

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O‘RTA
TA‘LIM VAZIRLIGI**

TOSHKENT ARXITEKTURA QURILISH INSTITUTI

JO‘RAYEVA M.Y.

**INGLIZ TILIDAN
OG‘ZAKI NUTQ UCHUN MATNLAR
(Topics for oral speech)**

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Muallif: Jo'rayeva M.U.

So'z boshi

Mazkur o'quv qo'llanma keng kitobxonlar ommasiga, ya'ni maktab, litsey o'quvchilari hamda kollej, oliy o'quv yurtlari talabalari uchun mo'ljallangan. Ushbu qo'llanmadan maqsad, og'zaki nutq malakalarini oshirish, ularda bilim va ko'nikmalarni chuqur rivojlantirishdir. Qo'llanmada turli mavzularda matnlar berilgan.

Muharrir: "O'zbek va xorijiy tillari" kafedrasini mudiri,
professor Niyazova M.B.

Taqrizchilar: TAQI, "O'zbek va xorijiy tillar"
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The English Language

English is spoken practically all over the world. It is spoken as the mother tongue in Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. A lot of people speak English in China, Japan, India, Africa and other countries. It is one of 6 official languages of the United Nations. It is studied as a foreign language in many schools.

England's history helps to understand the present condition of English. Many English words were borrowed from the language of Angles and Saxons. Hundreds of French words came into English. These French words didn't crowd out corresponding Anglo-Saxon words. There exist "act" and "deed", "beautiful" and "pretty", "form" and "shape".

Many new words were brought by traders and travellers. These words came from all parts of the world: "umbrella" — from Italian, "skates" — from Dutch, "tea" — from Chinese, "cigar" - from Spanish.

Some words came into English directly from Latin, which was the language of the church and the universities in the Middle Ages.

Some of the English words of today are derivatives. One way of creating new words is to put together two or more older English words. For example, the words "railway", "football", "newspaper" are made in this way.

Many of the new English words — especially new scientific ones — have been made from Latin and Greek words instead of English ones. "Telephone" for instance, was made from Greek words "far" and "talk".

Questions:

1. In what countries is English spoken as the mother tongue?
2. From what languages are some English word borrowed?
3. Did French words crowd out corresponding Anglo-Saxon ones?
4. What English words that came from all parts of the world do you know?

5. Why are there so many words with Latin roots in English language?
6. What ways of creating new words do you know?

Vocabulary:

mother tongue — ona tili

United Nations — Организация Объединенных Наций

to borrow — заимствовать

Angles and Saxons — angllar va sakslar

to crowd out — siqib chiqarmoq

to exist — mavjud bo'lmoq

trader — savdogar

directly — bevosita

derivative — yasama so'z

How do I Learn English

Nowadays it's very necessary to know a foreign language Knowledge of foreign language helps us to develop friendship and understanding among people.

The total number of languages in the world is from 2500 to 5000. English is spoken all over the world and very popular. There is a proverb: "Knowledge is Power." I agree with it.

I study English, because I want to read English books of great writers in origin. I want to communicate with people from different countries, I v/ant to understand their culture and traditions. I like to travel. Speaking English I can travel anywhere, because more than 1 billion people speak English. I have a pen-friend abroad. She lives in Sweden. I have much fun writing letters to my Swedish friend.

How do I learn English? First of all I read a lot. There is always an English book on my desk. I'm trying to learn few new words every day. To remember words better I put them into groups. For example: believe — believer — belief — disbelieve. I listen to songs in English and try to recognize the words. I have some tapes and video-tapes in English. I like to watch different satellite TV programs in English.

I like studying English.

Questions:

1. Why is it necessary to speak English?
2. Is it difficult for you to learn English?
3. Is English popular now?
4. How do you learn English?
5. Do you like studying English?

Vocabulary:

necessary — kerakli

foreign — xorijiy

knowledge — bilim

to develop — o'smoq

total — umumiy

to communicate — muloqotda bo'lmoq

pen-friend — xatdosh o'rtoq

satellite — sun'iy yo'ldosh

English is the Language of Communication

"Do you speak English?" - with this phrase begins the conversation between two people, that speak different languages and want to find a common language.

It's very good when you hear: "Yes, I do", and start talking. People of different countries and nations have to get along well with the progress in world trade and technology as well as with each other.

So it is very useful to learn foreign languages. Knowledge of foreign languages helps us to develop friendship and understanding among people.

English is very popular now. It's the language of computers, science, business, sport and politics. It's spoken all over the world. It is the official language of the United Kingdom, Ireland, the United States of America, Canada, and Australia. There are more than 750 million speakers of English in the world.

Speaking a foreign language you can read papers, magazines and original books by great writers, watch satellite TV Programs. If you like travelling you can go anywhere without being afraid that other people will not understand you. English is very important to find a good job.

Questions:

1. Do you like to speak English?
2. How many years did you study English?
3. Is it useful to learn foreign language?
4. Is English the official language in the U.S.A.?
5. Does English help you to make friends?

Vocabulary:

conversation — gaplashish

common — umumiy

world trade — jahon bozori

to get along with — ладить, уживаться

science — bilim

to be afraid — qo'rqmoq

Foreign Languages in Our Life

Learning a foreign language isn't an easy thing. Nowadays it's especially important to know foreign languages. Some people learn languages because they need them for their work, others travel abroad, for the third studying foreign languages is a hobby. Everyone, who knows foreign languages can speak to people from other countries, read foreign authors in the original, which makes your outlook wider. I study English. It's a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and efforts. Over 300 million people speak it as a mother tongue. The native speakers of English live in Great Britain, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and other political organizations.

English language is a wonderful language. It's the language of the great literature. It's the language of William Shakespeare, Charles Dickens and others. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English. It's the language of computers technology. The great German poet Goethe once said, "He, who knows no foreign language, doesn't know his own one". That's why in order to understand oneself and environment one has to learn foreign languages.

I think that to know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated man, for every good specialist.

