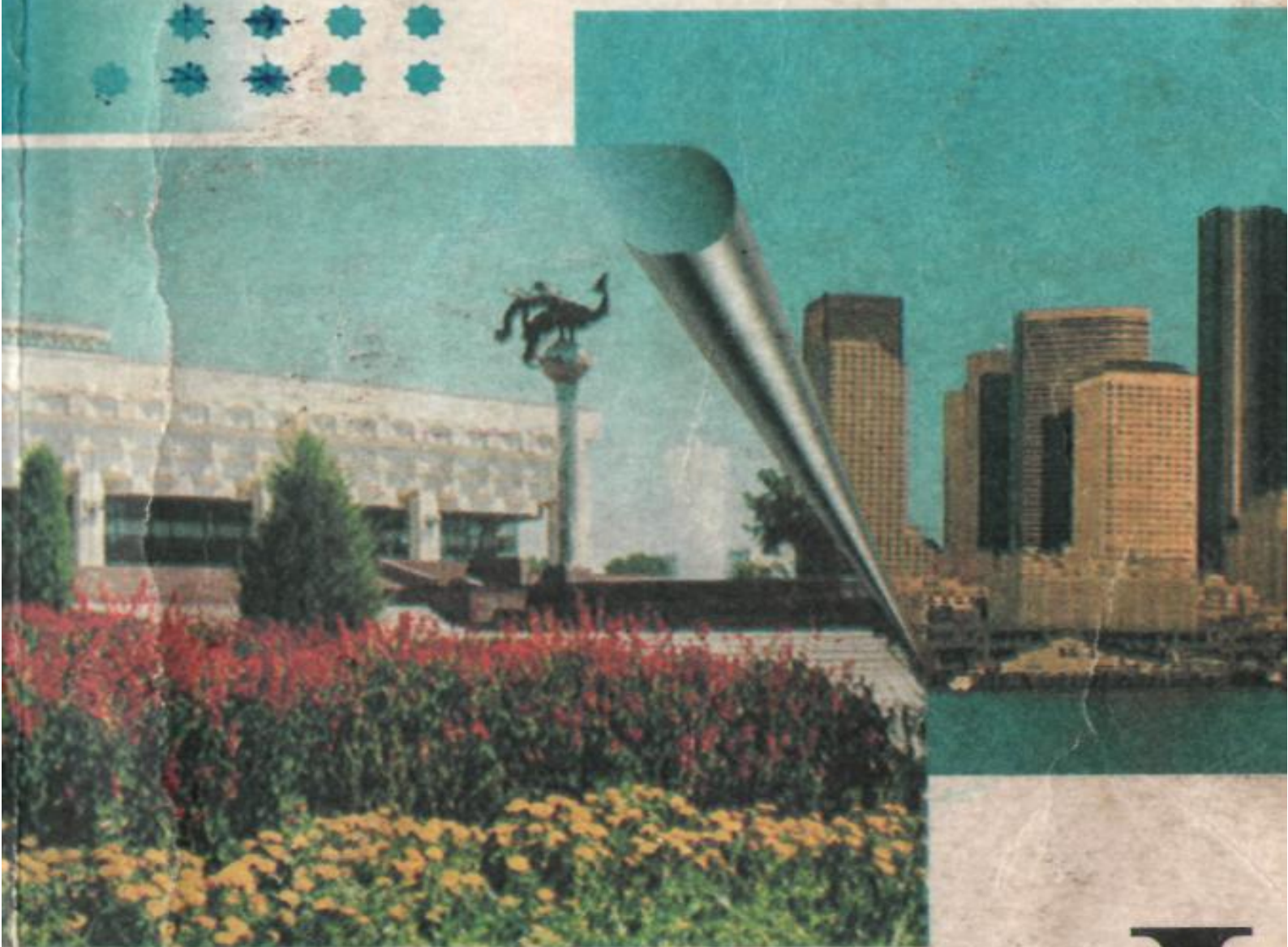


English



In Topics
and some Jokes

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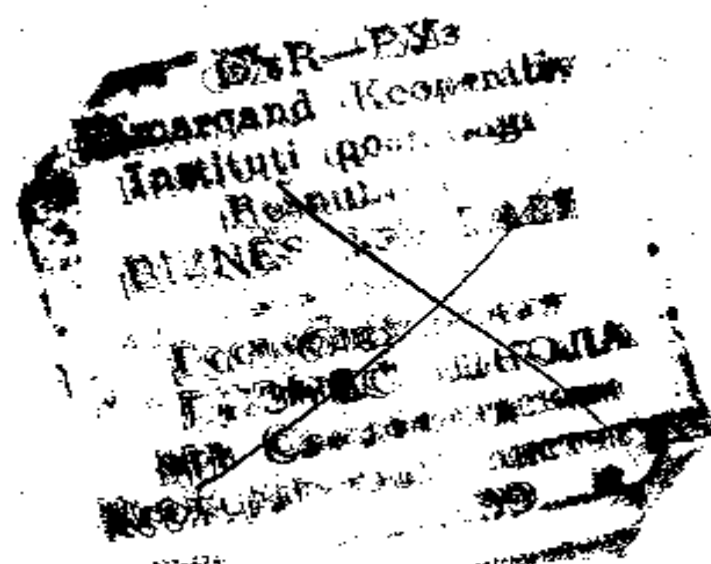
"UQITUVCHI"

Ўзбекистон Республикаси
Халқ таълими вазирлиги
Республика таълим маркази

English

In Topics
and some Jokes

*Лицей, гимназия ва бизнес мактаблари,
ҳамда инглиз тилини чуқур ўрганадиган ўрта
умумтаълим мактаблари ўқувчилари*



ТОШКЕНТ "ЎҚИТУВЧИ" 1998

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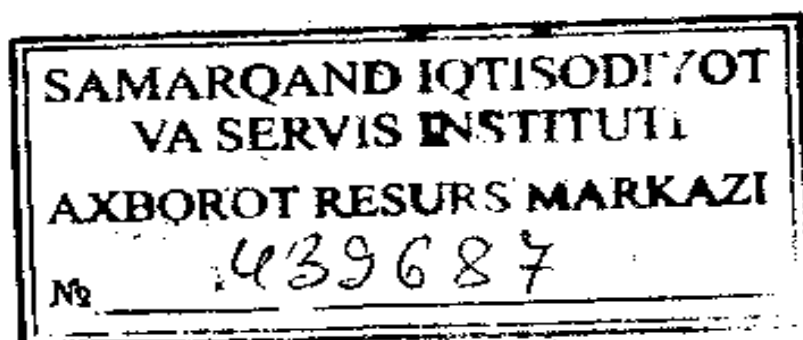
и 593

Муаллифлар: Муҳаббат Лутфуллаева, Гули Муратова,
Шоҳида Абдуганиева, Роберт Боимбетов,
Шавкат Абдуллаев

Муаллифлар "Ўқинг китоби" ("Инглиз тили топикларда ва юморларда") I қисм қўлланмасини яратишда яқиндан ёрдам берган АҚШ Тинчлик корпуси кўнгиллилари Элизабет Райдер ва Стивен Райдерга чин қалбдан миннатдорчилик билдиради

Такризчилар: Тошкент шаҳар Ўқитувчилар малакасини ошириш институти инглиз тили услубиёти кафедраси мудир Д. А. Омонова, 309-шарқ тиллари лицейи директори Ш. Д. Ерназарова, шу лицей инглиз тили ўқитувчиси Ж. И. Азимова

Махсус муҳаррирлар: педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор Х. Қ. Йўлдошев, педагогика фанлари номзоди, профессор Ж. Ж. Жалолов



4602020102

ISBN 5-645 03327-2

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СУЗ БОШИ

Ҳозирги даврнинг долзарб вазифаларидан бири ёш авлодни Ота-Ватанга муҳаббат ва садоқат, миллий ғурур, юксак ахлоқ ва маънавият, қадимий ва бой маънавий меросимизга ифтихор туйғуси, миллий ва умуминсоний қадриятлар руҳида тарбиялашдир.

Бунинг учун ёшларнинг истак ва мойилликларини эътиборга олган ҳолда уларни ҳар томонлама етук ва баркамол қилиб етиштиришда жаҳоннинг илғор тажриба ва усулларида фойдаланиш зарур.

Ёшларга чуқур илм бериш, уларнинг қобилиятини ҳар томонлама ўстириш мустақил Ўзбекистонимиз келажаги ҳамда равнақи учун иқтидорли ёшларни тарбиялаб етиштириш, шарафли ва айни бир вақтда юксак мақсад йўлида қилинадиган хизматдир.

Иқтисодиёти юксалиб бораётган Ўзбекистон давлатининг жаҳон ҳамжамияти мамлакатлари билан сиёсий ва иқтисодий, маданий ва маърифий алоқалари кенгайиб боришига кўра ўқувчи ёшларда хорижий мамлакатлар иқтисодиёти, тарихи, урф-одатлари ва тилига бўлган қизиқиш тобора ортиб бормоқда.

Буларнинг ҳаммаси умумтаълим тизимида таълимни янада такомиллаштиришни, ўқув дастурларини қайтадан кўриб чиқиш ва ҳозирги талабларга жавоб берадиган даражага келтиришни тақозо этмоқда. Республика Олий Мажлиси сессиясида қабул қилинган „Кадрлар тайёрлашнинг Миллий Дастури“ ва Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг „Узлуксиз таълим тизимини янада такомиллаштириш тўғрисида“ 1998 йил 5 январдаги қарори юқорида қайд қилинган барча долзарб масалаларни қамраб олган.

Республика Олий ва Халқ таълими вазирликлари, республика олий ва ўрта махсус, умумтаълим тизимида меҳнат қилаётган олим-педагоглар, илғор ўқитувчилар давлатимизнинг юқорида қайд этилган ҳужжатларида баён этилган долзарб масалаларни ҳал этиш мақсадида фаол меҳнат қилмоқдалар.

Лицей, гимназия ва бизнес мактаблари ҳамда инглиз тилини чуқур ўрганадиган умумтаълим мактаблари ўқувчиларининг қизиқиш ва мойилликларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда уларнинг оғзаки нутқини ривожлантириш ва сўз бойлигини оширишда яқиндан ёрдам беришни назарда тутувчи мазкур қўлланма замон руҳида меҳнат қилаётган ижодкар ўқитувчилар гуруҳи томонидан яратилган.

Қўлланма ўқув дастурлари ва режалари асосида ўтиллаётган инглиз тили дарслари учун қўшимча матнлар, яъни ўқитувчи ва ўқувчига жуда муҳим бўлган инглиз тилидаги мавзулар тўпламидан иборатдир.

Қўлланмада амалдаги дастурга мувофиқ ўзлаштирилиши лозим бўлган барча мавзулар атрофлича, ўқитишнинг замонавий илғор усул ва шаклларида фойдаланиб, давр талаби даражасида ёритилган.

Қўлланма матнлари мустақил Ўзбекистон Республикасининг тарихи ва ҳозирги куни, унинг давлат арбоблари ва мутафаккирлари, дунёдаги инглиззабон давлатлар, уларнинг тарихи, машҳур кишилари, илм-маданиятига оид қизиқарли маълумотларни, шунингдек, ўқувчилар ҳаётига доир воқеа ва ҳодисаларни ўз ичига олган бўлиб, инглиз тилида тўлақонли мулоқот олиб боришга яқиндан ёрдам беради, деган умиддамиз. Қўлланмада ҳавола этиллаётган турли ҳангомалар, ҳазил-мутойибалар ҳам ўз навбатида инглиз тили дарсини янада қизиқарли ва лирик чекинишлар билан ифода қилишга яқиндан ёрдам беради.

Ўқувчи ва ўқитувчиларга мўлжалланган бу қизиқарли қўлланма айни бир пайтда мамлакатимизда инглиз тилига қизиқувчи ва уни астойдил ўрганишга аҳд қилган фуқароларга ҳам дастуриламал бўлиб қолишига ишончимиз комил.

**Ҳ. Қ. Йўлдошев —
педагогика фанлари доктори,
профессор**

I. About Uzbekistan

The National Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan

**Poem by Abdulla Oripov
Translation by Ibrahim Yuksef**

**My country, sunny and free, salvation to your people,
You are a warmhearted companion to the friends
Flourish eternally with knowledge and inventions,
May your fame shine as long as the world exists!**

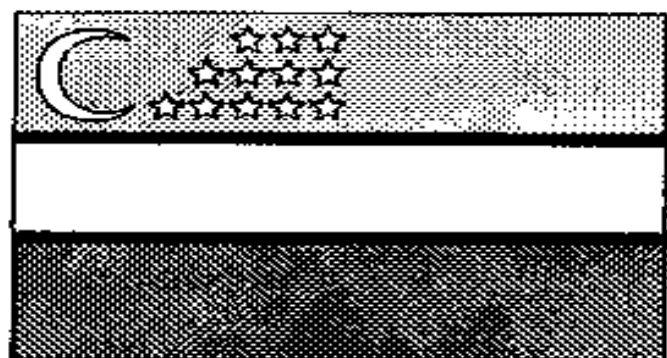
Refrain:

**These golden valleys-dear Uzbekistan,
Manly spirit of ancestors is companion to you!
When the great power of people became exuberant
You are the country that amazes the world!**

**Belief of generous Uzbek does not die out,
Free, young children are a strong wing for you!
The torch of independence, guardian of peace,
Just motherland be eternally prosperous!**

Refrain:

**These golden valleys-dear Uzbekistan,
Manly spirit of ancestors is companion to you!
When the great power of people became exuberant
You are the country that amazes the world!**



The National Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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

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

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

Comprehension Questions

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

Discussion Questions

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

The State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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

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

An eight-pointed star is located at the top of the emblem, symbolizing the unity and confirmation of the republic. The crescent and star inside the eight-pointed star are the sacred symbols of Islam. The mythical bird Semurg with outstretched wings is placed in the centre of the emblem as the symbol of the national renaissance. The entire composition aims to express the desire of the Uzbek people for peace, happiness and prosperity. At the bottom of

the emblem is ^{unpau}inscribed the word "Uzbekistan" written in Uzbek on a ribbon in the national colours of the flag of the republic.

Comprehension Questions

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

Discussion Questions

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

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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

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

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

4 The right to work together and the right to choose

one's trade or profession is guaranteed to all citizens by article 37.,

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

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

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

Comprehension Questions

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

Discussion Questions

1. What does it mean to be a citizen of a country?
2. What does it mean to have equal rights in the political, economic and cultural spheres?

Uzbekistan

3. How do you use your right to education? How about your right to rest?
4. Who receives pensions from the government? What kind of pensions do they receive?

***The Policy of Islam Karimov,
the President
of the Republic of Uzbekistan***

Under the leadership of President Islam Karimov, Uzbekistan has entered a renaissance of its spiritual and intellectual values, an era of radical transformation in the economic, political and social spheres. Uzbekistan has begun building a democratic, lawful and secular society with an open-market economy and a strong system of social protection. The main aims of his policy are: keeping a stable situation in the country, strengthening the international and interethnic cooperation in Uzbekistan and gradual transition to the new democratic system of rule. Taking into consideration the concrete situation, and the mentality and traditions of the Uzbek people, President Karimov has elaborated five basic principles of reform, directing the country's internal policy.

First, economics should have priority over politics.

Second, all reforms should be initiated by the state.

Third, all spheres of life should be ruled by law.
Fourth, social policies should be very strong.

Fifth, transition towards a market-oriented economy should proceed in an evolutionary, rather than revolutionary way, with as little harm as possible to people's living standards. As a popular saying goes, "Never destroy the old house unless you have built a new one."

In the sphere of international relations, President Islam Karimov adheres to a policy of peace, equal beneficial cooperation between countries and mutual understanding among state leaders. The foreign policy is based on the principles of sovereign equality of states, not using force or threat of force, inviolability of borders, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Comprehension Questions

1. Explain the meaning of the first sentence.
2. What is a secular society?
3. What is a democratic society?
4. What are the three main aims of Karimov's policies.
5. What are Karimov's five basic principles for reform?
6. What is Karimov's foreign policy?
7. How does Karimov believe countries should handle disagreements?
8. What role does peace play in Karimov's foreign policy?

Discussion Questions

1. How are the economic, political and social spheres changing in Uzbekistan today?
2. Why does Karimov want an open-market economy?
3. What is a strong system of social protection and why is it important?

4. Explain why each of Karimov's three main aims is important to Uzbekistan today.
5. What is reform?
6. Should economics have priority over politics? Why?
7. The fifth principle of Karimov's reform is that transition of the economy should proceed in an evolutionary, not a revolutionary, way. What is the differences between evolutionary and revolutionary change?
8. The economy of Uzbekistan is said to be "in transition." What does that mean?
9. Peace plays a very important role in international relations. When is peace impossible? Why? How can these situations be avoided?

ISLAM KARIMOV: The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Islam Karimov was born on January 30, 1938, in Samarkand. He graduated from two higher education institutes. He obtained the qualifications of an engineer-mechanic and an economic sciences degree.

He began his career in 1960 as a deputy master in one of Tashkent's plants, where he subsequently worked as master and technological engineer. In 1961 Karimov started working at Tashkent's aviation association as a senior designer-engineer.

In 1966 he joined "Gosplan" of the former Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, where he rose from a senior specialist of a scientific department to First Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Committee (Gosplan) of the Uzbek Republic. In 1983 Islam Karimov was appointed Finance Minister of the Republic. In 1986 he was appointed Deputy Prime Minister of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, then Chairman of the Gosplan of the Republic. In 1986 he occupied a number of leading posts in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

On March 24, 1990, Islam Karimov was elected president of the republic at a parliamentary session. A year later the people of Uzbekistan endorsed the decisions of Parliament and on December 29, 1991, Islam Karimov, Chairman of the People's Demo-

cratic Party of Uzbekistan, was elected president of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan.

Comprehension Questions

1. Where was Islam Karimov born?
2. How old is he?
3. List the jobs he has had.

Discussion Questions

1. Would you want to be president? Why?
2. What qualities make a person a good president?

Uzbekistan's Relations with Other Countries

After becoming an independent state, Uzbekistan was recognized by 131 countries, and diplomatic relations were established with more than 103 of them.

The president of Uzbekistan visited many countries in order to strengthen economic, cultural and security relations. Different agreements with Turkey, China, India, Saudi Arabia, France and other countries have been signed.

No state can live without foreign economic relations. Uzbekistan maintains foreign economic ties with many countries in the world and participates in different international festivals, exhibitions and so on. Many industrial enterprises are trying to independently sell their products on the world market. Import greatly exceeds export in foreign economic relations. Uzbekistan has trade relations with many countries, including the USA, the United

Kingdom, France, Japan, India, Singapore, Thailand and Turkey.

Comprehension Questions

1. How many countries have recognized Uzbekistan as an independent country?
2. Many countries have established diplomatic relations with Uzbekistan. What does that mean?
3. Why does the president visit other countries?
4. How does Uzbekistan take part in the world market?

Discussion Questions

1. Are there firms in your community that sell their products in other countries?
2. Are there firms in your community that buy products from other countries?
3. There is an English proverb, "No man is an island unto himself." What does this mean and why is it true for countries?
4. How has independence affected Uzbekistan's relations with other countries?

(Uzbekistan)

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

On March 2, 1992, the United Nations adopted a resolution to admit the Republic of Uzbekistan into its membership. Uzbekistan became a full member of the United Nations and was recognized by over 131 states of the world.

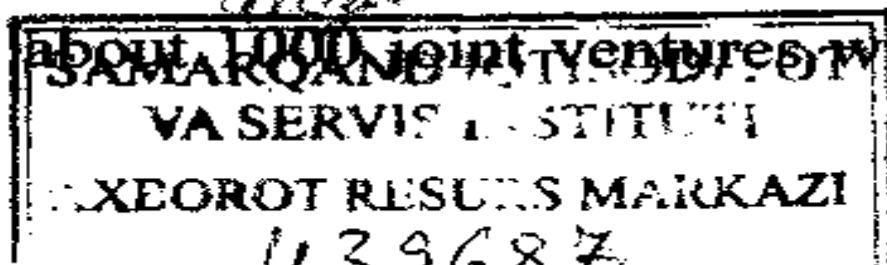
The Republic of Uzbekistan has favourable natural and geographical conditions. It is situated in the central part of Central Asia between the Amu Daryo and the Syr Daryo rivers. The territory of the republic stretches for 1425 kilometers from west to east and for 930 kilometers from north to south. In the ^{Uzbekistan} northeast it borders on Kazakhstan, in the east and southeast on Kirghizstan and Tajikistan, in the west on Turkmenistan and in the south on Afghanistan.

