Anglia and today the manufacture of wool is **lost** (йўқолди). Norwich is the largest town in the region. It was once the greatest weaving town in Britain (тўқувчилар шаҳри).

Yarmouth is **located** on the sandy east coast of the Angelia region (жойлашган). It is well known resort-курорт and receives about half a million visitors a year. At the same time it is a fishing port and has **fish plants**.

Now Great Yarmouth, Lowestoft have also become important bases for natural gas exploitation in the North Sea.

The regional economy of South West England is based on agriculture and tourism. Gardening and fruit farming are helped by the mild climate. The crops of this region are green vegetables, early potatoes and fruits. The farmers supply the London market

and other markets with early products at **high prices** (юқори баҳода).

The most important **mineral resource** of it is **kaolin**, or **china clay** (Минерал қазилма, каолин чинни лой). It is used in the pottery industry (кулолчилик). Tin was the chief export of the area, but now it supplies nearly 25 per cent of its tin ore **requirement** (тунука, унинг тунукага бўлган талаби).

3

The fine cliffed coastline attracts many tourists. Grass continues to grow throughout the winter and conditions are favourable for the cultivation of early vegetables and flowers.

Plymouth is the largest town of the South East England.

Bristol is a major port, industrial centre, commercial place and a university town (1876). Now there are **flourishing colleges** of science and technology, art and commerce (ривожланаётган). There is a long established dairy farming industry around Bristol. Butter, cheese and cream are the chief products. In the eastern part of it many pigs and production of bacon, pink sausages and other products are flourishing.

The Hampshire basin is the improved farmland and grassland. In the centre of it there is a port called the new Forest. Its land is good for **strawberries**, flowers (кулупнай). There are many popular resorts with sandy beaches, beautiful in land **scenery** and sunny **weather** (кўриниш, об-ҳаво).

The largest towns of this region are Portsmouth and Southampton. Portsmouth is a naval centre and the **naval** activity is the main source of the town's growth.

Southampton is a university town and a great port with a very large passenger trade. The most important industry is shipbuilding, repair of ships, **small and moderate-sized craft** (кичик ва катта ҳажмдаги кема).

Fawley is known as one of the most important centres of the **petroleum refineries** (нефть тозалаш). 15 of the largest refineries in Britain are at Fawley.

South — East England region contrasts very strongly with the other regions. It is an area of **uplift** (юқсалишда). The most extensive crop in it is **orchard fruit** (боғ мевалари). **Hops** flowers and vegetables are also of great importance there (ҳмель). Apples, cherries, strawberries, gooseberries are among its most common

soft fruit. This part of England is quite **densely populated** (зич аҳоли жойлашган).

9

The most popular passenger ports are Folkstone and Dover. Folkstone is also a resort. It has engineering industries. Dover is an ancient port and **dates** back to Roman times (тўғри келади). The largest **town** of this region is Brighton which is a **resort**.

The London Basin region is a **man made** region (инсон томонидан ташкил топган). More than 9.000.000 people live there. London itself has become so **huge** that it **dominates** the life of Britain (бошқаради). It is the capital of the country, the chief port, an important manufacturing centre, the most important market, commercial centre, a university town, the centre of many industries. It is well known for printing, film production, food, drink, furniture, instrument and other specialized products, light engineering, chemicals and **consumer** goods (керакли буюмлар). There you can see some heavy **engineering** plants and a number of research establishments (машинасозлик заводлари, илмий инхоналар).

Answer the questions and speak

1. What part of Britain is England ?
2. What rivers are there in England ?
3. Find them on the map!
4. Speak about its natural resources
5. Speak about its industries!
6. Speak about its cities and find them on the map!
7. Speak about fauna, flora and climate of England!

II. WALES

Area: 8,018 sq.mi- 20,766 sq.km.

Population-3,250,000 people (2007)

Capital-Cardiff.

Official language - Wales and English.

READ AND GET INFORMATION ABOUT IT.

Wales lies in the west of the England lowlands and is a hill country. The chief rivers of it are in the North: the Clyde, the Conway, the Dwyryd, the Mawddach, the Taff, the Cleddon, the Tai, the Towy, the Wysg.

The **remoter** parts of Wales **shelter** some **animals and birds** (узоқроқ, бошпана беради). Sea and land birds can be found there in great numbers.

The whole area of Wales may be **subdivided** into regions (бўлинали). The Welsh, Massiff, Industrial South Wales and the Welsh Borderland.

The Welsh Massiffs mainly plateau country with much **moorland** (тоғ эр). It is well known for its coal and rainy climate. **Settlements** and farmlands are largely concentrated in the valleys and along the coast (яшовчилар). There are **rough pastures** for sheep (текис ўтлоқлар). **Sheep grazing employs** few men and the plateaus of Wales are very sparsely populated (қўй боқиш, иш билан таъминлайди, кам сийракланганлар, озчилик ва Уэльс платоларида аҳоли сийрак).

The highest mountain of both England and Wales is Snowdon. It is 3,561 feet high. Carnedd Dafydd is 3427 feet-high. They are well known mountains of Wales.

The Welsh language and Welsh way of life are more **predominant** today in the North-West of Wales (Хукмронлик қилади).

The valleys are quite different from the uplands. The climate is **milder** (юмшоқроқ). At the high levels sheep farming is still of great importance, but in the lower valleys there is **marked change** from sheep to (ўзгариш бор, сезилади). There farmland is much richer and settlements are much larger. The climate is much better. There are many lakes in it. In Snowdonia there are numerous foxes and **herds of wild goats, mountain ponies, otters,**

badgers (ёввойи эчкилар подаси, тоғ понилари, отлар, сувсарлар, бўрсиклар). Rainfall is heavy in Wales. The most important towns of it are Colwyn, Bay, Landuduo, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Aberystwyth and Conway. Aberystwyth is a resort. Carmarthen and Pembroke are important centres for the farm land products of the South West.

The industrial South Wales is **fairly densely** populated (зич). This part of Wales is especially well known for the manufacture of **ferrous metals** and coal mining (қора металл). The coal-mining is very prominent in South Wales. Coal mining **started** in the 13th century (бошланди). Thus high **quality** (юқори сифатли) and easy transportation made this region one of the biggest coalmining centres in the world.

At the end of the 19 century the leading industry in South Wales was the iron industry. Next to the coal field iron ore is mined (ёнида темир рудаси қазиб олинади).

At one period Wales enjoyed a world monopoly in manufacture of **tin-plate** (фойдаланилди, оқ тунука). Now tin-plate works **have been closed** (тўхтатишган, беркитилган).

The biggest towns of the industrial South Wales are Cardiff, Swansea and Newport. About a third of all the people of the region live in these three towns.

Cardiff is the capital of Wales. It is situated near the mouth of the river Taff. The site was first occupied by a **Roman fort** (жой, Рим форти). Cardiff is very famous for its coal. Engineering in it includes ship-repairing and the **making of railway wagons, oil engines, vehicles** and electric gear (темир йўл вагонлари қуриш, моторлар, вагонлар, механизмлар). It is also known for a **great range of light industry** (катта типдаги енгил саноат).

Swansea is a large city and there is a good port there. It is built at the mouth of the river Tawe. The **town's origin dates** from the 12th century (шаҳарнинг вужудга келиши, тўғри келади). Now it is an important seat of copper tin plate and **"zink industry"** (мис. рух металлари.) Besides there are important steelworks and light industries (пўлат эритиш заводлари).

New port is also **located** on a river—the Uzk (жойлашган). Its industries are not as varied as those of Cardiff (турлича). It has only ship repairing facilities and amodest shipbuilding industry. They all import **crude petroleum pig-iron, steel bars, ores** and timber (қайта ишланадиган нефть, қуйма чўян, пўлат, тўсиқ-

лар, рудалар, ёғоч материаллари). Their main exports are **refined oil**, steel manufactures, tin-plate, **coal coke** (тозаланган нефть, кокс кўмири).

The town — Milford Haven **outputs** about 59 million tons of **petroleum** a year (бензин ишлаб чиқаради). It is also one of the principal fishing parts of Wales.

The Welsh **borderland** is hilly but most of it is much **lower** than the Welsh Massif (черпаси). It is well farmed and there are **comparatively** few towns (таққослаганда). The climate of it is better than that in the heart of Wales.

It has good **soil**, therefore it is a **notable** farming area (ер, тупроқ, деҳқончиликка қулай жой).

Trees are **numerous**. They are a **preminent feature of the scenery** (чиройли кўриниш). Its **pastures** are chiefly used for **cattle-grazing** (ўтлоқлари, мол боқиш). The most extensive crops are wheat, barley, oat and **mixed corn** (қўн экиладиган экин, аралаш дон). The northern part of the country has large **numbers of poultry** (уй паррандалари). They produce eggs for the great urban **markets** (шаҳар бозорларига). Orchard fruit is typical here. The chief product is apples.

One of its towns Shrewsbury is an ancient town. Today it is a big urban centre with **flourishing** manufactures (ривожланаётган). They output vehicles and machine **tools** (машина асбоблари).

The other town — Hereford is an important market centre. Its most prominent industries depend on local agriculture and include **brewing, the canning of fruit** and vegetables and flourmilling (боғлиқ маҳаллий пиво ишлаб чиқариш, олмани қайта ишлаш, меваларни консервация).

Answer the questions:

1. Where is Wales situated? Show it on the map.
2. What is the weather like there?
3. What are its natural resources?

Speak

1. Speak about its region's mountains
2. Speak about its important centres and industries.

III. SCOTLAND

Area: 30,420 sq.mi - 78,789 sq.km.

Population-5,220,000people(2007)

Capital - Edinburgh.

Official language - English.

READ AND GET INFORMATION ABOUT SCOTLAND

Scotland is the most **northern part** of the three countries (энг шимолый). It is much smaller than England. The cheviot Hills mark the boundary between the two countries. It is fully exposed to the Atlantic Ocean (тўлиқ қараран). In the east Scotland is washed by the North Sea, it is not far away from the Arctic Circle (чегараланади, Арктикадан). As a result of its position Scotland is not so densely populated as England or Wales (аҳоли зич жойлашмаган). The capital of it is Edinburgh.

Scotland is divided into 3 structural regions the Highlands, the Central Lowlands and the Southern Uplands (паст текисликлар ва баландликлар).

The Highlands occupy the northern part of the country. Nearly all the regions are high ground with valleys, lakes (кўллар).

The Great Glen is a valley that separates the North-West Highlands from the Grampian mountain system. The valley runs from North-East to South-West and contains long narrow locks (жойлашган. ўз ичига олади). The Grampian mountains rise the level 2 000 - 3 000 feet Several peaks exceed 4 000 feet. The highest mountain of Great Britain - Ben Nevis is 4 406 feet high. Here are the headwaters of the rivers Dee and Don (бошланиш манбаи). The river Tay is the longest in Scotland (118 miles).

The Highlands of Scotland are not very high, about 600 feet. There are many valleys, lakes and sea lochs.

The Highlands cannot boast of a dense population and are uninhabitable (яшашга мослашмаган). The most part of towns and villages have grown in modern times.

The highlands are not rich in minerals. There are only a few **works**, such as iron ore works (ишлаётган заводлар). Some coal is also found there.

The development of **hydroelectric power** is important there (гидроэлектростанция). It **provides shortern work**, brings light and power to the whole region (таъминлайди, қисқа фурсатли иш).

The Highland population **concentrates** on hill-sheep farming (кўп жойлашган). The lower hills are suitable for **stock-rearing** (мол боқишга). The **cereals** and potatoes grow in the lowlands with better soils (ғалла ўсимликлари). The **granite quarrying** and polishing are characteristic industries in Aberdeen (гранит ишлаб чиқариш, текислаш-силлиқлаш-созлаш). Aberdeen is also the principle port of **hennings** and is an important centre of many fisheries (сельд балиқлари тури, балиқчилар). In the **recent years** there was a great increase in the tourist trade (кейинги пайтда ўсди). People are leaving these places because the year becoming of **insufficient resources** to support them (таъминламайдиган манба, ёрдам бермайдиган манба).

The most important towns of the Highlands are — Aberdeen, Inverness, Peterhead, Lerwick (Shetlands), Stornow (hebrides) and Kirkwall (Orneys).

Aberdeen is the northern largest town of the British Isles and is a university town, an important manufacturing centre. But it is not only an industrial town. Transport services and **trade** also **employ** many people (хунармандчилик, иш билан таъминлайди). It is the chief Scotland port for landings of herring and white fish such as **cod**, haddock and plaice (треска, тресканинг тури, камбала балиғи).

The Hebrides is a broken **archipelago** with 80 inhabited islands (ороллар гуруҳи). Many of them are small rocky islands.

The Hebrides are very **attractive**, but poor agriculturally (ўзига тортувчи).

Commercial fishing and tourism are becoming important. The Hebrides consist of the outer Hebrides and Inner Hebrides (ташқи, ички). Outer- Hebrides have a dense population. They are mostly **fishermen** (балиқчилар). The Inner Hebrides may be defined as a land of small farms and crofts (кичик далалар, ховлилар). There is no fishing industry.

Islay is called the «queen of Hebrides» as it is the richest and most productive of all islands. It is known for good trout and salmon fishing (форель, лосось — балиқ тури). It is 15 miles long, 2,5 miles broad. Stock raising, dairy farming and cheese-making are of great importance (мол боқиш). Oats, potatoes and various vegetables are the island's main crops (асосий экинлар, ўсимликлар). The largest town and administrative centre of the island is Bowmore.

Port Ellen is its principal port and a well-known holiday resort (санатория, курорт). As the coastline is rugged and dangerous

for navigation, there are five lighthouses on the island (қирғоқ, тўғри эмас, эгри бугри, хавфли, маяклар).

The Orkneys are known for sheep grazing land (қўй боқиш).

The Shetland Isles make a compact archipelago of a hundred islands and islets (оролча, кичкина орол). Only 24 of these are inhabited (аҳоли жойлашган). They are thinly populated out of their position and climate. It is rich in peat (торф, торф брикети). The only crops of importance are oats and potatoes.

Sheep farming provides wool for the hand knitting industry of the Isles (қўлда тўқиш саноати). Cattle ore of lesser importance than sheep but poultry rearing has become more widespread (камроқ, уй паррандалари, кенгроқ тарқалган). Fishing is important in summer. In winter thousands of women and girls are busy knitting using **trade patterns** (расмий намуналар).

The northern island — Unst has a reputation for 2 famous products of «lace-work» shwals and ponies (қўлда тўқиладиган рўмоллар, понилар — от тури). The Shetland Islands are famous for the long summer **twilight** (кечқурунги вақт). It is a reminder of the northerly **latitude** (кентлик).

The Central lowlands region is **located** between the Highlands and the Southern Uplands (жойлашган). In the lowlands there are many separate groups of hills and isolated crags, castles of Edinburgh and Stirling stand on hills (ажралган қоялар).

There are 3 chief valleys in the Central Lowlands: The Tay valley, The Forth valley, The Clyde valley. There are not many locks in them, but there are **lakes** of various sizes (қўллар). The population there is **dense** (зич).

The rocks of the lowlands carry important coal fields. Iron and **lead** are worked in some areas (қалай-металл). **The working of oil's hale** is also of importance there (ишлаб чиқариш, нефть маҳсулоти).

* * *

One of the largest towns is Glasgow. Industrial towns are situated near the Lancashire coal fields. This is the centre of a great variety of manufacturing industries.

At the beginning of the 18th century Glasgow was a great port and a manufacturing centre. Today its leading industries are heavy industries, ship-building. Its plants output iron, steel, marine engines, aero-engines, road, vehicles, machine tools and many

other metal products. Glasgow also produces cotton. **Wollen carpets**, hoisery are especially well known (юнгдан тўқилган гиламлар, ишлаб чиқариш саноати). It is an important, textile centre (тикувчилик). Glasgow is also known for its book producing and publishing firms, chief ports and the leading distributing centres. Its exports are nearly half as great as its imports.

There are similar towns around Glasgow. They output different goods, industries. The **jute** manufacture and jam, marmalade making are localized at Dundee, the woolen industry in Stirlingshire (жун маҳсулотлари). Paper is manufactured in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. These towns are situated around Glasgow.

Rich agricultural lands lie close to these manufacturing districts. Barley, wheat and potatoes are main crops. The farming of this region is **notable** for its high **yields** much as pig farms, poultry farms (қизиқарли, ҳосиллар).

Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. It is also a banking, **insurance centre** and is famous for its fine setting architecture, historic interest, a university (суғурпа маркази). The university was founded in 1582. Its industries are of quite importance.

Edinburgh is a main centre of rubber production. There are **also baking** and milling industries (нонвойчилик).

Other towns of importance of this part of Scotland are Paisley, Motherwell, Greenock, Dundee and Perth.

The Southern Uplands lie to the south of the Central lowlands. It consists of high ground, its highest point is only 2 264 above the sea.

The Upland platforms have few trees (юқоридаги жойларда). **Grazing** has been practised in this region for a long time (мол боқиш). There are blackface sheep and cheviot sheep. Blackface sheep are **kept** on the **moorlands** and raised for their mutton, cheviot sheep are typical of the best hill lands are kept for their wool (боқилади, торфли ер).

In the west of Southern uplands **dairy farming** is highly developed (сутчилик). It **supplies** with milk (таъминлайди).

Coalmining, granite polishing, fishing industries are developed. There is a **plenty of lochs** and river fishing, **salmon, trout** fishing, (кўллар кўп, балиқ турлари).

Its largest town is Dumfries. It has grain mills, textile industry of **knitted** garments for home and foreign markets (кўлда тўқилган кийимлар).

The next small town is Stranraer, it is important with its dairy products.

The climate of Scotland is greatly **influenced** by the southern Uplands position (таъсир қилади). The Western coasts are **mildest** in winter (энг юмшоқ). The South of Scotland enjoys high temperature, the eastern part of it receives less **rain** (кам ёмғир). The flora of Scotland is **much affected** by **varied** climate of this small country (кўп таъсир қилади, турлича об-ҳаво).

For its size Scotland's fauna is rich and varied (ўз майдонига қараганда). The largest wild animal is the Atlantic gray seal (тюлень). The island North Pona is **frequented** by thousands of animals (қелади яшайди). The wild **red deer** remains in Scotland, the **red deer** may sometimes be found on the same ground (қизил кийик, косуль-кийик тури). **Feral goats occur** in many deep forests and on a few small islands (ёввойи эчкилар учрайди). Foxes and **badgers** are **common** in Scotland (бўрсиқ учрайди).

The wild cat has increased in the first half of the 20th century (кўпайган). Others are common in rivers, small islands and the **rocky** coastline, the **pole cat** is **rare** (кузак ҳайвон, сийрак). Scotland lost the **brown bear** in the 9 century, the **elk** and the **reindeer** in the 12th century, the **beaver** in the 16th century (кўнғир айиқ, лось, шимол буғуси, кундуз). The last wolf was killed more than two hundred years ago in 1743.

The bird life of Scotland is rich. Its chief **glories** are numerous (манзара, кўриниш). Scotland is also proud of its golden eagle (бургут). It should be remembered that quite a lot of the most picturesque parts of Scotland are **privately owned** (кўринишли манзарали, хусусий мулкдир).

Answer the questions:

1. Where is Scotland situated ?
2. What are its agricultural products?

SPEAK

1. Speak about its regions, mountains, show them on the map.
2. Speak about its national resources and industries.
3. Speak about its largest cities and towns, show them on the map.

IV. NORTHERN IRELAND

Area: 5,461 sq.mi-14,144 sq km.

Population-1,800,000 people (2007)

Capital-Belfast

Official language - English.

READ AND GET INFORMATION ABOUT NORTHERN IRELAND

Northern Ireland occupies North east section of the island of Ireland.

The area of Northern Ireland is relatively small but varied. It **comprises** six **counties** and its seaboard is 245 miles long (ўз ичига олади, графликлар, узунликда). The capital of it is Belfast.

Though Northern Ireland is not rich in minerals there is a **growing industrialization** (саноат ўсаяпти). It has long been an important manufactures of textile machinery and other engineering products. Therefore it is a well-known centre of textile and **linen** (зиғир тола). Nowadays **man-made fibre** production is extensively developed (сунъий тола маҳсулотлари). Belfast is famous for its shipyard (кемаларга жой). It incorporates the world's biggest shipbuilding **berth** (ташкил қилади, жой).

Northern Ireland produces vehicle components, oilwell equipment, electric instruments, telephone, switch gear, toys, shoes and **sinthetic rubber** (ўчириш, ёқиш асбоблари, сунъий резина).

More than two-thirds of the population of Northern Ireland is concentrated in Belfast and in the **neighbouring** counties (граф-ликлар). The **insular** position greatly influences the climate of it (оролда бўлишлик таъсир қилади). Rain in it is **frequent** and **abundant** (кўп тез-тез ёғади, ёқимли).

For its insular position there are not many plants and animals in Northern Ireland. At higher levels there are **bogs** (ботқоқ-лик).

It lacks natural resources: it has no coal and iron varied.

However the richest agricultural soil is found there and mixed farming is the general practice.

Livestock products including dairy products are of particular importance (уй ҳайвонлари). Oats are the main **cereal crop** and

there is a big production of potatoes (дон маҳсулотлари). Many farmers grow flax and fruit. Flax is grown in suitable districts (зигир). The farmers send most of their agricultural products to Britain. The chief agricultural exports are cattle, poultry, eggs, bacon, milk, products, potatoes and apples. The linen industry is of great importance and gives **employment** to many workers (иш билан таъминлайди). Clothing and cotton goods are also extensively manufactured. Textiles, textile goods, clothing take a third of its exports. Local flax remains the basis of the industry. Workers in clothing factories are chiefly women. **Therefore it chronically suffers from male unemployment** (шу сабабли доим эркаклар ишсизлиги мавжуд).