Questions:

1. Is it an easy thing to learn a foreign language?
2. Why do people learn foreign languages?
3. Do you know any foreign language?
4. Where do the native speakers of English live?
5. What can you say about English language?

Vocabulary:

author — muallif

outlook — dunyoqarash

official — qonuniy

mother tongue — ona tili

effort — kuch

My Flat

We have a nice flat in a new block of flats. Our flat is on the fourth floor. It has all modern conveniences: central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot water, a lift and a chute to carry rubbish down.

There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in our flat.

The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. In the middle of the room we have a square-table with six chairs round it. To the right of the dinner-table there is a wall-unit which has several sections: a sideboard, a wardrobe and some shelves. At the opposite wall there is a piano and stool before it. Between the two large windows there is a little table with a colour TV set on it. Near the TV set there are two cosy armchairs. A small round table, a divan-bed and a standard lamp are in the left-hand corner. This small table is for newspapers and magazines. My father is used to having a rest sitting on this divan-bed reading books, newspapers, magazines or watching TV.

The bedroom is smaller than the living-room and not so light as there is only one window in it. In this room there are two beds with a bedside-table between them. An alarm-clock and a small lamp with a pink lamp-shade are on the table. In the left-hand corner there is a dressing-table with a big mirror. In this room we have a built-in wardrobe with coat-hangers to hang

clothes on. There is a thick carpet on the floor and plain light-brown curtains on the window.

The third room is my study. It is not large but very cosy. There isn't much furniture in it, only the most necessary. It has a writing-table and an armchair before it. In the right-hand corner there is a bookcase full of books, magazines and newspapers. A small table with a radio is standing in the left-hand corner. Near it there is a sofa with some cushions. In my opinion, the study is the best room in our flat. But the warmest place in our flat is the kitchen, I think — the place where the whole family gathers every evening not only to have supper together, but also to speak and rest. I like the English proverb: "My home is my castle" because my flat is, indeed, my castle.

Questions:

1. Have you a house or a flat?
2. How many rooms are there in your flat?
3. Has your flat all modern conveniences? What are they?
4. What room is the largest in your flat?
5. What is there in the middle of the room?
6. Is there a piano in the living-room?
7. What is there near the TV set?
8. How many windows are there in the bedroom?
9. What is on the bedside-table?
10. What colour curtains are there on the window?
11. What room is very cosy?
12. Is there much furniture in the study?
13. What is there in the right-hand corner of the study?
14. What is standing in the left-hand corner?

Vocabulary:

square — to'rtburchak
sideboard — bufet
wardrobe — shkaf
opposite — teskari
cosy — shinam
divan-bed — divan
standart lamp — torsher
alarm-clock — budilnik
mirror — ko'zgu
dressing-table — trimo
lamp-shade — adajur
a built-in wardrobe — yug'ilgan shkaf
coat-hanger — veshilka
to hang (hung) — osmoq
study — kabinet
furniture — mebel
necessary pieces — kerakli narsalar
cushion — divan yostiqchasi

My Week-day

I get up at a quarter to seven. I jump out of bed, switch on the radio and do my morning exercises to the radio music. Then I go to the bathroom, wash myself and clean my teeth with, a tooth-brush. This does not take me much time, not more than ten or fifteen minutes. Then I dress and sit down to table to have my breakfast. I usually have a cup of tea or coffee, an egg and bread and butter.

After breakfast I go to the technical school. As I live far away, I go by bus or by metro. It takes me more time to go by bus. If I have little time, I go

by metro. My lessons begin at 9 o'clock. We have six lessons every day. At a quarter to one we have a lunch hour.

As I cannot get home for lunch, I take it at the dining room of our technical school.

For lunch I have meat or fish with potatoes and a cup of strong tea or coffee with a pie. At ten minutes to three the lessons are over, and I go home. When I get home from the technical school, I have dinner. My dinner usually consists of three courses.

For the first course I have some soup, then some meat or fish. For dessert I have stewed fruit or ice-cream. After dinner I help my mother to wash up the dishes. Then I do my lessons. This usually takes me about two hours.

At eight or nine o'clock I have supper. I have some salad, a slice of sausage and bread, sour milk or cereal.

In the evening I listen to the radio or watch TV. If the programme is not interesting, I go to the cinema or to the theatre. Sometimes, I go for a walk with my friends. We talk about different things and usually have a good time.

At 11 o'clock I go to bed.

Questions:

1. When do you get up?
2. What do you do in the bathroom?
3. What do you have for breakfast?
4. When do you get home after classes?
5. When do you go to bed?
6. What do you do after dinner?
7. What do you have for dessert?
8. What do you do in the evening?

Vocabulary:

to switch on (off) the radio — radioni yoqmoq(o'chirmoq)

to do morning exercises — ertalabki mashqni qilmoq

bathroom — yuvinish xonasi

to clean one's teeth — tishni yovmoq

to have breakfast (dinner, supper) — nonushta qilmoq (tushlik, kechki ovqat)

lunch — ikkinchi nonushta

dining-room — ovqatlanish xonasi

to consist of — ...dan tashkil topmoq

course — ovqat

for the first course — birinchiga

soup — sho'rva

dessert — desert

to wash up dishes — idishlarni yuvmoq

slice — bo'lak

sausage — kolbasa

sour milk — qatiq

cereal — bo'tqa

My Day off

When a school-girl I always envied those students who went to school five but not six days a week, as we did. So you may guess, I had the only day off — Sunday. On Sunday, I didn't have to hurry anywhere, that's why, I got up at nine or ten o'clock. I wasn't an early riser. I did my bed, washed myself and went to the kitchen. In the kitchen the table had already been laid and I always had something tasty on Sunday: fried potatoes, meat salad or my favourite apple-pies.

After breakfast, if the weather was sunny, I usually didn't stay indoors, I went to see my friends. We often played volleyball or basket-ball in the yard and in winter if there was much snow out-of-doors we went skating and skiing in the woods.