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

Uzbekistan is a multinational republic. The population of Uzbekistan is more than 21 million people.

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

Uzbekistan has about 1000 joint ventures with



Germans, Koreans, Japanese and many more Turkish, Italian and French companies. The past few years, which have opened a new chapter in Uzbekistan's history, have been by no means easy.

Comprehension Questions

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

Discussion Questions

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

Tashkent

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

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

Tashkent, which has new avenues, squares, high

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

Tashkent is the educational and scientific centre of Uzbekistan, where there are a lot of universities, institutes, schools and special secondary schools. The city has the republic's academy of sciences, which unites dozens of research institutes. It is also a cultural centre with many libraries, theatres and cinemas. Tashkent's industrial establishments, which produce cotton fabric, textile machinery, electrical equipment, cotton harvesters and other products, are well known not only in the CIS but in the world.

Tashkent is often called a city of peace and friendship. Recently Tashkent became well-known in the world as the capital of our new sovereign, independent state. A number of summit talks have been held in Tashkent. A lot of embassies and offices of many international organizations, companies and firms have opened in the city. It has become a tradition to hold film festivals of Asian, African and Latin American cinema in Tashkent.

Comprehension Questions

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

Discussion Questions

1. Have you ever visited Tashkent? If so, why? What did you like? What did you not like?
2. What are the differences between Tashkent and your town?
3. Does your community host guests from other countries? Why do these visitors come?
4. What higher education is available in Tashkent?
5. What embassies or international organizations do you know that are located in Tashkent?
6. What should a capital city be like? Why?

Samarkand

Samarkand is one of the most ancient cities of the world. Samarkand stood at the cross-roads of caravan routes and played an important role in the economic ties of the countries of the East. Many centuries ago, it was a centre of ancient civilization and the seat of historical and cultural traditions of the peoples of Central Asia.

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

skills have deservedly become part of the treasury of world architecture.

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

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

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

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

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

Comprehension Questions

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

Discussion Questions

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

Seasons

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

Every season consists of three months. March, April and May are spring months.

It is very nice in spring. The sky is often blue. The sun begins to shine more brightly, the days become longer and the spring flowers appear everywhere. Nature is very beautiful in spring. Everyone enjoys the beginning of spring. It is warm and sometimes it rains, but the rain is warm and pleasant.

Summer comes after spring. June, July and August are summer months. Summer is as nice as spring. The sun shines brightly. It is warm and sometimes hot. Summer is the hottest season of the year. That's why it is not enjoyable to stay in the city in summer, and most people go to the country. The days are long and the nights are short. The longest day of the year is June 21. Children don't go to school in summer. They have their summer holidays. The pupils usually relax during their summer holidays and in September they begin their studies again.

September, the first autumn month, is usually very pleasant. It is not cold yet outdoors, and the trees with their red and yellow leaves look very beautiful. It is warm in September. But in October cold winds begin to blow, leaves fall to the ground, it gets colder and sometimes it begins raining. The

rain is cold and not pleasant at all. The days get shorter and the nights get longer. There are a lot of fruits and vegetables in autumn in Uzbekistan. On the first day of autumn we celebrate the independence of our republic.

Winter begins in December and ends in March. It is the coldest season of the year. In Uzbekistan winter is very nice with its sunny frosty days. It often snows. Sometimes much snow on the ground. It gets dark early in the evening. The days are short and the nights are long. The shortest day of the year is December 21. Winter is a good time for sports. In winter many people go skating and skiing. Children can play hockey. At the end of winter the sun begins to shine as brightly as in spring, but it is not yet as warm as spring. After winter comes spring. People look forward to it. In spring nature awakens from a long winter dream.

Comprehension Questions

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

Discussion Questions

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

tory over fascist Germany. It is one of the greatest holidays, and all the countries which fought together against the fascists celebrate it.

Comprehension Questions

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

Discussion Questions

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

Navruz

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

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

Young and old prepare for Navruz in a flurry of spring cleaning, washing, scrubbing, painting and

Holidays in Uzbekistan

The anniversary of the independence of Uzbekistan, which we celebrate on September 1, is holiday. But there are other dates which are holidays in Uzbekistan.

On December 8th we celebrate Constitution Day.

We celebrate New Year's Day on January 1. Before New Year's Day we send New Year wishes to our friends, or we ring them up in the evening on December 31, New Year's Eve. On that night we are usually at home with our family or with some friends. At 12 o'clock we say to each other, "Happy New Year!" and we answer, "Thanks, the same to you." We give presents to members of our family, and we have a New Year tree with lights and decorations.

There are two muslim holidays, Ramadan Khait and Kurban Khait. The dates of these holidays change every year.

March 8th is Women's Day. On that day we give presents to our mothers and sisters. The most common present for women is flowers, and on Women's Day many men buy flowers to give to their mothers and wives.

March 21 is the spring festival of Navruz, which people celebrate with flowers, dancing, music and traditional foods. Among the most important of the foods is sumalak, a dish made from boiled wheat sprouts.

May 9 is Victory Day, the anniversary of the vic-

decorating of homes. A week before the holiday many people of Uzbekistan take part in a republic wide khashar (voluntary, unpaid work performed collectively). In honour of the holiday, new gardens are planted and machinery for cultivation is prepared for field work. A lot of money is donated to the Navruz fund.

Navruz is also a holiday of mercy and absolution. On this day people forgive one another their old offences and visit lonely and disabled, people trying to do whatever they can for those who need their care.

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

Women cook a wide variety of delicious foods such as palov, shashlik, naryn, khasyp and manty. The choice of cakes, sweetmeats, jam and fruit is unbelievable. But the king of all these holiday dishes is sumalak, a high-calorie stew of germinated wheat, the making of which is a compulsory element in the Navruz festival. Usually the women of the neighbourhood take part in the cooking. Only the best of cooks are entrusted with the important task of making sumalak. Jokes, songs and fun accompany the process of cooking. Sumalak is boiled for more than

24 hours in big cauldrons, the bottoms of which are covered with washed river stones and nuts. According to custom, those who get a stone when the dish is served in plates or cups will be fortunate in the coming year and their dreams will come true.

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

Comprehension Questions

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

Discussion Questions

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

Preservation of the Environment

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

The Uzbek Republic is rich in various natural resources, but they are not always used in the prop-

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

Comprehension Questions

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

Discussion Questions

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

Youth Today

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

The government of Uzbekistan pays great attention to the education and upbringing of young people. They have every opportunity to study. The uni-

er ways. We must protect our environment from destruction. That is why we must fight against pollution of our rivers, lakes and seas. We must preserve our forests and our rare animals. Being a developed industrial state, Uzbekistan has a lot of plants and factories in various cities. Their production is very important, but their smoke is harmful to people's health and pollutes the air. Now the suggestion is to build industrial enterprises outside cities, in their suburbs. This will help to keep the air of the cities clear and fresh, but may begin polluting the cleaner areas of Uzbekistan.

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

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

We must preserve Earth for future generations

form system of public education in our republic makes it possible to proceed easily from lower level to higher education. Graduates can enter any type of specialized secondary or higher school.

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

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

Comprehension Questions

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

Discussion Questions

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

Famous People of Uzbekistan

Amir Temur

In the middle of the 14th century, a fight for independence against the Mongol empire which had begun in Horoson reached Movorounnahr. The mai

reason for the fate of the Mongol empire was the Central Asian people's fight for their freedom.

In this fight the great leader and military strategist Amir Temur made his contribution. He spent his whole life fighting against oppression, ending the battles between the Khans and Beks and establishing a strong centralized state. His name was known not only in Turan but all over the world. He became a famous statesman and great military leader of the Uzbek people.

Amir Temur was born on April 9, 1336, in the village of Hojailgor near Shahrisabz. His father was an authoritative rich man whose name was Amir Taragay. His mother Teguna was a noble woman. So he was well educated in his family. He was strong and handsome.

As his father was a rich man, he had many servants. When he was 12 years old he began to rule over them. He knew how to protect the property and how to oversee it. In his early years he was interested in state affairs and military activities. He spent much time in military training and getting a secular education.

When he was a young man, he took part in wars between various land owners. He was a courageous



horseman and he knew military affairs very well. During one of the battles his leg and hand were injured. His hand soon fully recovered but his leg remained lame.

In Europe he was called Tamerlane. His knowledge of geography, medicine, history and astronomy always astonished scholars.

Comprehension Questions

1. Tell about Amir Temur's family and his birth.
2. What were his strengths?
3. Against whom did he fight for the independence of his land?
4. By what name is Amir Temur known in Europe?
5. What handicap did Temur have?

Discussion Questions

1. How do you think Amir Temur's childhood affected his later life?
2. Tell about Amir Temur's character. How would you like to be like him? How do you not want to be like him?
3. Temur was lame in one leg. How do you think that affected his life? Do you know anyone with physical handicaps? How does it affect their life?

Conquering All of Central Asia

In 1360 the governor of Kashkadarya, Amir hoja Barlos, Temur's uncle, ran away to Horoson on the other bank of the Amu Daryo because he was afraid of Mongol invaders. Temur was with his uncle. But as he was loyal to his country and his people, he thought about them and decided to go back. He told

his uncle that a country without its leader is a dead body. So he returned to Shahrissabz to defend his region from ruin.

In 1360 the Mongol khan conquered Central Asia (Moyorounnahr) and Temur began serving in his army. For his military talent and authority the Mongol khan Tugluk Temur appointed him governor of Shahrissabz before his departure to his native country, Mongolia. At the time, the son of Tugluk Temur, Ilyaskhoja, was the governor of Movorounnahr. After some time, Amir Temur began to fight against Ilyaskhoja. Then he conquered all of Central Asia. In 1370 he became the sole ruler of Movorounnahr and began to unite separate kingdoms into one strong government. He achieved his aim and his rule lasted for 35 years, from 1370 to 1405.

Comprehension Questions

1. Why did Temur leave his uncle in Horoson?
2. Did Temur work for the Mongols?
3. Who did he defeat to conquer Central Asia?
4. How was Shahrissabz a part of Temur's life?

Discussion Questions

1. Why did Amir Temur begin to fight Ilyaskhoja, the governor of the region?
2. If you were in Temur's place, would you have stayed safe with your uncle away from the Mongol army, or would you have returned to fight and risk dying? Why?
3. If "a country without its leader is a dead body," what then is the role of a country's leader? Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Why?

Amir Temur Created a Great Kingdom (1386-1402)

Amir Temur created a great kingdom stretching from the Ganges River in what is now India to the Volga River, and from the Tian Shan Mountains to Bosfor.

He built an enormous empire which included parts of Turon, Iran, Rome, Magreb, Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Azerbaijan, Khoroson, Jeddah and Great Tataristan. It is said that his "3 years, 5 years, 7 years" glorious military marches were well-known all over the world.

Before his military march to one or another kingdom he suggested peaceful proposals, and when these kings did not agree with him, Temur began his military actions. Thanks to these qualities he differs from other kings and governors.

In the final period of his life, Temur prepared for a great campaign against China, but died in February 1405 at the age of 69 in the city of Otrar. His body was taken to Samarkand and interred at the Gur-Amir mausoleum.

During the Mongol invasion, Samarkand was razed to the ground. The memory of the invaders was expressed in the following saying, "They came, destroyed, killed, plundered and left."

The period from the end of the 14th century to the middle of the 15th century marked a peak in the economic, political and cultural life in Samarkand. The city won world renown as the capital of Ta-

merlane's vast empire. Having made Samarkand the capital of his state, Temur had thousands of skilled artisans from the conquered countries taken to the city. He launched extensive construction. During 1371-1372, Samarkand was surrounded by a massive wall which had six gates and ran about seven kilometers. A citadel was built in the western section of the city and was surrounded by a wall eight meters high.

Amir Temur's residence was inside the Kok-Sarai palace, where the ruler received foreign emissaries, generals and the feudal nobility. Next to Kok-Sarai were government offices and the armoury.

Temur wanted to make Samarkand a city of unsurpassed beauty. Wishing to underscore the superiority of his capital over other world capitals, he named suburban villages Misr, Damascus, Baghdad, Sultania and Shiraz.

Temur built the impressive mausoleums of Shakh-Zinda and Gur-Emir, as well as the Bibi-khanim grand mosque, which stand to this day.

Comprehension Questions

1. Describe the size of Temur's empire.
2. How did he expand it to this size?
3. Where was Temur's capital?

Discussion Questions

1. Have you ever visited Samarkand? Which Samarkand buildings from Temur's time do you know?
2. How did Temur conquer other kingdoms? What do you think about his techniques?

31 There is a book describing Temur's life, "Temuri-Tuzuki," which became famous in the East and in the West and has been translated into many foreign languages. Nowadays copies of this book are kept in the state libraries of Uzbekistan, England, France, the USA, Finland, Iran, India, Turkey, Egypt, Yemen and other countries.

The reason the book became famous is that it includes ways to run a government, rules for organising an army and ways to win battles. This book was very important and useful to many kings and governors. Many governors kept it in their libraries and learned the arts of leading governments. For example: in Bobur's generation, Shah Jahan; the khan of Kokand, Muhammad Ashkoi (1821-1842); the Amir of Bukhara, Abdullahadhon (1885-1910) and others ordered their assistants to make copies of the book.

The book "Temuri-Tuzuki" attracted the attention not only of rulers and governors, but of political scientists and historians. It was translated into English in 1830, into Urdu in 1845, into Russian in 1894 and 1934, and into old Uzbek in 1835. In Temur's motherland, in his native country of Uzbekistan, it was translated into modern Uzbek and published in 1991.

According to the views of many historians, this book was first written in Turkish and one copy was

kept by the governor of Yemen. It was first translated by Atturbaty from Turkish.

Comprehension Questions

1. What is the "Temuri-Tuzuki"?
2. Why did the "Temuri-Tuzuki" become famous?

Discussion Questions

1. Have you read the "Temuri-Tuzuki"?
2. Give five rules you think a good government should follow.

The 12 Principles by which Amir Temur was Guided

Temur clearly said that during his governing period he was guided by twelve rules, and thanks to these rules he achieved great successes in both governing and winning battles.

1. He followed Islam and the rules of Shariat and supported them.

2. He formed state policy on the basis of advice from and consultations with a wide cross-section of the population. He didn't believe only in the power of his army, but depended on all his people.

3. Temur believed that one should always wage war carefully, consulting with many people before acting.

4. All government affairs should be done according to the law. He demanded that his staff follow the law very strictly.

5. It is important to keep good relations with all amir and governors and to be very respectful to them. Temur always took care of them and gave them a lot of financial and moral support. In return

he was always supported by them and always won difficult wars.

6. A leader should take care of the poorest sections of the population. Temur gave money, food and animals to them and won their respect. In this way he kept the population between hope and fear. He defended his people from criminals.

7. A leader should respect all scientists, engineers, historians, writers and educated and talented people. Temur often organised meetings and got their advice. He hated dishonest, poorly behaved people.

8. If Temur decided to do some work he always finished it. He learned from the experiences of his ancestors. He kept his word, and did not break promises.

9. Temur was always interested in the life of the common people. He respected older people as his brothers and younger ones as his children and kept a respectful attitude towards the traditions, customs, laws and rules of each city and village. He demanded that historians write about the real life of the people. When he found out that some governors and soldiers made people suffer, he punished them.

10. He respected all the nationalities which lived in Movorounnahr, among them Turks, Tajiks and Arabs.

11. He maintained good relationships with relatives and friends and didn't forget them even when he became a ruler. He lived on friendly terms with his friends and enemies.

12. He respected all soldiers, even if some of them were enemies to him, because they devoted their lives to their rulers. But he was very cruel to mercenaries.

Temur's policy was very important in its time, but has importance even now. Temur's political views have great importance in this transition period in Uzbekistan.

Comprehension Questions

1. What did Temur believe was the secret of his success?
2. Did Temur believe that the government should break the law when necessary?
3. To whom did Temur show respect?
4. Why did Temur respect soldiers more than mercenaries?

Discussion Questions

1. Why did Temur believe it was important to ask the advice of all parts of the population?
2. Why should all government affairs strictly follow the law?
3. Why did Temur think it was important to respect so many people?
4. Temur respected all nationalities in his land. How do you show respect for another nationality? Why is it important?
5. Why is it important to show people respect? Whom do you respect? Why?
6. Who do you think respects you? Why?
7. Why are Temur's principles important in Uzbekistan today?
8. Which principles are most important for Uzbekistan to follow? What must Uzbekistan do to follow those principles?

Khoja Ahmad Yassawiy

Ahmad Yassawiy is the first great representative of Turkish mystical literature and the founder of the oldest Turkic order of Yassawiyya in Turkistan, which then influenced the Naqshbandiyya and Bek-tashiyya among the Turks.

Ahmad Yassawiy's Hikmat (Divan-i Hikmat or Book of Wisdom) is the first known work of mystical wisdom written in the Turkic language of the area of Yassi, near the present town of Turkistan in Kazakhstan. In his poems, he was the first to warn the Turkistanis away from sin. For centuries, different versions of Yassawiy's "Divan-i Hikmat" were written out and amended or revised by many hands. It was often recopied and finally lithographed and reprinted in numerous places inside and outside Central Asia. As late as the twentieth century, it remained accessible to believers in oral and written form. His shrine in Yassi is one of the most respected places of Turkistan. In the 1390s Temur had this shrine built in honour of Yassawiy, who is popularly known as the Turkistani saint and addressed as "hazrat." Restoration of his shrine has recently been undertaken.

According to a legend famous among the people of Turkistan, out of respect for the prophet Muhammad's death at the age of 63, Yassawiy, at the same age, built a cave under the earth where he spent the rest of his life.

Ahmad Yassawiy is still very popular among

Central Asians as being the spiritual father of the Turkistan nation. At the Second Congress of Turk Republics Ministers of Culture held in Baku, the year 1993 was declared "Ahmad Yassawiy Year," in honour of the 900th anniversary of his birth.

Comprehension Questions

1. Why is Ahmad Yassawiy famous?
2. What is his most famous work?
3. When did he live?
4. What legend is told about his death?

Discussion Questions

1. What else do you know about Ahmad Yassawiy?
2. Yassawiy warned people away from sin. What is sin? What do you consider sins?
3. What is "mystical literature"? Give examples of mystical literature. What mystical literature have you read?

Bahouddin Naqshband

Bahouddin Muhammad was born in 1318 in the village Qasri Hinduvon near Bukhara. Bahouddin means the ray, shine and clarity of religion. Naqshband was his family's nickname. Muhammad was a craftsman by profession, as was his father. His father was a weaver and craftsman.

He was taught by well known religious people of the time, like Muhammad Amir Jaid Kulol, from whom he got secular education, and Mavlono Orif Pekironi, Qusam Shaikh and Halil Ota.

Bahouddin Muhammad Naqshband devoted his life to the study of the Sufi branch of Islam and its

development. He wrote many works but they were not kept.

He had many disciples, among them Hogi Alaud-din Attor and Hoji Muhammad Parso. Naqshband's ideas are evident in the works "Hayotnoma" and "Dadilal-oshiqin."

Naqshband developed the ideas of Abdulholiq Gijduvoni and Ahmad Yassawiy, but he had his own ideas. His ideas were named "Naqshbandiya." Many scholars of the time from other countries were interested in Naqshbandiya and studied it.

He refused any kind of riches. He preferred to be poor and to live a simple life. One of his famous ideas was "to be with God in the heart and to keep work in the hands."

During his life he twice made the pilgrimage to Mecca. He died in 1389 at the age of 73 and was buried in the village where he was born.

Comprehension Questions

1. What did Naqshband study?
2. What kind of education had he?
3. How did he live his life?
4. What is the collection of his ideas called?

Discussion Questions

1. What do you know about Sufism?
2. Why do you think Naqshband refused riches and preferred a simple life? What kind of life do you want? Why?
3. Explain Naqshband's idea that one should "be with God in the heart and keep work in the hands."