Belfast is famous for its huge output of ships. There is also a big **Volume of repair work** (кўп таъмирлаш ишлари бор). The Belfast shipyard has also passenger **liners** and some aircraft carriers (самолёт лайнерлари, транспортни). Belfast is known for its **rope making industry** and possesses the largest rope-works in the world (арқон ишлаб чиқариш саноати бор), in the manufacture of food, drinks, tobacco and the flourmilling, **furniture** (ун ишлаб чиқариш, мебелсозлик). Salmon fishing can be carried on in some parts of Northern Ireland. Its smaller towns are Ballymena and Newry. Ballymena is noted as the market centre of dairy **products** (сугчилик). Newry was a flourishing port. It is famous for agricultural markets and manufacture of linen. The town Portadown is the centre of jam-making and **fruit-canning** (меваларни консервалаш).

Belfast stands at the Belfast Lough (кўл, кўрфаз). The port of Belfast is of great importance for the Northern Ireland. Its **trade** is dominantly with Great Britain (савдо). It contains one million protestants and half a million catholics. The fields of employment, social need were there. The struggle for democratic rights **was launched** (бошланди) in 1968 and it is **still going on** (давом этаётти).

Answer the questions:

1. How many countries are there?
3. What kind of industries are developed there?

SPEAK

1. Speak about its main centres and show them on the map;
2. Speak about its agricultural products and nature;

THE SMALLER ISLANDS ROUND BRITAIN

(Британия атрофидаги кичкина оролар)

READ AND GET INFORMATION ABOUT THEM

The Isle of Wight is a part of Hampshire. It lies off the South coast of England. **The climate is maritime and mild** (денгиз об-хавоси юмшоқ). The chief town is Newport. It is the important centre of sailing and yachting and has many holiday resorts such as Cowes, Ryde, Seaview, Cambridge, Sandown, Ventnor, Fresh Water Bay, Totland Bay and some others (сузиш, яхтада су-зиш). It is composed of rocks and is known with its beauty, variety scenery.

The island is **known** for its quarrying from **remote times** (маъхурлиги билан узоқ-вақтдан). Today agriculture and **tourist trade** sustain the economy (туристик алоқа, сақлайди). There is also shipbuilding and aircraft construction at Cows.

Newport is a market town and its Saturday market has been known since 1184. The main industries are **plastics and wood work, milling, brewing** and mineral water manufacture (пласт-масса ишлаб чиқариш, ўрмончилик, ёғочсозлик, пиво пи-шириш). The **harbour** of Newport is used for import and export business (ҳарбий порт).

The Isles of Scilly area group of about 140 small islands. They are famous for their wild and **picturesque scenery** (манза-рали, кўринишлари). **The coast** is mostly chief bound and there are many large **caves** (қоялар, ғорлар). **The shores are dangerous for navigation** (қирғоқлар, кемалар сузиш учун хавфли). There are several light houses there, such as Bishop Light built in 1858 (маяклар). The climate of them is very mild, snow and frost are rare.

Many subtropical plants such as **fuchsias, geraniums, aloes** and **cactus** are grown there (ўсимлик турлари, гирань, кактус ўсимлиги).

There are many sea birds, land birds such as the golden oriole you can see **deers** there (зағалдоқ қуш, кийиклар).

Land cultivation, the raising of early vegetables and flowers are the main industries. The Scilly flowers are grown in the open even in winter.

Of all the Scilly group only 5 islands are **inhabited** (одамлар яшайди).

Hugh Town is the capital. It occupies a **sandy peninsula** and there the **large vessels** can lie at **anchor** (қумли ярим орол, кемалар, якорь).

The Channel Islands form an archipelago situated in the English Channel lying in the South of England. It **comprises** many **rocky** islands (ўз ичига олади, қояли). The biggest of them are Jersey, Quernsey, Alderney, Sark. The climate of them is mild and healthy. Snow and frost are rare. The sunny climate with rainfall is good for agriculture and the growing season is very long.

The Channel Island is characterized by a **dense population** and intensive cultivation of land (аҳоли зич). There are native trees such as oak, ash, buch, elm, lime, birch, pine, alder, cedar, hazel (дарахт турлари). Many ferns, mosses, lichens, wild daffadiles, fox lovers are abundant (папоротник, мохлар, лишайниклар, нацись, янка, устениклар кўп).

The cultivation of land is made easier by a great wealth of natural fertilizer (бойлик, ўғит).

The fauna of the Island is poor and the number of species is not great. Here the rabbit is the largest **wild animal** (ёввойи ҳайвон). The last fox was killed in Gersey in 1860. Jannets, cormorants, stormy petrels, herring gulls and some other sea birds can be seen there (қуш турлари — лупўш, тагалон, буревестник, чайка, балиқ қушлари). Many British **migrant** birds pass through the area (кўчиб юрадиган).

The population of it is chiefly of Norman descent but there is large mixture of Briton blood. The productive economy of the island is mainly based on agriculture with dairying, manufacturing includes tobacco and textiles.

Alderney is the northern, most of the larger channel Islands. It is a little over 3 square miles in area. The productive economy of it combines dairy farming and the tourist trade. Little fishing is practised.

Guernsey is the second largest of the Channel Islands. It has 25, 5 square miles in area. The capital of it is **Saint Peter Port** (авлиё). Snow and frost are **uncommon** (кам ёғади). There in 1960 a **sea-water distillation** plant was built (денгиз сувини тозалавчи). It is well known for **breeding** (чорвачилик). Tomatoes,

flowers and grapes grow there and mostly are exported to England. The chief imports are **food-stuffs**, the principal exports are tomatoes, flowers and stone (овқат маҳсулотлари).

Jersey is the largest Isle. Its area is 44, 87 square miles. The capital is Saint Helier. The island's main industries are tourist trade and agriculture. Tomatoes and early potatoes are grown for the English market. 250 000 persons visit the island **yearly** (ҳар йили). Jersey airport is one of the **busiest** in the United Kingdom (энг банд). The population of it is of Norman descent and the influence of Norman culture is **still felt there** (келиб чиқиши у ерда ҳали ҳам бор, ҳали ҳам сезилади).

Jersey has its own **copper** coinage (мис танга). It makes **quite unique** among the other islands (жуда ҳам чиройли; манзарали).

Sark is one of the smaller channel Islands. Its area is only 9 square miles. It is well known for the beauty of its **coastal** scenery, which attracts quite a lot of visitors (қирғоқ манзараси диққатни ўзига тортади). There are two tunnels there. One of them was built in 1598. The economy of it is based on farming, fishing and the tourists' trade.

The Isle of Man is situated in the Irish Sea. It is about 30 miles long and 10 miles wide. The centre is Douglas. The climate of it is **moist** and mild (нам). **Frogs** are **common** (қурбақалар учраб туради). Snow and frost are rare. The flora is **limited** (чегараланган). There are no **toads** or **snakes** (газанда, ҳайвон, илонлар). Badgers, foxes, **moles** and **squirrels** are also **non-existent** (қротлар, олмахон яшамайди). There is only one **species** of fresh water fish, **the perch** (зот, жердь).

The Isle of Man is known for its cats. The **Maux** cat is **unique** (чиройли, ягона). It is common as a **domestic pet** in it.

It is also famous for **Maux** sheep, a handsome four horned **breed** (шоҳли зот). A prominent feature of the isle for man is a bird life. The position of the island makes it convenient for the steady of birds. The earliest inhabitants of it were Celtic in speech. Fishing is practised there. The control massif of it is used as a grazing ground for sheep. The plain lands are used for mixed and dairy farms. Oats, potatoes and hay are the main crops (хашак). The tourist trade is becoming the most important industry of the island. **Every year** the beauty of the island attracts about 500.000 summer visitors (ҳар йили). The island is well known for its wollen mills and flour mills.

Douglas has been the capital of it since 1896. It is a seaport. By the middle of the 19th century the town has become a popular holiday resort. Now the tourist trade is the town's main industry. There are also precision, **engineering works**, knitting and **carpet-weaving factories**, **breweries** and mineral water works (аниқ механизмлар ғилам тўқиш фабрикаси, пиво пишириш).

SPEAK ABOUT THE SMALLER ISLANDS: SHOW THEM ON THE MAP

1. Name the smaller Islands around Great Britain;
2. Describe each of their area, nature, industry, climate;
3. Show them on the map;

CITIES IN BRITAIN

READ THE TEXT AND GET THE INFORMATION

LONDON

I

London is the capital of England and of Great Britain. It is situated on the Thames (Темза дарёси). In Roman times it was named Londinium and was already a centre. Today it has about 9 million people.

The city of London is about one square mile in area. It **contains** the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange (ўз ичига олади). Then there is the **County of London** (Лондон графлиги). But London has many other faces.

There is the West End. It is the **shopping and entertaining centre** (савдо, қизиқарли марказ). Here you can see the Houses of Parliament, built in the 13th century on the Banks of the Thames. The other part of the city is the East End. Working class is centered there. It is industrialized and there are many **docks** there (доклар). One can see 10, Downing Street there, the official **residence** of the Prime Minister (резиденция-яшаш жойи). Close to the House of Parliament **Westminster Abbey** stands, built in the 14th century (Вестминистр аббатлиги). It is an old fine building. Many kings and queens **were crowned** there and many great men, writers, scientists, **explorers were buried** (тож кийишган, кашфиётчилар қўмишган).

II

London has many places of interest: the tower of London, built in the 12th century (минора). **Hyde Park**, many old **castles, palaces**, the London Bridge, the underground, the Trafalgar Square, Big Ben, Picadilly Circus, the British Museum, Covent Garden opera house, the National gallery, **Highgate Cemetery** and other places (Гайд парк, қасрлар, саройлар, Хайгет қабристони).

On Sundays orators come to Hyde Park. There people exchange

information, speak **freely** about **what they want** (нимани ҳоҳла-салап эркин гаплашадиладар). London Bridge is the only bridge across the river Thames. And it is **narrow** too with shops, houses on each side of it (топ). For more than 600 years only London Bridge serviced the **Londoners** (Лондонликлар). Then another one — Westminster Bridge was built.

London's underground is best for its **quickest way to get about** London (тез юриш транспорти). But the stations are not so beautifully decorated as they are in our country. There is a **slot machine** to get tickets, an **escalator**, and a **poster map** in the underground (билет олиш автомати, йўл кўрсаткич). Everyone seems to be in a great hurry in the London underground.

The Trafalgar square is the centre of London. It is large, impressive and the most beautiful place in London. Here you can see Nelson **Column** (Генерал Нельсон колоннаси).

III

The **traffic** is heavy in London (кўча ҳаракати). There are many cars, lorries, buses, **two-storied buses**, **double-deckers**, **coaches** (2 қаватли автобуслар, извошлар, аравалар). In the Parliament Square we can see Houses of Parliament and Big Ben. Big Ben is the name of the **bell of the clock tower** of the Houses of Parliament (минора соатининг кўнғироғи). Big Ben is the nickname of Sir Benjamin, **chief Commissioner** of work (тахаллуси меҳнат министри). It has four faces (томонлари). Each face is 7.50 in diameter, the **figure** — 60 sm, the **minute hand** — 4.26 m. (рақам, минут, стрелкаси). **The Great Bell strikes hours** (катта кўнғироқлар ҳар соатда бонг уради). Big Ben weighs 13,5 tons. The British Museum is old and well known all over the world. It has many ancient things and an outstanding library. There you can find **manuscripts** of poets, writers, even Uzbek poets, writers (қўлёзмалар). Its library is the richest library in the world: It has 6 million books.

The British Museum was founded in 1759. London has also the National Gallery founded in 1824, the Tate gallery in 1827, the Scotland queen Gallery in 1854.

SPEAK SHORTLY ABOUT LONDON

READ THE TEXT

CAMBRIDGE

(КЕМБРИДЖ)

Cambridge is the second oldest University city in Britain after Oxford. It lies on the river Cam and takes its name from this river. Cambridge was founded in 1284. Now there are twenty two colleges in Cambridge. The first women's college was opened in 1869. The **ancient buildings**, chapels, libraries and colleges are in the centre of the city (черковлар). There are many museums in the old university city. Its population consists mostly of teachers and students. All students have to live in the college during their course.

In the **old times** the students' life was very **strict** (Эски вақтда талабчан). They were not allowed to play games, to sing, to hunt or even to fish or even to dance. They wore special dark clothes which they continue to **wear** in our days (кийилади). In the streets of Cambridge you can see young men wearing dark blue and black clothes and the «**squares**»—the academic caps (тўрт бурчакли шапка).

Many great men had studied at Cambridge, among them Cromwell, Newton, Byron, Yennyson, Darwin. The great Russian scientist LP. Pavlov came to Cambridge to receive **the degree of the Honorary Doctor of Cambridge** (Кембридж университети-нинг фахрий докторлик унвони). the students presented him with a **toy dog** then (қўғирчоқ кучук). Now Cambridge is known all over the world as a great centre of science; many scientists such as Rutherford, Kapitza and others worked there.

Answer the questions:

1. When was Cambridge founded?
2. What kind of centre is Cambridge?

Speak and retell

1. Speak about Cambridge's students.
2. Retell the first half of the text
3. Retell the second half of the text.

READ THE TEXT

EDINBURGH

(ЭДИНБУРГ)

Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland and one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. It is situated on the seven hills (тепаликда).

From the streets in the centre of the city you can see the ships coming to Edinburgh from different countries of the world. The highest hill, called «**King Arthur's Chair**», is 300 metres **above sea level** (Қирол Артурнинг курсиси, денгиз сатхидан баланд). In the «Old Town» the narrow houses with narrow windows are **climbing** up by narrow streets towards the ancient Edinburgh **castle** (кўтарилади) This building on the **Castle Rock** 150 metres high is one thousand years old (қоя, қаср).

The modern town is in the **valley** (водийда). The streets are straight and well planned, so that you can easily go about the town.

The main street Princess Street is a mile long with beautiful houses and with a monument to Walter Scott.

A new bridge over the river Forth was opened in 1966. It is now the fourth of its kind in the world.

DESCRIBE AND COMPRISE:

1. Describe the old city.
2. Describe the new city.
3. Comprise the old and the new cities.

READ THE TEXT

MANCHESTER

(МАНЧЕСТЕР)

Manchester is the biggest city in **Lancashire** after Liverpool (Ланкашир, Ливерпул). It is the industrial capital of the North of England. Its climate is **neither cold nor hot** (жазирама иссиқ ҳам, совуқ ҳам эмас).

Manchester is the fifth largest port in Great Britain **although** it is **56 km. away from** the sea (бўлсада). It is connected with the seaby the Manchester Ship Canal. The city was founded in the Roman times. In later history Manchester was the centre of the cotton **trade** not only in Great Britain but in all the world (пахтани қайта ишлаш соҳаси). At present its mills and factories produce different electronic machines, chemical and plastic materials, raincoats and other things. Manchester has a large and rich industry, it also produces different foods, clothes, soap and **perfumes** (парфюмерия).

The population of Manchester is about 680.000 people. It was the first city in England which built its own airport in 1919. Now the Manchester airport connects the city with different foreign countries. Manchester is also an important cultural centre. It is famous for publishing books and magazines and it has many good libraries, museums and art galleries. The famous **Halle Orchestra** is in Manchester and it gives concerts two times a week (Халли оркестри). Manchester has good theatres and they often invite the Royal Ballet from London and the Royal Shakespeare Company from Stratford-on-Avon to come and to perform in Manchester. The city has many parks and sport grounds. There people go in for sports.

Answer the questions:

- I. When was Manchester founded and what kind of centre is it?

Speak:

1. Speak about its history and climate.
2. Speak about its industry, population and culture.

THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Олий таълим

College or University (from 18 years or later)

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Ўрта таълим

1. Modern school (11-16 years of age) <i>Замонавий мактаб</i>	2. Technical school (11-18 years of age) <i>Техник мактаб</i>	3. Comprehensive school (11-18 years of age) <i>Умумий мактаб.</i>	4. Grammar school (11-18 years of age) <i>Грамматик мактаб</i>
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PRIMARY EDUCATION

Бошланғич таълим

Junior school (7-11 years of age) *бошланғич таълим*

Infant school (5-7 years of age) *кичкинтойлар мактаби.*

Read, Learn and answer the questions.

The British education system.

State Education in Britain.

All State schools in Britain are free and schools provide their pupils with books and equipment for their studies. Nine million children attend 36.000 schools in Britain. Education is compulsory from 5-16 years. Parents can choose to send their children to a nursery school or a pre-school play group to prepare them for the start of compulsory education. Children start primary school at 5 and continue until they are 11. Most of children are taught together boys and girls in the same class. At 11 most pupils go to secondary schools called comprehensive which accept a wide range of children from all backgrounds and religious and ethnic groups.

Ninety per cent of secondary schools in England, Scotland and Wales are co-education.

At 16 pupils take a national exam called «GCSE» (General Certificate of Secondary Education) and then they can leave school if they wish. This is the end of compulsory education. Some 16-year-old continue their studies in the sixth form at school or at sixth form college. The sixth form prepares pupils for a national exam called, a level (Advanced Level). At 18 they need «A» Levels to enter a University.

University and colleges of higher education accept (қабул қилади) students with A level. From 18 Students study for a degree which takes on average (ўртача) three years of full time study. Most students graduate at 21 or 22 and are given their degrees at a special graduations ceremony.

Private Education

Seven per cent of British school children go to private schools called independent schools.

Terms (муддат, давр, семестр). There are normally three school terms in Britain:

Autumn, Spring and Summer terms.

Holidays: This can vary from region to region.. The schools have usually ten days at Christmas, ten days at **Easter**, (ҳайит) six weeks in the summer from the end of July to the beginning of September.

Life in a language school

Britain's language schools have courses for every kind of students young old, beginner and advanced. Every year they teach thousands of people. Some just want to improve their English, others are studying for special exams, a third group is businessmen and women who need to speak English or students like these fill Britain language schools all year. But there's another important group of learners, teenagers and most of them come only in the summer months.

READ THE TEXTS

COMPULSORY SCHOOLS

МАЖБУРИЙ ТАЪЛИМ (мактаб)

SCHOOLS IN BRITAIN

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

Education is **compulsory** between the ages of five and sixteen (мажбурий). Compulsory schooling is divided into a primary and secondary stage (мажбурий). The **transition** from the primary to secondary school is normally made at the age of eleven (ўтиш кўчиш).

Over 90 per cent of children **attend** schools at which **no fees** are charged! (қатнашади, пул тўланмайди). The education of about 5 per cent of the population is **financed** mainly by parents (пул билан таъминланади). The schools have **state and independent system** (давлат ва мустақил тизим). Parents pay the fees for the schools (пул, ҳақ тўлаш). Fees are **based on a scale related to the parents' income** (ота-она имконияти билан белгиланади). Independent schools do not **receive grants** from public funds (маблағлар, жамоа маблағи). But 10 per cent of the places in independent schools are paid by the government or **local examination authorities** (маҳаллий маориф бўлими).

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

PRIMARY EDUCATION (ages 5-11)

БОШЛАНГИЧ ТАЪЛИМ

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

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

It includes three age ranges: nursery for children under 5

years, **infants from 5 to 7 or 8, and juniors from 7 or 8 to 11 or 12 years** (3 бўлимли ёшни ўз ичига олади, болалар боғчаси, бошланғич босқич, кичкина ёшлилар таълими).

Attendance is voluntary (қатнашишни ҳоҳиш бўйича). The children may attend nursery schools, an independent nursery school, a pre-school play-group or a nursery class attached to a primary school (қарамоғидаги). **Maximum class sizes, as laid down by the secretary of state, are 30 for nursery schools and 40 for infant and junior classes** (синфлардаги ўқувчиларнинг сони давлат қотиби томонидан белгиланади).

SECONDARY EDUCATION (ages 11-16,17)

ЎРТА ТАЪЛИМ

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

After finishing Junior schools children can go to a Grammar School, to a Secondary Modern School, to a Secondary Technical School or to a Comprehensive School. But before that very many children take the 11 examinations. It is an examination for eleven year old children or a little older (eleven plus some months) in English and arithmetic. There is also **intelligence testing** (ақлий қобилиятни текшириш). Each boy or girl is given a printed test **paper** (тайёргарликни текшириш варақаси). There are 100 questions and 5 answers to each question. The pupil must choose the **correct answer** to each question (тўғри жавобни танлаш керак). Time is **limited** (чегараланган). All the examinations are in written form. The children who have very good results go to Grammar School or Technical School. But there are very **few children** from working class families among them (кам сонли болалар).

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

There are very few Secondary Technical Schools. They teach practical subjects, such as **commerce, industry and agriculture** (савдо сотиқ).

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

There are also **Independent Schools** in Britain (мустақил). They are boarding schools for children from rich families and parents. They pay much money for the **schooling** (мактаб-интернат, ўқишга).

When the pupils are sixteen, they take Ordinary Level («O» level) **final examinations** in three or four subjects (ўрта босқич, битириш имтиҳонлари). Each pupil **chooses** what group of subjects he will take: English, Chemistry and Mathematic, Drama, History or English, Latin, French (танлашга). Those who have passed their «O» level examinations enter the sixth form. There they study the subjects for their Advanced Level («A» level) examinations in one or two years (юқори босқич). «A» level examinations in one or two subjects are for entering a college or university. Every pupil chooses the subjects for the «A» level examinations himself. Both «O» level and «A» level examinations **are not taken** at some colleges or universities (топширилмайди). They are all written examinations and pupils pay money for them.

UNIFORMS

ФОРМАЛАР

In many schools in Britain pupils must **wear** uniforms (кийиш). Schoolgirls usually wear dresses and hats with coloured **ribbons and badges** (ленталар нишонлар-значоклар). Schoolboys wear a **blazer, cap and tie** (куртка, шапка, галстук).

Answer the questions and speak:

1. How many types of education are there in England?
2. About the Primary Education.
3. Types of schools of Secondary Education.
4. About the Secondary Education in Britain.
5. About the pupils uniforms in Britain.
6. About compulsory schools.
7. About primary education.
8. About secondary education.
9. Are they similar to those in our country?