But sometimes the day happened to be rainy and gloomy. I preferred to be in watching TV, listening to music, reading books, speaking over the phone or just lying on the sofa idling away the time. Some of my classmates could watch all TV-programmes from morning till night, but I think it's rather boring, and I always felt sorry for those TV-addicts. It's much more interesting to play a game of chess with your grandfather, or help your mother about the house, or argue with your father about the latest events at home and abroad.

In the evening, when all the family were together, we had some tea with a cake or biscuits, we listened to my younger sister playing the piano, sometimes we sang folk songs.

Every Sunday, when I went to bed, I was thinking that the day had flashed past and the next week would bring new problems and their solution.

Questions:

1. What day was your day off?
2. When did you get up on Sunday?
3. Were you an early riser?
4. What did you have for breakfast on Sunday?
5. What did you do if the weather was sunny?
6. Did you like to stay indoors when the day was rainy and gloomy?
7. Do you think to watch TV from morning till night is rather boring?
8. What did you do in the evening?

Vocabulary:

to envy — hasad, ko'ra olmaslik

to guess — bilib olmoq

I didn't have to hurry — shoshilishim keragi yo'q edi

an early riser — vaqtli turadigan

to wash oneself — yuvinmoq

to lay the table — stolni tayyorlamoq(nonushtaga)

tasty — shirin

favourite — yoqtirgan

pie — pirog

to happen — sodir bo'lmoq

gloomy — tushkunlikka tushiradigan

to speak over the phone — telefonda gaplashmoq

boring — zerikarli

to feel sorry for smb. — kimnidir ayamoq

to feel — sezmoq

TV-addicts — televizor ko'rishga ko'p vaqtini sarflaydigan odam

to play a game of chess — shaxmat o'ynamoq

to argue — baxslashmoq

we listened to my younger sister playing the piano (Complex Object) —
biz kichkina singlimning pianino chalishini eshitdik

My Household Duties (1)

This is my last year at school, and I work hard to pass my final exams successfully. As I am very busy, I can't help my parents much in keeping the house. But still I have some household duties.

Every day I do my room and my bed, wash up dishes, dust the furniture and usually go to the baker's after I have dinner. I buy some brown and

white bread, biscuits and cakes there. The shop is not far from our house and it doesn't take me long to do everyday shopping.

Once a week I help my mother to do all other work about the house. We wash our linen, iron and mend it, clean the flat. We beat the dust out of the carpets, vacuum the floors and polish them. It's not difficult to keep the flat tidy if you do your rooms regularly. This is my usual round of duties.

But sometimes I have some other things to do. When my mother is ill or away from home, I do the cooking and *the* washing up, the buying of food and the planning of meals. I am not a good cook, but my vegetable soup is always tasty. I can also boil an egg or fry some meat. I also lay the table and clear away the dishes. If I'm too busy or can't do these things, all the duties are organized among other members of our family.

Sometimes I have to visit everyday services: hairdresser's, shoemaker's, tailor's, dry-cleaner's, photographer's. At the hairdresser's I have my hair cut and waved. At the shoemaker's I have my shoes and boots repaired, at the photographer's I have my photos taken. Service is generally good, but in some cases it leaves much to be desired.

My brother has his own duties at home. He helps to fix and repair some things. For example, he repairs electrical appliances when they are out of order. He has already repaired our mother's electric iron, my desk lamp and his own shaver.

Last year I was at my grandparents. They are elderly people and need care and attention. During my stay there, I swept the floors and washed them, fed the chickens, collected the eggs and weeded the vegetable-beds. I don't know how to milk the cow but I helped to feed the other animals: lambs, sheep and pigs. I enjoyed this work very much.

Questions:

1. Why do you work hard?
2. What do you do every day?

3. What do you do once a week?
4. Why is it not difficult to keep the flat tidy?
5. What do you do when your mother is ill?
6. What services do you have to visit?
7. What are your brother's duties at home?
8. What did you do when you were at your grandparents?

Vocabulary:

household — uyga qaraydigan

to work hard — tinmasdan ishlamoq

to keep the house — содержать дом

linen — постельное белье

to mend — tuzatmoq

to vacuum — tozalamoq

to polish — polirovka qilmoq

tidy — saranjom

round of duties — burch

hairdresser — sartarosh

to have one's hair waved — завивать волосы

to repair — ta'mirlamoq

to have one's photo taken — rasmga olmoq

to leave much to be desired — оставляет желать лучшего

to fix — o'rnatmoq

appliances — moslama

to be out of order — ishga yaroqsiz bo'lmoq

shaver — britva

to feed (fed, fed) — boqmoq

to weed — en maydonini begona o'tlardan tozalamoq

to milk the cow — sigir sog'moq

lamb — qo'zichoq

pig — cho'chqa

My Household Duties (2)

I live with my mother and father. I like to help them. Every Sunday I clean my room. I take the vacuum — cleaner and clean the carpets. I sweep the floor, dust the sofa and the chairs, I try to dust the furniture in a proper way. We have got many flowers at home. Twice a week I water them. I like flowers very much.

But best of all I like to lay the table. I do it carefully. I spread the table cloth and then I put out table — mats to protect the table from hot plates and dishes. A small mat for each guest and larger ones for the hot dishes. I put out the cutlery, which clean and polish every week, and I sharpen the carving-knife. The cutlery is kept in a drawer in the sideboard. The wine-glasses are kept on shelves in the sideboard. I take out of the drawer in the sideboard all the cutlery — a fish knife and fork for the fish, a large knife and fork for the meat, a small knife for the butter and fruit-knife for the dessert. Then there is a pudding-spoon and a fork for the sweet, and a soup-spoon for the soup.

I put the knives and the soup-spoon on the right-hand side and the forks on the left, except the pudding-spoon and fork which I put across the top. Then I put the serving — spoons and forks, the carving-knife and fork, the bread-board and a knife to cut the bread. On the left of each guest I put a small plate for bread and on his right a wine-glass if we are having wine. And I am ready for the guests to come.