Alisher Navoi

Alisher Navoi was a great poet, statesman and the founder of Uzbek literature. He was born in Herat, on February 9, 1441. Navoi became a very famous poet. He was active for many years in the society which was torn by endless wars after the death of Temur. Alisher Navoi



got a very good education for those days. He knew all poetic forms. Navoi wrote mostly in Turkic and used Persian very little.

Navoi was well known as a literary scholar. He supported poets, scientists and artists. He was a great master of fine arts and knew how to handle a painter's brush himself. He was a very good architect, and designed many schools, hospitals, inns, bridges, roads and channels.

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

The first, "Khairat ul-Abror" is a philosophical work. The second poem is "Farhod and Shirin". The

third is "Laily and Majnun". The fourth, "Seven Planets", consists of seven short works around a common theme, the quarrel between King Bahram and his beloved Dilorom. The fifth is "Saddi Iskandari".

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

Comprehension Questions

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

Discussion Questions

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

Abdurauf Fitrat

Abdurauf Fitrat holds an important place in Uzbek literature as a poet and a scholar, a teacher and a writer.

He was born in 1886 in Bukhara to an educated family.

He was educated at Istanbul Madrasah and University. As he knew Arabic, Parsi and Turkish, he could read the famous books of Asia. Because his father was a man of trade, they stayed in Kashkar until 1918.



Fitrat went to Turkey in 1909 and studied at the university until 1913. His first literary works were published there.

The professors of the university were astonished by his capacity and poetic talent. He was given the pen-name Fitrat, which means "wise". Later he worked as an editor at an editorial office.

He wrote a lot of poems, novels and plays. He wrote the textbooks "Uzbek Literature" and "Uzbek Language". He wanted his people to be educated. He called on his people to become educated.

In 1937 Fitrat was accused of being an enemy of the people and was arrested. After this date the fate of the writer is unknown.

The destiny of his works was equally tragic.

Like the writer, the work was subjected to the same accusations and was used as a propaganda tool. In addition, the alphabet change contributed to the

tragic destiny of his work. Books and source materials written in Arabic script became completely foreign and unknown to the generations born after 1920. But some materials were kept by intellectuals.

In 1991 on September 25 he was posthumously given an Alisher Navoi Republic State Award for his great contribution to Uzbek literature.

Comprehension Questions

1. What does "Fitrat" mean? Where did Abdurauf Fitrat get that name?
2. What did he write?
3. What do we know about Fitrat's later life?
4. How did the change from Arabic script affect the fate of Fitrat's works?

Discussion Questions

1. Why did Fitrat want his people to be educated? Why do you think people should be educated?
2. For what might he has been called an "enemy of the people"? How can a work of literature be considered "an enemy of the people"?
3. What do you know about the politics of the late 1930s? How did this affect literature and culture?
4. What do you know about the history of the alphabets that have been used to write Uzbek? Why were they changed and when? How does the change to the Latin alphabet affect you? What effect will it have on works written before now? How will it affect people's ability to read?

II. Pupils' Lives

My Day Off

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

I prefer to spend my day off sometimes in the country, sometimes in the city. Sometimes I take part in sports events, which usually take place during the weekends.

I study six days a week. On Sunday I get up later than usual. After breakfast I go to the park with my friends. Sometimes we go to the stadium. We all enjoy skating. We are also football fans. We often play football or tennis. In summer I like to swim in the lake or in the river, both of which are not far from my house.

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

Comprehension Questions

1. Where does the writer like to spend days off?
2. What sports does the writer like to play?

3. How does the writer help his parents?

Discussion Questions

1. What do you do on your days off?

2. How do you spend your free time?

3. What kinds of sports do you like?

4. Do you like to go to the theatre? The cinema? The disco?

5. What TV programmes do you like to watch? Why?

6. How do you help your parents? Do you help other relatives too? Whom do you help?

My School Day

My school day begins early. Every day I get up early in the morning at about 6 o'clock. I usually air my room and make my bed. Then I go to the bathroom where I brush my teeth, wash with cold water, get dressed and comb my hair. I make breakfast at about 7 o'clock. I have breakfast with my family. It doesn't take me much time to have breakfast. After breakfast I clean the table and leave for the lyceum at 7:30. I usually go by tram. It takes me 15 minutes to go to the lyceum. I'm always on time for the lessons.

Our lessons begin at half past eight. Every day we have 3 or 4 pairs of lessons. After the second pair we have a long break for lunch. We usually go to the cafeteria to have lunch. We study different subjects at school: history, geography, science, mathematics, economics, chemistry, physics, English and oriental languages.

After classes I usually walk home. I like to walk after a busy day at the lyceum. I have a snack at home with my sister. After eating I have a short rest. Then I help my mother prepare supper. We have supper at 7 o'clock. Supper is a very pleasant time for me because the whole family is around the table and we have interesting talks about different things. We talk about me and my sister's studies at the lyceum.

After supper I do my homework. I read and translate texts, write exercises, memorize new words and so on. It takes me two hours to prepare my lessons. Sometimes, if I have free time, I watch TV. I usually go to bed at 11 o'clock.

Comprehension Questions

1. What does the writer do before school each day?
2. Where and with whom does the writer eat meals?
3. What does the writer do after supper?

Discussion Questions

1. What time do you get up every day? How do you know it is time to get up?
2. When do you have breakfast? What do you like to eat for breakfast?
3. How do you get to school? How long does it take to get there?
4. What subjects do you study in school? What are your favourite subjects? What are your least favourite subjects?
5. How long does it take you to do your homework?
6. Why do you go to school?

About Myself

I'm Karim Olimov. I am Uzbek. I was born in 19.. in Tashkent. I can speak Uzbek, Russian and English. I am neither short nor tall. My hair is short and black. I usually wear a dark suit in winter and light shirts in summer. I like to wear clothes made of cotton and wool. I enjoy playing sports. I like to swim and to play chess and football.

At school I study hard. My favourite subjects are literature, mathematics, geography and history. But most of all I like English. I want to become a student of the Tashkent National Economic Institute.

I have a large family. It consists of my parents, two sisters, three brothers and me. I always help my parents about the house. I have a lot of friends. They all are very nice.

Comprehension Questions

1. How old is Karim Olimov?
2. What kind of clothes does he like to wear?
3. What does Karim like to do in his free time?
4. What does he like in school?
5. What languages can he speak?

Discussion Questions

1. When were you born? How old are you?
2. What languages do you know? What languages do you want to know?
3. What sports do you like?
4. What are your favourite subjects in school? Why?
5. Is your family large? What is good about a large family? What is bad?

6. Do you help your parents? How about your brothers or sisters?
7. What kind of clothes do you like to wear? What styles? What materials?

Our Family

Our family is not very large. I have a grandmother, a father, a mother, a brother and a sister. We all live together.

My grandmother is 76 years old. She is retired. My father is a man of 45. He is a tall and handsome man with short black hair and brown eyes. He works at a plant as an engineer. He likes his work and spends most of his time at the plant. My mother is a woman of 40. She is a doctor. She works at a hospital. Mother always has a lot of work to do about the house and at work. She is very beautiful. My brother is a student. He is a handsome fellow of 20. He does well at the institute. He studies at the Institute of Oriental Languages. My sister is a girl of 16. She studies at school. She is in 11th form. She is pretty. She has black hair and brown eyes. Her hobby is English. She is going to enter the University of World Languages.

I'm Dildora Karimova. I'm a pupil of the 10th form. I study at the Lyceum of Oriental Languages. I do well at school and get only good and excellent marks. My favourite subject is Arabic.

Our family is very friendly. In the evenings we spend time together.

Comprehension Questions

1. What is Dildora's family like? Describe them.
2. Where do her parents work?
3. What subjects does Dildora like at school?
4. What does the family do in the evening?

Discussion Questions

1. How many people are in your family?
2. How old are your grandparents? Do they live near you?
3. What are your mother and father's professions?
4. Where do you study?
5. What does your family do in the evening?

My Autobiography

I suppose the first thing, I must tell you what is my name. So, I am Dilshod Karimov. Karimov is my surname and Dilshod is my first name. I'm Uzbek. I was born on April 2, 19.., in Tashkent.

My father is a doctor. He works at a hospital. My mother is a housewife. She has much work to do about the house. There are six people in the family. I have an elder brother and sister and a younger sister. My younger sister and I are both pupils. My elder brother and sister are university students. My younger sister is in 8th form. I study at the lyceum. I'm a pupil of the 10th form. I always do well at school and I am interested in learning. Our family is very friendly.

Comprehension Questions

1. How old is Dilshod?
2. Where was he born?
3. How many brothers and sisters does he have?

4. Does Dilshod like school?

Discussion Questions

1. When is your birthday? How old are you?
2. How many brothers and sisters do you have? How do you help them? How do they help you?
3. What do you like about school? Why?
4. What do you not like about school? Why?

My Family

My name is Rashid Abdullaev. I have a big family – a mother, a father and two sisters. My mother is an engineer at a big plant. She likes her work very much. The plant is not far from our house.

My father is a teacher. He works at the Tashkent Polytechnical Institute. He is a professor and is the author of several books. Sometimes he takes part in international conferences and visits foreign countries. He has visited the USA, France, England and many other countries. He speaks English, German and French.

My sisters are schoolgirls. They do well and get only good and excellent marks at school. They like foreign languages. Our family likes English, and sometimes we speak English at home.

Comprehension Questions

1. Is Rashid's family small or large?
2. What are his parents' professions?
3. Where does his mother work?
4. What languages can Rashid's father speak?
5. What languages does the whole family speak?

Discussion Questions

1. Is your family small or large? How many people are in a "large" family? How many are in a "small" one?
2. Name the members of your family.
3. How old are your parents?
4. What are your parents' professions?

About My Friend

I have a friend. His name is Malik. He is my schoolmate. Malik is very good at playing chess. I also like to play chess. That is why we became close friends.

Last year Malik and I took part in the National Chess Championship. My friend became the third place chess player in Uzbekistan. We also like to play football. This year we'll try to enter the University of National Economy. Malik prefers the economic planning faculty, as he thinks that planning is very important to the republic's economy.

Malik and I are also neighbours. We live on the same street. We often spend time together. We go to the stadium or to the cinema, or sometimes we discuss books and events that take place in our country and abroad.

Comprehension Questions

1. Who is the writer's friend? How do they know each other?
2. What is Malik very good at doing?
3. Why does Malik want to study economic planning at the University of National Economy?

4. What do Malik and his friend like to talk about together?

Discussion Questions

1. Describe a friend of yours.
2. What are your plans for the future? Do you want to study more? What profession do you want?
3. What do you do with your friends at school? During your free time?
4. How do you find out about events that take place in Uzbekistan? Events that take place abroad?
5. What do you think makes a good friend? Do you think your friends have all of these qualities? Do you think that you have all of these qualities?

My Future Profession

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

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

Since gaining its independence, Uzbekistan has been establishing relations with many countries. Therefore, Uzbekistan needs many specialists with

a knowledge of English. After finishing the 11th form, I have decided to enter the University of World Economy and Diplomacy. I want to be a useful specialist to further the development of our country. Knowledge of the English language can give a person many opportunities to become an important person in economics, science, or internal or external foreign cooperation.

Comprehension Questions

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

Discussion Questions

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

Travelling

Modern life is impossible without travelling. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They can travel by air, by rail, by sea or by car.

Travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has

its advantages. You can see more interesting places of the country when you are travelling through it. Modern trains have very comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars which make even the longest journey enjoyable.

Travelling by sea is popular mostly for pleasure trips. On board large ships and small river boats people can visit foreign countries and different places of interest within their own country. On board large ships there are facilities to help you enjoy your trip. There are tennis and badminton courts, swimming pools, cinemas and dance halls. It's a pleasant way to spend a holiday.

As for me, I prefer travelling by car. I think it is very convenient. You needn't book any tickets in advance. You can stop wherever you wish and spend as much time as you like.

Comprehension Questions

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

Discussion Questions

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

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

At the Cinema

I am a great cinema goer. I like cinema immensely and go to the pictures very often. I see all the best films that are being shown in Tashkent. I prefer feature films, especially the productions of the Mosfilm and Uzbekfilm studios. I enjoy documentaries very much, not to mention cartoons. I only like some foreign films. I prefer them dubbed into Russian or Uzbek or with subtitles.

I usually buy tickets for the afternoon performances. If I want to go to the evening performances, I buy the tickets in advance. I like to arrive at the cinema a few minutes before the film starts. If I have time before the film, I look at the portraits of Uzbek and foreign film stars in the foyer.

Comprehension Questions

1. Where does the writer live?
2. What are the writer's favourite studios?
3. Does the writer like foreign films?
4. What does the writer do before a film starts?
5. Explain three ways a viewer can understand a foreign film?

Discussion Questions

1. Do you like films from one studio more than from others? If so, why?
2. Do you like foreign films? Why?

3. What are the differences between foreign and local films? How about between films from different countries?
4. Do you watch films at the theatre, on video or on TV? Where do you prefer to watch them? Why?
5. Do you think foreign films accurately show life in other countries? Why?

At the Theatre

There are many theatres in Tashkent, and they are very popular with the public. Theatre lovers don't miss any new performance at Hamza Drama Theatre or Abror Hidoyatov Youth Theatre. Both children and grown-ups like to go to the puppet theatre and the circus. Those who are fond of music go to the opera and ballet theatre and to the philharmonic.

I'll never forget my first visit to the Navoi Opera and Ballet Theatre. My friend and I dreamt of seeing the famous ballet Swan Lake by Tchaikovsky. We knew the plot very well and we decided to see a performance. We were clever enough to buy the tickets in advance because when we got to the theatre the sign "All tickets are sold" was already up.

We left our coats in the cloakroom and got a programme. We found our seats. The hall was full of people. The audience was well-dressed, talking, laughing and eating chocolates and ice-cream.

The orchestra began picking up its instruments. After the third bell, people were in their seats ready to watch the performance.

At 7 sharp the lights in the theatre went out, the curtains slowly went up and the orchestra began playing.

From the first minute I was deeply impressed. The set and dancing were superb and exciting. The costumes were wonderful, and the music was thrilling. The ballet seemed like a fairy-tale to me. I had never seen anything so wonderful.

After the first act we went to look over the theatre. There were many portraits of famous opera singers, ballet dancers, musicians and producers on the walls of the foyer.

After ten minutes, the bell for the second act rang and we went to our seats. When the curtains fell at the end of the performance there was a storm of applause. The dancers received call after call. They were presented with bunches of flowers. We enjoyed the performance very much.

Comprehension Questions

1. What theatres are there in Tashkent?
2. About what performance does the writer tell?
3. What did the audience do before the show?
4. How does the audience know that the show is beginning? How do they know when the second act is beginning?

Discussion Questions

1. Have you ever been to the theatre? If so, tell about it?
2. What type of performances can be held in a theatre?
3. How can people see these performances if there is no theatre in their town?
4. Are there theatres in your town? If so, what type of performances do they have? Do you go to them?

Shops and Shopping

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

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

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

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

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

for me. My friend chose a pair of shoes and a blue scarf for herself.

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

Comprehension Questions

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

Discussion Questions

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

Sports

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

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

Physical training, sports and games are an important part of the education of our youth. The sports programme for youth sometimes includes boxing, wrestling, swimming, hunting, fishing, running, weightlifting, skating, skiing, cycling and shooting, as well as games like football, volleyball, basketball, ice hockey, tennis and badminton.

Numerous sports clubs have fostered dozens of athletes who have achieved great fame in our country. Athletes set many new world records in various sports.

Comprehension Questions

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

Discussion Questions

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

Parts of the Day

There are four parts of the day: morning, afternoon, evening and night. Morning is the first part of the day. It is the time from sunrise until 12 o'clock p.m. In the morning we are busy. We go to school. When we arrive at school, we say "Good morning" to one another.

The second part of the day is afternoon. After-

noon is the time from 12 o'clock to 6 o'clock p.m. In the afternoon people say "Good afternoon." We come home from school in the afternoon.

Evening is the third part of the day. It is the time from 6 o'clock p.m. until bedtime. In the evening we do our homework. We read, write, and study English, history, literature, mathematics, physics and other subjects. When friends come, they say "Good evening."

Night is the fourth part of the day. It is the time from bedtime until sunrise. At night we sleep. When friends go away, they say "Good night."

Comprehension Questions

1. When is morning?
2. When is evening?
3. What is the difference between saying "Good evening" and "Good night"?

Discussion Questions

1. To whom do you say "Good morning" (in English)?
2. What do you do in the evening?
3. What part of day do you like best? Why?
4. What part of day do you like least? Why?

At School

The school year begins on September 2. Millions of boys and girls go back to school after their summer holidays. They see their friends, schoolmates and teachers again. They tell each other how they spent their summer vacation. They exchange their opinions on books, films and TV programmes.

Every day, schoolchildren have five or six les-

sons. They study history, geography, mathematics and Uzbek, Russian and English languages. They also attend physical education, music, art and literature lessons. They may also join various clubs at their schools. School libraries sometimes organize meetings for them.

Pupils have autumn, winter, spring and summer vacations. At the end of the school year they have to take two or three examinations. The pupils of the 9th and 11th forms must take their final examinations.

Comprehension Questions

1. What day does school start?
2. When are school vacations?

Discussion Questions

1. Why does school now start on September 2 instead of September 1?
2. Do you like the first day of school? Why?
3. What subjects do you study at school?
4. Are there clubs at your school? Do you belong to any clubs?
5. Which school vacation do you enjoy most? Why?
6. Why do pupils take exams after 9th and 11th form?

My School

There are more than five thousand secondary schools in Uzbekistan. There are primary schools, nine-year schools, secondary schools and lyceums. Education is free in all of them. The right to education is guaranteed by our constitution. Pupils spend the most important years of their lives in school.

I study at the Lyceum of Oriental Languages. It is far from my house. My school is a modern three-story building of typical design. In front of the lyceum there is a small, beautiful garden with flowers of various colours and green trees. Behind the school there is a big sports field. There, pupils have classes in physical training when the weather is good. They also hold different festivities there.

When you enter the school, you can see the director's office on the left side of the corridor. On the right upstairs there is a large gymnasium, a cloakroom and a big cafeteria. Schoolchildren hold meetings there. On the left upstairs there are classrooms and laboratories. On the walls of the corridors you can see portraits of famous scientists, writers and outstanding people of our country. There are also sayings and proverbs in Uzbek, English and different oriental languages, such as Indian, Arabic, Turkish and Farsi. There are light curtains on the windows and many flowers on the window sills.

Entering a classroom, you'll find three rows of neat desks, a teacher's desk, a blackboard and a bookcase. You'll also see different pictures, diagrams and posters on the wall, depending on what subject is taught there. We are proud that our rooms are equipped with tape-recorders, TV sets and other necessary equipment.

During our years of study we learn a lot about physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology, history,

geography, Uzbek, Russian, English and oriental languages. In addition, our teachers teach us to love our motherland and to be honest and hardworking.

Life in our lyceum is very interesting. There are a lot of circles in different subjects. There is also a scholars' society in our lyceum. In this society pupils work on a theme that they have chosen and defend their work at the society.

I like my school very much and I hope that one day I'll return there as a teacher.

Comprehension Questions

1. Describe the design of the writer's school.
2. What is on the walls of the writer's school?
3. In what languages are the decorations in the halls? Why?
4. What does the writer want to do in the future?

Discussion Questions

1. Describe the design of your school.
2. Describe your classroom.
3. At what subjects are you especially good?
4. Would you like to be a teacher? Why?

Summer Holidays

In summer, children have a break from school. Sometimes they go to the river for fishing and boating. They bring home a lot of fish. Children like fishing very much. Sometimes boys and girls go to the collective farms. They help in the gardens or in the fields. During summer holidays many boys and girls like to go to the country with their teachers. They take some food with them, make a fire and

cook dinner. They like to have dinner in the field. After dinner the boys and girls tell stories or play chess, volleyball, football and other games. They like to swim and to boat on the river.

Comprehension Questions

1. Who has holidays in the summer?
2. What do some children do with their teachers in the summer?

Discussion Questions

1. Where do you spend your summer holidays?
2. What do you do with your friends during the summer? What do you do with your family during the summer?
3. Do you work in the garden or in the fields during the summer? Do you enjoy that kind of work?
4. Do you take trips with your class during the summer?
5. Do you go swimming? Where? If you know how to swim, how did you learn?

Mother's Birthday

Next Sunday will be an unusual day for our family. It will be our mother's birthday. My brother Nick and I decided to go to town and buy a present for her.