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ТАЪЛИМИ

Read and get information about university education in Great Britain:

There are 44 universities in Britain. Although the government is responsible for **providing** about 80 per cent of universities **income** (таъминлайди, киримини, даромадларини) the government doesn't control their work or teaching.

The **grants** are distributed by the University Grants Committee, a body appointed by the Secretary of State for Education and Science (грантлар).

The English universities are: Aston (Birmingham), Bath, Birmingham, Bradford, **Bristol**, Brunel (London), Cambridge City (London), Durham, East Anglia, **Essex**, **Exeter**, **Hull**, **Keele**, Kent at Canterbury, Lancaster, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Loughborough, Manchester, Newcastle, Upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, Salford, Sheffield, Southampton, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick and York.

The federated University of Wales includes 5 University colleges, the Welsh National School of Medicine and the University of Wales, Institute of Science and Technology.

The Scottish universities are: Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Heriot-Watt, Saint, Andrews, Stirling.

In Northern Ireland there is Queen's University, Belfast and the New University of Ulster in Coleraine.

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge **date from** the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and the Scottish Universities of Saint Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (тўғри келади). All the other Universities were founded in the nineteenth or twentieth centuries (ташкил топган).

About 45 per cent of **full time** university students in Great Britain are taking arts or social studies courses and 41 «per cent science and technology; about 10 per cent are studying machine, **dentistry** and health and others agriculture, **forestry**, **veterinary** science, architecture (кундузги бўлим, ўрмончилик, ветеринария).

University degree courses generally extend over three or four years, though in medicine, dentistry and veterinary science five or six years are **required** (университетидаги унвон, ўқитиш, давом этади, талаб қилади). The first degree of **Bachelor** is **awarded** on the completion of a course, depending on satisfactory examination results (имтиҳон натижасига қараб биринчи даражали Бакалавр унвони берилади). Further study or research is required at the modern universities for the degree of Master and Doctor.

University teaching **combines** lectures, practical classes (in scientific subjects), and seminars (ўз ичига олади). Most members of the academic **staff** devote their time to research and at all universities there are postgraduate students engaged in research (маркази, штаби).

Admission to the universities is by examination and selection (кириш, қабул қилиш, танлаш).

Women are admitted on equal terms with men. The general proportion of men to women students is about three to one; at Oxford it is over four to one, and at Cambridge seven to one. Over a third of all fulltime university students in Britain are living in colleges and halls of **residence, lodgings** and the **remainders** live at home (яшаш жойи, вақтинча яшаш жойи, қолганлари).

In England, Wales and Scotland most qualified British students **can obtain awards** from public funds in order to attend full time at universities and colleges (пул билан таъминлаш).

Answer the questions and speak:

1. How many universities are there in Great Britain?
2. Are there institutes in Great Britain?
3. Name the Universities.
4. Describe the university's life.
5. What degrees do the students get after graduating from them?

THE SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE

STRATFORD UPON AVON

Read and memorize it

In 1874, Charles Edward Flower, a prominent resident of Stratford began a **scheme for building** a theatre for the town and he built it (бино режаси-лойихаси). On April 23 Shakespeare's birthday, in 1879 the first Memorial Theatre was opened with a Shakespeare Festival. From that time Festivals **have been held** there every year (ўтказилади). In 1926 Stratford's theatre was **burned** to the ground (ёнди). In 1929 three years after the fire, the foundation stone of the new theatre was laid. The **present** Shakespeare Memorial Theatre was opened in 1932. In 1950 the governors spent much money for complete **redcoration** (қайтадан жиҳозлаш). The theatre is now one of the most comfortable and **best equipped** in the world, **completely contained with its wardrobes, workshops, library, picture gallery and restaurant** (жуда яхши жиҳозланган, мукаммаллаштирилган гардероблар, устакхоналар).

There are well known theatres in London such as Drury Lane Theatre, built in 1662, Haymarket Theatre, built in 1720, Covent Garden Theatre, built in 1732, Sadler's Wells Theatre, built in 1683, Old Vic Theatre, opened in 1818, Aldnych Theatre. opened on 23 December 1905.

SPEAK ABOUT MEMORIAL THEATRE

SOUND BROADCASTING IN BRITAIN

РАДИО ЭШИТТИРИШ

Read and try to get full information

The **BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation)** operates four domestic sound broadcasting services from 59 **transmitting stations** and two main groups of **external broadcasting services** in the United Kingdom (Британия радио эшиттириш компанияси иш олиб боради. Маҳаллий радио хизматлари, ташқарига радио эшиттириш хизматлари). There are 157 studios for the domestic sound programmes of which 61 are in London and 96 at various centres in the regional areas. The external services use 32 London studios. There are also **semi automatic** studios, operated in 14 different centres, **by a programme** in the United Kingdom (ярим автоматик студиялар, дастур бўйича ишлайдиган). The domestic sound services produce **over 20.000 programme hours a year** (бир йили дастури 20.000 соатдан ошади). They consist of the Home Service, the Light Programme, The third Programme, and **Network Three**. The Home Service occupies some **18 hours a day** (бир кунда 18 соат). It includes musical programmes, plays, news and information programmes, discussions on domestic and **foreign** affairs, political broadcasts, special programmes for children and young people (ички маҳаллий ва ташқи масалалар).

The **light programme** also occupies some 18 hours a day (сөнги дастур). Entertainment programmes are **the main feature** (ўйин қўлги эшиттириш дастури, асосий ишдир). They include light and dance music as well as variety programmes, short plays, programmes for women and children. The third Programme occupies 3 hours in the evening, 5 hours on Saturdays, Sundays. It is planned for **minority audience** (камчиликка). The Programme includes music, drama, and cultural interests. **Network «Three»** occupies one or two hours on weekday evenings (учинчи сет). It **provides** programmes of special interest for further education, learning a foreign language by information on various aspects of hobbies or work (таъминлайди, таълимни давом эттириш учун чет тилини ўргатиш учун). It is used as a practical need of groups of people.

SPEAK ABOUT SOUND BROADCASTING

TELEVISION BROADCASTING

ТЕЛЕВИДЕНИЕ КЎРСАТУВЛАРИ

Read and get information

In 1936 the BBC **launched** the world's first public television service (даражасига кўтарилди). In 1958 this service was **transmitted** from 20 stations and was available to over 28 per cent of population (ишлаб бори). The BBC television service broadcasts a maximum of 50 hours a week. It broadcasts more than 7.000 items on a national network, made up by studio productions, outside broadcasts, films and relays from the continent of Europe (масалалар, мавзулар ташқари трансляция қилинади). BBC studio productions come from the London Television Theatre at Shepherd's Bush, light London studios and fully equipped regional studios at Manchester, Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Bristol and Belfast and eight **small interview studios** in London, Scotland, Wales (суҳбат олиб боровчи).

There is a television film department in London.

The first regular independent television (ITV) service was opened in September 1955. From 1958 programmes were being transmitted for 50 hours a week from 7 stations in all parts of Great Britain.

TV's programmes are produced at modern studio centres in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Cardiff, Southampton and Newcastle.

Generally speaking, both the BBC and the TV service provide programmes music, drama, variety and films (умуман олганда).

Broadcasts for school are produced five days a week by the BBC and TV.

Answer the questions:

1. When was the public television service organized for the first time?
2. How many hours do The BBC, TV service broadcast?
3. How many TV stations are there in Britain now?

HYDE PARK IN LONDON

ЛОНДОН ГАЙД ПАРКИ

Read and get information about Hyde Park

At 5 o'clock in the morning Hyde Park opens its gates and while **white «London»** sleeps, part of London enters it (бойлар, оқ танлилар аристократлар). All night **coffee-stall** at Hyde Park closes (кофе ичиш хонаси). **Corner boys, the luckless and the unwanted, suburbaners who missed the last train, drift** into Hyde Park (кўча болалари, бахтсизлар, ишга жойлашаолмаганлар, шаҳар атрофидан келиб охириги поезддан кеч қолганлар Гайд паркка тўплана бошлайди). In winter it is dark and cold in the park. In spring dew is on the ground (шудринг). **While the shadows of trees are shorten, the Park takes on its morning colours** (дарахтлар сояси қисқарганда, боғ ўзининг эрталабки ранг-баранг тусига киради). **The scent of awakening nature is in the air** (уйғонаётган табиат иси). **The roads are silent and the only sound is of birds** (жимжит фақат қушлар овози эшитилади). Sometimes sheep **are driven** in when they have **grazed** the green Park enough (ҳайдаб юборилганда ўтлайди). There **one can see old women or men asleep** on benches (у ерда фақатгина қари чол, кампир ухлаётганини кўра оласиз). Others lie on the grass **protected** from the dew by newspapers. Few can sleep at these hours, and most will await the **warmth** of later morning (иссиқ, илиқни, кутади). Some **play** their morning trade (эрталабки иш билан шуғулланиш).

Strange things can be found in the morning such as: an odd shoe, or sock, a handkerchief, a **brooch, a button** (тугма). The **remaining contents of the little bins** fulfil an important and **cheerful function** in early morning in Hyde Park life (кичкина аҳлат яшиқларда қолган қизиқ нарсалар). You can meet there some groups, crowds, organized meetings. Some people speak as orators. There are **guardmen** on horses in the park (қоровуллар, соқчилар). Where there are soldiers there are girls and **romance** begins in the morning (севги учрашувлари).

Morning exercise is one of the principal traditions. The **riders** are few, but regular riding generally in groups (отда юрувчилар). **They exchange salutations with the ladies riding with them**

and the men raise their hats (Улар отда юрган хонимлар билан салют қилиб кўл кўтариб саломлашади, эркалар эса шляпаларини олиб саломлашади).

Diplomatic Corps often take their regular ride before breakfast (дипломатик корпус).

The early morning exercise of dogs is **simultaneous** with the horses (вақтига тўғри келади).

For these animals Hyde Park is a **Paradise** (жаннат).

A dog **could be buried** in Hyde Park, in the Little dog Cemetery near Victoria Gate (Дафн қилиниши мумкин, мазор). In another natural sense Hyde Park is **unique** in Europe (ягона кўзга ташланадиган, сезиладиган нарса, ягонадир). One can walk or lie on the grass, play games, take one's exercise and **disport** (кўнғил очиш). One can **bathe and row** there (чўмилиш, қайиқда сузиш мумкин).

Hyde Park in particular is the **delighted place** of many visitors every day (хурсандлик, шодлик). It is the greatest People's Park in Europe. But its aristocratic tradition is **maintained** (қолган). It remains a Royal Park (қолади). It is just 400 years old as a Royal Park and 300 as People's Park.

Answer the questions: and describe the park:

1. Who comes to Hyde Park ?
2. Describe the park.
3. Whom can you meet there in the morning?
4. Do we have such a Park in our country?

READ THE TEXT

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS AND CELEBRATIONS

МИЛЛИЙ БАЙРАМЛАР, НИШОНЛАШ

There are eight public holidays a year in Great Britain. On those days the English people do not go to work. They are: **Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May day, Spring Bank Holiday, Late Summer Bank Holiday** (Рождество—христианларнинг диний байрами). Most of these holidays are of **religious origin** (келиб чиқяши диний). On those holidays people **relax, eat, drink and make merry** (ўзини бўш, эркин тутади, хурсандчилик қилади).

All the public holidays except Christmas Day and Boxing

Day **observed** on December 25th and 28th are movable (ташқари). **They do not fall on the same date** each year (Улар ҳар йили ўша санага тўғри келмайди).

Easter Monday **falls** on the first Sunday after a **full moon** on or after March 21st (тўғри келади, тўлин ой).

May Day **falls** in the first Monday in May. The Spring Bank Holiday **falls** on the last Monday of May, but The Late Summer Bank Holiday comes on the last Monday in August.

The most common type of celebration is a New Year Party. The party usually begins at about 8 in the evening.

There is a lot of **drinking, beer, wine, whisky cold meat, pies** (спирт ичимлиги, инглиз спирт ичимлиги, яхна гўшт, пироглар).

Another popular way of celebrating is A New Year's Dance. Most hotels and dance halls **hold** a special dance on the **New Year's Eve** (ташқил қилади, янги йил арафаси). The hall is decorated. The atmosphere is very **gay** (хушчақчак). The most celebration in London is round the statue in Picadilly Circus (атрофида, Лондондаги марказий сайр қилиш жойининг майдони номи). There people **gather** and sing and **welcome** the New Year (йиғилишади, кутиб олишади).

In Trafalgar Square there is also a big **Crowd** and someone usually **falls into the fountain** (йиғилиш тўпланиш, фонтанга тушади, йиғилади).

On Christmas Day (on the 25 of December) when children get up in the morning they open their **stockings** which are full of **sweets** (пайпоқларини, конфетлар). Many people go to church on Christmas Day (черков, ибодатхона). After returning Mother cooks a lot of sweets. On that day **Santa Claus** or Christmas father comes and gives **gifts** (қорбобо, совғалари). Besides there are many other festivals and anniversaries (Юбилейлар, нишонлашлар)

TRY TO RETELL THE CONTENT IN UZBEK.

READ THE TEXT

BANK HOLIDAYS IN BRITAIN

БРИТАНИЯ БАНК ХОДИМЛАРИ БАЙРАМИ

Four times a year the **offices** and banks in Britain are closed on Monday (идоралар). **No one works** in them on those days (ҳеч ким ишламайди). These public holidays are known as Bank Holidays. **No business houses**, factories, schools or shops are open, on these days (ҳеч қандай савдо уйлари). August Bank Holiday was always celebrated on the first Monday in August, but in 1965 it was changed to the last Monday in August. On Bank Holidays the British like to go out of town into the open air. They go to the seaside or to **amusement parks** (қўнғил очиш парклари). Many families take a basket and put their lunch or tea in it **to enjoy their meal in the open air** (очик ҳавода роҳатланиб, овқатланиш). Good weather is very important because a wet Bank Holiday **spoils the pleasure** (ёғингарчилик банк ходимлари байрам кайфиятини, ҳузур ҳиловатини бузади). Londoners often visit the Zoo, outside London.

TRANSLATE IT INTO UZBEK.

READ THE TEXT

TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS

УРФ ВА ОДАТЛАР

Every nation or every country has its own customs and traditions. In Britain traditions play a more important part in the life of the people than in the other countries.

Englishmen **are proud** of their traditions and carefully keep **them up** (фахрланади, уларга қаттиқ риоя қилинади). It has been the law for about three hundred years that all the theaters are closed on Sundays. **No letters are delivered**, only a few Sunday **papers** are published (хатлар тарқатилмайди, газеталар).

Up to this day an English family **prefers** a house with a garden to a flat in a modern house with **central heating** (ҳозир-гача, ҳуш кўради, марказий иситиш). English people like

gardens. Sometimes the garden in front of the house is a little square covered with **cement painted green in imitation of grass** and a box of flowers (цементдан қурилиб, ўтти рангини тақлид қилиш учун кўкка бўялади).

Holidays are especially rich in old tradition and are different in Scotland, Ireland, Wales and England. Christmas is a great English national holiday and in Scotland it is not kept at all, except **by clerks in banks**; all the shops, mills and factories are working (банк хизматчиларидан ташқари). But six days later, on New Year's Eve the Scotch begin to **enjoy** themselves (янги йил арафаси, Шотландлар, вақтни хуш ўтказиш). All the shops, mills and factories are closed on New Year Day. People invite their friends to their houses and **«sit the Old Year out and the New Year in»** (Эски йил чиқиб кетиши, янги йилни кириши). When the clock begins to strike twelve, the head of the family goes to the entrance door, opens it wide and **holds** it until the last stroke (12га бонг уранда кириш жойига, эшикка, охири бонг). Then he shuts the door. He has let the Old Year out and the New Year in. Now greetings are offered.

A new national tradition was born in Britain. Every year a large number of ancient **motor-cars and motorcycles** - drive from London to Brighton (мотоцикл). **Englishmen keep up** the old veteran cars, motor-cars (сақлайди). Veteran cars are those which were made before 1940. Some cars look very funny, some are steered by a bar, like a boat (тўғри темир барьер орқали бошқарилади). Some cars are driven by **steam-engines by boiling water** and not by petrol (буғ двигатели, сув қайнатиш орқали, бензинсиз). This **run** from London to Brighton is a **colourful** demonstration (бу юриш, ранг-баранг). People are dressed in the clothes of those times. The cars start from Hyde Park early in the morning, the oldest cars are **leading**. (бошқарадилар). It is not a race and most of the cars come to Brighton, which is sixty miles from London, only in the evening. This demonstration takes place **on the day of the announcement of the law** in 1896 which says that a man with a red flag must walk in front of every motor-car when it moves along the streets (қонун эълон қилинган кун). These were the early days of motor-cars and people were afraid of them.

RETELL THE CONTENT SHORTLY IN UZBEK.

READ THE TEXT

THE STONE OF DESTINY

ТАҚДИР ТОШИ

There is a large stone in Westminster Abbey. It has an interesting history, a **legend** says the stone was brought from Scotland (афсона). It was for a long time the seat on which the kings of Scotland sat when they were **crowned** (тож кийганда). Duncan, Macbeth and Malcolm sat on this stone at their coronations [Данкен, Макбет, Мелком] (тож кийганларида).

Edward I of England **invaded** Scotland many times and once he brought the Stone of Destiny to England (эгалларанда).

The legend says wherever this stone goes, a Scottish king rules (қаеpra бopca). The kings and queens of Britain still sit on this stone, but not on it alone. In the 13th century king Edward I ordered to make an **oak chair** (дуб курси) as a throne for the English coronations (taxt). The stone of Destiny was fitted into the seat of the chair and the king could sit on both the English throne and the Scottish stone at the same time (жойлаштирилган). This stone is now in Westminster Abbey.

RETELL THE CONTENT IN UZBEK

READ THE TEXT

AN ENGLISH TRADITION AT THE ROYAL THEATRE

ҚИРОЛ ТЕАТРИДА ИНГЛИЗ УРФ-ОДАТИ

The Royal theatre in Drury Lane is one of the oldest theatres (кўча номи). It was opened on May 7, 1663. King Charles II was present at the first performance and he was the first British King who attended a **public theatre** (жамоа, умумхалқ театри). Since that time the theatre is called Royal and the actors are the **kings company** (қирол труппаси). Sometimes Drury Lane is called the theatre of traditions (урф-одат театри).

One of them — dating back to 1795 is kept each twelfth night (January 6). Then Baddeley cake is offered to every member of the Company with a glass of wine (1793 йил бўйича ҳар хил

12чи кечага тўғри келади). Robert Baddley was a pastry cook (қандолатчи). He became an actor and joined the kings company at the Royal theatre. After a successful stage career he left money to give cake and wine for the company every twelfth night (саҳнадаги муваффақиятдан сўнг, труппа аъзолари, ҳар 12 кечадан сўнг). After the evening performance the actor and actresses come off the stage in their costumes, make-ups, go to the hall to eat the Baddely cake (саҳнадан чиқиб келиб, ўзларининг кийим, гримлари билан).

SPEAK ABOUT THE ENGLISH TRADITION AT THE ROYAL THEATRE

READ THE TEXT

FIRE-PLACES

КАМИН

(ПЕЧКАГА ЎХШАГАН ОЛДИ ОЧИҚ ИСТИШ ҚУРИЛМАСИ)

In English homes the fire-place has always been the centre of interest in a room. For many months of the year people like to sit round the fire and watch the **dancing flames** (оловни ёниши).

In the Middle Ages the fire-places in the halls of large castles were very wide (ўрта асрларда). **Only wood was burnt** (фақатгина ўтин ёқилган). Large **logs** were carried from the wood and put into the fire-place (ёғочлар). Such wide fire-places you may see in **old inns**, and in some of the rooms there are even seats inside the fire-place (уйларда).

Fire-places were decorated with woodwork, there was a painting or a mirror over it (ёғоч ўймакорлик билан жиҳозланган, кўзгу ойна). When people began to use coal, not wood, fire-places became much smaller (кўмир). Grates (metal baskets) were used to hold the coal (металл сават). Above the fire-place there was usually a shelf on which there was a clock, and sometimes photographs (токча).

TRANSLATE IT INTO UZBEK

READ THE TEXT

MID-MORNING BREAK

ЭРТАЛАБКИ ЎРТА ТАНАФФУС, ТУШДАН ОЛДИНГИ ТАНАФФУС

Have you ever heard of «elevenes» in Britain?

At eleven o'clock a lot of people stop work and have a cup of coffee or tea, or if they are at school, a bottle of milk. This mid-morning break is called «elevenes». «Elevenes» is also time for a talk, and when you are at school there is always a lot to talk about. At 11 o'clock the school bell rings and everyone goes to the **playground** (ўйин майдони). Very soon there are groups **playing games and groups talking, laughing** (ўйинлар ўйчайди; суҳбатлашади, куличади).

Answer the questions

1. How do you understand the «elevenes»?
2. Do you like it?
3. Do we have elevenes at our schools or at work?

READ THE TEXT

AN EISTEDDFOD

АШУЛАЧИЛАР, ШОИРЛАР ФЕСТИВАЛИ

An eisteddfod is a Welsh festival. It takes place every summer. The tradition goes back to the Middle ages when **competitions** in poetry and singing were organized (мусобақа - конкурс). The old **chronicles** say that people liked those popular festivals (йилнома-лар). When Wales was invaded by England in 1283, these traditional competitions were **forbidden** (эсдан чиқариб юборилган).

But now the eisteddfods are held again and this old Welsh tradition has come back. Today an eisteddfod **lasts a week** and the competitions are listened to by thousands of people (бир ҳафта давом этади). Poems are read. Songs are sung by **choirs** and singers (хор, жўр бўлиш). Such as eisteddfod is a great demonstration of a people's culture. At the end of the festival the

best poet is crowned with a wreath of golden **oakleaves** (дуб баргларидан қилинган гулчамбар). It is placed on his head. Then people begin to shout in one voice a Welsh word which means peace.