Questions:

1. How can you help your parents?
2. What do you like to do best of all?
3. Can you lay the table?

4. Do you know on what side of plate knives and spoons put?
5. Why is it necessary to put table mats?

Vocabulary:

table-mat — подставка

cutlery — столовые приборы

to sharpen — o'tkirlamoq

caving-knife — go'sht kesadigan pichoq

drawer — выдвигной ящик

My Hobby

Tastes differ. Different people like different things, different people have different hobbies.

I go in for sports, I like to play tennis. I go to play tennis every day.

Sport is very important part of our life. Many people go in for sports, they jogging, walking, swimming, skating, skiing, train themselves in clubs and different sections.

Physical training is an important subject at school. Pupils play volleyball, football, basketball.

I have been playing tennis for 5 years. Tennis became very popular now. I take part in different competitions.

To be in a good shape I'm jogging every morning and do my morning exercises.

Everyone should do all he can to stay healthy and choose the sport he is interested in. I do not understand people who say that they like sport, but they only watch sport on TV.

If one goes in for sports he feels much better, looks much better, sleeps much better. Your physical appearance will change too. You will be

slimmer and trimmer. And what is even more important you will not get sick often.

Why do I go in for sports? Because I think that it is very important for a man to be strong and well-built. Sport is not for weak, because, you have to learn how to lose, and it's not easy.

My favourite proverb says: "A sound mind in sound body".

Questions:

1. What is your hobby?
2. What sports do you go in for?
3. Do you like summer (winter) sports?
4. What does it mean to be healthy?
5. Why did you chose tennis?
6. Who is your favourite tennis-player?

Vocabulary:

to jog — yugurmoq

to skating — konkida uchmoq

to skiing — chang'ida uchmoq

competition — musobaqa

shape — shakl

health — sog'liq

slim — ingichka

trim — в хорошей форме

weak — kuchsiz, quvvatsiz

to lose — yutqazmoq

Summer Holidays

The beach is a traditional summer destination for thousands of people. Everyone wants to go to the beach! Sun, surf, and sand are a magnetic lure for millions of visitors. The wealth of things to do includes sunbathing, jogging, boating, fishing and surfing. Ever-present breezes keep the temperature comfortable and the water warm. Beach cities are the centres for easygoing life styles. The newest trends in youth culture often originate there. For example, the roller-skating craze started on the Venice boardwalk.

Though sea, sun and sand are the same, people try to go to a different place every year, because fauna, and flora, and the air are different.

Spending holidays on the beach is a great rest though many people combine sunbathing with visiting museums and places of interest.

Questions:

1. What is traditional destination for summer holidays?
2. Why do people want to go to the beach?
3. What can people do at the beach?
4. What makes temperature?
5. What often originates in the beach cities?
6. Why do people go to a different places?

Vocabulary:

beach — sohil

surf — прибой

sunbathing — yozgi vanna qabul qilmoq

jogging — sekin yugurmoq

boating — kemada sayr qilmoq

holidays — ta'til

Travelling/Holidays

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 road.

Of course, 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 much more interesting places of the country you are travelling through. Modern trains have very comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars which make even the longest journey enjoyable. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other means.

Travelling by sea is very popular. Large ships and small river boats can visit foreign countries and different places of interest within their own country.

As for me, I prefer travelling by car. I think it's very convenient. You needn't reserve tour tickets. You needn't carry heavy suitcases. You can stop wherever you wish, and spend at any place as much time as you like.

Every year my friend and I go somewhere to the South for holidays. The Black Sea is one of the most wonderful places which attracts holiday-makers all over the world. There are many rest-homes, sanatoriums and tourist camps there. But it is also possible to rent a room or a furnished house for a couple of weeks there. Sometimes, we can place ourselves in a tent on the sea shore enjoying fresh air and the sun all day long.

As a rule, I make new friends there. In the day-time we play volleyball, tennis, swim in the warm water of the sea and sunbathe. In the evening I like to sit on the beach watching the sea and enjoying the sunset. I'm fond of mountaineering. So I do a lot of climbing together with my friends. Time

passes quickly and soon we have to make our way back. We return home sunburnt and full of impressions.

Questions:

1. Why is modern life impossible without travelling?
2. What is the fastest and the most convenient way of travelling?
3. Why is travelling by sea very popular?
4. Why is travelling by car very convenient?
5. Where do you go every year?
6. Where do you make new friends?

Vocabulary:

either ... or — yoki

by rail — temir yo'l orqali

advantages — преимуществa, достоинства

enjoyable — yoqimli

safety — xavfsiz

to reserve — band qilmoq

tour — sayohat

to rent — ijaraga olmoq

couple — juft

mountaineering — alpenizm

climbing — лазанье (по горам)

My Room

We live in three-room flat.

The room I like best in our flat is mine. I use my room as a study and a bedroom. It is very nice and cosy.

There isn't much furniture in it, only the most necessary pieces. The built-in furniture doesn't take much space in the room.

On the left there is my bed and desk. The desk has a lot of drawers where I keep my text-books, notes, pens, pencils and other necessary things. On the right there is a sofa and a built-in wardrobe. In the right corner there is a comfortable arm-chair. Beside it stands a lamp with blue shade.

I like to turn on the lamp, sit in the arm-chair and read an interesting book.

There are some shelves with books in my room. You can see Russian and English books there.

There is a big thick carpet on the floor.

There are some posters with my favourite singers on the wall.

I like my room very much. When my friends come to visit me, I invite them into my room.

My room is a nice place for both rest and work.

Questions:

1. Do you like your room?
2. Is your room small?
3. Is there much furniture in it?
4. What is there in the right corner?
5. Do you have any bookshelves?