We will go to town on Saturday after school to do shopping. We can go to town either by train or by bus. Nick likes to go by bus, but I don't like buses. I think we will not go by bus. We will go by train. What will we buy? Since there will be a party, we need good sweets, coffee, cheese, biscuits and cakes. I know mother likes cakes very much, so we will buy cakes. We will buy a new dress and

a raincoat or an umbrella for her. It is a great pleasure to make people happy and we want to make our mother happy.

Comprehension Questions

1. When is Nick's mother's birthday?
2. How can Nick go to town? How will Nick go to town? Why?
3. When will Nick go to town and with whom?
4. What will they buy for the party?

Discussion Questions

1. How can you go places where you live? How do you like to go?
2. How do you celebrate birthdays in your family?
3. How do you like to celebrate your own birthday? What kinds of gifts do you like to receive?
4. What kind of birthday gifts do you give your family? Your friends?
5. How do you prepare for a party?

Reading

My hobby is reading books, but I can't buy many books at the shop because they are very expensive. There is a good library near our house. There are a lot of different and interesting books in the library. There you can find any book you want. I go to the library every Saturday. I like adventure, mystery and science fiction books. The librarian helps me find books and gives good advice. If I have free time I like to read. I have read "Robinson Crusoe" by Daniel Defoe, "Gulliver's Travels" by Jonathan Swift, "The Count of Monte Cristo" by Alexander Duma and many other books.

Everybody must take care of books. Even more care must be taken with library books, for they are read by many people. If one person is careless with a library book then it can't be read by others. People who like reading must take care of books. They should never turn down the corner of a page to mark the place where they stop reading. They should also never write in books with pen or pencil, and they should be careful not to spill food or drinks on them.

Comprehension Questions

1. Why does the writer go to the library?
2. What kinds of books does the writer like to read?
3. Why should you take care of books? How do you take care of books?

Discussion Questions

1. Name at least three places in your town from which you can get books to read.
2. Do you buy books? Are they expensive?
3. Is there a library in your town? Have you been there? Have you borrowed books?
4. List at least three things you must do and five things you must not do with books.
5. Do you like to read? Why? Are there things you would rather do than read? What are they?

III. English-Speaking Countries

English-Speaking Countries

English is the language of the people of England. At the same time it is the language of the people of many other countries, called English-speaking countries. About three hundred million people speak

English as their mother tongue and hundreds of millions more speak English as their second language.

Many centuries ago English was spoken in England only. Then English was brought to other lands in different parts of the world, lands which were British colonies. There were British colonies in America, Asia, Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand. The English language was first brought to the North American continent by English people in 1607.

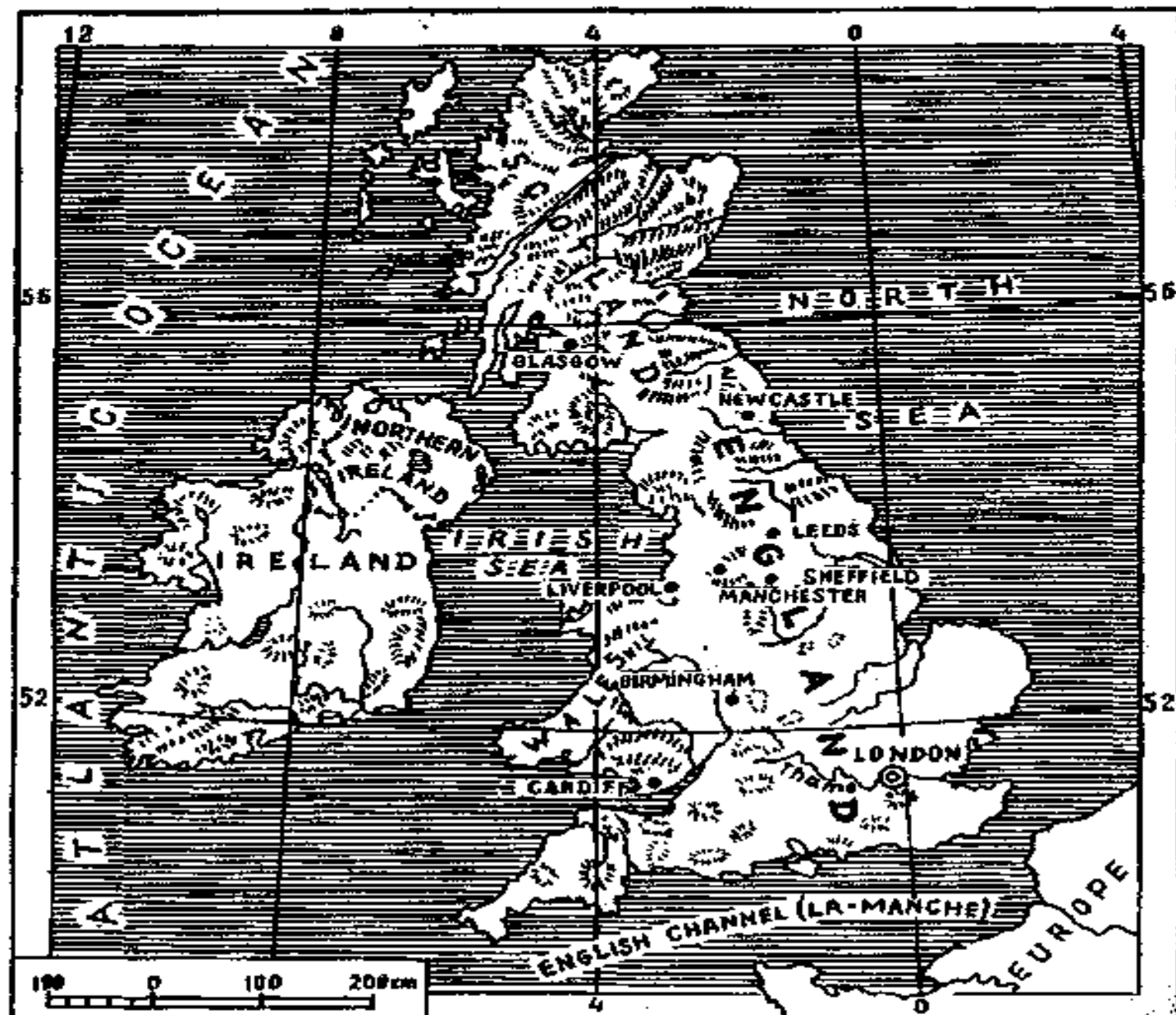
Today the largest English-speaking country by land area is Canada, but by far the most English speakers in North America live in the United States. Many islands in the Carribean, south of the United States, also speak English. On the other side of the world, Australia and New Zealand speak English as a native language. English is also spoken in India and South Africa, as well as in many other African countries.

Comprehension Questions

1. In what country did the English language originate?
2. How many people now speak English as their first language?
3. Why do so many people not from England speak English now?
4. In what countries is English an official language?

Discussion Questions

1. Where do you hear English spoken in Uzbekistan?
2. Where do you see English written in Uzbekistan?
3. Why do you study English?
4. Why do you see and hear English in Uzbekistan, even though it is not an official language?



Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the U.K.) has been the official name of the British Kingdom since 1922. It includes England, Scotland; Wales, Northern Ireland and a number of smaller islands. Other names for the U.K. are Great Britain and the British Isles. A poetic name for Britain is Albion. It is an ancient name given to Britain by the Romans. The Romans associated this term with albus, which means white, and identified it with the Dover chalk cliffs.

Not long ago Britain was the home country of a huge colonial empire. Almost 500 million people were subjects of the British Empire. The term the British Commonwealth of Nations was used starting in 1931 to describe the relations between Great Britain and its colonies. Now the days of colonialism are over. The former colonies have become politically independent. But they still have some links with Great Britain. These countries are associated under the British Crown. The British Queen is proclaimed to be the head of state and is represented by a governor general.

The flag of Britain is called the Union Jack. It has the red cross of St. George of England, the white cross of St. Andrew of Scotland and the red cross of St. Patrick of Ireland, all on a blue background.

"God save the Queen/King" is the British national anthem. The words and tune probably date to the 16th century. The tune has also been used for patriotic songs in the USA and Germany.

The British currency is the pound sterling. One pound consists of 100 pence.

The British Isles lie off the northwest coast of the continent of Europe. They include Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales), Ireland (Northern Ireland and the Independent Irish Republic) and some 5000 smaller islands. The biggest island is Great Britain, which lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. It is separated from the European continent by the English Channel. To the west the Irish Sea separates Great Britain from Ireland.

The chief rivers are the Thames, the Severn (the longest river at 350 km), the Clyde and the Mersey. The highest point on the British Isles is Ben Nevis, a mountain in Scotland. The northern part of Scotland is called the Highlands and the southern part is the Lowlands. Most of the lakes are found in Scotland and northwest England. Northern Ireland contains many plateaus and hills.

The U.K. can be divided into four large historical areas: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The chief regional administrative units are called "countries" in England and Wales, "regions" in Scotland, and "districts" in Northern Ireland.

Britain has a temperate climate due to the influence of the Gulf Stream. During the winter months, eastern winds may blow and bring a cold, dry continental type of weather. The British Isles as a whole are not the best place to sunbathe. The sun is visible for only one third of daylight hours. The rest of the time it is hidden by clouds and mists.

The weather changes so frequently that it is a favourite topic of conversation in Britain. When people are planning to do anything they will often say "...if it's fine," or "... if it's nice weather."

There are a lot of jokes and stories about the British climate. British people say, "Other countries have a climate; in England we have weather." A good example of English humour is the following story. A Londoner, who was going to the west of England for a holiday, arrived by train at a town

and found that it was pouring rain. He called a porter to carry his bags to a taxi. On the way out of the station, partly to make conversation and partly to get a local opinion about the weather prospects for the holiday, he asked the porter, "How long has it been raining like this?" "I don't know, sir. I have only been here for 15 years," was the reply.

The population of the United Kingdom is more than 56 million people. The British population is mostly urban and suburban. The areas with large populations are the Central Lowlands of Scotland, southeastern Wales and a belt across England. England is the most densely populated part of the U.K. Scotland and Wales have wide open spaces. England is more crowded. On the other hand, most of the mountainous parts of Britain, including much of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, are very sparsely populated. Four of every five people in the U.K. live in towns. There are about 106 females to every 100 males.

Great Britain is one of the most important industrial countries in the world. One of the extensive industries of Great Britain is the textile industry. Large quantities of textiles are produced and exported. Textiles exported from Great Britain can be found in most parts of the world.

Great Britain has also been noted for coal, iron and steel. It also supplies many countries with machinery. Another leading industry in Great Britain has been ship-building, and the automobile indus-

try is highly developed. Major industrial and business centres of the country include Birmingham, Glasgow, Belfast and London.

Agriculture is one of the well-developed branches of the national economy. It produces meat, vegetables, fruits, grain and other types of agricultural products.

Comprehension Questions

1. What are some of the names for Great Britain?
2. What islands and regions comprise Great Britain?
3. What is the Commonwealth of Nations?
4. What is the nickname for the British flag?
5. What three symbols make up the flag?
6. How old is the national anthem of Great Britain?
7. What is the money in Britain called?
8. What bodies of water surround the British Isles?
9. What are the Highlands?
10. What is the weather usually like in Britain?
11. How big is the population of the United Kingdom in comparison with the population of Uzbekistan?
12. What are some of Great Britain's exports?

Discussion Questions

1. Who are some members of the Commonwealth of Nations?
2. What is the significance of the fact that Britain's flag is made up of these three crosses?
3. Why is weather often talked about in Britain?
4. Is weather often talked about in Uzbekistan? Why?
5. What goods does Uzbekistan import from Great Britain?
6. Do you know anyone who has visited Great Britain.
7. Would you like to visit Great Britain? Why?

The Government of Great Britain

The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy, but it is well-known that the monarchy today has no state power. The real power belongs to the Parliament. Parliament is a group of people who make the laws for their country. British Parliament consists of two houses, the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The Houses of Parliament are situated in London on the riverside near Westminster Abbey. Westminster Abbey is a very beautiful, ancient church in London in which the coronation ceremony of almost all English kings and queens has taken place. Many famous people are buried there. Those who want to visit the Houses of Parliament and listen to debates may sit in the Strangers' Gallery, special seats for the public, looking down into the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The members of each house meet in sessions which begin at the end of October and last for about 160 days. Whenever Parliament is in session a flag can be seen over the building. When the House of Commons is still sitting after dark there is a light over the face of Big Ben, the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament.

The main political parties represented in the British Parliament are the Labour, Conservative, Liberal-Democratic, and Welsh and Scottish nationalist parties.

The House of Commons is the lower house. Its

members are elected for a period of five years. Members of the House of Commons belong to different political parties. The government of the country is formed by the party which has the greatest number of members elected to Parliament.

Members of Parliament (MPs) sit in the chair stalls facing each other with the Speaker's chair on a dais. The Speaker is in charge of the debates and keeping order. MPs make a bow in the direction of the Speaker upon entering or leaving the chamber. It is a gesture of respect from the days when an altar stood there. On the woven carpet which covers the floor there is a red line. While addressing the house, should a member accidentally put a foot across this red line, he is at once greeted with cries of, "Order, order."

The day's work in the House of Commons begins with prayers, which visitors are not permitted to witness. The great mace, a symbol of the authority of the House of Commons, is placed on the table facing the Speaker. The house is then in session and its daily work begins. At the end of the day's session, the Speaker or the Speaker's deputy declares, "This house now stands adjourned." The lantern above Big Ben is extinguished. As a reminder of the days when London streets were unsafe at night and the MPs went to their homes in groups, Westminster police still cry out loudly in the corridors of the house, "Who goes home?"

Each session of Parliament is usually opened in

the House of Lords by the queen or king, who is attended by heralds and officers. The members of the House of Lords are not elected by the population. The members sit comfortably on their red leather benches while the queen reads the throne speech. Before the throne in the House of Lords, and dividing the benches, is the woolsack, upon which the Lord Chancellor sits as the Speaker of the House. The woolsack is stuffed with wool from England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and from Commonwealth countries. It is a bag of wool which symbolizes the wellbeing and richness of the country, because wool has traditionally been a major source of wealth in Britain. Members of Government and their supporters sit to the right of the throne and those of the Opposition to the left. The bishops always sit on the Government side. The House of Lords has very little real power to make laws in modern day England.

Comprehension Questions

1. Describe a parliamentary monarchy.
2. How can you see whether Parliament is in session?
3. What is an MP?
4. Describe the woolsack in the House of Lords and its purpose there.

Discussion Questions

1. Compare Great Britain's Parliament and Uzbekistan's Parliament. How are they same? How are they different?
2. Would you like to be a member of the Oliy Majlis? Why?

London

London is situated about 40 miles (64 km) from the mouth of the river Thames. It is divided by the river into two unequal parts. Most of the important buildings stand on the north bank.

London is the heart of Britain. It is not only Britain's capital; it is the country's largest city, the most important seaport and the financial and business centre. London is also Britain's cultural centre, the place with the most theatres, cinemas, concert halls and museums. In addition, it is the country's TV production centre.

The oldest part of London is the City. It is about one square mile in area, but it includes the Bank of England and the headquarters of many of the wealthiest companies and corporations in the world. The City is the financial and business centre of the Commonwealth. The Square Mile is another name for the City of London. It lies within the old Roman walls. Here you can find the sites of ancient Roman battles and medieval fires. The centre of the city is a crossroads, a meeting of seven streets, where the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange and the Mansion House (an official residence of the Lord Mayor) stand.

Now about half a million people work in the City during the day. At night it is almost deserted. Not many people live in the Square Mile nowadays. Among the sights of the City are the British Muse-

um, the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, the Central Criminal Court and St. Paul's Cathedral, the bells of which ring at 9 a.m. to mark the beginning of the new working day.

The rest of London is traditionally divided into the West End (to the west of the City) and the East End (to the east of the City). The West End is famous for shopping and entertainment. It includes theatres, cinemas, museums, pubs, galleries and famous London parks, where people can forget that they are in a city at all. The best known and largest park is Hyde Park. It is visited by thousands of Londoners every day. In all London parks you may walk on the grass and lie down to rest on it if the weather permits. An interesting place in Hyde Park is Speakers' Corner, situated on the edge of Hyde Park. There, one can listen to different speakers talk about all kinds of ideas. Together with Trafalgar Square and Parliament Square in front of the Houses of Parliament, Hyde Park is sometimes the scene of political demonstrations and marches.

The East End is the working-class area with docks, industrial plants and factories. London plays a very important role in the industry of Great Britain. It is the country's main centre for printing, clothing manufacture and food processing. Factories are scattered through old city districts, where they are often surrounded by streets of small houses. Nowadays there is a tendency to move the factories out of London to enforce smokeless zones.

Comprehension Questions

1. Why is London important to Great Britain?
2. What do most people do in the City of London?
3. What might one do in the West End of London?
4. For what is the East End a centre?

Discussion Questions

1. Are there specialized areas of your town like in London? What are they like?

Festivals and Holidays of Great Britain

The Shakespeare Festival

Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of Shakespeare, became the site of the first Stratford jubilee in 1769. On the site of Shakespeare's own house a wooden amphitheatre was built, and two wagons arrived with fireworks. The neighbouring villages and towns were crammed with visitors. Medals were issued in copper, silver or gold with Shakespeare's likeness on them. There was ringing of bells, firing of cannon at 5 in the morning, breakfast in the town hall, speeches and, of course, Shakespeare's plays on the stage. This continued for three days.

Every year, on April 23, representatives of all nations walk from the theatre to the poet's tomb in the church in Stratford-on-Avon.

Eisteddfod

The national Welsh Eisteddfod is devoted to music, literature and the arts. It is a competitive festival and is held the first week of August. All the

proceedings are in the Welsh language. Prizes are awarded for music and prose, for verse and drama, for painting and craftwork. Thousands of people attend.

Eisteddfod is not only an important cultural event but a great social gathering, where hundreds of old friends meet to renew their friendships. Many families come for the day and bring their picnic baskets with them. The audience remains at the Eisteddfod from 11 a.m. until 10:30 p.m. Many of the present day Welsh singing stars started their careers at the Eisteddfod. Among the performers you can find children's choirs, women's choirs, mixed choirs and male choirs which attract thousands of people.

The festival includes a colourful ceremony of the Crowning of the Bard. In the pavilion there is a throne on a platform. Trumpets sound and the Arch-druid, the main leader of the festival, calls out the name of the winning poet. The poet is led to the platform and robed in purple and crowned with golden oak leaves. The winner receives a small cash award, but the homage given to the poet at his coronation is boundless.

New Year

The celebration of New Year's Eve is one of the oldest rites known to man. Julius Caesar set January 1 as the starting date of the new year and that is what it has been ever since. In Scotland, New Year's Eve has always been one of the most important an-

nual events. One Scottish New Year custom is the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" at midnight. When the clock strikes 12, everybody stands in a circle, crossing their arms and holding hands with those who are on either side, merrily singing Robert Burns' poem:

Should old acquaintance be forgot
And never brought to mind
Should old acquaintance be forgot
And days of old lang syne.

For auld lang syne, my dear
For auld lang syne,
We'll take a cup of kindness yet
For auld lang syne.

And here's a hand, my trusty friend
And here's a hand o' thine,
We'll take a cup of kindness yet
For auld lang syne.

The Scots also have a custom called first-footing. Young men wander from house to house after midnight, visiting with their neighbours. The first young man to enter a house is known as the first-foot. He has the right to kiss the girl who answers the door.

In England, New Year has never been as popular a holiday as it is in Scotland and most other countries.

April Fool's Day

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

Some jokes are played on larger groups of people. For example, one April 1, some time ago, a well-known TV commentator introduced a brief documentary film about spaghetti. He gave a description of the harvest in the spaghetti fields in Italy, with statistics about the previous year's crop, and there, before their very eyes, the viewing public saw Italian farmers picking long strands of spaghetti off trees. Many of the viewers were completely taken in.

The Veteran Car Run

This annual celebration provides the brightest and most exciting motoring spectacle of the year and a wonderful opportunity to see fine old cars running along the road in all the glory of paint and polish. The veteran cars taking part must be at least 60 years old. The owners, drivers and passengers wear the costumes of that period to harmonise with their vehicles, which one could call museum pieces. The London-Brighton Run is not about speed but quality of performance.