TRANSLATE IT INTO UZBEK. READ THE TEXT.

A ROBIN HOOD DANCE

In a little village in **Staffordshire** a very old dance is **performed** in September every year (Стаффордшир - Англиядаги графлик, ташкил қилинади). **Six men in Robin Hood costumes carry deers' horns set in wooden deers' heads** (6 та Робин Гуд кийимидаги эркаклар ёғочдан қилинган кийикнинг, бошларида кийик шоҳларини кўтариб келади). They are accompanied by a number of other characters:

Maid Marian (the heroine of the Robin Hood legends), a traditional **costume of a jester, another boy with a bow** and many musician characters (образлар, қизиқчи, ўқ-ёй).

The dance begins at 9 in the morning near the church where the costumes, the horns and all the other things are kept during the year. The dancers go through the village and dance in the streets. The dance ends at **midnight** in the market-place with many people taking part in it (ярим кечада).

TRANSLATE IT INTO UZBEK

READ THE TEXT

GUY FAWKES DAY

On the 8th of November in almost every town and village in England you can see **bonfires, burning, fireworks and rockets shooting across the skies** (байрам гулхани, мушакбозлик, отиш, чанғи мусобақаси).

You will see small groups of boys and girls pushing an old **pram or cart** with a figure like a **scarecrow** (болалар араваси, арава, қўриқчи қўғирчоқ). The children will sing:

Remember, remember
The Fifth of November,
Gunpowder treaser and plot,

For I see no reason
Why gunpowder and treaser
Should ever be forgot

PROMINENT PEOPLE

МАШХУР ОДАМЛАР

READ THE TEXT

ISAAC NEWTON (1642-1727)

Исаак Ньютон

Isaak Newton is one of the greatest men in the history of science. He was born in a small **village of Woolsthorpe** in England (Улзшоп қишлоғи). His father was a **poor farmer**. When the boy was fourteen his father died. Newton left school and helped his mother on the farm. But the boy did not like farming, he was fond of poetry and mathematics. So Newton was sent back to school. There he studied well and made his first scientific experiments. After he left school, Newton studied at the Cambridge University.

In the autumn of 1660, the Cambridge University was closed. The Great Plague was spread in England and Newton had to return to his village and stay there for eighteen months. At home he went on with his studies.

After graduating Newton lectured on mathematics at the Cambridge University. Newton's greatest discovery is **the law of gravitation** (срнинг тортишиш қонуни). Newton formulated the **binomial theorem** (Бином теоремаси).

In 1703 his countrymen elected Newton as a President of the **Royal Society** (қирол жамияти). On February 28, 1727 he attended his last meeting of the Royal Society. On March 20, 1727 he died and **was buried** in Westminster Abbey (дафн қилинган). There is a monument to Newton in **Trinity College** at Cambridge with the **inscription** (Тринити коллежи, ёзуви).

Newton Surpassed All Men of Science (ўзиб кетган).

RETELL THE CONTENT IN UZBEK

READ THE TEXT AND GET INFORMATION

BENJAMIN BRITTEN

БЕНЖАМИН БРИТН

Benjamin Britten was born in the county of Suffolk, in November, 1913 (Суффолк).

His father was a **dentist** and loved music very much (тиш доктори). Benjamin's mother played the piano and sang. The friends of the family often came to the house to make music in the evenings. When Benjamin was five he began to play the piano and **compose music** (мусиқа ёзди). At school Benjamin **worked** hard at all subjects but his favourite thing was music and he continued to write songs (кўп шугулланди). After leaving school

Benjamin went to the **Royal College** of music where he studied for three years (қирол коллежи).

At 19 Benjamin Britten began to work as a musician for a small film company. He wrote music for plays, songs for children.

During the Second World War Britten gave many concerts for the British army and **went on composing music** (мусиқа ёзишни давом эттиради). He wrote many operas. The most popular is "**Peter Grimes**" (Питер Грамз).

One of his best works is "**War Requiem**" (уруш реквиеми). In it the composer expressed his **hatred of war** and his call for peace and friendship of people (урушга нафрат). Britten's music is **melodious** and not difficult (оҳангли). It can be enjoyed by every lover.

Answer the questions and retell the content.

1. When and where was Britten born?
2. When did the boy begin to play the piano?
3. Where did Britten get his education?
4. When did Britten begin to work as a musician?
5. What is Britten's best work?

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT GREAT BRITAIN

1. Great Britain has 44 universities such as: the University of London (that was founded in 1836, has specialized institutes, 33 colleges, more than 2.500 **internal** students, the outstanding

Cambridge, Oxford, Birmingham, Bristol universities (университетнинг, коллежнинг студенти). The Oxford University was formed in 1164, the Cambridge University was formed in 1209.

2. Great Britain's colonies had 14.5 mm square km. area, population was 414mln people in 1938. After 1969 its colonies had only 1 mln. area, population was 10 mln. people.

3. From the 6 February 1952 the queen of Great Britain is Elizabeth II. Officially the **Supreme legislative authority** is the queen and the Houses of Parliament (юқори қонун чиқарувчи ҳокимият).

4. The Parliament has 2 **houses: the House of Lords** that has 1066 members, and the **House of Commons** that has 630 members (палаталар, Лордлар палатаси, Умум палата).

5. Great Britain's parties: **1) The Labour Party** was formed in 1900 has 6 mln members (Лейбористлар партияси).

2) The Conservative Party was formed in 1867, has 3 mln members (консервативлар партияси).

3) The Liberal party was formed in 1832, has 200.000 members (либераллар партияси).

6. Great Britain has 21,2 thousand km. (21.200 км.) railways, 3.252.000 km car ways.

7. **Monetary unit** is **pound sterling** (пул бирлиги, фунт стерлинг).

8. Great Britain Army has 453.000 men.

9. **Life expectancy:** (ўртача умр кўрини) for men is 68 years, for women is 74 years.

10. Great Britain has 140 daily and weekly newspapers, 4.000 magazines.

11. The first film was shot in 1896 (суратта олинган).

12. The most important ports are: **London, Liverpool, Southampton, Belfast, Glasgow and Cardiff.**

13. Great Britain's rivers; the **Severn, the Thames the Trent, the Aire, the Great Ouse, the Wye, the Tay, the Glide, the Spey, the Tweed, . the Tyne** (Севрн, Трент, Эйс, Уз, Вай, Тей, Глайд, Спай, Твид, Тайн).

14. The chief agricultural products are: **wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar, butter, milk, beef, mutton and lamb** (бугдой, арпа.сули, лавлаги, мол гўшти, қўй гўшти; қўзи гўшти). Great Britain provides half of the food, the other half is imported (таъминлайди).

15. In January 1973 Great Britain entered the **Common Market** (Умумий бозор).

16. English is the official language in Great Britain.
17. London is serviced by 8.000 buses and coaches, 6.550 taxis, 4.000 underground trains (извошлар).
18. The Tower of London is guarded by the Yeomen Warders commonly called Beefeaters: (қўриқланади, Йемен қўриқчилар-мол гўшти истеъмол қилувчи деб номланади).
19. Tower Bridge across the river Thames was built in 1824. Its lower parts can be raised to permit the passage of large ships (рухсат бермоқ, ўтиб кетиши учун).
20. The Post Office Tower is the Britain's, London's highest building (Алоқа бўлими минораси). It has two lifts.
21. Royal Festival Hall of London is one of the most notable concert halls in Europe (қирол фестивалъ зали, машҳур). It has perfect acoustics and seats for 3.000 people (жуда яхши овозли).
22. The Royal Albert Hall with rooms for an audience of 7.000 is one of the largest concert halls in the world (қирол Алберт зали, томошабин). The Hall has a very fine organ (орган-мусиқа асбоби).
23. Football Association Cup and League finals are played at the great Wembley stadium (Футбол ассоциациясининг кубок ва футбол лигасининг финал ўйинлари, Уэмбли стадиони).
24. London has more than 40 art galleries and Museums.

English Weights, Measures and Money - (оғирлик - ўлчов, пул бирликлари).

I. Weights-оғирлик бирлиги

a pound - фунт - 453,6 грамм

II. Measures of length: - узунлик бирлиги

a) an inch - инч = 2,5 сантиметр

b) foot (feet) - фут = 12 инч - 30,5 см

c) yard - 3 фут - 914,4 миллиметр

d) mile (миль)- 1760 ярд - 1609 метр,
денгиз мили -1853

III. Money a pound - фунт стерлинг

Англия, Австралия, Миср,

Ирландия мамлакатларининг пул бирлиги.

a pence [pens] - пенс - танга пул

100 пенс=1 фунт стерлинг

II. IRELAND

Ирландия

STATUS - Republic.

Area: 27,137 sq.mile-70,284 sq.km.

Population-4,047,000 people

Capital-Dublin

It has the President and the parliament.

The parliament makes laws.

READ AND GET INFORMATION

Ireland has a typical west maritime climate with **mild, damp** winters and cool cloudy summers (ўзгарувчан, намли). Sea has some influence in winter. The weather is drier in it than in Wales and Scotland. It doesn't rain much there. The Republic of Ireland occupies 4/5 parts of the island of Ireland.

Ireland has 26 **counties** except the Northern Ireland (граф-ликлар). The Northern Ireland occupies 1/5 of it.

The History of Ireland is hard fight for national freedom. The English language is a **late-comer** to Ireland (кейин келган). For most of its history Ireland **kept its own Gaelic language** (ўзининг, галик-ирланд тилини сақлаб қолган). It is an **essential requirement** in the Civil School (муҳим талаблари). Sign posts and public notices often appear in both languages, but English is **the language of newspapers, of business and of ordinary life** (алоқа белгилари марка, жамият эълонлари ва кундалик ҳаёт тили). Dublin has been the principal city of Ireland. It is one of the **ancient capitals** (эски). If you walk through its streets you walk through history.

The two cathedrals of **Christ Church** and **St. Patrick** are the 12 century **foundations** (Христ, асос солинган). A Part of Dublin Castle is the official residence of the English **Viceroy** (вице-король).

Many Dublin houses and streets have associations with the figures **whose names had gone round the world** (номлари дунёра машхур). These names are **inscribed on memorial tables** on houses in which these **great figures** were **born, lived and died** (ёзилган эсдалик тахталари, туғилган, яшаган ва вафот этгани). Dublin is rich in gardens and public parks. The largest of it

is the Phoenix park. It contains the residence of the President. There are theatres, cinemas, libraries and art galleries in Dublin. The Dubliners have the **good fortune** to have bathing and boating at their **doorstep** in Dublin Bay (остонасида, кўрфаз). In 1948 the Republic of Ireland **was proclaimed as a sovereign, independent democratic state** (мустақил демократик давлат деб эълон қилинган).

The national Parliament consists of the President **elected by the direct vote for 7 years and 2 houses**: a Senate of 60 members and a **House of Representatives** of 147 members (очиқ-овоз билан сайланади. Вакиллар палатаси). The Prime Minister is the head of the Government.

The Irish Gaelic language is the first language (ирланд кельт тили). English is the second official language.

Science and education are highly developed and much attention is **paid to them** in the country (уларга катта аҳамият берилади). **Therefore** there are many schools colleges and institutions there (шунинг учун) One of them is Trinity College founded in 1592. It is an institution like Oxford or Cambridge. All scientific departments **are housed within the College grounds** (коллежнинг ичида жойлашган)

Botanic Gardens were set **up** in 1806 (ташқил топган).

The University College in Dublin greatly **influenced** the development of education in the whole of Ireland (қучли таъсир қилган). It has such faculties as: 1) the faculty of arts. It is large, **holding one-third of all the students** (ҳамма студентларнинг 1/3 ни ташқил қилади). 2) The faculties of Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture.

The Dublin Institute for **Advanced Studies** was established by the Government in 1940 (катта ёшдагилар, тузилган, ташқил топган). It is for advanced study and research in **specialized branches** of knowledge (махсус бўлимлар). The Institute **comprises at present** three schools: those of Celtic studies of **Theoretical physics** and a. school of **Cosmic physics** added in 1947 (ўз ичига олади, назарий физика, космик физикадир)

Royal Dublin **Society** was founded in 1731 for agriculture, art, and other branches of industry (жамият). It has the geological Survey, the National Gallery, the Royal College of Science, the National College of Art, the National library, the National Museum, etc (капра). The most important part of the Society's

scientific work is the publication of its Scientific **Proceedings** (изланишни давом эттириш). It contains original papers on all branches of science.

The Royal Irish Academy was founded in 1785. The Academy's Collection includes many objects. They are on **display** at the museum today (кўпразма). The National Museum founded in 1877, contains such important national collections: **antiquities, history, arts, crafts, fauna, flora and geology** of the country (антикварлар-эски нарсалар, ҳунармандчилик нарсалари). The Irish people's customs and traditions are interesting. People are not in much of a hurry. There is a national habit of **politeness**, a desire to say what **pleases** and **avoid saying what distresses** (хушмуомалалик, хоҳиш, ранжитишдан қочади). **The Irish pub** is something to be seen (пивахона). The Dublin pubs have become famous. The country pub can be a great place to learn all the local news (маҳаллий миллий билимлар-янгилıklar). **Horses and horseman accounts** are the most **fashionable events** (отда юриш, қўндалик воқеалар). Many **annual** cultural festivals are very important (ҳар йилги). There is an International Festival of Music and Arts in Dublin in June, a theatre Festival in September. The Irish people are **desperately** afraid of being laughed at (жуда). The Irish man will never adress his wife as darling in public, In the streets it is difficult to notice the Irishmen going with their wives together.

Answer the questions

1. What kind of country is Ireland?
2. Where is it situated? Show on the map.

Speak:

1. Speak about Dublin.
2. Speak about its language.
3. Speak about its industry, cities, towns

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT IRELAND.

1. Ireland was announced a sovereign state in 1948, but the northern part (Ulster) **remained** under the British rule (қолди).

2. In 1955 it became a **member** of the UNO (United Nations Organization).

3. In 1896 the Socialistic party of Ireland was **set up** (тузилган). The Labour party was set up in 1912.

4. It is an agro-industrial country. Industry grows more rapidly than agriculture.

5. It **holds** the first place in Europe in exporting livestock (ушлаб туради, уй ҳайвонларини).

6. It has an army of 9500 men. They are mainly **volunteers** (кўнгилчилар).

7. 48% of people live in town and cities. The Irish people **constitute** 98% of the whole population (ташқил этади). The rest are English, Scottish and Jews. **The density of population** is 42 persons **per square km.** (аҳолини зичлиги жойлашини ҳар бир километрга)

8. 2, 9 mln. Irish men live in Ireland, 1,3 mln. Irish men live in Great Britain, in USA — 2 mln., in Canada — 160 thousand, in Australia and Oceania — 60 thousand.

9. **Birth rate and death rate** are accordingly 21, 5 and 11, 6 per 1.000 (туғилиш ва ўлиш, ҳар 1.000 кишига).

10. There are Christians and Catholics in Ireland.

11. Primary schools are **in the charge of the government** (давлат қарамоғида — давлат ҳақ тўлайди). Other secondary schools are all private and pupils have to pay **tuition** (ёқиш пулли).

12. There are 70 newspapers printed in Ireland.

13. The highest mountain peak in Ireland is Carrie (1.041mts)

14. The temperature in Ireland in January is -5-8 °C and in July +14+16° C

15. It doesn't rain much there.

16. The main river is The Shannon.

17. The length of railways of Ireland is 2.100 kms.

18. Monetary unit of Ireland is **pound sterling** of Ireland (пул бирлиги, Ирландия фунт стерлинги).

19. There is the Irish National Museum there. It was founded in 1731.

20. The Irish National Gallery was founded in 1864.

III THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(THE U. S. A.)

Status — Federative Republic.

It is a high developed country.

It has a president All power belongs to the Congress.

Area—9.364.000 sq km.

Population—300.000.000 people (2007)

Capital—Washington

Big towns and cities: New York, Boston, Chicago,
Los-Angeles, California, Detroit.

It consists of 50 states and the District of Columbia (округ).

AMERICAN STATES AND THEIR CAPITALS

READ AND FIND THEM ON THE MAP

NAME	UZBEK ABBREVIATION		CAPITAL	UZBEK
1. Alabama	Алабама	Ala.	Montgomery	Монтгомери
2. Alaska	Аляска	Alas.	Juneau	Юно
3. Arizona	Аризона	Ariz.	Phoenix	Феникс
4. Arkansas	Арканзас	Ark.	Little Rock	Литл Рок
5. California	Калифорния	Calif.	Sacramento	Сакраменто
6. Colorado	Колорадо	Colo.	Denver	Денвер
7. Connecticut	Коннектикут	Conn.	Hartford	Хартфорд
8. Delaware	Делавер	Del.	Dover (dou)	Дувр
9. Florida	Флорида	Fla.	Tallahassee	Талахаси
10. Georgia	Жоржия	Ga.	Atlanta	Атланта
11. Hawaii	Гавайи		Honolulu	Гонолулу
12. Idaho	Айдахо	Id. or Ida.	Boase	Байз
13. Illinois	Иллинойс	Ill.	Springfield	Спрингфилд
14. Indiana	Индиана	Ind.	Indianapolis	Индиана
15. Iowa	Айова	Ia.	Des Moines	Де Мойн
16. Kansas	Канзас	Kan. or Kans.	Topeka	Терека
17. Kentucky	Кентукки	Ky. or Ken	Frankford	Франкфорт
18. Louisiana	Луизиана	La.	Baton Rouge	Батон-Руж
19. Maine	Мэн	Me.	Augusta	Огаста
20. Maryland	Мериленд	Md.	Annapolis	Аннаполис
21. Massachusetts	Массачусетс	Mass.	Boston	Бостон
22. Michigan	Мичиган	Mich.	Lansing	Лансинг
23. Minnesota	Миннесота	Minn.	St. Paul	Сант-Пол

24. Mississippi	Миссисипи	Miss.	Jakson	Жексон
25. Missouri	Миссури	Mo.	Jefferson City	Жефферсон
26. Montana	Монтана	Mont.	Helena	Хелена
27. Nebraska	Небраска	Neb. or Nebr	Lincoln	Линкольн
28. Nevada	Невада	Nev.	Carson City	Карсон Сити
29. New Hampshire	Нью-Хампшир	N.H.	Concord	Конкорд
30. New Jersey	Нью-Жерси	N.J.	Trenton	Трентон
31. New Mexico	Нью-Мексика	N.Mex.	Santa-Fe	Санта-Фе
32. New York	Нью-Йорк	N.Y.	Albany	Албани
33. North Carolina	Шим. Каролина	N.C.	Raleigh	Ралей
34. North Dakota	Шим. Дакота	N.Dak.	Bismark	Бисмарк
35. Ohio	Огайо		Columbus	Колумбус
36. Oklahoma	Оклахома	Okla.	Oklahoma Gty	Оклахома С.
37. Oregon	Орегон	Oreg.	Salem	Салем
38. Pensilvania	Пенсильвания	Pa. Penn.	Harrisburg	Харрисбург
39. Rhode Island	Род-Айленд	R.L.	Providence	Провиденс
40. South Carolina	Жан. Каролина	S.C.	Columbia	Колумбия
41. South Dakota	Жан Дакота	S.Dak.	Pierre	Пьер
42. Tennessee	Теннесси			
43. Texas	Техас	Tex.	Austin	Остин
44. Utah	Юта	Ut.	Salt Lake city	Солт-Лейк
45. Vermont	Вермонт	Vt.	Montpelier	Монпелье
46. Virginia	Виржиния	Va.	Richmond	Ричмонд
47. Washington	Вашингтон	Wash.	Olympia	Олимпия
48. West Virginia	Зап. Виржиния	W.Va.	Charleston	Чарльстон
49. Wisconsin	Висконсин	Wis. or Wisc	Madison	Мадисон
50. Wyoming	Вайоминг	Wyo. or Wy.	Cheyenne	Шейен

THE FLAG OF THE USA.

American flag has historical **relevance** (алоқалар). The colours of the USA flag are red, white and blue. Red stands for courage, white for truth and blue for **justice** (адолат). There are 13 stripes (чизиқлар) on the flag (7 red and 6 white stripes). They are symbolised as the original states. They were: New York, Pensylvania, Maryland, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Norm Carolina, South Corolina, Georgia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Origin. The horizontal red and white stripes represent the original thirteen American states those declared they would no longer be colonies of Great Britain. The stars in the flag white on a deep blue **background** (фон) represent the number of states making up the United States, From 1912 until 1958 number of stars were fourty eight. Alaska was joined the United States and fourty ninth star appeared on the flag. In the next year Hawaii became the fiftieth state of America.

During the civil war which began in 1862 between the states of the North and the South, the soldiers of the South states had their own flag. The North won the war and so again the country had only one flag the stars and Stripes.

There are 50 stars in the American flag. Each represents one of the present fifty states. Americans think about and treat their flag with respect. Nobody is allowed to use stars and stripes in such things as advertisements and in American schools the day begins with the **solemn** (салобатли, тантанавор) ceremony of raising the flag.

READ, LEARN AND RETELL IT

GOVERNMENT

The powers of national government are to provide for the national defence, to **make treaties** (алоқалар қилиш) and to conduct relations with other countries, to regulate immigration, to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the states, to coin money, to establish post offices and to collect Federal Taxes (income, **excise** (акция) and Social security). The National Government is called the Federal Government.

The Federal Government is divided by the Constitution into three branches:

a) Congress, the legislative branch, which **makes** (ишлаб чиқадиган) the Federal laws:

b) The President, the executive branch, which **carries** (амалга оширадиган) out the Laws:

c) Supreme Court, the judicial branch, which interprets the laws.

READ, LEARN AND SPEAK ABOUT IT

THE CONSTITUTION

1. The most fundamental law of the USA is the Constitution of the USA. The Constitution is the Fundamental law **which** defines the construction and the powers of the Federal and State Government. «Bill of Rights» (ҳуқуқий қонун лойиҳаси) is the first ten amendments to the USA constitution. The Constitution of the USA guaranteed the rights of religious freedom, freedom of speech and the press, right to an equal protection by law.