Vocabulary:

a three-room flat — 3 xonali kvartira

cosy — shinam

furniture — mebel

necessary — zaruriy

drawer — yashik

sofa — divan

wardrobe — shkaf

carpet — gilam

poster — e'lon

invite — taklif qilmoq

My Friend

I have a lot of friends. Most of them are my former schoolmates. But my bosom friend is Lena. She is 16. Lena isn't very tall, but she is pretty in her own way. She has red curly hair and a turn-up nose. Lena wears spectacles and when spring comes there are plenty of freckles on her cheeks, forehead and nose. But all that doesn't make her plain or ugly. I like Lena because she is well-bred, jolly and kind. She does well at school though she has an unbreakable rule: never to study at night no matter how many written reviews are coming in the morning.

She is also fond of reading plain books, and Lena sometimes thinks that one book isn't enough to read, she has two or three books going at once. My friend has a lot of books at home, and she buys them wherever she goes. She says that the books are of great help any time and they always must be at her hand. Her idea is that it's much easier to have a library of her own comprising lots of books than to try keeping everything in her head.

Lena goes in for sports and she is a member of our school basket-ball team. She is terribly quick and strong. It's a pleasure to watch her playing basket-ball: while others are hopping about in the air she always gets under their feet and grabs the ball.

I don't like people who are bored at everything and who never make the slightest effort to be pleasant. That's why my friend is Lena, the most

amusing person in the world. She thinks everything is funny — even flunking an exam.

Lena is a sunny soul by nature and always takes the slightest excuse to be amused. My friend has an imagination and her own style. Usually she writes nice compositions and once even won short-story contest that our school wallpaper holds every year. Lena and me are good friends. We help each other a lot and try not to quarrel. But when sometimes it comes to quarrelling we try to make it up at once.

Questions:

1. How old is Lena?
2. Does she wear spectacles? Describe her appearance.
3. Does she do well at school?
4. What unbreakable rule has she?
5. What books is she fond of reading?
6. Does Lena go in for sports?
7. Is she a member of the school basket-ball team?
8. Why is it a pleasure to watch her playing basket-ball?
9. Is Lena a sunny soul by nature? What makes you think so?
10. Has she an imagination? Prove it.

Vocabulary:

former school-mates — oldingi sinfdoshlar

bosom friend — yaqin do'st

to be pretty in one's own way — o'zicha chiroyli bo'lmoq

burn-up — курносый

freckles — sepkil

forehead — peshana

plain — xunuk

to do well at school — maktabda yaxshi o'qimoq

to be fond of — yoqtirmoq
plain books — badiiy kitoblar
to be of great help — быть очень полезным, нужным
to be at hand — быть под рукой
to go in for sports — sport bilan shug'ullanmoq
terribly — qo'rqinchli
to grab — хватать
to be bored at everything — ничего не нравится
amusing — kulguli
to flunk an exam — imtixonidan o'tolmaslik
a sunny soul by nature — tabiatan xushchaqchab bo'lish
a short-story contest — xikoya yozish bo'yicha musobaqa
to hold — ushlamoq
to quarrel — janjallashmoq
to make up with smb. — yarashmoq

The Seasons of the Year. My Favourite Season

It's a universal truth that every season is beautiful in its own way. Isn't it wonderful to tramp down the country lanes on a frosty winter day. Everything is white with snow and it crunches under your feet. The rime sparkles on the branches and the icicles like precious diamonds hang from the roofs of the houses. It's a merry time for both children and grownups. They can go skating and skiing, sledging and having a fight with snowballs or making a snowman. I suppose, it is very pleasant while the frost lasts, an unpleasant time comes when the thaw begins.

Cars and buses go along streets splashing the mud and slush on the passers-by. Everyone is grumbling and scolding the weather. But soon a warm wind blows up heavy grey clouds and the sun shines brightly in the cloudless azure sky. In a few months summer will come.

Summer is the most suitable season for holidays and vacations. People enjoy bright summer days if they are in the country or at the seaside. They go bathing and swimming, and fishing and boating. But it's unbearable to stay in town on such hot and glaring days. Everybody droops and shambles and tries to hide in the shade.

Then after a good rest autumn and harvest time comes. The corn has turned golden and the farmer will reap it and put it in his barn. The air is fresh and full of the autumn fragrance of ripe apples, plums and peaches and of course, coloured asters, chrysanthemums. But the weather is so changeable in autumn, people have to wear raincoats and umbrellas if they don't want to get wet through. The dead leaves cover the ground like a thick motley carpet, the roads are slippery and wet, there are lots of puddles in the streets and again everyone is looking forward to frosty winter days and much snow out-of-doors.

It's rather difficult to say what season is the best one, however dull and nasty or charming and marvellous the weather may be.

As to me, I always look forward to summer. I am never tired of its long sunny days, warm rains with thunderstorms and hail, the buzz of mosquitoes and midges. I like to spend my summer holidays at the seaside.

In my childhood I used to enjoy playing on the beach, making castles and forts in the sands. When one becomes older one begins to notice the murmur of the sea and it's so beautiful to look at the moon's way on the water in the darkness. The air is fresh and it's easy to breathe. I like to lie in the sun getting as brown, paddle in the water or get splashed by the waves. But it's not every year that you can go to the seaside. Sometimes I spend my holidays in the country. Most of my time I spend in the woods gathering strawberries and flowers or at the river bathing and swimming in it. Very often, I help my granny in the vegetable garden weeding it or gathering tomatoes, cucumbers or raddish. I like to walk in the rain or just sit indoors

watching the raindrops falling down from the green leaves and blades of the grass onto the ground. When summer is over, I always feel sorry, because it was too short and was too quick to pass.

Questions:

1. When is everything white with snow?
2. What sparkles on the branches?
3. Is it wonderful to tramp down the country lanes on a frosty winter day?
4. What can children and grown-ups do in winter?
5. When does an unpleasant time come?
6. What do cars and buses splash on the passers-by?
7. What season is the most suitable for holidays and vacations?
8. When is it unbearable to stay in town in summer?
9. What fragrance is the autumn air full of?
10. What do people have to wear in autumn?
11. Is the weather changeable in autumn?
12. What is your favourite season?
13. What do you like summer for?
14. Do you like to spend your summer holidays at the seaside?
15. What do you do if you spend your holidays in the country?