Comprehension Questions

1. What does the Stratford Jubilee celebrate?
2. What does Eisteddfod celebrate? Is English an important language at Eisteddfod?
3. In which area of Britain is New Year's Eve especially popular?

Discussion Questions

1. Which holidays of Great Britain do you also celebrate? Are any of your holidays similar to theirs? (For example, is there is an Uzbek "Eisteddfod"?)

English Meals

There are four meals a day in an English home: breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. Breakfast is the first meal of the day. It is at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and consists of porridge with milk and salt or sugar, boiled or fried eggs, and bread and butter with marmalade or jam. Some people like to drink tea, but others prefer coffee. Instead of porridge they may have fruit juice, or they may prefer biscuits.

The usual time for lunch is 1 o'clock. This meal starts with soup or fruit juice. This is followed by some meat or poultry with boiled or fried potatoes, carrots and beans. Pudding is often next. Instead of the pudding some people prefer cheese and biscuits. Last of all comes coffee, black or with milk. English people often drink something with lunch. Water is usually on the table. Some people prefer juice or lemonade.

Tea is the third meal of the day. It is between 4 and 5 o'clock, the so-called 5 o'clock tea. On the

table there is tea, milk or cream, sugar, bread and butter, cakes and jam. Friends and visitors are often present at tea.

Dinner is the fourth meal of the day. The usual time for dinner is about 7 o'clock, and all the members of the family sit down together. Dinner usually consists of soup, fish or meat with vegetables (potatoes, green beans, carrots or cabbage), sweet pudding, fruit salad, and ice-cream or cheese and biscuits. Then, after a talk, they have coffee.

This is the order of meals among many English families, but most people in towns, and nearly all country people, have dinner in the middle of the day instead of lunch. They have tea a little later, between 5 and 6 o'clock. Then in the evening, before going to bed, they have supper. So the four meals of the day are either breakfast, dinner, tea and supper; or breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner.

Comprehension Questions

1. How many meals are traditionally eaten in England?
2. What drinks usually accompany each meal?
3. What do the English usually eat at each meal?
4. Some people eat their meals at different times. Why?

Discussion Questions

1. When do you eat your meals and with whom?
2. Compare what you eat for breakfast and what an English family eats for breakfast.
3. What role do different drinks play in meals in your home? Is this similar to in England?
4. What role does conversation have in your meals?
5. How does work, in the city and in the country, affect when and what people in Uzbekistan eat? People in England? Why?

The Education System of Great Britain

Education in England is usually comprised of two stages, primary and secondary education. In most countries primary schools are subdivided into infant schools (ages 5-7) and junior schools (ages 7-11/12). In infant schools, children are encouraged to read, write, count and develop their creative abilities. Subject teaching is rare. The junior stage extends over 4 years. Children are taught arithmetic, reading, composition, history, geography, nature study and other subjects.

There was a time when children attended schools for special purposes and were separated according to their ability. The necessity to organize a school that would accept all the children from a particular area without consideration of their inborn ability became apparent in England. The first school of this kind, the so-called comprehensive school, appeared after World War II. These schools provide all the courses that were formerly given in grammar, technical and modern schools. These courses include all the academic subjects as well as practical subjects like cooking, needlework, gardening, shorthand, typing, woodworking and metalworking.

The main educational advantages of the current comprehensive schools are:

- 1) they are open to all children of all types of ability from a particular area;

2) the future of a child is not decided by the results of tests at an early age;

3) a much wider range of subjects is available to every pupil;

4) if necessary, a pupil can change from one course of study to another without moving to a new school.

Nowadays pupils can choose their own curriculum and take either a natural science course (math, physics, chemistry, biology) or an arts and humanities course (history, geography, Latin, foreign languages, arts, music).

Before leaving secondary school between the ages of 16 and 18, schoolchildren take one or two sets of exams. In England all examinations are written. Pupils can get five grades - A, B, C, D, E, or 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Grade 1 is the highest grade. After examinations pupils get a General Certificate of Secondary Education.

After finishing secondary school and passing advanced level (A level) at age 18 or 19, young people may continue their education at universities and colleges. There are a great number of universities and colleges in Great Britain. The oldest university towns are Cambridge and Oxford. Together they are called Oxbridge. They have been famous for 700 years. It is a great honour to study at these universities. Now there are more than 66 colleges in Cambridge and Oxford. Five of them are women's colleges. The rest are coeducational, which means they are for both men and women. The first wom-

en's college appeared in 1869. The ancient buildings, museums, libraries, chapels and colleges are in the centres of these towns. The population consists mostly of teachers and students. All students have to live in the colleges during their course of study.

In the past, students' life was very strict. They were not allowed to play games, to sing, to hunt, to fish or even to dance. They wore special dark clothes and special square academic caps called mortarboards. Students' life is no longer controlled by such strict rules, but on special occasions, they still wear the dark robes and mortarboards.

After graduating, students receive bachelor's degrees.

Comprehension Questions

1. What are the main divisions of the British education system?
2. When were comprehensive schools formed? Why?
3. What subjects are taught at the junior stage of primary education? What subjects are taught at the secondary level?
4. What are the most famous universities in Great Britain? How old are they? What are they made up of?

Discussion Questions

1. Name at least three ways the British education system is different from the Uzbek education system. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each system?
2. How do the subjects taught in British schools differ from those taught in your school?
3. Many Uzbek students say they would like to study at Oxford or Cambridge. Do you know anyone who has

studied there? If so, what do they say about it? If not, why would you want to study there? Is reputation alone a good reason to go to a university? Why?

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

The United States of America

The United States of America, or the USA, is a large country. It is the fourth largest country by area, only a little smaller than Europe. It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west. The main landmass of the USA contains 48 of the 50 states that comprise the country. The only countries that the main landmass of the USA borders are Mexico to the south and Canada to the north. In addition, two states are not connected to the main landmass. They are Alaska, the biggest state, which is northwest of Canada and across the Bering Strait from Russia, and Hawaii, a chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean.

The United States has many different kinds of land. It has mountains and forests, deserts and lakes. Almost any kind of land and climate that one can imagine can be found somewhere in the United States.

As for the population, it is the third largest country in the world. About 260 million people live there. While three-quarters of the population of the USA is considered "white," their ancestors were immigrants from other countries. Except for the Native Americans, approximately one percent of the pop-

ulation, all Americans are relative newcomers to the country. About 12 percent of the population have significant roots in Africa and consider themselves African-Americans. The Latino population, or people with significant roots in Mexico and South and Central America, is currently 7 percent and growing. The Asian-American population is also increasing. But despite the diversity of the people in America, any citizen of America is considered simply an American.

The thirteen original states of the USA, which stretched from the Atlantic Coast to the Mississippi River, were originally British colonies. In 1775, those states began the Revolutionary War to separate themselves from Britain. With the Declaration of Independence, issued on July 4, 1776, they formally separated themselves from British rule. The present constitution was proclaimed in 1787 in Philadelphia.

The flag of the United States is called "The Stars and Stripes." The 50 stars, white on a blue field, represent the 50 states, and the 13 stripes represent the 13 original British colonies that declared independence from Great Britain in 1776.

The national anthem is called "The Star Spangled Banner," and is about the flag. It is from a poem which was written by Francis Scott Key while he was held captive on a British warship during a battle.

The early colonists in America had a difficult life, suffering from hunger and disease in the American

wilderness. Very often they were short of clothes and other necessities.

When fertile soil was discovered west of the Appalachian Mountains, many farmers decided to leave their homes and travel to find new homes and farms. The character of the Atlantic coastal states changed more when coal fields in Pennsylvania and iron ore in the Appalachian Mountains were found. Many people left agriculture for the quickly growing industrial towns. Today the Northeast is a leader in the production of textiles, metal goods, rubber products, cars, machinery and other goods.

Agriculture and cattle breeding are the main occupations of the Midwest, which is comprised of the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio river basins and the area around the Great Lakes. This region of farms, which mainly grow corn, wheat and soybeans and raise cattle and hogs, is called "The Corn Belt" or "The Bread Basket." Farmers of the Midwest sell their wheat to people. Most of the corn and soybeans are fed to animals in the states where they are grown. Other farmers fatten cattle, produce milk or raise pigs. The centre of the meat industry is Chicago.

One single product, cotton, unites one sixth of the United States into a region called "The Cotton Belt." It stretches through the southern states from Virginia to Texas. Although other crops, including tobacco and corn, are grown there as well, about half the cultivated land is devoted to cotton. So

important is this main product that the prosperity of the Cotton Belt depends on cotton. The United States ranks first in the world in the production of cotton.

Moving west from the Corn Belt, you will find the mountain region. The Rocky Mountains run from the northern to southern border of the United States. Beyond the Rocky Mountains is a desert region, and then the Sierra Nevada mountain range.

The western coast of the United States is occupied by three states, Washington, Oregon and California. Washington and Oregon are known for their beautiful forests and mountains. California is a state full of contrasts. San Francisco is known for its fog and cool, wet weather. The northwestern part of California has a very pleasant climate. The southeastern part of the state has miles of light brown sand dunes like those of the Sahara desert. Near the mountains is a fertile garden and fruit country.

The capital of the USA is Washington, D.C., which is named for the first president of the USA, George Washington. Many people from other countries confuse the capital with the state of Washington, but the state is on the west coast of the country, while the capital city is on the east coast, near Virginia and Maryland. It is not a part of any state, but instead is part of the District of Columbia, or D.C. The population of the capital is nearly 4 million people. All branches of the American government have headquarters there, including the Capitol,

where Congress meets to discuss and pass laws; the White House, where the president lives and works; and the Supreme Court. Every year, millions of Americans, as well as many people from foreign countries, come to Washington, D.C., to see the important government buildings, the monuments, museums and other famous sites of the capital city.

The largest cities in the United States are, in order, New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Philadelphia, San Diego, Detroit and Dallas.

The currency of the USA is the dollar. One dollar consists of 100 cents. There are one-cent coins called pennies, five-cent coins called nickels, ten-cent coins called dimes and 25-cent coins called quarters. The names of the coins are part of many everyday expressions and sayings.

Comprehension Questions

1. How big is the USA? How many states are there?
2. What were the 13 original states before they declared independence?
3. How old is the United States?
4. What is the nickname for the American flag?
5. Describe why the American flag looks like it does.
6. Where is agriculture common in the USA? What are the main agricultural products of different parts of the country?
7. Where is the capital of the USA?
8. Describe some of the geographical features of the USA.
9. Explain nationality in America.

Discussion Questions

1. What products of the USA are also products of Uzbekistan?

2. How big is the USA compared to Uzbekistan? How does that make them different in other ways?
3. Who do you know who has visited the USA? What did they say about it?
4. Would you like to visit the USA? Why?
5. What part of the United States interests you the most? Why?
6. What products from the USA are available in Uzbekistan? Do you use them? Why?
7. How do you know what you know about the United States?
8. Compare nationality in America and in Uzbekistan.

New York City

In 1607, Captain Henry Hudson left Europe to search for the famous Northwest Passage, a way from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean by boat. He didn't find it, because it didn't exist, but he reached a river to which he gave his name. Interested by the stories told to them by Hudson after his return, the Dutch sent other boats to take possession of the land discovered by Hudson and gave it the name "New Netherland." The Dutch bought the island of Manhattan from the Native Americans in 1626 and built their capital, New Amsterdam, there. In 1664 this territory was taken over by the English and they changed the name of New Amsterdam to New York City. New Netherland became the colony of New York.

New York is one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is over 11 million people. New York is an industrial and cultural centre of the United

States. Most business is centred on Manhattan Island. The area of New York City is very small, which is why skyscrapers were invented in New York.

Wall Street is especially well known for its skyscrapers. Wall Street is a narrow street with big buildings and is well known all over the world. People do business there.

There are two more world-famous streets in New York City, Broadway and Fifth Avenue. Broadway is the centre of theatre and night life. It is known as "The Great White Way" because of the electric signs which turn night into day. New York is the city that never goes to sleep. Buses and subways run all night. There are many drugstores and restaurants which never close their doors. There are cinemas with films that start at midnight.

Fifth Avenue is the great shopping, hotel and club avenue. If you go along Fifth Avenue, you come to Harlem, a traditionally black community where workers, teachers, doctors and musicians live.

New York is the second largest port in America.

There are many places of interest in New York. They include the Statue of Liberty, the United Nations building, the Empire State Building, Columbia University, City Hall, New York Public Library and others.

Comprehension Questions

1. Where was New Amsterdam? Why did it have that name?
2. For what kind of architecture is New York City famous?

3. Why is Broadway famous?
4. Why is New York "the city that never sleeps"?

Discussion Questions

1. What famous places in New York City do you know?
2. Is there someplace in Uzbekistan that is like Broadway? Why?
3. Would you like to visit New York City? Why?
4. What one place would you like to see in New York City?

The Government of the USA

The United States of America is divided into 50 states and the District of Columbia, where its capital, Washington, is located. Each state has its own government and laws, but there is one federal government which directs national and international affairs. The US constitution mandates a federal government composed of three branches: the executive, the legislative and the judicial.

The president is the head of the executive branch. Unlike many other countries, where the president is elected by the parliament, the president and the vice president of the United States are elected for a four-year term by a popular election. The president must be a natural-born citizen, a resident of the country for 14 years, and at least 35 years old.

The president is assisted by the cabinet, people he appoints to head major departments. These are like ministries in many countries, but the positions and their departments are not part of the constitution.

The president gives final approval to laws adopted by Congress, appoints judges and directs the activity of the government.

According to the constitution, the legislative branch of the government is Congress, which consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The members of the House of Representatives are elected for two-year terms. The number of representatives from each state depends on the number of people who live in that state. Senators are elected for six-year terms. There are two senators from each state, no matter how large or small it is. One third of the Senate is elected every two years.

Every law is discussed and must be adopted by both houses of Congress. Then it must be approved by the president. If the president does not approve a law, Congress can adopt it anyway, if two thirds of the members in each house agree to do so.

All citizens over 21 years of age have the right to vote. The government may not prevent anyone from voting because of religion, race, gender or national origin. National elections are held every two year at the beginning of November.

The Supreme Court is the highest court in the country and the head of the judicial branch. It has one chief justice (judge) and eight associate justices. The president appoints these judges for life, but his choices must be approved by the Senate.

The constitution was created to make sure that

no branch of the government became more powerful than the others. The president directs the policies of the government but must obey the laws adopted by Congress. Congress adopts laws, but the president usually must agree to the laws. The president appoints judges to the Supreme Court, but the Senate must agree to his appointments, and once a judge is on the Supreme Court, that judge cannot be removed for any decision he or she makes. The Supreme Court can cancel laws made by Congress and the president if a majority of the judges agree that the law does not agree with the constitution. The constitution is the highest authority. This system of making sure that no branch becomes more powerful than the others is known as the "checks and balances" that maintain the balance of power.

In the United States there are two main political parties, the Democratic and the Republican parties.

Comprehension Questions

1. Where is the capital of the USA located?
2. What are the three parts of the US government called? What person or group is in charge of each?
3. Who can be elected president of the United States?
4. Who must approve new laws?
5. What are the two main political parties?

Discussion Questions

1. Why is the US capital not located in any state?
2. Why are judges on the Supreme Court given that job for life? How are judges in Uzbekistan chosen? How long is their term?
3. Who can vote in Uzbekistan?
4. Which branch of the US government is most

powerful? Why? How do "checks and balances" affect this?

5. What are the branches of the Uzbek government? Which is most powerful? Why?

6. Who must approve new laws in Uzbekistan?

The Education System Of The USA

The United States of America has a national Department of Education, but each state is in charge of its own educational system. In addition, individual cities and regions have great control over the schools in that city or region. So, while it is possible to discuss American education in general, the specifics change from place to place in the country.

There are three levels of education in the USA: primary, secondary and higher education. At each level there are public and private schools, that is, schools which are provided by the government and schools that are run by individuals, churches or other organizations.

In most states, pupils begin primary school, also called "elementary" school, at the age of 6 or 7. Although it is not required, many children attend kindergarten for one year before entering first grade. They attend primary school for 4, 5 or 6 years. The elementary school of America is attended by all children.

Secondary schools are divided into two types. The first, called middle schools or junior high schools, are attended for 2, 3 or 4 years. The second, called high schools are attended for 3 or 4

years. Each year is called a "grade." Many schools in the USA are organized according to a 5-3-4 pattern, that is, a five-year elementary school programme, a three-year middle-school programme and a four-year high-school programme. Another common pattern is 6-3-3, with 6-2-4 and 4-4-4 patterns also occasionally followed.

Children from first through twelfth grade are all called students. In fact, anyone studying, from kindergarten through advanced university, is called a student in America. Sometimes schoolchildren are called "first-graders," "second-graders" and so on. The last four years of school, they are sometimes known by different names also. Ninth-graders may be called "freshman," tenth-graders "sophomores," eleventh-graders "juniors" and twelfth-graders "seniors." These are the same names used for the four years of college or university.

The system of secondary school education in the USA includes different kinds of schools: public and private, large and small, urban and rural, traditional and experimental. In secondary schools, all students study English, mathematics, history and science. Other subjects are selected by the students according to their interests. Other classes may include foreign languages, typing or sewing, art or music, metal or woodworking, agriculture or mechanics. Students study six to ten subjects at a time. Children in the United States are required to attend school either through the end of their secondary education or until they are 16 years old or older. If

they want to go to college or university, students must complete secondary school. Students who have completed secondary education are said to have "graduated" and they receive a diploma.

When they have finished their secondary education, students take one of a number of general tests. They submit their scores on the test, their grades from school and an application describing themselves to the universities and colleges where they want to study. The universities and colleges choose the best and most interesting students.

Higher education in the USA is organized differently from in Europe. There are public and private universities and colleges in the USA. Colleges and universities give the same type of education. Universities are generally bigger and are made up of several colleges. They also give graduate degrees, and are often centres for research. Independent colleges are smaller and give students more individual attention.

The first level of higher education in America is the "undergraduate" level, which usually requires four years of study. Students finishing this level receive "bachelor's degrees." People completing the second level of higher education receive "master's degrees." This usually takes between two and four years more. People completing the third level of higher education receive "doctorates." The second and third levels of higher education are called the "graduate" levels.

Comprehension Questions

1. Who controls the educational system of the USA?
2. What are the three levels of education in the USA? Of what does each level consist?
3. What are the most common patterns of school programmes in the USA?
4. What subjects do all students study in secondary school? What subjects are optional?
5. What is the procedure for entering a college or university in America?
6. How is higher education organized in America?

Discussion Questions

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

American Holidays

American holidays are various in character. Some of them are religious and some are connected with American history. American holidays are almost always celebrated by gathering together family and friends. There are often traditional meals. There are ten main holidays in the USA. They are:

1. New Year. New Year's Eve is celebrated on December 31. At midnight, bells ring, horns blow and friends exchange hugs and kisses. Everyone stays up late to celebrate the arrival of another year. New Year's Day is traditionally the time to start new programmes and give up bad habits. In big cities it is celebrated with parades, sporting events and fireworks.

2. Valentine's Day. On February 14, or St. Valentine's Day, people in America remind the people who are important to them that they are loved. Husbands and wives, parents and children, children and teachers give each other cards and candy that show how they really feel.

3. Easter. Easter is a religious holiday that comes on a Sunday between March 22 and April 25. Christians believe that Christ rose from the dead on Easter. Other people celebrate Easter as a sign of the coming of spring. Americans paint eggs pretty colours and give them as gifts to children. According to tradition, a rabbit called the "Easter Bunny" brings the eggs and hides them for children to find.

4. Memorial or Decoration Day. This holiday comes on May 30 and is dedicated to the servicemen who gave their lives in past wars. Schools, clubs and churches decorate cemeteries and hold memorial services. They hang American flags on the main streets of towns.

5. The Fourth of July (Independence Day). This is the biggest national holiday of the USA. It is cele-

brated as the birthday of the country, because on this day in 1776, the colonies declared their independence from the British Crown and became the United States of America. On Independence Day, Americans march in parades and gather with friends and family. They cook hamburgers and hot dogs over a fire. In the evening, people watch fireworks.

6. Labour Day. This is the holiday dedicated to the American working class and comes on the first Monday of September. It marks the beginning of autumn and is the last real holiday of summer. Many families take a vacation the week before Labour Day, as it is the end of summer vacation before the beginning of school.