2. The Constitution ~~was~~ adopted in by Convention on September 17, 1787 and was **declared in effect** (кучга кйран) 1789. The Constitution can be changed and any change is called amendment. The Constitution has twenty-six amendments (тузатиш). The most importances are: 14 and 15 abolition of slavery; (кулчилиликни йўқотиш). 17 direct election of Senators; 19- women's suffrage (аёлларнинг овозга эга бўлиши). The President shall be inaugurated on January 20; (Президентлик лавозими-га ўтириш расмий маросими).

READ, LEARN, SPEAK ABOUT IT. PRESIDENT

The main **executive body** (ижро этувчи) in the USA is the President of the USA. The most important duties of the President are federal laws to the advice of the Congress when he thinks new laws are needed, to appoint federal officers, to make treaties, to command all the USA Armed Forces.

If the President dies, Vice President, and in the absence of him, the speaker of the House takes his place.

Any native born citizen at least 35 years of age and 14 years a resident of the USA may become President of the USA. The President is elected for 4 years, the President can be removed during his term, by impeachment, (гуноҳи) by the USA congress. If the President refuses to sign, the bill is **reintroduced** (қайтадан тақдим қилиниши) to the House of Representatives and if it is passed by two thirds vote the bill becomes a law without the President's signature.

The President can try to be elected again after four years as President. The President can be President **for** four more years if he or she wins the second election. That is a person can be President for eight years but for no more in America.

Only Franklin Delano Roosevelt was President for more than eight years. Franklin D. Roosevelt was President of the USA from 1933 to 1945. He died a few months after he was elected President for the fourth time. Congress made a law that an American can only be President for eight years. In 1992 presidential elections only 43 per cent of the people voted for Bill Clinton, 38 per cent for Bush and 19 per cent — for Perot. In 1992 Bill Clinton was elected as a President of the USA. In 1996 he was

elected again after the next four years (1996-2000). In 2000 George Bush took part in presential election and became the president of the USA for four years.

In 2000 George Bush took part in the presidential election and became the president of the USA for four years. In 2004 George Bush again won the presidential election and became the President of the USA for the next four years.

PRESIDENTS OF THE USA AND THEIR TERMS

МУДДАТЛАРИ

1. George Washington	1789-1797	Жорж Вашингтон
2. John Adams	1797-1801	Жон Адамс
3. Thomas Jefferson	1801-1809	Томас Жефферсон
4. James Madison	1809-1817	Жеймс Мадисон
5. James Monroe	1817-1825	Жеймс Монро
6. John Quincy Adam	1825-1829	Жон Квинси Адам
7. Andrew Jackson	1829-1837	Андрю Жексон
8. Martin Van Buren	1837-1841	Мартин Ван Бурен
9. William Henry Harrison March	1841 -1841	Уильям Генри
10. John Tyler	1841-1845	Жон Тайлер
11 James Knox Polk	1845-1849	Жеймс Нокс Польк
12. Zackery Taylor	1849-1850	Захари Тейлор
13 .Milliard Fillmore	1850-1853	Миллард Фильмор
14. Franklin Pierce	1853-1857	Франклин Пиэрс
15. James Buchaman	1857-1861	Жеймс Бучаман
16 Abraham Lincoln	1861-1865	Абрахам Линкольн
17 Andrew Johnson	1865-1869	Андрю Жонсон
18. Ulyses Simpson Grant	1869-1877	Улиси Симпсон Грант
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes	1877-1881	Рузерфорд Барчард Хейес
20. James Abraham Garfield March	1881-1881	Жеймс Абрам Гарфильд
21. Chester Alan Arthur	1881-1885	Честар Алан Артур
22. (Stephan) Grover Cleveland	1885-1889	(Стефан) Гровер Кливленд
23. Benjamin Hamson	1889-1893	Бенжамин Харрисон
24. (Stephan) Grover Cleveland	1893-1897	(Стефан) Гровер Кливленд
25. William Muckinly	1897-1901	Уильям Маккинли
26. Theadore Roosevelt	1901-1909	Теодор Рузвельт
27. William Horward Taft	1909-1913	Уильям Ховард Тафт

28. Thomas Woodrow Wilson	1913-1921	Томас Вудро Уильсон
29. Warren Gamaliel Harding	1921-1923	Варрен Гамалиль Хардинг
30. Calvin Coolidge	1923-1929	Калвин Кулидж
31. Herbert Clerk Hoover	1929-1933	Герберт Кларк Гивер
32. Franklin Delano Roosevelt	1933-1945	Франклин Делано Рузвельт
33. Harry Trewman	1945-1953	Харри Трумен
34. Dwight David Eisenhower	1953-1961	Дуайт Давид Эйзенхауэр
35. John Fitzgerald Kennedy	1961-1963	Жон Фижеральд Кеннеди
36. Lyndon Baines Johnson	1963-1969	Линдон Бенс Жонсон
37. Richard Miltois Nixon	1969-1974	Ричард Милхоус Никсон
38. Gerald Rudolph Ford	1974-1976	Жеральд Рудолф Форд
39. Jimmy Carter	1976-1980	Жимми Картер
40. Ronald Reigan	1980-1988	Рональд Рейгон
41. George Bush(Senior)	1988-1992	Жорж Буш
42. Bill Klinton	1992-2000	Бил Клинтон
43. George Bush(Junior)	2000-2004	Жорж Буш
44. George Bush(Junior)	2004-2008	Жорж Буш
45. Barack Obama	2008-2012	Барак Обама
46. Barack Obama	2012-2016	Барак Обама

I. LEARN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

READ THE TEXT.

1. INDIANS IN NORTH AMERICA

Индеецлар — Ҳиндулар

Before the first Europeans came to NORTH America there were people living there. They had a red **skin** (тери; тана). The white men called them Red men or Indians.

The Indian **tribes** were never united because their life was different in different parts of the country (қабилалар). In the woods of the North-east there were many animals and fish in the rivers. The Indians there hunted and fished. They also grew **corn** for their food (маккажўхори).

In the South the Indians grew tobacco. It was new to the white men. In the West there were many buffaloes (Қўтос-буйвол). These animals gave the Indians meat and skins. Out of buffalo skins the Indians made clothes and covered their houses or the **wigwams** (-дан, вигвам индеецлар уйининг томи усти).

Answer the questions

1. What people lived in North America before the Europeans came?
2. Why were they not united?
3. What did the Indians do in the North East?
4. What did they plant in the South?
5. What did the buffaloes give the Indians?
6. What did the white men do to the Indians?

READ THE TEXT

2. THE SETTLEMENT OF THE WHITE MEN TO NORTH AMERICA

Three countries of Europe were interested in the discovery of America (қизиққан). They were Spain, France and England.

Spain sent **Christopher Columbus** to discover a new way to the East (Христофор Колумб). With three small ships he sailed for three months and in October 12, 1492 he saw a land (сузди).

He thought it was India and gave the name "Indians" to the red skin men living there. But it was an island not far from the coast of North America (қирғоқ).

Many other sailors went to America (денгизчилар). The Italian seaman, Amerigo Ves Pucci was one of them. He and his men explored the coast of South America and discovered the Bay (кўрғаз) of Rio de Janeiro or River January. They named the place after the month in which they had found the bay. In one of his letters to his friends Amerigo wrote that the new land he had seen must be a new world. After the publication of those letters the new land was named after him—America, the land of America (эълон қилингандан сўнг).

Spain, France and England sent many seamen to North America. The Spanish came there to look for gold, silver and other metals. The French began a trade in animal skins with the Indians (савдо сотиқ). The English came to live and to work there. There were English, French and Spanish colonies in North America in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Answer the questions

1. What countries were interested in the discovery of America?
2. What land did Christopher Columbus discover?
3. Whom was America named after?
4. Why was it named after Amerigo Ves Pucci?
5. Why did many countries try to discover new land?

3. READ AND GET INFORMATION

The Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776 at Philadelphia. The US was at first made up of 13 colonies. These colonies fought with England and became free. After they obtained their freedom they were called states. They were: New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Hampshire Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Georgia. Now there are 50 States in the United States: District of Columbia with the capital Washington, territories of: Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Virginia Island (West Indies) and Samoa and Guam Islands. The Civil war began in 1861 and ended in 1865. The causes of the Civil War were slavery (қулчилик) and the doctrine of States right. The result of the Civil War was the abolition of (тақиқланган, йўқ қилиш) slavery

and the preservation of the Union of the United States (сақлаш). In 1863 President Abraham issued «**The Emancipation**» Proclamation (озод қилиш). The Federal Government, Judicial Branch, the highest court of the US is the Supreme Court, located in Washington, District of Colombia. Supreme Court has one Chief **Justice** and eight Associate Justices (судья). Altogether Justices are not elected they are appointed by the President with the **advice and consent** (маслаҳатлашиш) of the Senate.

The members of the Supreme Court appointed for life. The duties of the other courts of the US are: to decide civil **cases** (ишлар) and to punish all persons breaking (бузганлар) the laws of the US. The duties of the Supreme Court of the US are to hear and pass on appeals (озод қилиш) from the **interior** (ички) courts of the US, to hear and pass on appeals from the State courts of appeals in cases involving the constitutional questions etc. The head of the city-city government is the Mayor. The City Council makes the laws for the city. The Constitution of a city is called a Charter. City laws are called **Ordinances** (қўрсатмалар, декретлар).

READ THE TEXT

THE MAYFLOWER

Ландиш - гул.

1.

It was in 1620, in the time of King James I. English people did not like their king, they called him «**The Foolish King of England**» (Англиянинг энг тентак қироли). Many of them even left England and went to live in the other countries.

In September 1620 a small ship the **Mayflower** left England (Ландиш-гул бу ерда кеманинг номи). There were about one hundred people on a **board of the ship**, but even for this hundred the ship was too small (бортида). For seven long weeks the Mayflower sailed through the storms of the Atlantic Ocean and at last the people saw a land. It was North America.

It was raining and a **cold wind was blowing** (совуқ, шамол эсаётгани). Sixteen men left the Mayflower and **went a shore** (қирғоққа тушишди). In the evening they came back to the ship and brought some **corn** with them (дон). They found the

corn on the coast where the Indians had left it. Nobody in Europe had seen corn then, but when the people on board the «Mayflower» tried it they liked very much (Мазасини тотиб кўришганди).

Next day was Sunday and everybody on the Mayflower had a rest. On Monday some men went ashore again and this time they took some women with them. The women went to wash the clothes. Since that time Monday has been the **wash-day** in America (кир ювиш куни).

2.

It was a cold winter and people were ill. The sailors began to build villages there. By January 1621 there were two villages, streets there. The white people called it New **Plymouth** (Плимут шаҳри). In winter the people began to die. But when the houses were ready, the life of the people became **easier** (яшаш осонроқ). Indians came to their houses and learned to speak English a little. The Indians called the sailors «**Yankee**» (янки). Since that time Yankee had been the name of a white man in America. After some time they became friends. The Indians helped the white men very much.

But in spite of their help the white men began to take the land away from the Indians and to kill them. One day in autumn the white men wanted to make a holiday dinner. They invited red men to this dinner. Red men came there **with wild turkeys** as a **present** (ёввойи куркалар). It was an American bird. The people of new Plymouth called their holiday «**Thanksgiving Day**» (Шукрона қиладиган, раҳмат айтадиган кун). Since that time Thanksgiving Day has been a national holiday in the USA. So the Americans have always turkeys for the Thanksgiving Day.

Answer the questions

1. Why did the English men go to other countries?
2. When and where did the Mayflower come?
3. How did the white people live there?
4. What did the Indians call them?

Speak:

1. Speak about Thanksgiving Day.

READ THE TEXT

THE BOSTON TEA PARTY

Бостонда чой ичиш маросими

In the 18th century there were thirteen English colonies in North America which were under **British rule** (Британия қарамоғида). Britain **laid heavy taxes** on the colonies (катта солиқ солдилад). The colonists had **to pay taxes** for sugar, wine, tea, coffee (солиқ тўлаш).

When British ships came into the Boston port with teain 1773, the Americans decided not to take this tea . At a meeting they made a plan. Several men dressed as Indians, went on board the ships after dark, **took** the boxes of teaand **dropped them into the water** (сувга ташлади, чўктирди). **This incident** was named the Boston Tea Party (бу воқеа), In answer to this the British Government closed the Boston port and sent their ships to the colonies. And the war between Britain and its American colonies soon began.

It was the war for the independence of American colonies from the British rule.

Answer the questions

1. How many colonies did Britain have in North America in the 18th century?
2. What did they do with the British tea?
3. Why were the colonists very angry?
4. Why did the war begin?
5. What kind of war was it?

READ THE TEXT

THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE

The war lasted for eight years, from 1775 to 1783 (давом этди). It was a war between Britain and its colonies in North America which wanted to be free. George Washington was the **commander-in-chief** of the North American army and he did very much for the victory of the colonists (қўмондон).

In 1776 the Declaration of Independence was written by **Thomas Jefferson** and some other people and adopted on July 4 (Томас

Жефферсон). That is why July 4 is a national holiday in the United States, it is the Independence Day and the birthday of the American nation.

After the end of the War for Independence in 1783, 13 states were formed and they chose George Washington as their first President.

SPEAK ABOUT THE CONTENT OF THE TEXT.

READ THE TEXT

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES

(Құлчилик)

In the 18th and 19th centuries the United States was divided into the North and the South. In the North Labour was free. In South Labour was not free. There slaves worked.

From early times there had been slaves in the South of the United States, coloured men, women and **children were taken from Africa by force** or by some trick and brought to America (Болалар куч ва ҳийла билан Америкага олиб келинганди). There in the South they worked as slaves on tobacco and cotton plantations.

The life of the slaves was very hard. They worked from morning till night and **were beaten and starved** (уришарди, очдан ўларди). Sometimes their owners sold them, separating husbands **and wives, mothers and children** (Уларнинг эгалари қулларни сотарди, эр-хотинларни, она-болани ажратарди).

There were many **revolts** of the slaves and sometimes white men and women helped them in their **struggle** but **revolts came to nothing** (қўзғолонлар ҳеч нимага олиб келмади).

The coloured slaves **were freed** by President Lincoln in 1863 (озод қилинди).

SAY A FEW WORDS ON THE FOLLOWING:

1. Labour was not free in the South.
2. The coloured workers were cruelly exploited.
3. Many revolts took place in the South of the USA
4. The coloured slaves were freed in 1863.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Абрахам Линкольн

Abraham Lincoln was a President of the US. In the presidential election of 1860 the Republican Party **nominated** (танлади) Abraham Lincoln as its candidate. The Republican Party **declared** that the slavery could spread no further and promised to protect industry. In 1861 Abraham Lincoln was elected as the President of the USA. On January 1863 President Abraham Lincoln issued a proclamation about freeing the slaves and invited them to join armed forces of the North of America. The proclamation **declared** the abolition of slavery. In 1864 he was elected for a second term as a President. The 14th of April 1865 was tragic day in the history of the USA. President Abraham Lincoln with his wife and a young couple who were his guests attended a performance at Fords theatre. There they sat in the presidential box. An **erased** actor (акисиз артист) John Booth took arm and fired him. Booth sprang from the box to the stage and ran away. Booth **was captured** (ушланди) some days later in a **barn** (саройда) in the countryside. The American people never forget their progressive President.

RETELL ABOUT ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Read the text and try to understand the content:

THE CIVIL WAR BETWEEN THE STATES (1861-1865)

In early April 1861 the Civil war began. It was a war between the North and the South. The North was against the slavery but the South supported it.

It was the war between the industrial North and agricultural South, where slave labour was much used. The war began soon after Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860.

Lincoln, a progressive man, was against slavery. He wanted to free the slaves. The slave owners in the South were against it. Then the war began.

The population of the North was 22 million and that of the South was 9 million, but the way of the South was well organized and ready for war. The South won several victories (Ғалабаларга эришиши).

Only when General Grant became commander-the-chief of the Northern army, the North began to win the war and in April 1865 it ended.

Answer the questions:

1. When did the Civil War begin ?
2. Why did the Civil War break out?
3. Was Lincoln a progressive man ? What did he want to do?
4. What did the Southern States do before the war broke out?
5. Why did the Army of the South win victories at the beginning of the war?
6. When did the army of the North begin to win victories?
7. When did the Civil War end?

READ THE TEXT

JOHN HENRY

ЖОН ГЕНРИ

John Henry was a **steeldriving man**: a famous coloured strong man and **work hero** (Пармаловчи, ишчи қахрамон). And he died with his hammer in his hand (болға). The 5 kilogram hammer (some say 6 kg) flashed like gold when he worked (ярқирарди). The women came out from town when John Henry worked to hear him sing and the hammer ring (унинг ашуласини ва болғасини овозини эшитиш учун). John Henry was born in the United States and was thirty-four years old when he died. He was a **big man about a hundred kilograms** (У 100 Кг келадиган катта одам эди). His story began in the early 1870's when a big **tunnel** was built in the Virginia hills (туннель). John Henry had great strength and he was a good worker. He could drive steel ten hours without stopping (у пўлатни парчалай оларди). He could drive his hammer into big rocks and break mountains (у болғасини қояларга уриб, тоғларни майдаларди). One day the boss bought a **steam drill** to hurry the work in the tunnel (буғ билан ишлайдиган болға). John Henry's pride was touched: «A man is nothing but a man», he said (Жон Генрининг шахсиятигага тегди. Инсон ҳеч нарса эмас-ку, бироқ инсон). «I will die with the hammer in my hand». And he did, Joan Henry worked better than the new drill-and won. But he died of it.

John Henry was drilling on the right side of the tunnel, and the steam drill started on the left (пармалайдиган бўларди). The conditions were to drill for thirty-five minutes. John Henry said, «I beat him, but I am dead», and he fell down dead. He still had the hammer in his hand. They buried him near the tunnel and every big engine that went by whistles, «There lies the strongest steeldriving man» (машина хуштак билан: Бу ерда энг кучли пармаловчи ётибди деб ўтарди).

**1. SAY A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE HERO-WORKER
USE THE FOLLOWING PATTERNS:**

- 1 famous strong man and hero-worker; women came to hear.
2. ... drive steel ten hours without stopping.
3. ... died with a hammer...
4. ... was buried...

READ THE TEXT

CASEY JONES

Кейси Жонс

Casey Jones was a great American rail road hero engineer. He did not spare his own life, but died doing his duty. Casey was an engineer of the American train Cannon-ball, in which ran between Tennessee and Mississippi (рез юрадиган). He was skilful and brave and always brought the train in time. He was skilful with the whistle too — the locomotive whistle. He had a special way of blowing it (овоз бериш). It would make people's hair stand on end in their beds as the train passed by at nights (сочни тикка турғизарди) «There goes Casey», they would say (Кейси кетаяпти).

On the night of April 29, 1900 when Casey had just finished his own run and brought the Cannon-ball into the town in time, he learned that the engineer of another engine was ill and could not make his run. Casey offered to make the run for his friend and pulled the big engine out of the station in the morning. It was already one hour and thirty-five minutes late for the start (машинасини олиб чиқди, 1 соат 35 минут кеч бошлади).

Casey wanted to make up the time and he worked very hard at the engine (вақтни етказиб олиш учун).

By four o'clock in the morning he had made up most of the

time, but suddenly in front of his engine, as he came round he saw a standing freight train on the rails (изда, юк поезди).

«Jump, Sim,» he cried.

Sim Webb, fireman jumped but it was late (Ўт ёқувчи кочерап). Casey's body was found with one hand still in the whistle and one on the air-brake (танаси топилди, ҳаво билан ишлайдиган тормоз).

There is a monument to Casey Jones in his native town in Kentucky (Кентуки). In 1950 the United States Government put out a threecent stamp in honour of the American rail-road engineers, which had the portrait of Casey Jones and a picture of the old Engine 382 (3 центли марка).

RETELL IT IN UZBEK.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TODAY

Read the text and get information

In size, the United States of America is not the biggest country in the world (ҳажми бўйича). It ranks fourth among the nations after Russia, Canada and China (жойлашди). It also ranks third in population after China, India. After its 200 birthday, the United States of America still holds the leading position in the world (ушлаб турибди). What makes the USA the leader of the world is its economic, political and military dominance (ҳарбий устунлик) over the other countries.

The United States of America is a republic. The government is divided into three branches: **legislative** - (қонун чиқарувчи) (the US Congress), **executive** (ижро этувчи), **judicial** branch- the US Supreme Court (Суд органи). The US Congress is mainly representatives of big business. The United States of America is a federation of states (now there are 50 states) which was established by the Constitution in 1787. Each state has its own government and its own capital city, (Ўзини мустақил ҳукумати). The President and his administration are the executive branch.

Answer the questions:

1. What kind of country is the USA?
2. What kind of state is it?

The executive branch is vested in the President, Vice-President and the President Cabinet (қўлида, вице президент-президент ўринбосари, муовини). It is responsible for administrating and executing laws (жавобгар, бошқариш ижро этиш қонунлари). The President is elected for 4 years of service and may be reelected for four more years (қайтадан сайланади). He must be a natural born citizen, at least 35 years old and for at least 14 years a resident of the US (Америкада туғилган фуқаролар энг камида АҚШда 14 йил яшаган бўлиши керак).

The term of office of the President begins at noon on January 20 every 4 years (муддат, кун ўртасида, пешинда).

The US President is both the head of state and of government. Presidential elections are held every leap-year on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The President is assisted by

Secretaries who are at the head of the executive departments (ёрдам беришади, ижро этувчи департамент). The most important departments of the executive department are those of State and of Defense (Давлат ва муҳофафза департаментлари). The presidential elections in the USA are held in two stages (2-босқичларида). First the voters choose electors and then later voters elect the President (сайловчилар, овоз берувчилар). He has the initiative in foreign affairs, but the Senate can block them (ташаббус кўрсатади, тўхтатиб қўя олади). His actions may involve the country in a state of war (эълон қилади, уруш ҳолатига солади). The Vice-President is elected together with the President for 4 years. There were 12 departments in 1970. The President's Cabinet today has 11 members. Here are titles of the Cabinet members or secretaries.