Vocabulary:

universal truth — xaqiqat

diamond — brilliant

roof — tom

heavy — og'ir

suitable — to'g'ri keladigan

to enjoy — xuzurlanish

to bathe — cho'milmoq

to swim (swam, swum) — suzmoq
unbearable — невыносимый
glaring — ko'zni qamashtiradigan darajada
in the shade — soyada
harvest time — время уборки урожая
corn — вцт
to turn — фндфтешкьщй
barn — амбар
fragrance — xushbo'y
ripe — pishgan
peach — shaftoli
pear — nok
aster — astra
plum — olxo'ri
chrysanthemum — хризантема
changeable — o'zgaruvchan
to get wet through — nishonga ololmaslik
motley — olachipor
slippery — sirpanchiq
puddle — ko'lmaq
out-of-doors — tashqarida
dull — g'amgin
nasty — qo'rqinchli
marvellous — ajoyib
charming — maftunkor
thunderstorm — momoqaldiroq
buzz — жужжание, гул
to spend — o'tkazmoq
castle — qala
fort — qala

sand — qum
murmur — shovqin
moon — oy
to breathe — nafas olmoq
to paddle — плескаться
to splash — брызгать, плескаться
strawberry — земляника
granny — buvi
vegetable garden — tomorqa
raddish — rediska
raindrop — suv tomchisi
the blade of the grass — стебелек травы

Environmental Pollution

People have always polluted their surroundings, But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in uncrowded rural areas and did not have pollution — causing machines. With the development of crowded industrial cities which put huge amounts of pollutants into small areas, the problem has become more important. Automobiles and other new inventions make pollution steadily worse. Since the late 1960's people have become alarmed with the danger of pollution.

Air, water, and soil are necessary for existence of all living things. But polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. On polluted soil, food can not be grown. In addition environmental pollution spoils the natural beauty of our planet.

Pollution is as complicated as serious problem. Automobiles are polluting the air but they provide transportation for the people. Factories pollute the air and the water but they provide jobs for people and produce

necessary goods. Fertilizers and pesticides are important for growing crops but they can ruin soil.

Thus, people would have to stop using many useful things if they wanted to end pollution immediately. Most people do not want that of course. But pollution can be reduced gradually. Scientists and engineers can find the ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories. Government can pass the laws that would make enterprises take measures for reducing of pollution. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities.

Questions

1. Why wasn't pollution such as a serious problem earlier?
2. When have people become alarmed with the danger of pollution?
3. What can environmental pollution cause?
4. Why is pollution a complicated problem?
5. Can pollution be stopped immediately?
6. What can government and individuals do to reduce pollution?

Vocabulary:

environment pollution – atrof muhitning zaxarlanishi

uncrowned — kamtarqalgan

rural — qishloq xo'jaligi

pollution-causing — ifloslanishga olib keladigan

crowded — zich joylashgan

pollutants — chiqindi

invention — tasvirlanish

soil — toproq, er

existence — mavjud bo'lmoq

goods — tovarlar

fertilizer — o'g'it

pesticide — пестицид
to grow — etishtirmoq
crops — qishloq xo'jaligi ekinlari
to ruin — buzmoq
immediately — tezkor
to reduce — kamaytirmoq
gradually — doimiy
to pass a law — qonun qabul qilmoq
to take measures — chora ko'rmoq
to persuade — ishonch xosil qilmoq
activity — faoliyat

Ecological Problems

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase.

Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.

Environmental protection is of a universal concern. That is v/why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken.

Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries — members of the UNO — have set up environmental

protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl. An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organisation Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment.

But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

Questions:

1. How did people live for thousands of years?
2. What cities appear all over the world today?
3. What pollutes the air we breathe?
4. What is the result of the pollution the atmosphere?
5. Why is environmental protection of a universal concern?
6. What are the initial steps in this direction?

Vocabulary:

ancient — qadimiy

harmony — uyg'unlik

environment — atrof muhit

riches — boylik

unlimited — tugallanmaydigan

to interfere — xalaqit bermoq

to increase — o'smoq

smoky — tutunli

enterprises — korxonona

by-product — побочный продукт

to pollute — zararlamoq

substances — modda
oxygen — kislorod
rare — kam uchraydigan
destruction — vayrona
ozone — ozon
layer — qavat
interaction — o'zaro munosabat
disaster — ofat
to befall — пасть (на что-то)

Mass Media (1)

Mass media or mass communications are the press, radio and television.

Every day we read newspapers and magazines, listen to radio and watch TV. Nowadays there are so many newspapers and magazines, radio stations and TV channels that we have to be very -selective and give preference to some of them.

What newspapers and magazines do I prefer to read? I like to read the following newspapers: "Komsomolskaya Pravda" ("Komsomol Truth"), "Nezavisimost" ("Independence"), "Argumenty i Pakty" ("Arguments and Facts").

Several periodicals are available in English. As far as newspapers are concerned they may be daily, or weekly. Magazines may be weekly, monthly and quarterly.

The newspapers and magazines I read are the most readable and have a large readership or circulation. For example, "Argumenty i Fakty" has a circulation of more than 23 000 000. It is the largest in the world. The newspapers contain and give coverage of local, home and foreign affairs. Their publications deal with very burning problems of our. history, latest

events and forecasts for future. They also touch upon cultural, sport news. I like the way they present different points of view, approaches to the problems. My parents and I subscribe to some periodicals, so we are subscribers. We buy some of newspapers and magazines in a kiosk.

I often listen to radio, especially in the morning before I leave for school. I prefer to listen to "Mayak" ("Lighthouse") program. They broadcast much news and music. I like to listen to weekend programmes, some of them are very amusing and entertaining.

As to the TV, we have 4 channels. I prefer to watch youth programmes.

In addition I like to see interesting films. They might be feature, adventure, scientific, horror, cartoon and other films. I enjoy seeing Walt Disney's cartoons. Now and then I like to see the programme "Love at First Sight". It is an enjoyable and entertaining one.