7. Hallowe'en. October 31 is a day when people, mostly children, dress up in costumes, enjoy parties, and collect candy from their neighbours, saying "Trick or treat." The tradition started because, according to superstition, October 31 is the last day that spirits and devils can roam the earth before "All Hallows Day," a holy day in the church. This means that the day before is "All Hallows Evening," which has been shortened to "Hallowe'en." On this day, many people hollow out a pumpkin, carve a face into it and place a candle inside, making a glowing head called a jack-o-lantern.

8. Veterans' Day. This comes on November 11 and is usually marked with parades and ceremonies in which people honor those who have served in the country's military.

9. Thanksgiving Day. This holiday comes on the fourth Thursday in November and is a national holiday too. It is the day for being thankful for what one has and for the harvest. The tradition began when, in the 17th century, the colonists from Plymouth colony in Massachusetts held a big harvest celebration with their Native American friends who had helped them grow food after a terrible harvest the previous year. On Thanksgiving Day, families traditionally eat roast turkey. People travel long distances in order to be with their family on this holiday.

10. Christmas. Christmas is a religious celebration. It is celebrated on December 25 as the birthday of Christ. It is a family holiday, and every house tries to have a Christmas tree, which is brightly decorated. As a rule, presents for children, relatives and close friends are placed under the tree. There are many traditional songs, sweets and treats associated with Christmas. According to tradition, a mythical grandfatherly old man named "Santa Claus" brings presents to all the children while they are sleeping. He places them in the stockings (socks) that they leave for him to fill.

There are many other holidays that almost everyone in the USA celebrates. Among them are St. Patrick's Day, Mother's Day, Father's Day and April Fools Day.

Comprehension Questions

1. Which American holidays are religious?
2. What role does food play in different American holidays?
3. What two holidays have mythical figures that travel the country?
4. What are the important family holidays?
5. On what holidays do people give each other things?
6. On what holidays would you most expect to see American flags?
7. Which holiday is celebrated on the same day in the United States and Uzbekistan?

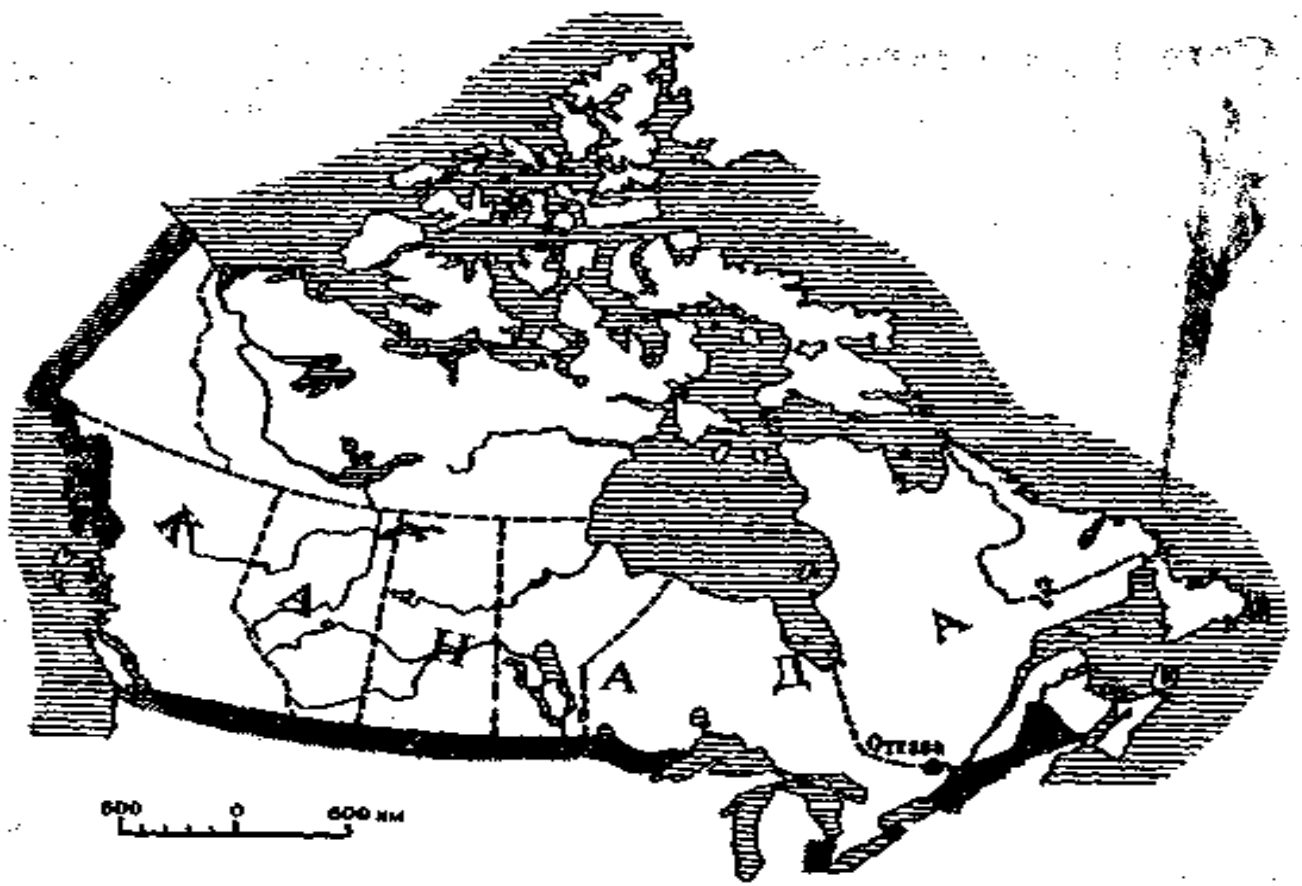
Discussion Questions

1. What holidays resemble holidays in Uzbekistan? How are they similar?
2. On which holiday would you most like to visit an American family in their home? Why?
3. Do you prefer to give presents or to receive them? Why?
4. What American holidays have you seen celebrated in films or on television? What was the celebration like?

Canada

Canada has an area of nearly ten million square kilometers, stretching from the Pacific Ocean in the west to the Atlantic Ocean in the east. There are many islands in the north of Canada in the Arctic Ocean.

Canada has mountains, high plains and low plains. The Rocky Mountains run parallel to the Pacific coast. East of these mountains are the high plains. The low plains lie in the region of the Great



Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. There are also mountains which run parallel to Canada's east coast, through Labrador and Baffin Island.

Canada is a country of lakes. Besides the Great Lakes, Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario (the fifth Great Lake, Michigan, lies in the USA); there are many other very large lakes, for example, Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake and Lake Winnipeg.

Canada also has large rivers. The Mackenzie flows from the Rocky Mountains into the Arctic Ocean, the Yukon starts in Canada and flows into the Pacific and the St. Lawrence River flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

The hydro-electric industry is highly developed. Its main centres are in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. There is a very large hydro-electric station at Niagara Falls. Niagara Falls is one of the most splendid sights in the world.

Since the building of the St. Lawrence Seaway, the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River form a great waterway from the Atlantic to the heart of the country.

Canada has several climatic regions. Winter in Canada lasts from four to five months with heavy snowfalls. There is much rain in the east and west, but less in the centre. The north of the country near the Arctic is tundra, with great forests to the south. The central plains form the prairies.

The population of Canada is over 27 million people. Five hundred fifty thousand Indians and 36,000 Eskimos live in Canada, mostly in the North. Today more than 45 percent of the people of Canada are of British ancestry, about 30 percent of French ancestry and the rest are from other backgrounds. There is a large French-speaking population in the province of Quebec.

The capital of Canada is Ottawa. Other important cities are Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Edmonton, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Quebec. Canada's largest ports are Vancouver, Montreal and Halifax.

Canada is rich in metal ores, oil and gas. The metal, machine-building, automobile and ship-building industries are highly developed.

Canada's main agricultural products are wheat, meat and dairy products. The provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, with their great forests, produce wood for paper-making and building.

Canada is an independent federal democracy and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Formally, the head of state is the king or queen of England, represented by a governor general.

Canada consists of ten provinces and two territories. Each province has its own government.

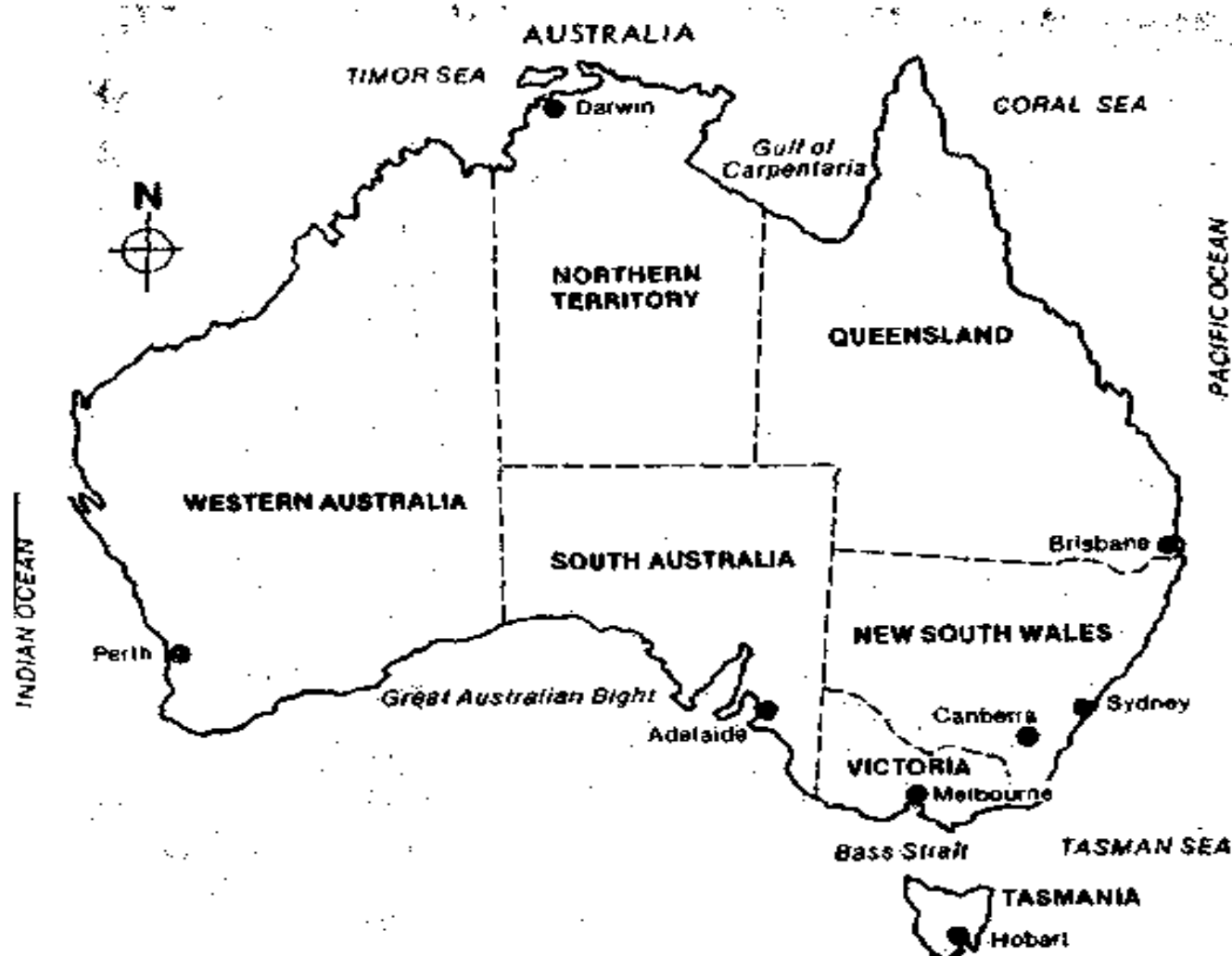
The federal parliament consists of the Senate, whose members are appointed by the governor general, and the House of Commons, elected by the people for a period of five years.

Comprehension Questions

1. What oceans touch Canada?
2. What are Canada's main geographical features?
3. How does the population of Canada compare to that of Uzbekistan? And its area?
4. What is the most famous place to visit in Canada?
5. What are some of Canada's main industries?
6. Into how many sections is Canada divided and what are they called?
7. What is Canada's relationship with Great Britain?

Discussion Questions

1. Would you like to visit Canada? Why?
2. Canada is rich in water - lakes, rivers and coastline. How does this affect which industries are important there? How does Uzbekistan's geography affect its industries?



The Commonwealth of Australia

The Commonwealth of Australia is a federal state within the Commonwealth of Nations. Its territories are the continent of Australia, the island of Tasmania and a number of smaller islands. It has an area of eight million square kilometers.

The continent of Australia is mostly a great plain with mountains in the east and southeast. The western part of the continent forms a plateau which occupies half of the continent. The Central Lowlands, a great part of which is very dry, lie between the

Western Australian Plateau and the Eastern Highlands. Through the eastern part of the Central Lowlands run Australia's greatest rivers, the Murray and the Darling. A number of short rivers flow from the Australian Alps into the Pacific Ocean.

Australia has several different climatic regions, from warm to subtropical and tropical. There are tropical forests in the northeast because the winds from the sea bring heavy rainfalls, especially in tropical summer. The climate in the west is very dry and more than half of Australia gets very little rain. In the southwest and east the winds bring rain in winter.

The tropical forests in the north and northeast are bordered by savanna, or grassland. There are two hot deserts in the central and western parts of the continent.

There are many wild animals in Australia. Some of them, such as the kangaroo, the dingo (or wild dog) and the koala, are not found in any other country in the world.

Today there are about 17 million people in Australia. Most of them are of British origin. The population includes more than 200,000 aborigines, the descendents of the people who lived in Australia before the Europeans came.

The Commonwealth of Australia is a self-governing federal state and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Formally the head of state is the king or queen of England, represented by a governor general.

The Commonwealth of Australia consists of six states and two territories, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The Capital Territory is the land around the federal capital, Canberra.

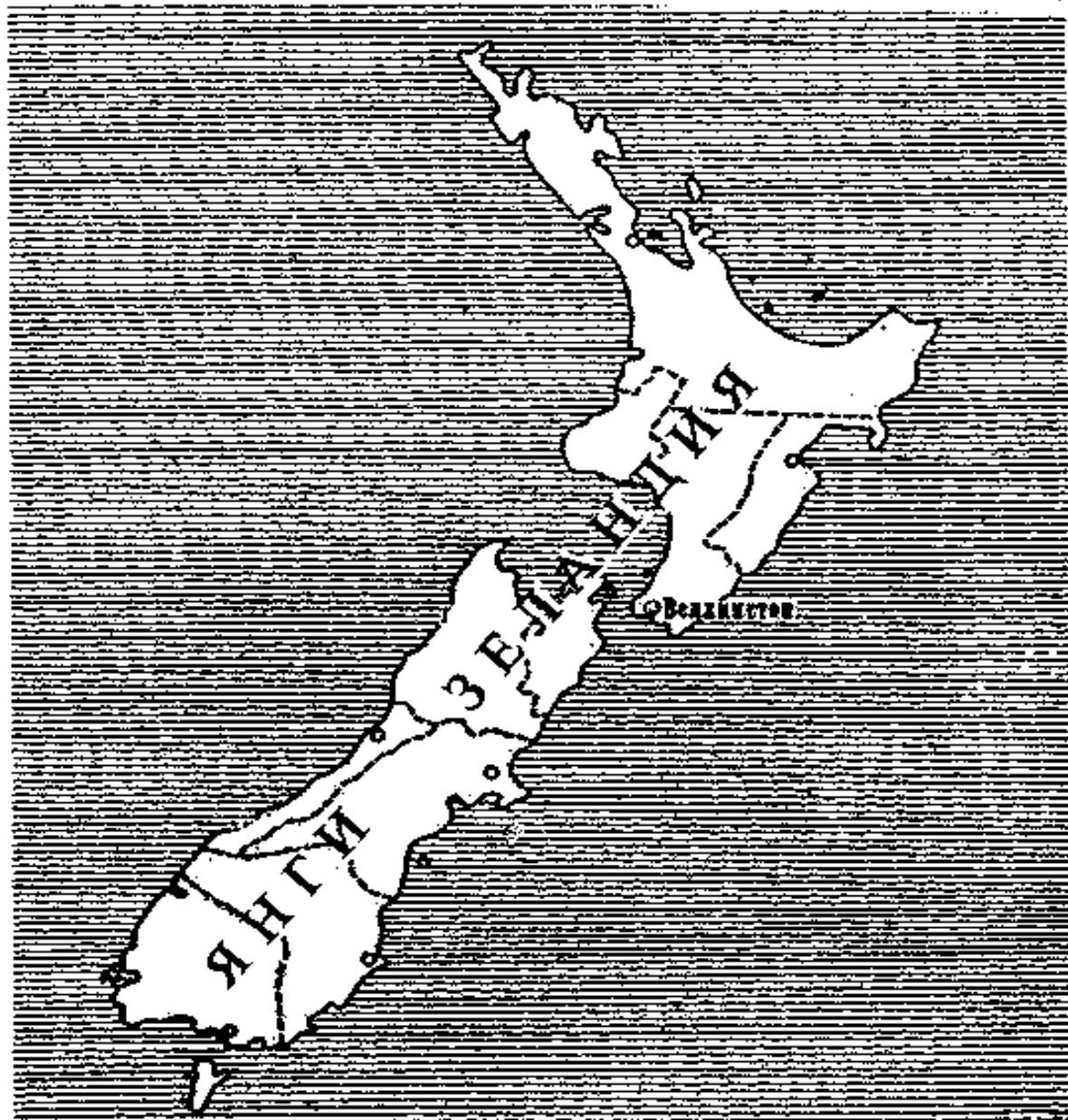
Australia has a parliament in each state and the Federal Parliament of the Commonwealth in Canberra. The Federal Parliament consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The federal government of the country is headed by the Prime Minister, usually the leader of the party which has the majority in the House of Representatives. The political parties represented in the parliament are the Australian Labour Party, the Liberal Party of Australia and the National Party of Australia.

Comprehension Questions

1. Is Australia a country or a continent?
2. What is the weather like in most of Australia?
3. What is Australia's relationship with Great Britain?
4. Into how many parts is Australia divided? What are they called?
5. Where is the capital of Australia located?
6. From which two places are most of Australia's inhabitants' ancestors?

Discussion Questions

1. There are many animals in Australia that are not found anywhere else in the world. Why do you think that is?
2. Are there any animals or plants found only in Uzbekistan?
3. If you went to Australia, what would you want to see?
4. Would you like to visit Australia? Why?



New Zealand

New Zealand, an independent state and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, is situated southeast of Australia. The country consists of two large islands, North Island and South Island, and many small islands.

New Zealand is a mountainous country. The mountains run from southwest to northeast throughout both the larger islands. The Southern Alps, the

highest New Zealand mountains, lie near the west coast of South Island.

The mountains on North Island are not as high and are mostly forest-covered. The central part of North Island is a high volcanic plateau. There are many lakes in this part of the island. New Zealand's rivers are short.

The climate in New Zealand is warm and the greater part of the country is well watered. The north of North Island is subtropical but not too hot. The east and north of both islands have a lot of sunny days, but much rain falls on the west coast.

Most of North Island and the southwest of South Island have good forests of evergreen trees and large areas are rich grasslands.

New Zealand has very few native animals. The kiwi, a bird which lives in the forest and does not fly, is found nowhere else in the world. The kiwi is in the national emblem of New Zealand.

The population of New Zealand is over 3 million people, more than three quarters of whom live on North Island. About 50 percent live in the four cities of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin.

The Maori people make up 11 percent of the total New Zealand population. The Maori are the descendants of the people who lived in New Zealand before the Europeans came. The Maori are famous for their folk songs, music and dances. They are very skilled in woodworking.

Many Maori people occupy important positions in the government and public life of New Zealand. Nonetheless, the country is still trying to solve prob-

lems in Maori education, housing, employment and property rights.

New Zealand is a self-governing state and a member of the Commonwealth. The governor general represents the king or queen of England. The Parliament of the country consists of one house only, the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister heads the cabinet. The main political parties are the Labour Party and the National Party of New Zealand.