1. Secretary of State (давлат котиби)
2. Secretary of the treasury (ҳазина котиби)
3. Department of Defense or Secretary of Defense (Муҳофафза департаменти; муҳофафза вазирлиги).
4. Department of Justice (адлия департаменти).
5. Secretary of the Interior (ички ишлар котибияти)
6. Secretary of Agriculture (қишлоқ хўжалик котибияти)
7. Secretary of Commerce (савдо-сотиқ котибияти)
8. Secretary of Labor (иш билан таъминлаш котибияти)
9. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (соғлиқни сақлаш маориф, фаровонлик котибияти)
10. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (уй-жой ва шаҳар қурилиши котибияти)
11. Secretary of Transportation (Транспорт, юк ташиш котибияти).

In addition to them there are many independent agencies in the Federal Government such as the Atomic Energy agency.

SPEAK

1. Speak about executive branch in the USA.
2. Speak about President and his term.
3. Describe the President's cabinet

The legislative branch of the US government is vested in the Congress (ўз қўлида ушлайди). The Congress of the US is **composed** of two houses (тузилади) the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate represents the states and the House represents - the population according to its distribution among

the states (тақсимланишига). The **term** of the Congress is two years (муддат).

The US Senate has 100 members — two from each of the 50 states. Members of the senate are elected for 6 year terms. A senator must be at least 30 years old.

The US House of Representatives has 435 members (аъзо). Each state sends its representatives according to its population. A representative must be at least 25, a US citizen for 7 years and must live in the state which he is elected. The business of Congress is **to make laws** (қонун чиқариш). The US Constitution also gives Congress the power raise money by means of taxes or to borrow it, make rules for trade with foreign countries and between states, set up offices, organize the Armed forces, declare wars (ҳуқуқ, пул қийматини ошириш, қарз олиш, савдо қилиш қонунларини чиқариш, уруш эълон қилиш).

There are two main political parties in the USA: the Democratic (symbolized by a «donkey»). Partu.

The Republican partu its symbol is an elephant (Республика партияси). The American people do not see much difference between them.

* * *

The Supreme Court consists of Chief Justice and eight Associative Justices who are appointed for life (бутун умрга тайинланади). The Supreme Court is supposed to decide whether a law of the Congress or an executive order of the President is constitutional or not (конституцион-қонуний).

The form of the US government is based on the Constitution of September 17, 1787. It was adopted after the War of Independence. A constitution in American political language means the set of rules, laws, regulations and customs, the work of the government.

In 1974 the total-population amounted to 212 millions (бугун аҳоли етди). In the 18 century about 90 per cent of population was of Anglo-Saxon stock, most of the rest being of coloured origin (насл-зор).

The following ten states have the largest population: California, New York, Pensylvania, Texas, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey, Florida, Massachusetts.

The most highly populated cities of the USA are New York,

Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit, Houston, Baltimore, Dallas, Washington, Indianapolis.

Over 90 per cent of the present day Americans were born in the United States, assimilated into the American way of the life (қўшилган-ўзлаштирилган). They constitute 11 per cent of the population (ташқил қилади). The **Oriental**s (осиёликлар) are concentrated in the Pacific States (Тинч океан ҳавзасидаги штатларида).

The number of Americans at the age of 65 and older is expected to rise from 21 mln to 29 mln. Life for women is projected (режалаштирилган) to increase from 67 to 75, for men from 65 to 69.

Answer the questions:

1. What does the Supreme Court consist of?
2. When was the US Constitution adopted first?
3. What does the Constitution mean?

Speak about the population of the USA.

READ AND SPEAK ABOUT THE TEXT

1.

The USA is a country of great differences. There are high mountains and flat fields in it, tropical heat and arctic cold (жазирама иссиқ ва совуқ).

If you want to go from San Francisco to New York by train, you must **ride** more than three thousand miles (юриш). It takes three days and nights. In California, where you begin your trip, the climate is usually **mild** all year round. The South of the country is the famous fruit-growing area. California oranges, grapefruit and lemons, as well as many other fruits and vegetables, are sent all over the United States and to other parts of the world.

2

Soon the train leaves those green **plains** goes up into the **Sierra Nevada** mountains covered with snow (ўтлоқлар, Сьерра Невада). Here and there you can see clear mountain lakes. As the train goes east you cross the Salt Lake **desert** (Солт Лейк чўли).

For miles and miles you will see nothing but **salt** and salt

(туз). Flat fields, covered with short dry grass, go for miles and miles. This is a sheep and cattle country, the land of the cowboys (отлиқ подачи, чўпон, ковбой). As you cross it, you may want to know where the people of America are. From time to time you may see a few cattle on the field or the **wagon** of a cowboy but most of the country is empty (фургон машина).

As the train crosses **Nebraska**, you leave the empty country and enter the rich farming region of America (Небраска). Nebraska has many **golden wheat fields** (олтин бошоқли буғдой далалари). In Iowa wheat and corn are important products (шарат номи). After two days, the train arrives in Chicago, the second largest city in the United States.

3

Then you cross **Pensylvania** and **New Jersey** - the richest industrial states of the country and at last arrive in New York, the largest city in the USA. The trip will not show you all America, of course. Each region has its own characteristics. There are many large and modern cities, but a great territory of the country is large plains with farm houses and small towns. The usual town in any part of the United States has its «main street» with the same types of shops and a market **selling** the same products (сотадиган). So many American towns have the **same look** (бир хил шундай кўринишга эга).

Read and retell it in Uzbek

Niagara Falls is the best known **natural wonder** in the USA (Нигара шаршараси табиий мўжиза). It is visited by a greater number of people from America and abroad than any other places on the continent.

Niagara Falls is situated between New York and Chicago. Niagara is an Indian word which means «**roaring waters**» (ўқираётган, бўқираётган сув). **Indeed** the roar of the falling water can be heard at a distance of 25 Kilometres (ҳақиқатан)..

A mass of water is falling over a cliff 90 feet high- 27 metres with a **terrible noise** (қоядан қўрқинчли овоз). Niagara has very great **power** (куч). It can move big rocks and throw them into the waters.

Some time ago an old ship without anyone on board was put in the stream (оқимга, тўлқинга). It sailed down the river like a toy boat. When it got to the fall, the ship went under the waters

and was never seen again. There were people who wanted to become famous by swimming across the most dangerous part of the Niagara River (жуда қўрқинчли қисмида). One of them was Captain Webb who was known as the first man to swim it. On the evening of July 24, 1883 he came up to the river and dived in (шўнғиди). Many people were present there soon the man appeared in the middle of the river. A loud shout went up from the crowd, but a moment later the man went under the water (ҳалойикдан шовқин кўтарилди). Thousand of eyes were looking at the river, but the man was drowned (чўкди). In 1902 a young woman decided to go over the falls in a barrel (бочкада). There were many pillows inside the barrel. When Miss Taylor examined the barrel carefully, she got in. The barrel was closed and then thrown into the river. When the barrel reached the falls it was **sailed down** by the **terrible force of water** (сувни кучли кучи билан сузиб кетди). The barrel was caught and opened. Miss Taylor came out alive but very much frightened.

Niagara Falls is beautiful, but all the time changes. Many great writers tried to describe it. The Niagara River gives **electric power** too (электр энергия). More than a **million horse power** is produced now at Niagara for **local use** and is sent to cities, towns in New York State and Canada (миллион от кучи, маҳаллий зарурият эҳтиёж).

READ THE TEXTS AND RETELL THEM IN ENGLISH

I. WASHINGTON

Washington, the capital of the United States, is situated on the Potomac River in the **District of Columbia** (Колумбия округи).

The district is a piece of land ten miles square and it does not belong to any states (миль-1609 метр). The district is named in the honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America (Колумб шарафига).

The capital owes very much to the first President of the United States, George Washington (қарздоп). Washington chose the place for the District and **laid** in 1790 the stone of the Capitol, Congress sits there (асос солинган).

Washington is not the largest city in the United States, it is not as large as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit or Los Angeles. It has a population of 900. 000 people. Its area is 200 square kilometres.

Washington is a one-industrial town. It does not produce anything, except very much **scrap-paper** (қоғоз мокулагураси). Every day twenty-five railway cars leave Washington **loaded** with scrap-paper (ортиб кетади).

Washington has many historical places. The largest and tallest among the buildings is the Capitol with its great **Hall of Representatives** and **Senate Chamber** (вакиллар ва сенат палатаси).

There are no **sky-scrappers** in Washington because **no other building must be taller than** the Capitol (Капитолия).

The White House is the President's residence. All American presidents except George Washington (The White House was not yet built in his time) had lived in the White House. It was built in 1799. It is a two-storied white building. In 1814 during the war with England, the White House was **burnt** down (ёнди). After the war the **remains** of the building were white washed (қолган қисми). Since that time the residence of the American presidents has been always painted white.

Washington Monument is not far from the Capitol. It looks like a very big pencil, rises 160 metres.

A special lift brings visitors to the top in 70 seconds (тенара). From the top you can enjoy a view of the city (There is a White House, the President's residence there too). The **Jefferson II Memorial** was built in the memory of the third President of the USA (мемориали). Thomas Jefferson was the author of the **Declaration of Independence** (мустақиллик декларацияси). The Memorial is surrounded by cherry trees.

The Lincoln Memorial is devoted to the memory of the sixteenth (бағишланган) President of the United States, the author of the **Emancipation Proclamation** (озодлик прокламацияси). It gave freedom to coloured slaves in America.

On the other bank of the Potomac the Arlington National Cemetery lies. (Арлингтон миллий қабристони). There President Kennedy was **buried** (дафн қилинган). American soldiers, officers who died in World Wars I - II and in the Vietnam war are buried there too, but coloured soldiers, officers were buried in another place.

70 per cent of the population of Washington are coloured. The coloured people do not live in the central parts of the city, they live in the coloured ghettos (геттолар-яшайдиган жой). They are outside the centre (Марказдан ташқарида).

Retell the content of the texts in Uzbek

READ AND GET INFORMATION

Places of interest in Washington

THE CAPITOL

The building that dominates the city of Washington is the Capitol (Капитолия). It stands on the Capital Hill, the **highest point** in the city and is Home of both the Senate and the House of Representatives (баландликда). It contains 430 rooms, is 751 feet long, 350 feet wide, with its **dome** rising to 285 feet (ғым-баз). Topping the dome is the 19 **foot** bronze statue of Freedom (тепаси). The 36 **columns surround** the lower part of the dome (қоллоналар ўраб туради). They **represent** the states in the Union (ифодалайди). The dome of the Capitol is **decorated** by the **frescoes** (фрескалар билан безатилган).

SPEAK ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

Read the texts and get information

The Lincoln memorial (Lincoln was the 16 president of USA (1861- 1865). He gave freedom for the coloured people.

The memorial is designed like a **Greek temple** with 36 columns, representing the states in the Union at the same time of **Lincoln's death** (грек минораси, Линкольн ўлими). But the dominant feature of the building is the **magnificent, realistic figure** of Lincoln seated in the centre of the open temple (манхур, аниқ).

The Washington Monument.

The Washington Monument is situated in the Potamac park. It is the **tallest** structure in the USA (жуда баланд). The **Cornstone** for the Monument was laid in 1848 but public **controversy** and then the Civil War declared its **completion** for many years (ақое тоши, баҳс, тугатилишини эълон қилди). The **difference** in the **colour** of the **marble** is **apparent** the visitor (мамар, келувчиларга кўринади). The Washington monument was finally opened to the public in 1888.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTIONS

The Smithsonian Institution, a private foundation established with the **bequest** of 550 000 dollars from the will of James Smithson, is under government guardianship (мерос). The US National Museum, National Collection of Fine Arts, National Zoological Park, Bureau of American Ethnology, National Air Museum, Astrophysical Observatory, International **Exchange Service**, Canal Zone Biological Area, Free Gallery of Art are all administered by the Smithsonian Institution.

The National Gallery of Art is also included into the Smithsonian Institutions group.

JOHN F.KENNEDY CENTRE FOR PERFORMING ARTS

Kennedy John Fitzgerald (1961-1963й) is the 35th President of the USA was **assinated** (отиб ўлдирилган).

John. F. Kennedy centre for performing Arts is the **sole official** memorial to President Kennedy in the capital, opened in 1961 on the Potomac (яғона, расмий). Financed by both Government and private funds, the marble building houses a 2.200 seat opera

hall, a 2.700 seat concert hall, a 1.100 seat theatre and other facilities (имконият, қулайликлар).

Arlington National Cemetery (қабристон).

Arlington National Cemetery is the nations famous **burial ground** (дафн қилинадиган жой). There is Tomb of the Unknowns, there formally called the Tomb of the **Unknown Soldiers** (номаълум солдатлар қабри). It is **guarded** day and night by an **armed sentry** (қўриқланади, қуrolланган соқчилар).

SPEAK ABOUT:

1. The Lincoln memorial.
2. The Washington monument
3. The Smith - Institutions.
4. John Kennedy's Centre.

READ THE TEXT

NEW YORK

1

New York is the largest city in the world and the biggest seaport It is **the money centre** of the United States (пул ишлаб чиқариш маркази). New York is situated in the north-east of USA in the state of the New York or the **Empire State** (империя штати).

In comparison with such ancient historical cities as Rome, Moscow, London or Paris, New York is quite young. It was founded in 1613 by Dutch **settlers** (Даниялик кучманчилари). A Dutchman, Peter Minuit, bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for 24 dollars and a barrel of rum (бир бочка ром ичимлик). The Americans say that this was the best business ever made in New York In 1613 the Dutch had built only four small houses in Manhattan. New Amsterdam was the first name of the city. In 1626 it was renamed as New York after the name of **Duke of York** (Йорк герцоги). He was the commander of the English army.

2

During the War for Independence New York was an important political centre and for five years from 1785 till 1790, the capital of the USA. It's area is 816 square kms. The population of New

York numbers is million people, together with the population of its **suburbs** it comes to 16 million people (1970) (агрофи). It is a **multinational** city (қўп миллатли шаҳар). The people that live in it speak seventy-five different languages. Manhattan is the name of an island. It forms the heart of New York. The island is 13 miles long, 2 miles wide and lies at the mouth of the **Hudson** River (Гудзон дарёси). Population of Manhattan is about two million people. It is the heart of America's business and culture. The street got its name in the old days. In the past one of the **Dutch governors** of New Amsterdam built a wall across Manhattan to **protect** the colonists from the Indians (губернатори, ҳимоя қилиш). The wall was later broken down, but the name remained. **Harlem** - the largest coloured people ghetto is also in Manhattan (Гарлем). The houses are old and dirty, there are few schools and few hospitals. Like other cities New York is a **city of deep social contrasts** (чуқур социал қарама-қаршиликлар шахри).

RETELL THE CONTENT OF THE TEXT IN UZBEK

READ THE TEXTS AND GET INFORMATION

CHICAGO

Chicago is the second largest city in the United States. It is in the **state Illinois** (Иллинойс штат). The population of the city is about 4 million, together with the population of the suburbs it comes up to over 6 million people. Over 800.000 of them are Negroes. Chicago is often called «**the most American**» of all American cities and towns, and second largest (after New York) industrial centre (қўп америкаликлар яшайдиган). It lies on the banks of lake Michigan.

Chicago is not a very old city. It was founded in 1848, when the first English settlements appeared on the territory of **present-day** Chicago (қўчиб келувчилар, ҳозир). The city has quickly grown in the last 125 years **due to** the great number of **newcomers** (янги келувчилар ҳисобига). Like New York and other large American cities, Chicago has two different parts: the centre, with its sky-scrappers and rich and comfortable houses on the Golden shore of Lake Michigan and districts Chicago are the country's greatest railway centres. There thirty-eight railroads meet. It has also the largest **stockyards** in the country and the largest **gram market** (мол ҳайдайдиган жой, катта бозор).

THE EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE IN THE USA

	HIGHER EDUCATION - ОЛИЙ ТАЪЛИМ		
YEAR	POST DOCTORAL STUDY		
7	DI	D	D
6			
5	MI	M	M

4						
3	BI	BI	B	B	B	A.A.
2	University	Technological schools	Teacher's college	Other professional schools	Liberal Arts Colleges	A.S. Junior Colleges
1						

SECONDARY SCHOOL - ЎРТА ТАЪЛИМ			
12	6 year Junior-Senior High school	3 year Senior High school	4 year High school
11			
10			
9			
8			
7			

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL - БОШЛАҒИЧ ТАЪЛИМ	
6	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
5	
4	
3	
2	
1	
	6 or 8 years

AA.=A.S.=Associate Degree (Мухбир аъзолик унвони, номзоди)

B — Bachelor's Degree (бакалавр унвони)

M — Master's Degree (Магистрлик унвони)

D — Doctor's Degree (Докторлик унвони)

THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HIGHER EDUCATION

Олий таълим

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY (from 18 years or later)

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Ўрта таълим

Senior High School (from 15-18 years of age)

Юқори ўрта мактаб

Junior High school (from 12-15 years of age)

Қуйи ўрта таълим

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Бошланғич таълим

Elementary or Grade school (from 6-12, 14 years of age).

READ THE TEXT ABOUT

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THE USA

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (from 6 to 12 years of age)

American children begin to go to school at six. The first school is called elementary school. The pupils have lessons every day, except Saturdays. The children come to school at 8. 30 and each class gathers in its homeroom (ўзларининг маҳсул хонаси). There the teacher on duty calls the names of the children, after which they all pledge allegiance to the American flag and sing patriotic songs (содиқликка ишонтириш). Then lessons begin. Each lesson lasts half an hour. At 10.30 children return to the homeroom. There they have milk and crackers (юпқа печенье).

At 11 o'clock they have a lesson of writing. There are about one hundred pupils in a big classroom and three teachers. One teacher uses a technical aid, she writes the new words and her writing is reflected on the wall of the room.

As she writes the teacher speaks into a microphone so that all the pupils can hear her.

Her two assistants walk about the classroom and correct the children's writing.

At 11.50 the pupils return to their homeroom and prepare for lunch. They eat from 12 to 12.30 after which they have 20 minutes of physical training on the playground.

After that they have one more lesson. This is a lesson of nature study and that is the end of the school day. It is half past one and all the children go home.

TRY TO RETELL THE TEXT ABOUT THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

READ THE TEXT

SECONDARY OR HIGH SCHOOL

There are two kinds of secondary or high schools in the USA; Junior High schools are for children from 12 to 15 years of age. Senior High schools are for children of 15 to 18 years of age.

In all secondary schools the schoolchildren are called «students», not pupils.

Many American Schoolchildren finish only Junior High schools because they must begin working to help their families. The certificate of the Junior High does not allow them to enter college or University (университет).

In American High schools there are two kinds of school subjects: which are compulsory for all students, that is all students must learn them (мажбурий). These are the subjects are English, physical education, maths, history, social science (жисмоний таълим, ижтимоий фан).

But there are also elective subjects (танлаб ўқиладиган фанлар). These are the subjects which some students learn and the others do not.

Among elective subjects are physics, chemistry, foreign languages, and many others. Only one in every 3 students learns chemistry, one in every seven students learns foreign language, one in every four studies physics. Besides, boys and girls in the some classes as usually learn different subjects.

TRY TO SPEAK ABOUT THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE USA IN UZBEK.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE USA

Higher education is given in colleges, technical institutes and universities.

Students must pay for their education from two or five thousand dollars a year.

More than three million students who graduate from high school each year go on for higher education.

Successful applicants are usually chosen on the basis of:

- a) their high school records
- b) recommendations from their high school teachers
- c) their scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Tests (SATs). The

system of higher education in the United States comprises three categories of institutions:

1) the university - which contains

a) several colleges for undergraduate students seeking a bachelor's (four-year) degree;

b) one or more graduate schools for those continuing in specialized studies beyond the bachelor's degree to obtain a master's or a doctor's degree.

2) the technical training institutions where high school graduates may take courses ranging from six months to four years to learn a wide variety of technical skills:

-from hair styling through business accounting to computer programming.

3) the two-year or community college - from which students may enter many professions or may transfer to four year colleges.

Any of these institutions in any category might be either public or private, depending on the source of its funding.

Some universities and colleges have gained reputations. They offer challenging courses and provide their students with a higher quality of education.

The best or the lower prestiges of the universities are determined by the quality of the teaching faculty.

In the USA the examinations as criteria for admission are used. The administrators say that SATs help to admit, to choose the most excellent, capable applicants for every first year student seat.

The courses for the most graduate degrees can be completed in two or three years.

A thesis is required for a Master's degree;

A Doctor's degree requires a minimum of two years of course

work beyond the Master's degree level: success in a qualifying examination, proficiency in one or two foreign languages and in a research toll and completion of a doctoral dissertation.

The number of credits awarded for course relates to the number of hours of work involved.

At the undergraduate level a student generally takes about three five hours a week courses every semester. Semesters usually run from September to early January and late January to late May. Credits are earned by attending lectures, lab classes and by successfully completing assignments and examinations. One credit usually equals one hour of class per week in a single course. Most students complete 10 courses per an academic year and it usually takes them four years to complete a bachelor's degree. It requires about 40 three hour courses of 120 credits.

Students must pay for their education from two or five thousand dollars a year.

In the USA higher education system credits for the academic work are transferable among universities. The students can transfer from one university into another one.

The most selective are the old private north-eastern universities, commonly known as the Ivy League, Yale University, Columbia College (New York), Princeton University (New Serey), Brown University, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, University of Pennsylvania.

With their traditions and long established reputation they occupy a position in American University life rather like Oxford and Cambridge in England, particularly, Harvard and Yale. The Ivy League Universities are famous for their graduate schools.