Questions:

1. What do we read every day?
2. Why do we have to be very selective nowadays?
3. What do the newspapers contain and give?
4. What do radio programmes broadcast?
5. Where do you buy newspapers?
6. Which programmes do you prefer to watch?

Vocabulary:

mass media, mass communications — ommaviy axborot vositalari

to be selective — tanlay olish

to give preference to — xush ko'rish

periodical — davomiy nashr

daily — kunlik

weekly — har xaftada

monthly — har oyda

quarterly — xar kvartalna
readable — qiziqarli
readership — kitobxonlar
circulation — adad
to contain — tashkil etmoq
to give coverage — yoritmoq
local affairs — maxalliy voqea
home (national, domestic, internal) affairs (events) — ichki voqealar
foreign (international, world, external) affairs (events) — tashqi
voqealar
to deal with — ko'rib chiqmoq
a burning problem — asosiy muammolar
forecast — bashorat
to touch upon — tegishli
to present — sotmoq
approach — qarash
to subscribe to — yozilmoq
to broadcast — radio orqali bermoq
to telecast — televizor orqali uzatmoq
amusing — kulguli
entertaining — qiziqarli
to enjoy doing smth — nimadir qilishni yoqtirmoq

Mass Media (2)

Mass media are one of the most characteristic features of modern civilization. People are united into one global community with the help of mass media. People can learn about what is happening in the world very fast using mass media. The mass media include newspapers, magazines, radio and television.

The earliest kind of mass media was newspaper. The first newspaper was Roman handwritten newsheet called "Acta Diurna" started in 59 B.C. Magazines appeared in 1700's. They developed from newspapers and booksellers' catalogs. Radio and TV appeared only in this century.

The most exciting and entertaining kind of mass media is television. It brings moving pictures and sounds directly to people's homes. So one can see events in faraway places just sitting in his or her chair.

Radio is widespread for its portability. It means that radios can easily be carried around. People like listening to the radio on the beach or picnic, while driving a car or just walking down the street. The main kind of radio entertainment is music. Newspapers can present and comment on the news in much detail in comparison to radio and TV newscasts.

Newspapers can cover much more events and news. Magazines do not focus on daily, rapidly changing events. They provide more profound analysis of events of proceeding week.

Magazines are designed to be kept for a longer time so they have cover and binding and are printed on better paper.

Questions:

1. What kinds of mass media do you know?
2. What was the earliest kind of mass media?
3. Why is the television so exciting?
4. What is the reason for widespread use of radios?
5. What advantages do newspapers have over the other kinds of mass media?
6. What is the difference between a newspaper and a magazine?

Vocabulary:

feature — черта

handwritten — qo'lda yozilgan

newssheet — varoq
bookseller — kitob sotuvchi
portability — ixcham
newscast — обзор новостей
to focus — aniqlashtirmoq
profound — chuqur
to cover — qoplamoq
binding — muqova

Magazines

Magazine is one of the major mass media. Magazine is a collection of articles and stories. Usually magazines also contain illustrations.

The earliest magazines developed from newspapers and booksellers catalogs. Such catalogs first appeared during the 1600's in France. In the 1700's pamphlets published at regular intervals appeared in England and America. They were literary publications. One of the first British magazines "The Gentleman's Magazine" was published from 1731 to 1914. The first American magazine was called the "American Magazine", or "A Monthly View".

Magazines provide information on a wide range of topics such as business, culture, hobbies, medicine, religion, science, and sports. Some magazines entertain their readers with fiction, poetry, photography or articles about TV, or movie stars.

Magazines are designed to be kept for a longer time in comparison to newspapers and that is why they are printed on a better paper and have covers. Magazines, unlike newspapers, do not focus on daily, rapidly changing events.

There are specialized magazines intended for special business, industrial and professional groups, and consumer magazines intended for general public. There are several kinds of consumer magazines.

Children's magazines contain stories, jokes, articles on subjects especially interesting for children and instructions for making games or useful items.

Hobby magazines are intended for collectors of coins, stamps, and other items; people interested in certain sports or games; photography enthusiasts.

Intellectual magazines provide analysis of current cultural and political events. Many of them publish fiction and poetry as well.

Men's magazines focus on such topics as adventure, entertainment, men's fashion and sports.

Women's magazines deal with child-raising, fashion trends, romance. They offer ideas on cooking and home decorating. Many of the monthlies with big circulations are women's magazines.

Questions:

1. What did magazines develop from?
2. What is the name of the first US magazine?
3. What kinds of information do magazines provide?
4. What is the difference in contents between a magazine and a newspaper?
5. What kind of magazines are there?
6. What do they deal with?

Vocabulary:

magazine — журнал

article — статья

story — хикоя

pamphlet — kitobcha
topic — mavzu
poetry — поэзия
rapidly — tezkor
to be intended — предназначаться
consumer magazines — массовые журналы
collector — коллекционер
coin — монета
stamp — почтовая марка
photography enthusiast — фотолюбитель
current — hozirgi
event — voqea
adventure — приключение
fashion — moda
child-raising — bola tarbiyalash
fashion trends — тенденции в моде
monthly — ежемесячное издание

Television

Television, also called TV, is one of our most important means of communication. It brings moving pictures and sounds from around the world into millions of homes.

The name "Television" comes from Greek word meaning "far", and a Latin word meaning "to see", so the word "television" means "to see far".

About three-fourths of the 1 500 TV stations in the US are commercial stations. They sell advertising time to pay for their operating costs and to make profit. The rest are public stations, which are non-profit organizations.