Comprehension Questions

1. What are the main islands of New Zealand?
2. What are the main geographical features of New Zealand?
3. What is the most famous animal from New Zealand?
4. Where do most New Zealanders live?
5. Who are the Maori?

Discussion Questions

1. How does the population of New Zealand compare with that of Uzbekistan? How do you think that affects life there?
2. Would you like to visit New Zealand? Why?
3. What animal would you choose to represent Uzbekistan? Why?

Famous People of English-Speaking Countries

Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) was an American printer, author, scientist, statesman and diplomat. He was born in Boston to a poor family. He

learned to read at a very early age, probably taught by his father, who sent him to a grammar school. But the expense proved too great and at the age of ten Benjamin began to work in his father's little soap and candle shop. Disliking this, he was apprenticed at the age of twelve to his brother James, a printer. Benjamin read whatever book he could lay his hands on, and by 1722 he was writing short essays of his own on various topics.

Constant reading made Franklin one of the most educated men of his time. In the 1750s he experimented on electricity and invented the lightning rod for the protection of buildings. Later Franklin was sent to Britain to defend the interests of the American Colonies before the British Parliament.

During the War of Independence he helped write the Declaration of Independence. That same year, 1776, he was sent to France, where he enlisted French help for the American Colonies and later negotiated peace with Britain in 1783. After the War of Independence, Franklin was chosen as a member of the convention to plan the Constitution of the United States in 1787. He wrote many political and satirical pamphlets defending the rights of all men, including the African-Americans and the Indians, and became the president of a society for the abolition of slavery.

As a writer, he is still famous for his "Poor Richard's Almanac," which appeared for about 25 years. The almanac was a combination calendar, miniature encyclopedia and moral counsellor. It noted

the holidays, the tides and the dates of fairs and court sessions. It also contained jokes, poems, recipes and sayings.

Franklin's sayings became known in Europe mainly through the edition for 1757, in which he collected many of the sayings that had appeared during the previous 25 years.

Here are some of his best known sayings:

— The noblest question in the world is, "What good may I do in it?"

— Wish not so much to live long as to live well.

— Lost time is never found again.

— To lengthen your life, lessen your meals.

— Glass, china and reputation are easily cracked and never well mended.

— A small leak will sink a great ship.

— Have you something to do tomorrow? Do it today.

— Wise men learn by other's harms; fools scarcely by their own.

— Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

— God helps them that help themselves.

— Little strokes fell great oaks.

— He that falls in love with himself has no rivals.

— A penny saved is a penny earned.

Comprehension Questions

1. How many jobs do you know that Benjamin Franklin held? What were they?
2. Name at least three major works that Franklin wrote or helped write.

3. What kinds of things can you find in an almanac?
4. What did Benjamin Franklin invent?
5. To what countries was he sent as a diplomat?

Discussion Questions

1. If you had to choose one of Benjamin Franklin's professions, what would you do? Why?
2. Choose one of the sayings from "Poor Richard's Almanac." Explain it.
3. Which of the sayings from "Poor Richard's Almanac" is your favourite? Why? Is it only good for you, or does it apply to everyone?
4. Do you think it is better to do one job or many jobs? Is it possible to do everything well? What are you best at doing?
5. What things can you think of that resemble "Poor Richard's Almanac"? Where would you get the same information if you needed it today?

William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare, often considered the greatest writer of plays ever, was born in 1564 in the little town of Stratford-on-Avon, about 120 kilometers from London. He was the third of eight children.

When Shakespeare was 18, he married Anne Hathaway, a woman eight years older than himself. Three children were born to them.

As a young man, Shakespeare went to London to work at the theatre. He worked there for several years before he began to write his own plays.

Shakespeare soon became a well-known writer in London. He was part of one of London's most



popular acting groups. His plays were often performed and published. He was considered the most popular writer of his time. In 1599 he and some colleagues became the owners of their own theatre, the Globe Theatre.

Shakespeare wrote 37 plays that can be divided into three types: comedies, histories and tragedies. His comedies include "The Taming of the Shrew" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream". His histories told the stories of English kings, including Henry IV, Henry VIII, Richard II and Richard III. His tragedies include such well known plays as "Romeo and Juliet", "Othello", "Macbeth", "King Lear" and "Hamlet".

Besides plays, Shakespeare is also famous for his poetry. He wrote many poems called sonnets, which were almost always love poems. His work is some of the most often quoted love poetry in the world.

People in many countries of the world like Shakespeare's writing very much. His work has helped shape world literature and has had a great effect on the English language. That his plays are read and performed often today, hundreds of years after his death in 1616, is proof of his greatness.

Comprehension Questions

1. Tell about Shakespeare's family.
2. What three kinds of plays did Shakespeare write?
Name one of each.
3. How many plays did Shakespeare write?
4. Besides writing plays, what other involvement did Shakespeare have with the theatre?
5. For what other writing is Shakespeare famous?

Discussion Questions

1. What plays of Shakespeare's have you seen? In what languages were they performed?
2. What operas or ballets based on Shakespeare's plays have you seen?
3. What kind of play do you like best? Who is your favourite writer of plays?
4. Name at least one of Shakespeare's plays that you think has affected how we talk about a subject. What characters are the best known and for what emotions or actions are they known?

Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens, one of the greatest and most popular English writers, was born on February 7, 1812, in a small town in England.

Dickens learned to read at an early age and read many books in his childhood. When he was about six, somebody took him to the theatre for the first time. He saw a play by Shakespeare and liked it so much that he decided to write a play of his own. When it was ready, he performed it together with some of his friends.

When Dickens was two years old, his family



moved to London. They lived in the suburbs of the capital of England. There were several younger children in the family besides Charles. His family was very poor, and his father spent time in debtor's prison. Charles attended school off and on, and, at times, worked to help sup-

port his family. He wanted to study very much, but he did not finish school.

When he was about fifteen, he often visited the famous library of the British Museum. He spent many hours in the reading room there. He read and studied there and in this way he got his education.

Later, Dickens described parts of his childhood in some of his famous novels, such as "Little Dorrit," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Oliver Twist" and "David Copperfield."

The great writer died more than a hundred years ago, but many people still read his books.

Comprehension Questions

1. What kind of childhood did Charles Dickens have?
2. Why did Dickens write a play when he was a child?
3. Where did Dickens get his education? How?
4. Name some of Dickens' semi-autobiographical works.

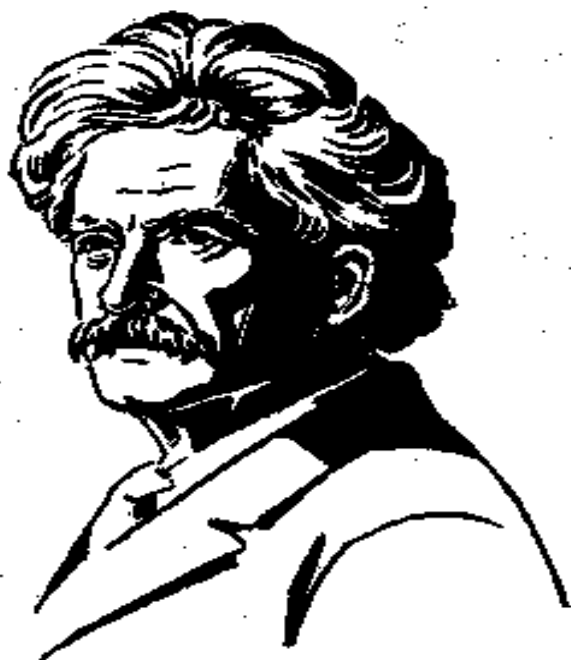
Discussion Questions

1. Compare your childhood with that of Dickens. Is it better or worse? Why?

2. Have you ever written a play? Have you ever performed in a play? If so, what was it like?
3. Have you ever had a job? If so, did you work to help your family or to earn money for yourself?
4. What do the titles of all the books in this selection have in common?

Mark Twain

Mark Twain was born in 1835 in the USA. His real name was Samuel Langhorne Clemens. He spent his boyhood in the small town of Hanibal on the Mississippi River. When he was 12, his father died. After his father's death he left school and went to work. For ten years, Twain worked as a printer in different towns and cities. Later he became a pilot on the Mississippi River.



His first short story was published in 1867 under the pen name "Mark Twain." The name Mark Twain comes from a term used by riverboat pilots to call out the depth of a river. After his first short story, he continued writing under this name and he became well known as the best short story writer in America.

In 1876 he published "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," in which he described the life of a boy in

a Mississippi River town at the time of his own boyhood. Shortly after this, he published a book about one of Tom Sawyer's friends, "Huckleberry Finn."

Mark Twain is known as America's greatest humorist, and his works are full of humour, from jokes to satire. He belongs to those writers of the past whose works never age. His works have been published in 25 languages. He died in 1910.

Comprehension Questions

1. List at least three jobs that Mark Twain held.
2. What was Mark Twain's real name?
3. For what kind of writing was Mark Twain famous?
4. About what is "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer"?

Discussion Questions

1. What is a pen name? Why would a writer use a pen name? If you had to choose a pen name, what would it be? Why?
2. What have you read that was written by Mark Twain? What did you think of it?
3. What do you imagine a pilot on the Mississippi River did?
4. What are the traits of books that "never age"?

IV. Humour

The Forgetful Tourist

An English tourist went to Paris. It was his first visit there. When he arrived, he sent a telegram to his wife who was in London. In the telegram he told her the address of the hotel where he was going to stay. He also told her that he was quite well.

As he was in Paris for the first time, he was very eager to see the places of interest. After dinner he went for a walk and then decided to go to the theatre to see a new play. It was very late when the play was over. It was time to go home.

But at that moment he realized that he couldn't get to the hotel. He remembered neither the name of the hotel nor the address. The Englishman didn't know what to do. Suddenly he remembered sending the telegram to his wife that morning. So, late at night, his wife got a very strange telegram: "Please, send me my address at once."

The Rich and the Learned

A rich man once asked a learned man why it was that men of science were so often seen at the doors of the rich, and rich men very rarely seen at the doors of the learned.

The scholar answered, "It is because the man of science knows the value of riches, but the rich man does not always know the value of science."

Tommy's Birthday

Mother: You are five today. Happy birthday, Tommy.

Tommy: Thank you, Mummy.

Mother: Would you like to have a cake with five candles on it for your birthday party?

Tommy: I think I'd rather have five cakes and one candle, Mummy.

The English Comedy of Manners

I. English Eating Habits

Cutting potatoes with a knife is allowed. The fork has to be held with the hump pointing upwards, thus everything (including peas, which are difficult for the beginner) must be balanced on top of the hump, not placed inside. Soup is eaten with the spoon held sideways, thus the liquid has to be sucked out or sipped rather than just emptied into the mouth. Sweets, cake, pudding, or ice-cream, are eaten with a spoon and fork. There is a rule for children (and grown-ups): Do not eat between meals, and never in the street or any other public places. It is, however, not always observed.

II. General Behaviour

When a gentleman walks with a lady in the street or on the pavement, he does not always go on her left side, but keeps to that side of his companion where he can protect her from passing traffic. He will thus have to change sides according to whether they walk with or against the traffic. When crossing the street, he supports his lady companion by the elbow, thus steering her through the cars and over to the other side.

When a lady comes into a room where there are a number of gentlemen, they will have to get up and will not resume their seats until she has sat down herself. Often one of them will pull out or bring a chair for her to sit on.

The habit of helping each other into overcoats is

not compulsory in England, especially amongst men, who very often do not wear a coat at all, even in winter.

III. Social Habits

All letters concerning social affairs, invitations to parties, dinners, weddings, etc., have to be directed to the wives, or wives and husbands together, never to the husband alone. They are, as a rule, written by the hostess who is responsible for the social affairs of the household. The habit of taking flowers to the hostess is not observed in England, which is one reason for the scarcity of flower shops in English towns.

Whenever you have spent the night at somebody else's house, you have to write a thank-you letter, if possible at once when you get back. It would be considered very bad manners not to observe this custom, even if you didn't enjoy yourself at all.

The Broken Vase

A young man was going to marry a beautiful girl. One day the girl told him that the next day she would celebrate her birthday, and invited him to her birthday party. The young man was eager to give her a present, so he went to a gift shop. There he saw many beautiful things. Of all the things, he particularly liked the vases. But they were very expensive and, as he had very little money, he had to leave the shop without buying anything. Making for the door he suddenly heard a noise. One of the vases had

fallen on the floor and broken to pieces. A brilliant idea came to his mind. He went up to the counter and asked the salesman to wrap up the broken vase. The salesman was a little surprised, but did what the young man asked him to.

The young man, feeling very happy, took the parcel and went straight to the girl's place. By the time he entered the room, the guests had already gathered. Everybody was enjoying the party. Some people were dancing, and others were talking, joking and laughing. Saying, "Many happy returns of the day," the young man told the girl that he had bought a small present for her. With these words he began to unwrap the parcel. Suddenly he got pale and said, "I am afraid I have broken it. There were so many people on the bus" But when he unwrapped the parcel, he saw that the salesman had wrapped up each piece of the vase separately.

The Deaf and Mute Girl

A young man was a stranger in town, and had been brought to a dance at a local hospital for the deaf and mute by his old friend, a doctor. "How can I ask a deaf and mute girl to dance?" he asked a little anxiously. "Just smile and bow to her," answered the doctor, who had done it many times. So the young man picked out a beautiful girl, bowed and smiled, and away they danced.

They danced not only one dance that evening, but three, and he was going to ask her for another,

when a stranger came up to the girl and said, "When are we going to have another dance? It's been almost an hour since I danced with you."

"I know, dear," answered the girl, "but I don't know how to get away from this deaf and mute young man."

What Made Her So Angry?

A young man was engaged to a beautiful young woman, twenty-four years old. The day before yesterday was her birthday. He said to her, "Tomorrow I'll send you roses, one for each year of your life." That evening he telephoned a flower shop and asked the proprietor to send twenty-four of the finest roses to the woman the next morning.

The proprietor thanked the young man for his order and promised to do the best he could. Then he turned to his assistant and said, "John, I have just received an order from young Mr. Hill for twenty-four of our best roses. He's a very good customer, you know. So put in an extra ten."

When Mr. Hill met his fiancée the following day, she was so angry with him that the engagement was very nearly broken off.

The Best Time for Apples

One day in a country school, the schoolmaster said to the boys, "In a year there are four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. In spring there

are many flowers. In summer it is very hot. In autumn there are all kinds of fruit. In winter it is very cold and there is much snow. Now, James, you were not listening. Stand up and tell me what the best time for apples is."

"It is when the farmer is not at home and there is no dog in the garden!" answered James.

The Naughty Boy

A little boy is standing at the door of a flat in a big building on High Street. He wants to ring the bell, but it is too high for him.

"What do you want?" asks a stout gentleman coming downstairs.

"I want to ring the bell, but it is too high, and I am not tall enough," answers the boy.

"All right," says the man and rings the bell.

"Now run! Hurry up!" exclaims the boy and runs away!

It Isn't Able

The teacher is speaking with her pupils about the unusual characteristics of animals, such as the camel's hump and the lion's mane.

"Why, Mary," she asks, "is the giraffe not able to come in the front door?"

"Because he isn't able to turn the handle," says Mary.

Buying Cakes

A bus stopped in a small English town. A man looked out the window and saw a woman selling cakes. The man wanted to buy a cake, but the woman was too far away from the bus. The man did not want to get out himself, so he asked a little boy who was near the bus, "How much does a cake cost?"

"Threepence, sir," answered the boy. The man gave him sixpence and said to him, "Bring me a cake, and with the other threepence buy one for yourself." A few minutes later the boy came back eating a cake. He gave the man threepence change and said, "There was only one cake left, sir."

Climate

An Englishman and an American were discussing climate. The Englishman said that it was quite usual in England to go out in a sports jacket in the morning and be glad to have a warm coat in the evening.

"That's nothing," said the boastful American. "Two of my friends argued on the road once when the snow was 15 centimeters deep. One of them made a snowball and threw it at the other. It had only three meters to travel, but the weather changed so quickly and it became so hot that instead of being hit by a snowball, the man was scalded by hot water."

The Prize

Little Jack came home from school with a new book under his arm.

"It's a prize, Mother," he said.

"A prize? What for, dear?"

"At the lesson the teacher asked me how many legs an ostrich had, and I said three."

"But an ostrich has two legs."

"I know that now. But all the other pupils said four, so I was nearest."

After the Birthday Party

Mother: I hope you didn't take a second piece of cake at yesterday's birthday party.

Dick: No, I took two pieces the first time.

Who Wrote "Hamlet"?

One day an inspector came to visit a small country school. Not only the children but also the teachers were very much afraid of him.

At the lesson, in a loud and terrible voice, the inspector asked a little boy, "Who wrote 'Hamlet'?"

"Not I, sir," said the boy. The inspector was not angry. He laughed at this joke.

After the lessons the inspector spoke with the schoolmaster, to whom he told the joke. The schoolmaster smiled, scratched his head and said, "I know that little rascal. Maybe he wrote it after all."

A fat man was crossing a field when a bull saw him. With great difficulty he reached the fence before the animal got to him. Then the man saw that another man was watching. The spectator was laughing at what he saw. The fat man became angry.

"Do you know who I am?" he asked. Then he continued, "I am the president of the railway."

"Is that so?" asked the other in mock surprise. "Why didn't you tell that to the bull?"

Still a Secret

"Their engagement is still a secret."

"Yes, everybody says so."

A Short Letter

During the holidays a schoolboy decided to write a letter to his friend. He sat down at his writing table and wrote, "Dear Bob." He thought a little and wrote, "I am writing to you because I have nothing to do." After that he thought for a long time and at last wrote, "I am afraid I must stop writing because I have nothing to say. Yours, Tom Brown."

The Busy Professor

A servant ran quite frightened into the study of a professor to tell him that his house was on fire.

"Tell my wife," said the scholar. "You know that I am very busy and never trouble myself with household affairs."

Prizes

In a recent contest, a bald man won a comb; a very old lady, a motorcycle; a teetotaller, a cask of brandy; an old bachelor, a cradle; a general, a box of toy soldiers; a young lady, a necktie; and a dentist won a prize entitling him to have six teeth pulled out free of charge.

A Strange Room

A man asked for a room at a London hotel. He was shown into a very small room. There was nothing in it. "I don't like this room," he said. "I'll not have it."

"We don't ask you to sleep here," said the porter. "This is not a bedroom. This is the lift."

The Young Composer

Once a young man asked Mozart how to write symphonies.

"You are still very young. I think you must begin with writing ballads," said the great composer.

The young man said, "But you began to write symphonies when you were very young, only ten years old!"

"Yes, I did," Mozart answered, "but I asked nobody how to do it."

Directions

1. Tourist: Excuse me, but does this bus stop at Tenth Street?

2. Passenger: Yes. Watch me and get off one stop before I do.

3. Tourist: Thank you!

In the Way

1. Conductor: May I put your bag out of the way, sir? People coming in are tripping over it.

2. Passenger: No, no! Let it stay where it is. If nobody falls over it, I'll forget that it's there.

The Faithful Dog

1. Customer: How much for this dog?

2. Dog Dealer: Seventy-five rupees.

3. Customer: Isn't that too much?

4. Dog Dealer: Isn't the dog too wonderful?

5. Customer: Yes, the dog may be too wonderful, but is it faithful also?

6. Dog Dealer: Faithful, sir! Why, I've sold him seven times and he has always been back within 12 hours.

A Debt

1. "Have you forgotten that you owe me fifty rupees?"

2. "No, not yet. Give me time, and I will."

Clean Hands

Mother: Oh, Mary, why did you wipe your mouth with the back of your hand?

Mary: Because it's so much cleaner than the front.

Safety First

A soldier got on the bus with a bomb under his arm, sat down and calmly put it on his lap.

"What's that you're holding?" asked the conductor.

"It's an unexploded bomb. I'm under orders to take it out of town to the disposal area," was the answer.

"You are an idiot," said the worried conductor. "You don't want a thing like that on your lap. Put it under the seat."

Acting

Producer of the film: Now you have to jump from the fourth story!

Actor: But suppose I get injured or killed?

Producer: That's all right. It's the last scene in the picture.

Today isn't Saturday

"Do you love me, darling?" the young man asked.

"Of course I do, John," she answered.

"John? My name is Bill!"

"Oh, that's right," she said. "I keep thinking this is Saturday."

Joint Account

She had only been married a month, when her friend called to see how she was getting on.