They have become intellectual elite centers.

Answer the questions:

1. When do the American children go to school ?
2. What is the first type of school called?
3. How long do the children study at the elementary school?
4. What kinds of secondary schools are there in the USA?
5. At what age do the boys and girls finish secondary schools?
6. Do all of them finish secondary school?
7. Where do American boys and girls study after the secondary schools?

RETELL IT IN ENGLISH

THE USA — UZBEKISTAN RELATIONS ARE DEVELOPING

The relations between the USA and Uzbekistan are deepening and extending to a great extent after Uzbekistan became independent.

These relations began to extend when Americans recognized Uzbekistan as an independent and the country with much opportunity.

President of Uzbekistan Islom Karimov's official visit to the USA on 23-28 June of 1996 was a **turning** point for these relations. On the 25th of June President I.A. Karimov was at the reception of the President of the USA Bill **Klinton**, they **exchanged** opinions. During the meeting of **two** Presidents they discussed political, economical and security issues proceeded from their interest. At the meeting Bill Klinton stated that the USA intended to set relations on issues of a large scale.

Undertaking relations on different areas (skills) — appeared in conjunction with visible results of pursuing independent policy going to market economy step by step,

Nowadays the USA embassy is functioning in Tashkent. About 200 firms and companies are leading their activities.

Karchil enterprise, Interconcents; Bitermer engineering, 1-trading group, FMC corporation, JAV, Proctor and Gamble, Agrotek Newman mining are also among them. Private enterprise support cooperation's (OPEK' S) help is rather big. President I.A. Karimov informed businessmen about potential opportunities of our country and he called to open joint-ventures on a large scale. Now as a result of these relations many specialists, scientists students, pupils are coming to Uzbekistan to help, to support each other. These relations are useful to both countries. We think, we are sure, we hope these relations were already set and they would be developed in future. In this Our President's efforts are playing the main important decisive role.

READ ABOUT TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS, LEARN THEM.

Customs and traditions

Every society has its own **peculiar** customs and ways of acting (махсус). The United States have a wide variety of national backgrounds (асосларга, келиб чиқишига). American manners and customs are rather **difficult** (одатлар, мураккаб, қийин).

INTRODUCTIONS AND GREETINGS

Танишиш ва саломлашиш

Except on official occasions such as formal receptions for distinguished guests in American society are characterized by **informality** (норасмийлик). This informality is seen in customs of introductions and greetings. In spite of the **informality** there are **good manners** and social patterns that are followed (тантанасиз кутиб олинишга қарамай, яхши одатлар, оммавий кўришнишларига). They use such informal occasions: «Hello, Hello, Jim more formal greetings», «good morning», «good afternoon», «good evening», «how do you do? », «how are you? ».

INVITATIONS

Invitations to any but a **formal dinner** can be made in person, by phone or by **note** (расмий овқатланиш). A personal invitation shouldn't be given in the presence of someone else who is not invited. A telephone invitation should be made directly. If the person **can't** be **reached** in time they try again rather than leave a message (кела олмади).

Dining customs (овқатланиш одатлари).

Americans that the first rule of being a **courteous guest** is: **Be prompt** (одобли меҳмон, чаққон бўлинг). If a person is invited to dinner at six thirty, the hostess expects him to be there at six thirty and not more than a few minutes after (меҳмон).

When the guest cannot come in time, he calls his **host** or hostess on the phone, explains the reason (меҳмон). At company meals the host and the hostess are usually seated at the opposite end of the table. Men and Women **are placed alternately**, and married couples are **separated possible** (Турмуш қўрганлар алмашиб ўтиради, қерда мумкин бўлса).

If children are to be including in the company meal, they are usually placed on their mothers' left. Teen-agers are seated in the same ways as the rest of the party. The guests usually stay for two or three hours. The most dinner parties break **up** about eleven o'clock (турайди).

1. Retell the text about American ways of introductions and greetings.

2. Retell the text about American ways of Invitations.

3. Retell me text about American dining customs.

HALLOWEEN — OCTOBER 31 [haelouɪ: n]

Хэллоуин (маросим номи)

Halloween is both a Britain and an American holiday. In Britain it is celebrated in Scotland and Wales. In the United States it is celebrated in many towns and villages. It is a holiday for children and young people.

In the evening of October 31 boys and girls «**Dress up**» in different old clothes and **wear masks** (маскарад костюмини кийишади). As the night is usually quite dark they take with them a **lantern made from a pumpkin** (қовоқдан қилинган фонар-чироқ). On an **empty pumpkin** they cut out **slits** for two eyes, a nose and a mouth and put a **lighted candle** inside (ичи бўш қовоққа 2та кўз учун тешик қилганлар). The pumpkin then looks like a **jeering face with burning eyes** (кулаётган юз кўриниш, ёниб турган кўзлар). The children go from house to house and **knock at the doors**, calling «**trick or treat**» (эшикларни тақиллатишади, қабул қилинг деб). This means that **they will play no tricks on you if you «treat» them** - ask them come in and give them **sweets** and fill their **bags** with fruit and cakes or anything else they like.

SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY—FEBRUARY 14.

Авлиё Валентин маросими, куни, ўйини.

In England and in the United States February 14 is St. Valentine's Day. Boys and girls send «Valentines» to their friends. A Valentine is a little poem or some kind of words on it:

«I'll be your **sweetheart**, if you are **mine** (севимли, меники бўлсанг). All of my life I'll be your Valentine».

Schoolchildren enjoy buying or making Valentines for their friends and teachers; very often they write on the Valentine «**From guess who**», and the person who receives it must guess the name of the sender (кимдан топ). In schools boys and girls make a gaily decorated box with a slit on the top where they can «**post**» their **Valentines** (севги мактуби). Usually each classroom has such a box, at the end of the **school** day they open the box, take out the Valentines then the **other** children feel very happy.

APRIL FOOL'S DAY—APRIL 1.

Апрел — тентаклар куни.

For very many centuries the first of April was a day of **laughing and jokes** (кулиш ва ҳазил қилиш куни). The day is kept in many countries, not only in Britain and the **USA**. This is a day to play jokes and make people laugh. Nobody knows when the beginning of this custom was. Some people **connect** it with the end of winter and the return of spring which made people merry and ready to play jokes.

In Scotland young people were sent for **hen's teeth** or **bird's milk** and everybody laughed when they could not find such things (товуқ тиши, қуш суги). In the **USA** and Britain someone could place a **sign on** a person's back with the words «push me» (туртиб юбор мени). Children often tell a **grown-up** that his sock is **torn** or he has something black on his face, and then shout «April Fool» (катталарга, пайпоғи йиртилган). There is also the old **purse trick** (чўнтак ҳазили). A purse is left lying in the street, but when someone wants to take it, it is quickly **pulled back** by a **string**, which the hidden joker holds in his hand (ип орқали тортиб олинади). Or the purse may be filled with stones.

Sometimes **invitations** are sent to people asking them to come and visit somebody, but when they come they see that nobody expects them. Some people like to telephone to the Zoo on that day and ask for Mr. Fish, Miss Fox or Mrs. Cat. All these jokes are very old but still they make people laugh.

In some places tricks are played only in the morning of April 1. Then, if anyone tries to fool someone later that day or on the next, he is met with these words:

«April Fool is past,
And you are the biggest
Fool at last».

RETELL THEM SHORTLY IN ENGLISH OR IN
UZBEK.

READ AND LEARN THEM

HOLIDAYS

Байрамлар

Holidays are most widely observed in the United States (поя қилинади). In most states banks, post-offices and most places of business are closed on these holiday days.

1. **New Year's Day** - January 1 - a legal holiday in all states and Districts of Columbia (очиқ қонуний).

2. **Memorial Day** — May 30 is also known as **Decoration Day** (хотира куни). It is devoted to the memory of the **Civil War** heroes (фуқаролар уруши).

3. **Independence Day** - July 4. The day of the Adoption of Declaration of Independence in 1776. It is celebrated in all states and territories.

4. **Labor Day** - is celebrated on the first Monday in September in all states (меҳнат кунини нишонлаш). It was first celebrated in New York in 1882 under the sponsorship of the Central Labor Union (ташкилотчилигида).

5. **Thanksgiving** is celebrated nationally on the fourth Thursday in November (шукрона қилиш, ҳайр қилиш куни). It was proclaimed a national holiday by President Lincoln in 1863.

6. **Christmas** - December 25, the most widely celebrated holiday (Рождество - Христианлар байрами) Christmas customs are old. **Santa Claus** brings souvenirs, gifts for children (қорбобо).

7. February 12 - Lincoln's Birthday, the sixteenth President of the USA.

8. February 22. Washington's Birthday, the first President of the United States.

9. July 4. Independence Day - **Commemorating** the signing of the American Declaration of Independence on July 4 (байрамни нишонлаш).

10. October 12. **Columbus Day** - Commemorating the day in 1492 (Колумб) when Christophers Columbus discovered America.

Read the text answer the question:

1. What kind of sports are there in America?
2. Do we have such sports in our country?

AMERICAN SPORTS

The United States is a **sport-loving nation** (спортни севувчи). Sports in America take a variety of forms organized competitive struggles, athletic games, hunting, fishing. Most sports are **reaseonal** (мувофиқ келади). Some sports are called spectator sports, other sports are called participant sports, some sports are commercial and professional.

Baseball is the most popular sport in the United States. It is played in spring and summer, and proffessional baseball teams played well in the **fall** (кuzда).

Football is the most popular sport in the fall.

READ THE TEXTS AND GET INFORMATION

PRESS

The United States Information Agency is the main instrument of ideological influence on the mass **media** and public opinion in the USA and other countries (орасида).

The agency publishes 80 magazines and more than 20 newspapers in many languages. It devotes a huge **amount** of work for news: commentaries, speeches and statements by US statesman and politicians. The major materials print in the newspapers. All American newspapers in the US are privately owned, **controlled and managed** (назорат қилинади, бошқарилади).

A large number of publications are **produced** by the **industrial organizations**, trade «unions public service organizations and churches' schools, clubs (саноат ташкилотларида ишлаб чиқилади). The US publishes more newspapers than any other countries. Almost every small town has its own **paper** (разета). In 1972 there were 1728 English language **daily** newspapers (кундалик).

The Sunday **press** is an important and distinctive feature of the US newspaper publishing (матбуот). In 1972, there were 585 Sunday newspapers.

Daily newspapers in major American cities usually contain from 40 to 100 or more pages on weekdays. Sunday **editions** of major papers have 200 or more pages (нашрлари). Most influential among the newspapers are: «New York Times», «Washington Post», «Los Angeles Times», Wall Street journal.

The **Associated Press** is a cooperative **newsgathering agency** (Ассошиейтид Пресс, бирлашган янгиликлар йиғувчи агентликлардир).

The **United Press International** is a private **agency** that sells its informations to newspapers. The **United Press Internation** and the **Associated Press** have **monopolished** the news services in the USA and in many foreign countries (Юнайтед Пресс Интернейшен - Америка Телеграф агентлиги эгалиб олган).

NAME THE USA PRESS, SPEAK ABOUT ITS NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

**READ AND GET THE INFORMATION, REMEMBER
THEM.**

RADIO AND TELEVISION

The broadcasting industry of the USA furnishes two very important modern media, radio and television, for influencing public opinion. In the US the right to broadcast is **licensed out** to private companies (рухсат берилган). Today in the USA there are 4 major **networks** and the following number of radio and television stations belonging to them (станциялар).

MAJOR NETWORKS	RADIOBROADCAST STATIONS owned, operated and affiliated	TV STATIONS JUNE 1972. owned, operated and affiliated
1.A-B.C. (American Broadcasting Company)	14 1.357	5 172
2. C.B.S. (Colambia Broadcasting System)	14 242	5 196
3.M.B.S.(Mutual System) Broadcasting System)	557	
4.N. B.C.(National 237 Broadcasting Company)	10 27	5 217

owned and operated (эгаллайди, хизмат килади):

affiliated (филиаллар)

mutual (бирлашган)

Every city has its own radio-station, and larger cities have 3 or 4. They are identified by their call letters, followed by the name of the city. Broadcasting is not controlled by government.

American radio is not **financed by listeners** but by **business men** (тингловчилар, ишбилармонлар). They buy periods of broadcasting time as a means of **advertising** their wares (молларини эълон қилишга, реклама қилишга). A special **feature** in American broadcasting is the **«soap opera»**, special broadcasts for women, who are at home preparing bunch of things. Practically all stations broadcast these soap operas between 12 noon and 16 on every weekday from Monday to Friday. They last 15 minutes each.

Roughly 20 per cent of TV air time is given over to commercial programmes.

The USA has powerful broadcasting stations abroad. Foreign radio services are:

Voice of America, US Information Agency, broadcasts in 36 languages, to all areas of the world (Америка овози). Department of Defense, Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (A.F.R.T.S.) office of Information for the Armed Forces, Radio and TV broadcasts in English to Europe, Middle and Far East, South-East Asia, Caribbean, North Atlantic, Pacific, North Africa.

PRIVATE

Шахсий, ҳусусий

The largest of them are:

1. A.B.C. International; New York, 50 stations in Latin America, Japan, Australia, Canada, etc.

2. Radio «Free Europe», F.R.G., Munich, Broadcasts to Eastern Europe in Bulgarian, Czech, Slovak Hungarian, Polish, Romanian (чех тилида).

3. Radio Liberty in Munich (Мюнхен), broadcasts 24 hours in 20 national languages of the former Soviet Union.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty stations are located in Munich in Germany and **employ** several thousand US and former East European citizens (иш билан таъминлаш).

1. Speak about American Radio system.

2. Speak about American TV system.

3. Compare American Radio and TV systems with our Radio and TV systems.

READ AND GET INFORMATION ABOUT THEATRES IN THE USA.

THEATRE (THEATER—AMERICAN).

The American theater is over 200 years old, but a distinctly native drama has been in developing. The American theater reflects the variety of the American scene (ифодалайди).

Modern American drama was born in Province town in 1915.

American **principal contributions** to theater are: the development of the musical show (асосий ҳиссаси, мусикали кўрсатув). Many thousands of performances of old and new plays are presented **annually** (йиллик). In New York City alone there are about 150 new **professional productions each year** (профессионал кўрсатув, ҳар йили). In addition, many performances by professionals and semi-professionals are given in schools, clubs, universities and drama schools (ярим профессионал).

The centre of the US theatrical **World** is in a section of New York City on and near Broadway. Only two theaters are to be found in Broadway. Thirty of New York theaters are on the streets running east and west of Broadway. Success on Broadway is the **sweetest thing** (мароқли). The Americans say there is no success like it. The tickets **cost** 25 dollars (нархи, баҳоси).

American's most important **playwrights** (драматурглар) are considered to be **Eugene O'Neill**, **Clifford Odets** (1888-1953), **Maxwell Anderson** (1889-1959), **Thornton Wilder** (1897-1975) and **William Sarayan** (1908) and younger dramatists Tennessee Williams and Author Milles. They are **considered the most prominent** (машҳур ҳисобланади).

Eugene O'Neill is generally considered America's greatest playwright. He recieved the **Nobel Prize** for Literature in 1936, and the **Pulitzer Prize** in drama four times 40000 dollars. His best plays are **Anna Christie**, **Strange Interlude**, **Long Days Journey into Night**, a **semi-out biographical tragedy** (ярим автобиографик фожеа).

Theater and television in the US **influence** each-other to **some extent** (маълум даражада таъсир қилади).

Answer the questions:

1. How old is the American theater?
2. When was Modern American drama born?
3. Where is the centre of American theater?

Name:

1. Name the well known American dramatists.

READ AND GET INFORMATION

CINEMA

America played a great role in the beginning of the movie industry. She gave the world **original artists Charlie Chaplin and Walt Disney (1901-1966)** (машхур артистлар, америка продюсери, артисти, америка мультфильм продюсери). The first **short films were Thomas's and Edison's kinetoskop subjects** (овозли фильмлар, кинескоп предметлари). In 1911 the first studio was opened in **Hollywood** (Голливуд-Америка кино маркази). By 1914 it became the centre of movie industry. Until 1940 the Big Hollywood film companies had been **combined** (қўшилишди). They had **producers, distributors and exhibitors** (ишлаб чиқарувчи, тақсимловчи, кўргазувчилар). Then New York became a production centre with producer directors. **Three quarters of Hollywood's studio in television and not in films** (3 чораги). Hollywood has lost so much since the end of the war. Hollywood is not only the original film capital, but it is a **symbol** of film industry (белгиси).

SPEAK ABOUT CINEMA IN AMERICA

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE USA.

1. **Present USA Constitution** was adopted in 1787, but some changes have been made in it (ҳозирги).

2. The head of the USA is the President. The President is **elected** for 4 years and has the right to be elected 2 times (сайланади): he has 10 ministers.

3. **The most surgest rivers** are the Mississippi, the Columbia, the Ukon and others (энг тўлқинли, Юкон).

4. When Columbus discovered America, there lived 1, 5 mln. Native Indians, now 524 000 Indians and 22 mln. coloured people live there.

5. The USA was formed in 1776.

6. The USA **bought** Alaska from the Russian empire in 1867 for 7.200.000 (7, 2 mln.) dollars.

7. Its parties are: The Republican Party, orginized in 1854. The **symbol** of it is an elephant (символ, белги).

The Democratic Party, organized in 1828. The symbol of it is a donkey.

8. Its railways are 341.000 km. long. Its automobile roads are 5.950.000 km

9. Its well known universities are: **The Harward University** in Washington opened in 1636, **The Pensilvania University**, opened in 1740, **The Princeton University**, opened in 1746, **The Columbia University**, opened in 1754, **The Chicago University**, opened in 1857, **The California University**, opened in 1868 and others.

10. Its best libraries are: The Congress library in Washington has 10 million books, 15 million **handscripts**, the New York library has more than 6 million books (кўл ёзмалар). The Harward University library has 6 mln. books.

11. Its best Gallery is the National art gallery in Washington.

12. Its best Museums are: the USA National Museum; The Metropolitan Museum in New York.

13. It publishes 20 000 daily newspapers.

14-Bell, an American, was the first in the world to discover the telephone.

15. Its first film was shot in 1903. Nowadays its centre is **Holly-Wood** (Голливуд).

16. Washington was built in 1878, has 5 Universities, the well known there is the Harward University, the National Language Academy, the **Military Academy** (Ҳарбий).

17. Its parks' area is 2 800 **hectares** (ректар).

18. 8 million tourists come to Washington every year.

19. There are 6 broadcasting stations in Washington.

20. New York has 60 bridges, an underground. The underground has 477 stations;

21. **There** are special streets, districts to live for Italians, for Jews, for Chinese and other peoples in New York.

22. New York's longest street is Broadway, 22 km. long and the Wall Street.

23. The highest building in New York is the **Empire State building**, it has **102 stories** (империя биноси).

24. New York has 2 international trade centres. They are situated in 2 high buildings, each has 110 **storied** towers, 412 metres high (110 қаватли минора).

25. New York has 6 Universities, 40 colleges, the New York Academy, the New York library, 70 museums, a **monument** of Liberty (озодлик монументи).

26. The **United Nations Organization** is situated in New York

(Бирлашган Миллатлар Ташкилоти). Its staff is there (ураб). It has the United Nations library. The United Nations Organization was organized in 1947.

27. The First President of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov delivered a report at the session of UN in 1995.

28. Uncle Sam - it was in 1812 when the nickname of the United States «Uncle Sam» appeared. Uncle Sam Wilson of New York supplied beef to the US army during the war of 1812 stamping his barrels with the letters «US» (муҳр қўйиш). The beef became known to the army as Uncle Sam's and later on this familiar name became associated with the US Government (қўлланила бошланди).

IV. CANADA

КАНАДА

Status - **parliamentary monarchy** (парламентар монархия).

Area: 3,849,674 sq.mi-9,970,610 sq.km.

Population-32,846,000 people (2007)

Capital - Ottawa.

Official language - English, French.

It has been of the Great Britain's **dominions** since 1867 (доминион). It got independence in 1931 (мустақилликка эришди).

READ THE TEXT AND GET INFORMATION ABOUT CANADA

Canada is the largest **self-governing** country of Common Wealth (ўз-ўзини бошқарадиган). In the Canadian west we see a single crop system. In this part of Canada **wheat is cultivated** (буғдой экилади). **Quebec** is one of the provinces of Canada (Кьюбек). More than a quarter of all the people live here. There are many villages, churches there.

Canada is also a forest country. About 17 % production comes from the forests. The **paper industry** is based on the forests (қоғоз саноати). The forests are the source of almost a **third** of all Canadian exports (манбанинг 3 қисмини). Canadians are **made up** of many nations (ташқил топган). 45 % of them are of the British origin. The French speaking Canadians are about 28 %, others came from Germany, the Ukraine, Russia and Italy. The native Indians in 1961 were 208 286 people. The Eskimos people were 11 835.

The Canada's some cities are old and some are new. They are: **Ottawa, Toronto, Halifax, Montred, Kingston.**

Canada's Houses of Parliament and government buildings are in Ottawa. It has many parks, museums, theatres.

Montreal is the largest and most important city in Canada of more than a million people (Монреаль). It is beautiful with all its parks and places of interest. Montreal's society is divided into 3 categories - French, English and other different nations. The city is divided into territories.

You can find there French, **Jewish**, Ukrain, Italian and the other territories (яхудий). It is not a **multistoreyed** city (кўп қаватли). There is the oldest Canadians University, the McGill University.

Toronto is the **gateway** to south western Ontario (дарвоза). It is an **important** educational centre. It has the University of Toronto with colleges». There transcontinental railways connect the eastern cities with the Pacific coast, with ports Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert. Vancouver is famous for its **harbour** among high **ocky Mountains** (гавань ҳарбий порт).

Canada was the colony of Great Britain; that's why Canada is one of the selfgoverning nations of the Commonwealth of Nations (миллатлар иттифоқидан бири).