"We're getting on fine!" exclaimed the young wife. "We have a joint account in the bank. It's such fun to pay bills by cheque."

"What do you mean by joint account?" asked the caller. "Do you put in equal sums?"

"Oh! I don't put in anything," was the explanation. "Tom puts it in, and I draw it out!"

Football

Long, long ago when football was quite unknown in other countries, a traveller came to England and saw a football match for the first time. This is how he described the game in the letter to his friends. "Englishmen have a funny game. They take a round thing filled with air made of the skin of a pig and about the size of a man's head and begin to kick it. Some kick it quickly, others slowly. Those who cannot kick the ball, kick the legs of those who are nearest to them. He who is kicked tries to throw those who kick him on the ground. During the whole game a man whistles from time to time."

Geography

"Johnny, I don't believe you've studied your geography."

"No, mum. Father says that the map of the world

is changing every day and I decided to wait for a few years until things get settled."

At the Swimming Hole

A very dignified and correct lady came upon some little boys bathing in a pond in their birthday suits. She was horrified.

"Boys," she called, "isn't it against the law to bathe here without suits on?"

"Yes," replied a freckled urchin, "but Johnny's father's a policeman, so you can come on in."

The Emergency

A man knocked on a doctor's door in a small village at about 3 a.m., and asked him to come immediately to a place about 10 miles away.

The doctor dressed speedily, got out his car, and they drove furiously to their destination.

Upon their arrival the man asked, "What is your fee, doctor?"

"Half a guinea," he replied in some surprise.

"Here it is then," said the man, handing over the money. "And cheap too. The garage man wanted 30 bob to drive me over. You see, I'd missed the last train."

Instructions

Mother sending her small boy off to a birthday party: And don't forget - when the party is over go up to Lucy's mama and apologize.

Time for Sightseeing

A farmer came to Chicago to see the sights of the city. He got a room at a hotel. When he was leaving to see the town, he asked the clerk about the hours for meals. "We have breakfast from 7 to 11, lunch from 12 to 1 and supper from 6 to 8," said the clerk.

"But," said the farmer in surprise, "when shall I see the city?"

Why Do You Fight?

"Why is it," asked a Frenchman of a Swiss, "that you Swiss always fight for money, while we French only fight for honour?"

"I suppose," said the Swiss, "that each fight for what they most lack."

Healthy Advice

"If you smoke you'll never grow up."

"But grandpa smokes, and he's 70!"

"Ah, but if he were a non-smoker he'd have been 80 long ago by now!"

Career Advice

Son: Father, shall I be an ear specialist or a tooth specialist?

Father: Choose the teeth, my boy. Everyone has thirty-two of them but only two ears.

The Toothache

Wendy: I have an awful toothache.

Theresa: I would have that tooth taken out if it were mine.

Wendy: If it were yours, I would too.

The Thief

A man who lived in one of the suburbs of a big town in England went home from the railway station. It was night and there was nobody in the street. Suddenly he heard somebody following him. The man stopped and the person behind him also stopped. The man started to walk quickly and the person behind him also started to walk quickly. The man started to run and the person behind him also started to run.

Then the man saw a wall around a garden. "That man behind me wants to rob me," thought the man, and he jumped over the wall. The other person jumped over the wall too. The man turned around and said, "What do you want? Why are you following me?"

"Do you always go home like this, or are you exercising tonight?" answered the woman who had been following him. "I am going to Ms. Fork's and the man at the station told me to follow you, as you live near Ms. Fork's house. Excuse me for asking, but are you going to do more gymnastics or will you go straight home?"

Lovers' Quarrel

He: What is the use of quarreling, my dear girl?
Let us forgive and forget.

She: That is just the trouble. I am always forgiving,
and you are always forgetting.

A Bad Connection

"My dear, we've simply got to change our doctor. He's so absent-minded. This morning he was examining me with his stethoscope, and while he was listening, he called out suddenly, 'Hallo! Who is speaking?'"

Reliable Sources

A doctor met a friend and exclaimed, "I heard you died!"

"But you see I'm alive," smiled the friend.

"Impossible!" decided the doctor. "The man who told me is much more reliable than you were."

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Let It Be

When I find myself in time of trouble
Mother Mary comes to me
Speaking words of wisdom, let it be.
And in my hour of darkness
She is standing right in front of me
Speaking words of wisdom, let it be.

Let it be, let it be, let it be, let it be
Whisper words of wisdom, let it be.

And when the broken-hearted people
Living in the world agree,
There will be an answer, let it be.
For though they may be parted
There is still a chance that they will see
There will be an answer, let it be.

Let it be, let it be, let it be, let it be
There will be an answer, let it be
Let it be, let it be, let it be, let it be
Whisper words of wisdom, let it be.

If You're Happy and You Know It

If you're happy and you know it
Clap your hands.
If you're happy and you know it
And you really want to show it
If you're happy and you know it
Clap your hands.

If you're happy and you know it
Snap your fingers.
If you're happy and you know it
And you really want to show it
If you're happy and you know it
Snap your fingers.

If you're happy and you know it
Slap your sides.

If you're happy and you know it
And you really want to show it
If you're happy and you know it
Slap your sides.

If you're happy and you know it
Stamp your feet.

If you're happy and you know it
And you really want to show it
If you're happy and you know it
Stamp your feet.

If you're happy and you know it
Say "We are!"

If you're happy and you know it
And you really want to show it
If you're happy and you know it
Say "We are!"

If you're happy and you know it
Do all five.

If you're happy and you know it
And you really want to show it
If you're happy and you know it
Do all five.

VOCABULARY

A

above	— [ə'bu:v]	устида, тепасида
absolution	— [æbsə'lʊ:ʃn]	кечириш, оқлаш
accusation	— [ækju:'zeiʃn]	айб, айбнома
accuse	— [ækju:z]	айбламоқ
acquire	— [ə'kwaɪə]	эришмоқ, эгалламоқ
adhere	— [ədhiə]	риоя қилмоқ
adopt	— [ədɒpt]	қабул қилмоқ
advantage	— [əd'vɑ:ntidʒ]	1. устунлик, афзаллик; 2. фойда
allowance	— [ə'laʊəns]	нафақа, рухсатнома
ancestor	— [ænsistə]	аждод
ancient	— [ei'ənt]	қадимий
appoint	— [ə'pɔɪnt]	белгиламоқ
artisans	— [ɑ:'tizænz]	устоз, уста
associate	— [ə'souʃieɪt]	ҳамкасб
attitude	— [ætɪtju:d]	ўрин, вазият
attract	— [ə'trækt]	жалб этмоқ
authority	— [ɔ:θɔɹɪti]	ҳокимият, обрўли, нуфузли одам
available	— [ə'veɪləbl]	кириш мумкин бўлган

B

basis	— [beɪsɪs]	асосланган
battle	— [bætl]	уруш, кураш
beforehand	— [bi'fɔ:hænd]	олдиндан
below	— [bi'ləʊ]	остида
beneficial	— [benɪ'fiʃəl]	фойдали
border	— [bɔ:də]	чегара
branch	— [brɔ:ntʃ]	тарамоқ
break	— [breɪk]	синмоқ, танаффус

C

capacity	— [kə'pæsɪti]	куч, қувват, қудрат
career	— [kə'riə]	мансабга эришиш
channel	— ['tʃæni]	йўл, восита, канал

chapter	—	['tʃæptə]	боб
choice	—	[tʃɔis]	танлов
choose	—	[tʃu:z]	танламоқ
cloak-room	—	['kləʊk-rʊm]	гардероб хона
competition	—	[kəm'pi'tiʃn]	мўсобақа
comprise	—	[kəm'praiz]	қамраб олмоқ
concrete	—	['kɒnkri:t]	аниқ
confirmation	—	[kən'fə:meiʃn]	тасдиқ, исбот
consideration	—	[kən'sidə'reiʃn]	фикр юритиш
contain	—	[kən'tein]	ичига олмоқ
contribution	—	['kɒntribju:ʃn]	имконият
conquer	—	['kɒŋkə]	босиб олмоқ
convenient	—	[kən'vi:njənt]	қулай
cooperation	—	[ko(u),ɔpə'reiʃn]	ҳамкорлик
courageous	—	[kə'reidʒəs]	жасур
creativity	—	[kri:'eitiviti]	ижодий
crescent	—	['kresnt]	ярим ой
crop	—	[krop]	ҳосил
cotton bolls	—	[kɒtn bɒls]	пахта кўсақлари
cultivate	—	[kʌltiveit]	ишлаш
customer	—	['kʌstəmə]	харидор
D			
debate	—	[di'beɪt]	баҳслашмоқ
decorate	—	['dekəreɪt]	1. безатмоқ; 2. орден медал билан мукофотламоқ
degree	—	[di'ɡri:]	даража
delicious	—	[di'liʃəs]	1. мазали; 2. ажойиб
deliver	—	[di'livə]	(хатни) олиб бормоқ
demilitarization	—	[di:militəri'zeiʃn]	қуролсизлантириш
deputy	—	[di'pjʊ:ti]	депутат
design	—	[dizain]	1. ният, режа 2. мақсадни кўзламоқ, режа тузмоқ
desire	—	[dizaɪə]	интилмоқ
destiny	—	[destini]	тақдир
destroy	—	[dis'trɔɪ]	бузмоқ

destruction	—	[dis'trækʃn]	бузиш
devote	—	[di'vout]	бағишламоқ
disputes	—	[dis'pju:ts]	1. музокара 2. талашмоқ, баҳслашмоқ
dock	—	[dɒk]	1. айбдорлар стули 2. қисқартирмоқ
doctrines	—	[dɒktrinz]	таълимот
donate	—	[dou'neɪt]	ҳадя қилмоқ
dozens	—	[dʌznz]	юзлаб
E			
earn	—	[ɜ:n]	пул топмоқ, муносиб
edge	—	['edʒ]	1. ёни; 2. танг аҳвол
editor	—	['editə]	тарқатувчи
eight angled	—	['eit'æŋɡld]	саккиз қиррали
elaborate	—	['i'læbəreɪt]	1. ишлаб чиқмоқ 2. мулоҳаза қилмоқ
embassy	—	['embəsi]	элчихона
emblem	—	['embləm]	эмблема, герб
endorsed	—	[ɪn'dɔ:st]	маъқуллаш
enforce	—	[ɪn'fɔ:s]	боғламоқ, мажбурламоқ, ҳаётга татбиқ қилмоқ
enterprises	—	['entəpraɪzɪz]	ташкилот
entire	—	[ɪn'taɪə]	бутун, тўла
entrust	—	[ɪn'trʌst]	ишонмоқ, топширмақ, юкламоқ
environment	—	[ɪn'vaɪərənmənt]	атроф-муҳит
equal	—	['i:kwəl]	ҳуқуқи бир хил, тенг
erudition	—	[eru'diʃn]	ақллилик, билимдонлик
establish	—	[ɪs'tæbliʃ]	ўрнатмоқ
ethical	—	['eθɪkl]	маданиятли
evil	—	['i:vəl]	1. даҳшат, жаҳлдор 2. ёвузлик

exhibition	— [ˈeksɪˈbiʃn]	кўргазма, намоиш
exceed	— [ɪkˈsiːd]	чегарадан чиқмоқ, ошмоқ
exchange	— [ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ]	алмаштирмақ
experience	— [ɪksˈpiəriəns]	тажриба, тасурот
extend	— [ˈɪksˈtend]	тарқатмоқ, чўздирмоқ
external	— [eksˈtəːnl]	ташқи, хорижий

F

facility	— [fəˈsɪlɪti]	қулайлик, имтиёз
fan	— [fæn]	ишқибоз
fauna	— [ˈfəʊnə]	фауна
feature	— [fiːtʃə]	фазилат
figs	— [fɪɡz]	анжир
financial	— [ˈfaɪnənʃl]	молиявий
flourish	— [ˈflaʊrɪʃ]	гуллаб-яшнамоқ
forgive	— [fəˈɡɪv]	кечирмоқ
foster	— [ˈfɒstə]	1. тарбияламоқ 2. рағбатлантирмақ
found	— [faʊnd]	ташқил топмоқ
founder	— [ˈfaʊndə]	асосчи, яратувчи
fraternity	— [frəˈtəːnɪti]	қардошлик, жамоа
fund	— [fʌnd]	фонд, пул маблағлари

G

gift	— [ɡɪft]	совға, инъом
glorious	— [ˈɡlɔːrəs]	шарафли, ажойиб
goal	— [ɡoʊl]	мақсад, ният, вазифа
guarantee	— [ɡæərənˈtiː]	кафолат, кафолат бермоқ
guide	— [ˈɡaɪd]	1. йўл бошловчи, гид, раҳбар; 2. бошқармоқ

H

handle	— [ˈhændl]	бошқармоқ, қўлда ушламоқ
harmonious	— [hɑːˈmounjəs]	уйғун, тотув

harvest	—	['h:vɪst]	ҳосил
hereditary	—	['hɪ'redɪəri]	мерос
huge	—	['hju:dʒ]	катта фарқ

I			
infant	—	['ɪnfənt]	норасида, вояга етмаган

influence	—	['ɪnfluəns]	таъсир
initiate	—	['ɪnɪʃieɪt]	ташаббус кўрсатмоқ
inn	—	['ɪn]	меҳмонхона
inscription	—	['ɪn'skripʃn]	ёзув
interference	—	['ɪntə'fɪərəns]	аралashiш
internal	—	['ɪn'tə:nəl]	ички
invasion	—	['ɪn'veɪz(ə)n]	босқинчилик
inviolability	—	['ɪn'vaɪələbɪlɪtɪ]	мустаҳкамлик, бузилмаслик

J			
joint	—	[dʒɔɪnt]	қўшма, умумий
junior school	—	['dʒu:njəsku:l]	бошланғич мактаб
justice	—	['dʒʌstɪs]	адолат, ҳаққоният

K			
kingdom	—	['kɪŋdəm]	қироллик
knowledge	—	['nɒlɪdʒ]	билим

L			
leadership	—	['li:dəʃɪp]	раҳбарлик
lean	—	['li:n]	эгилмоқ
leather	—	['leðə]	тери
lithium	—	['lɪθɪəm]	литий
located	—	['ləukeɪtɪd]	жойлашган

M			
madrasah	—	['mædrəsə]	мадраса
maintain	—	['mentɛɪn]	сақламоқ, ҳимоя қилмоқ
massive	—	['mæsɪv]	йирик, ғуж, ёпирилма

mercy	— [mə:s]	сахийлик
military	— [militəri]	ҳарбий
misery	— [mizəri]	камбағаллик
mosque	— [mɒsk]	масжид
multinational	— [mʌltineɪʃnl]	кўп миллатли
muslims	— [mʌslimz]	мусулмонлар

N

nation	— [neiʃn]	халқ, миллат
native	— [neɪtɪv]	туғишган
natural	— [nætʃrəl]	табiiй
nephew	— [nevju:]	жиян
necessary	— [nesɪsəri]	зарур
nobility	— [nou'bilɪti]	таниқли

O

obtain	— [əb'tein]	эришмоқ
observe	— [əb'zə:v]	кузатмоқ
occasion	— [ə'keɪʒn]	воқеа
offence	— [ə'fens]	ҳақоратлаш, гуноҳ
opportunity	— [ɒpə'tju:nɪti]	имконият, қулай пайт
own	— [oun]	ўзиники

P

peak	— [pi:k]	чўққи
plain	— ['pleɪn]	текислик
plateau	— ['plætəu]	паст текислик
plunder	— [plʌndə]	ўғирламоқ
pollution	— [pəlu:ʃən]	ифлосланиш
preserve	— [pr 'zə:v]	сақламоқ
procession	— [prə'seɪʃən]	жараён
proclamation	— [prɒklə'meɪʃn]	эълон қилиниши
promise	— [prɒmis]	ваъда қилмоқ
property	— [prɒpət]	мол-мулк
proposals	— [prə'pəuzls]	таклиф
prosperous	— [prɒspərəs]	гуллаб яшнаётган
protect	— [prə'tekt]	ҳимоя қилиш

quadrangle	— [kwɒdræŋɡl]	түртбурчак
quantities	— [kwɒntitiz]	сон-саноғи
quarrel	— [kwɒrl]	жанжал
queen	— [kwi:n]	қиролича

range	— [reɪndʒ]	тизма
reason	— [ˈri:zn]	сабаб, асос
recognize	— [rekəɡnɪz]	танимоқ
regardless	— [rɪˈɡɔ:dles]	аҳамиятсиз
renaissance	— [rɪnesəns]	янғитдан туғилиш
responsible	— [rɪsˈpɒnsəbl]	жавобгар
resume	— [rɪˈzju:m]	қайтадан эгалламоқ
reward	— [rɪˈwɔ:d]	мукофотламоқ
ribbon	— [rɪbən]	ингичка чизиқ
right-angled	— [raɪt-æŋɡld]	тўғри бурчакли
rural	— [ruəl]	қишлоқ аҳолиси

salvation	— [sælveɪʃn]	бахт, нажот
saying	— [seɪŋ]	нақл
scarcity	— [skæəsɪtɪ]	етишмовчилик
secular	— [sekju:lə]	дунёвий
single	— [sɪŋɡl]	ягона, ёлғиз
soil	— [sɔɪl]	ифлос қилмоқ, доғ
spiritual	— [spɪrɪtʃuəl]	маънавий
steer	— [stiə]	бошқармоқ
strengthen	— [streŋθən]	кучаймоқ
stretch	— [stretʃ]	чўзилмоқ
surround	— [səraʊnd]	эгалламоқ
		ўраб олиш

theological	— [θiɒləɡɪkəl]	диний
tool	— [tu:l]	асбоб
trade	— [treɪd]	касб, савдо-сотиқ
transition	— [trænsɪʒn]	ўтиш
treasury	— [treʒəri]	хазина

tune	— [tju:n]	оҳанг
tungsten	— [tʌŋstən]	вольфрам (хим.)
U		
unusual	— [ʌnu:zʊəl]	фавкулудда,
upwards	— [ʌpwədz]	одатдан ташқари
urban	— [ə:bən]	юқори
urgent	— [ə:dʒənt]	шаҳарлик
		зарур
V		
value	— [vælju:]	қиймат, баҳо
various	— [vɛəriəs]	ҳар хил
vast	— [va:st]	катта
venture	— [ventʃə]	ҳамкорлик
volcanic	— [vɒl'kænik]	вулқонли
W		
war	— [wɔ:]	уруш
way	— [wei]	йўл
wear	— [wɛə]	кийиб юрмоқ
wedding	— [wedɪŋ]	тўй
westward	— ['westwəd]	ғарбга йўналган
wounded	— [wu:ndəd]	яраланган
wrap	— ['ræp]	ўрамоқ
Y		
year	— ['jɛ:]	йил
yacht	— [jɒt]	яхта
yoke	— [jouk]	ярмарка
young	— ['jʌŋ]	ёш, тажрибасиз
yourself	— [jɔ: self]	ўзи, ўзича
Z		
zinc	— [zɪŋk]	рух
zeal	— [zi:l]	ғайрат, шижоат
zero	— ['ziərəʊ]	ноль
zone	— [zəʊn]	жой, минтақа

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I қисм

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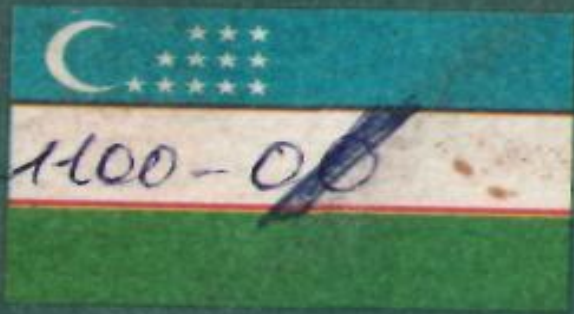
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1/32. Офсет қоғози. Кегли 14 шпонли. Таймс гарнитураси. Офсет босма
усулида босилди. Шартли б.л. 8,40. Шартли кр-отт. 9,24. Нашр.л. 6,3.
50000 нусхада босилди. Буюртма № 2961.

"Ўқитувчи" нашриёти. Тошкент, Навоий кўчаси, 30. Шартнома 15-14-98.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат матбуот қўмитасининг Тошполиграф-
комбинати. Тошкент, Навоий кўчаси, 30. 1998.

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