The system of cabinet government and the office of prime minister in Canada are **similar** to that of the United Kingdom of Britain, but British Constitution is unitary, Canadian is federal (ўхшаш). The federal parliament has exclusive **legislative authority** (қонун чиқарувчи).

Provincial capitals are: Alberta's in Edmonton, British Columbia's Victoria, Monitoba's Winnipeg, New Bremswick's Frederiction, New Foundland's Saint John's Nova, Scotia's Halibax, Prince Edwards, Island's Charlotten town, Ontario's Toronto, Quebec's Regina.

The active executive authority is the prime minister in the cabinet. He is normally the leader of the political party **holding** the most seats in parliament (ўзида тутати).

Canada is officially a **bi-lingual** country: English and French (икки тили).

Education in Canada is **administered** by the department of education (бошқарилади). Each provincial department has the general administration's inspectors of schools. In the English speaking provinces the elementary schools have **8 grades** (боққичлар). The children begin studying at 5 or 6.

Secondary schools continue for the other four or five grades and **provide entrance qualifications** for university courses from 3 to 7 years. In the French speaking schools of Quebec boys and girls are taught separately up to grade.

Then the pupils enter the church **operated** college (they study there 8 years), University, professional course, or the **secondary division** of the public school (бошқариладиган қол-

леж, умум таълим мактабининг 2нчи бўлими). After that the pupils go to High schools. **The National Research Council of Canada** was set up in 1916 (миллий илмий текшириш кенгаши). It stimulates and coordinates scientific and industrial researches, operates independently some eleven laboratories across Canada. There are 19 Universities in Canada. 6 of them are provincial Universities, 9 belong to the church, 4 are private. The largest are Toronto and McGill Universities.

Answer the questions and speak:

1. What kind of country is Canada?
2. Speak about Canada's provinces.
3. Speak about Canadian agricultural products and industry.
4. Speak about Canada's cities, towns.
5. Show them on the map.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT CANADA

1. English Canadian people are about 9 mln. French Canadian people are about 6 mln. Indians 240.000 people. Eskimos people are 17.000.

2. Since the 17th century up to 1864 Canada was a colony of Great Britain.

3. Its parties: **The Liberal Party** (1873), **the Progressive» Conservative party** (1854), **the Social party** (1935)

4. It has 71.000 km. railways, 800 000 km. automobile roads.

5. It is a member of NATO. North»Atlantic Treaty Organization (Шимолий Атлантика Иттифоқига аъзо).

6. Its best libraries: The Toronto University library has 3.600.000 books. The Quebec University library has 885.000 books. The Montreal public library has 912.000 books.

7. Its best museums are:

The Canada national museum (1842), the Canada National Gallery 1880), the King's museum in Toronto (1912).

8. It has 1500 daily newspapers and magazines. They are published in English, French and other languages.

9. The first film was shot in 1914 (суратга олинган).

10. *Canada is bi-lingual country. English, French languages are used.*

V. AUSTRALIA

АВСТРАЛИЯ

Status - state Constitutional monarchy—

Давлат тузуми - Конституцион монархия

Area: 2,978,147 sq.mi-7.713.364 sq.km.

Population -20.600.000 people (2007)

Capital - Canberra (Канберра)

Official language - English

The towns and cities: Sydney (2.600.000 people) Сидней

Melburn (2.300.000 people) Мельбурн.

Adelanda (800.000 people) Аделанда

Brisben (800.000 people) Брисбен

It is an island, situated in the south-east, washed by seas and oceans, such as the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. The full name of the country is Commonwealth of Australia (Австралия Иттифоқи).

READ AND GET THE INFORMATION

The word Australia means the Southern (жанубий). In 1788, 1.200 Englishmen came to Australia to form the colony of Port Jackson (now Sydney).

All the main towns have rivers and mountain areas.

Train services link all the big towns round the **coast** of Australia (темир йўл хизмати боғлайди, қирғоқ). **Airtransport** is also highly developed. **Car-touring** is naturally **well-established** (яхши йўлга қўйилган).

The native population of Australia is the **Aborigines** -(Аборигенлар). Before the **European settlement** the Aborigine population of Australia was from 150.000 to 350.000 (келгиндилар). Except Great Britain, **imigrants to Australia** came from Germany, Italy, Greece. In the 15 years after **World War II** more than half of them were **non British** (британияликлар эмас). 56% per cent total population live in the cities.

Its big cities are Canberra, Sydney and Melburn.

Canberra is Australia's National Capital. When **Australian States** federated in 1901, it was decided to **build a new city** (Австралия шаратлари). It has a **Chicago architecture**. The interesting point of the plan was **Capital Hill** from which all the main places were

seen; the administrative, commercial, industrial and residential areas of the towns are **separated** (ажратилган).

It is a garden city. Several million trees and **shrubs line** are in its wide streets (буғазорлар).

Visitors are interested in **inspections of the public buildings** (кўришни).

The most important is the Parliament House. It has two **chambers**: the Senate and the House of Representatives (палаталар). In the buildings you can see paintings, statues, medallions, works of art and facts of historical interest connected with the development of Australia. There the Australian National University was founded in 1946. It is devoted to research in physical medicine, social sciences.

The Australian Institute of Anatomy in Canberra is also **worth visiting** (кўришга лойик). Here the visitors see the bones and skins and organs of many creatures, mainly Australian.

Other fine buildings there are: the Commonwealth National library, the house of Governor General, the school of Forestry, the Commonwealth observatory and the Australian War memorial. The school of forestry has the pine plantations. Here the students from all states and from Asian countries are trained as professional foresters.

Sydney is the capital of New South Wales and the largest city port in Australia. It is built around the shores of Port Jackson, **the site** of the first settlement in Australia (жой). Today Sydney has a population of some 2.600.000 and is the main port of Australia. Its functions in the history of New South Wales are: to provide and to administrate the transport, commercial, functional and other services. Now Sydney supplies an increasing proportion of the nations' manufacture requirements. The chief business and commercial services are centralized. Macquarie Street is largely occupied by doctors and dentists, Sussex Street by **stores** of the **merchants** (кўча номи, савдогарлар магазини). Many of the shipping companies have their offices in and around **Bridge Street**.

Sydney has several fine parks in the very **heart** of the city such as: Hyde Park, the Domain and the Botanic gardens.

The Commonwealth of Australia came into existence on the 1st of January **1901**.

Before this date New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia

and Tasmania were **separate self governing colonies** (ўзини бошқарувчи колония). Then the colonies became States of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Parliament consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The governor general is **appointed** the **session** of Parliament, dissolves the House of Representatives (сессияни белгилайди, тарқатиб юборади). As a general rule the governor - general acts on the advice of his ministers (маслаҳатлашади). The Senate is the States House. Each State has 10 **senators** elected for 6 years (сенаторлар). At the House of Representatives each state has twice number of senators elected 3 years (2 марта кўп сенаторлар).

The language in Australia is English, but, it is Australian English and differs from British English in vocabulary and in pronunciation.

There are 2 types of Australian speech: Broad Australian and Educated Australian. Primary and secondary education in Australia is mainly the **responsibility** of the state governments (жавобгар). They educate 3/4 of all children of **school age** (мактаб ёшидаги).

About 1/5 go to Roman Catholic Schools, the remainder go to other private schools. Children in practice have a choice between 3 types of secondary education; technical, academic and general.

There is a University in each of the seven capitals. In 1956 there were 9 Universities and University colleges. The oldest Universities are: Sydney University opened in 1852, Western Australian opened in 1913. Then opened the Australian National

University in Canberra in 1946, New South Wales University of Technology in 1948, the New England University opened in 1954.

Only some 4 000 University **scholarships** are offered annually by the Commonwealth government (стипендия, ҳар йили).

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research organization was established in 1926, it is **financed** by the Federal government (маблағ тўлаш). At first its research was **directed** at agricultural and **grazing** problems (йўналтирилган, мол боққш). In 1937 it **extended** its **activities** in **animal health**, nutrition, entomology, fisheries, meteorology, **rain-making**, **wool textiles**, **industried chemistry**, physics, radio, **metallurgical**, atmospheric and atomic, **soil erosion** problems (кенгайди). Its research is also connected with other branches of science such as geography,

geology, botany, zoology and **anthropology** (антропология). One of the best writers of Australia is Catherine Susannah Richard. On December 4, 1964 her 80 birthday was celebrated.

Answer the questions and speak:

1. Who came to Australia first?
2. Speak about its agricultural products.
3. Speak about its animals.
4. Speak about its natural resources.
5. Speak about its industry, cities, population.
6. Show them on the map.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT AUSTRALIA.

1. Australia has 6 states and 2 independent territories.
2. It is a member of the Military block ANZUS (Австралия, Яңи Зеландия, АКШнинг 3 томонлама хавфсизлик пакети).
3. Its parties are: the **Liberal party** (organized in 1944, having 200.000 members), the **Agrarian party** (organized in 1916), the **Labour party** (organized in 1890 having 1.000.000 members), the **Democratic Labour party** (organized in 1957, having 20 000 members (the most reactionary party)
4. Australian **trade-union** organization was **set up** in 1927, it has 250.000 members (профсоюз-касаба уюшмаси - трейд юнион тузилган)
5. It is an industrial-agrarian country.
6. It has coal, oil, gas-natural resources.
7. Meat, butter industries are highly developed.
8. **Sheep breeding** is also developed (қўйчилик). Australia has about 170.000.000 sheep. It produces the third part of wool of the world (дунёдаги ишлаб чиқариладиган юнг хом ашёсининг 3 қисми).
9. It has 19.200.000 cows, 47.000 horses and 2.000.000 pigs.
10. It exports butter, meat.
11. It has 41.000 km. of railways, 900.000 km. automobile roads.
12. Children go to school at 6. The **Primary school** has 6 grades (босқичлар).
13. It has 14 Universities and 170 technical colleges.
14. Its libraries are: the New South Wales National Library

in Sydney organized in 1826 with 760.000 books, The Australia national library organized in 1902 with 500.000 books.

15. Its museums: the National Gallery organized in 1874, the Australian museum organized in 1827, the Art and science museum organized in 1880, the Pedagogics museum organized in 1955.

16. 15 daily newspapers and 13 magazines are published.

17. The first professional theatre was set up in 1796. There the opera and ballet are highly developed.

18. The first **mute film** was shot in 1900 (овозсиз фильм суратта олинган).

19. In winter in Australia you can enjoy swimming in the ocean and **skin-diving** (марварид овлаш). For the South summer is holiday time - especially October and April.

20. Northern and central areas are tropical.

VI. NEW ZEALAND

Янги Зеландия

STATUS - STATE IN THE COMMONWEALTH

State system - Parliament monarchy

Давлат тузуми - парламентар монархия

Area: 103.883.9 sq.mi-269.057 sq.km.

Population-4.100.000 people (2007)

Capital -Wellington (Веллингтон)

Official language - English

It comprises 3 islands; the North and the South Island and the Steward Islands, a small land to the South of the South Island, washed in the west by the **Tasman Sea** and in the East by the Pacific Ocean (Тасмания денгизи).

The first white man who came to New Zealand was the **Dutchman-Holland Abel Tasman** (Голланд-Нидерланд денгизчиси Абель Тасман). Abel Tasman (1603-1659)

READ AND GET IN FORMATION

The Netherlander called the country Zeeland (Нидерландлар, голландлар). It means sealand, and then it became Zealand. In 1769 Captain **James Cook** arrived there (Жеймс Кук-1728-1779-инглиз денгизчиси). The native people Maoris fought hard and bravely against the invaders. Then it became a colony of Great Britain.

Only **one tenth** of the North Islands area is **mountainous** (ундан бири). It has four peaks and **volcanoes** (тоғли, вулқонлар). Forest and great grasslands are the dominant features of New Zealand landscape.

Almost one quarter of the country is covered by forest and **one third is devoted to agriculture** (бир чораги, учдан бири).

There are many green **pastures** there (ўтлоқлар). They keep them to develop **sheep and cattle feeding** (қўй, мол боқиш). You can see many native types of trees. Some 75 per cent of the **flora is found nowhere else in the world** (ўсимлик дунёси, дунёнинг ҳеч қаерида).

The common features; all parts of the country are high,

number of **sunny** hours during every year (қуёшли). The seasons in Australia are opposite than in other parts of the world.

From December to February it is summer, from March to May - Autumn, from June to August - Winter, and from September to November - Spring.

New Zealand is a place of earthquakes so most its buildings are built to **earth quakeproof specifications** (ер қимирлашига, ер силкинишига қарши мослаштирилган).

The population of New Zealand is over 4 mln.

The differences between New Zealand and Britain are not easy to **detect** (аниқлаш қийин). The non Maori, New Zealander has a skin with the colour of white man, he speaks the **spare** time at home, has friends round at the week-ends, **goes to pictures**, is busy with the newspapers, his radio, TV and his hobbies (бўш вақт, расмларни кўришга). At home New Zealanders like the **simpler** sport of life (оддийроқ). They **delight** in gardening, bringing up children, but like drinks and love sports (хайрон қолдиради). Especially they are fanatics for rugby and racing.

The Maori people **make up** 7 per cent of the total New Zealand population (ташқил қилади). A large part of them live in certain districts in northland, in **substandart** conditions, in isolated **backblocks areas** (ярим лойиқ шароит). Many Maoris left the land and went to the cities and towns. There they work in many industries but for the most part they are **still countrymen**, work in sheep and diary farms for white landowners (деҳқон, қишлоқ одами).

Maori, a language of the Polynesian group, **still is the spoken language** by the Maori population (Полинезия гуруҳи, гаплашиладиган тил).

They have a **tendency** to speak too fast (хусусияти). New Zealand builds locomotives, small ships, **coaches** and imports motor-vehicles and machines (вагонлар, механизмлар). Light engineering especially **electrical goods increased** since World War II (енгил саноат машинасозлиги юксалди). Other industries grew, such as the **manufacture of textile and leather goods**, fruit and vegetable packing and canning, tobacco processing, the production of **tyres, tubes**, other **rubber goods**, the **pulp and paper industry**, the clothing and foot wear industry (банкларга солиб беркитиш, консерва, чучук қатик, трубалар, қоғоз саноати, пойафзал ишлаб чиқариш).

New Zealand **processes** most of her own foods, from biscuits to **beer** and from **cheese to confectionary** (таъминлайди, пиво, пишлоқ ишлаб чиқаради). It is the world's great exporter of dairy products and the third largest producer of raw wool, has 5.500.000 cattles.

Farm wages are lower than in towns and cities (фермернинг ойлик ҳақи).

New Zealand is famous for its sheep farming. Dairy farming plays a great role in its economy. Most **dairying** is carried on for the production of butter and cheese (сүтчилик). The North Island is the scene of the most dairying activity. New Zealand produces over **half a million** tons of meat (ярим миллион тоннадан ортиқ). The vegetables, flowers, oranges, grape, fruit, apples, cherries, tomatoes are produced in New Zealand too.

New Zealand is suffering from a **serious housing** shortage (уй-жой танқислиги). **Living costs** in it are higher than in Great Britain (яшаш ҳақи, нархи). About 40 per cent of all goods, metalls in New Zealand are imported from other countries such as iron, steel, aluminum (темир, пўлат, алюмин).

Auckland is the largest city in New Zealand. Its population is near half a million. It is the main place in the country for its greater size and for the fact that it gets **the lion's share of travellers arriving, departing or passing through** New Zealand (келаётган, кетаётган саёҳатчиларнинг кўп қисми). Auckland is the biggest sea **port** in the country, **handles the largest tonnage** of all New Zealand ports (кўп юк ташишни қўлида ушлаб туради).

Rotorua is a great Maori centre. Not far from the South of Rotorua is Lake Taupo, New Zealand's biggest lake and a world-famous **fishing region** (балиқ овлаш жойи). Wellington is the capital city and a large portion of about one sixth of a million people **work** for the government. Parliament sits here. It is an attractive **city** and has **much** business area (ёқимли, ўзига тортувчи).

Christchurch is the second largest city after Auckland, the main centre of New Zealand and capital of the Canterbury province. The population of it is 170.000. It enjoys one of the best climates in the world.

The **deep waster part** of Lyttelton is situated seven miles from the city (ишлатилган, яроқсиз). It is the chief manufacturing

centre and also one of the main agricultural centre of New Zealand. The city is famous for its parks such as Hagely Parks and Botamy gardens, Victoria Park, Jellicoe Park and North Brighton Park.

Invercargill is the chief city of the south land of New Zealand. The chief port of the West coast is Graymouth, the centre of New Zealands **coal mining region** (кўмир қазииш вилояти).

The north of the South Island resembles one great mixed farm with hops, tobacco, fruit and vegetables, sheep and cattle. Here we find the **sleepy seaside** town of Picton as the chief centre (тинч-сокин). From Picton a **ferry service** is linking South and North Islands (паром хизмати).

New Zealand is a **self-governing** dominion of the United Kingdom of Great Britain (ўз-ўзини бошқарувчи). It has a **governor general** and an **Executive Council** (генерал губернатор, ижро этувчи кенгаш). Its general Assembly consists of the governor-general, the House of Representatives, the Lower house, the **Legislative Council** (the upper House) and the usual local government bodies (ижро этувчи). The personal representative of Great Britain in New Zealand is the governor - general. He is appointed for three years and has his residence in Wellington and in Auckland.

The Supreme law making body is the general Assembly usually named Parliament (қонун чиқарувчи олий орган, ассамблея). There are two political parties in New Zealand at present: National and Labour. The leader of the Party which wins **the majority** of seats **at the general Election forms the government** (ўрин олса, умумий сайловда). The leader of the Party becomes the Prime Minister and he **appoints** ministers (тайинлайди). The leader of the other Party becomes the leader of the **opposition** (оппозиция).

The House of Representatives has 76-80 European and four Maori members. Everyday **legislative** procedure is that of the British type (ижро этувчи).

Each minister may have several Departments.

After the Second World War New Zealand had become a member of the United Nations and of the **Security Council** (БМТ хавфсизлик комитети).

The New Zealand school system is quite different from that of Great Britain. New Zealanders call their elementary schools

primary schools and their secondary schools post primaries. **Attendance** can begin at 3 years of age at a **kindergarten** (қатна-
шиш, боғчалар). They are free and controlled by the Free **kindergarten** Union (боғча иттифоқи). At 5 the child may enter a state primary school and study for 6 years. Then pupils go to study in Forms I and II. After finishing the primary school children can enter the post primary school. The pupils study at the post-primary school up to 19 years of age.

University education is organized in a system of 6 colleges. Two of them are agricultural colleges. The other four colleges are:

1. Victoria University college in Wellington, specialized in law; (юридик).
2. Auckland University College (it has a school of agriculture) fine arts, engineering.
3. Canterbury University College in Chirstchurch (it has schools of arts and engineering).
4. Otago University in **Dunedin** has a medical schools also mining and metallurgy and physics. Scientific research is carried out by various government Departments, research associations, universities, agricultural colleges. The New Zealanders rise early and have a large breakfast for it they have eggs, **bacon**, **liver**, **kindneys**, **chops** (жигар, буйрак, котлет). Once a week there is a visit to the cinema. On Friday the wife puts on her best clothes and meets her husband from work to do the **weekend shopping** (ҳафталик савдо қилиш-бозор қилиш). In summer the New Zealanders spend their time near the sea, play table tennis, **cricket** (крикер). In winter they watch rugby, horse racing, boxing, wrestling, skiing, skating, hunting and fishing are very popular too.

Answer the questions and speak:

1. Who came to New Zealand first?
2. Describe New Zealand's area.
3. Speak about its population.
4. Speak about its sheep farming.
5. Speak about its industry.
6. Speak its agriculture.
7. Speak about its centres, cities, towns.
8. Show them on the map.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT NEW ZEALAND

1. New Zealand was first discovered by a Dutch seaman Abel Tasman in 1642.
2. In 1769-1770 the English traveller James Cook explored it fully. In 1840 it became an English colony.
3. Parties in New Zealand: The Labour Party; (1916); the National Party (1936); The Trade Union organizations were set up in the 19 century. The New Zealand labour federation was set up in 1937. During 1935-1949 the Labour Party was the ruling party. The Parliament has 87 members.
4. The fourth of the area is mountainous steppes (тоғли).
5. The Cook's peak is the highest (3,764 km.) peak
6. Its climate is subtropical. The temperature in July is +5 +12 C, in January is +14 +19 C
7. It has oil, gas, iron, copper, gold, coal.
8. Forests occupy 23,3% of the whole area or 6,3 mln. hectares.
9. It has nine national parks.
10. The nations-maoris 276 000 (1979). New Zealanders 2,4 mln. (1973) and Scotland Australian English men.
11. The density of population is 2 men per one square kms (аҳолининг жойлашиши, зичлиги).
12. One sixth (1/6) people of it live in firms, but one third (1/3) of people are farm woileers. (ферма-хутор).
13. The leading part is **breeding** (нончилик).
14. It had 9.472.000 caws in 1977, 56.400.000 sheep in 1976-1979, 536.000 pigs.
15. The country has its own apples, pears, cherries.
16. It has chemical, metall, electronical industries.
17. It **generates** 4,1 hictowalt electer energy (1971) (ишлаб чиқаради, гекто ватт).
18. The lenght of its railways is 4 800 kms (1975), the automobile roads 94.800 kms.
19. The monitary unit is New Zealand dollar (пул бирлиги).
20. It has a 6.000 strong army.
21. Birth rate is 22.7 and death rate is 8,5 per thousand. There is one doctor for every 362 people in New Zealand.
22. It has private kindergartens for 3-4 year old children, primary schools for 5-6 year old children.

23. It has 8 daily newspapers. The main of them are the New Zealand Herald (1963), the Okland star (1870).

24. Its literatures are in the English language, but it has some Maori works in Latin alphabet

25. The professional theatre was set up in the 20th century.

26. The first short film was shot in 1898. In 1919 the film studio was set up.

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