Commercial TV stations broadcast mostly entertainment programs because they must attract larger numbers of viewers in order to sell

advertising time at high prices. These programs include light dramas called situation comedies; action-packed dramas about life of detectives, police officers, lawyers and doctors; shows featuring comedians, dancers and singers; movies; quiz shows; soap operas; cartoons. Commercial TV broadcasts also documentaries and talk shows. Documentary is dramatic, but non-functional presentation of information. It can be programs about people, animals in faraway places or programs on such issues as alcoholism, drug abuse, and racial prejudice. On talk shows a host interviews politicians, TV and movie stars, athletes, authors. There are also sport programs and brief summaries of local, national and international news. Advertising is an important part of commercial TV. Commercials appear between and during most programs. They urge viewers to buy different kinds of products — from dog food to hair spray, and from cars to insurance policies.

Public television focuses mainly on education and culture. There are programs on wide range of subjects — from physics and literature to cooking and yoga. Public TV also broadcasts plays, ballets, symphonies as well as programs about art and history. Public TV attracts less viewer than commercial TV.

Questions:

1. What does the word television mean?
2. What kind of stations are there in the US?
3. Why do commercial stations broadcast mostly entertainment programs?
4. What programs are broadcasted on commercial TV?
5. What programs does public TV broadcast?
6. Which kind of TV — commercial or public — attracts more viewers?

Vocabulary:

moving pictures — harakatlanadigan rasmlar

Greek — grek

Latin — lotin

commercial station — коммерческая станция

advertising time — reklama vaqti

operating costs — ortiqchasi

profit — foyda

public station — jamoa bekati

to broadcast — uzatmoq

to attract — jalb qilmoq

viewer — tomoshabin

drama — телеспектакль

situation comedy — kulguli joyi

action-packed — voqealarga boy

lawyer — ximoyachi

comedian — актер-комик

quiz show — викторина

cartoon — multfilm

documentary — xujjatli film

talk show — tok-shou

issue — muammo

drug abuse — narkomaniya

racial prejudice — расовые предрассудки

host — olib boruvchi

to interview — intervyu olmoq

athlete — sportsmen

advertising — reklama

commercial — рекламный ролик

to urge — ishontirmoq

play — пьеса

art — сан'ат

Libraries

Libraries play an important part in the cultural development of a country. People have a desire to learn, they seek knowledge. Books satisfy this desire.

Books should not be read only for pleasure. Reading books helps us in our education. We can find all kinds of books in the libraries: novels, biographies, fiction, short stories, books on travelling, technical books, magazines, books for children and so on. In some libraries we can find books in many foreign languages.

When a reader comes to a library for the first time he fills in his library card and the librarian helps him to choose something to read. The reader is allowed to borrow books for a certain number of days. The catalogues help the reader to find the books he needs. We should be careful with the books and not damage them in any way. We should not make notes in library books or dog's-ear the pages. Reading rooms are open to all who wish to work there. Besides books we can get periodicals, newspaper files and magazines to read there. Readers come to reading rooms to study and prepare material for their reports or for their scientific work.

Questions:

1. What satisfies people's desire to learn?
2. Where can we find all kinds of books?
3. What does a reader do when he comes to a library for the first time?
4. What helps the reader to find the books he needs?
5. What can we do in reading rooms?

Vocabulary:

to satisfy — удовлетворять

education — ma'lumot

novel — роман

to damage — buzmoq

Books

Many, many years ago a town crier ran through the streets and shouted out all the news. But now we live in the Atomic Age. Too many things happen too quickly for us to learn about them in the old-fashioned way. That is why we have to read more and more in order to find out what is happening in the world. Reading is rarely a waste of time.

Have you ever thought about the kind of books people used long ago? It is only in the last 500 years that books have been printed on paper. Before that time the only way of making books was to write them out by hand. No one knows when writing first began, but we have found drawings on the walls of caves and scratchings on bones which are at least 25,000 years old.

The invention of paper played a very important part in the development of books.

In the 11th century the art of papermaking reached Europe but no trace of printing was found in Europe until 1423. It is known that Johann Gutenberg secretly tried out ways of printing in Strasbourg, Germany, in 1440.

The knowledge of the methods of printing spread so quickly over the Continent of Europe that by the year 1487 nearly every country had started printing books.

Later people began to learn how to make paper more quickly and cheaply and of better quality.

As a result of this, books became much lighter and smaller.

The first person to print books in the English language was William Caxton, in Russia — Ivan Fedorov.

The first book printed in the Russian language appeared in Moscow on the first of March, 1564. Up to that time there were only handwritten books in Russia. The house built for printing books was not far from the Kremlin. At that time it was one of the best buildings in the Russian capital.

Ivan Fedorov and his assistants were the first to use Russian letters.

By the 16th century books looked very much as they do today and since then very little change has been made in their appearance.

Questions:

1. Why do we have to read more and more?
2. What was the only way of making books 500 years ago?
3. What played a very important part in the development of books?
4. When did the art of papermaking reach Europe?
5. What did people begin to learn later?
6. Who was the first to print in the Russian language?

Vocabulary:

a town crier — городской глашатай

for us to learn about them — ular haqida bilishimiz uchun

in the old-fashioned way — устаревшими средствами

no trace ... was found — никаких следов ... не было обнаружено

to print — bosmadan chiqarmoq

by hand — qo'ldan

Books in Our Life

Nowadays it's almost impossible to imagine our life without books. Perhaps, there are more books on our planet than men alive. Long before the invention of printing people valued books as treasure troves of the human knowledge and experience. Hand — written manuscripts took months of writing and were collected by and kept in monasteries with utmost care. We can distinguish books between three classes of them. Firstly, books on different branches of knowledge, works by brilliant minds of mankind. Secondly, textbooks, reference books and numerous dictionaries. And at last, books of all kinds and genres to read at leisure.

Classics should be taken a little at a time. One's understanding of books by Tolstoy and Dostoyevsky, Mopassan and Balzac depends on one's age and experience. Serious books are to be read conscientiously and maybe more than once. To a thinking reader they will provide new food for thought every time he rereads it. Many people indulge in reading science fiction, fantasy or detective stories. Of course, there are some advantages and disadvantages of this kind of literature, often referred to as "easy reading". As for me, good science fiction and fantasy develop imagination, logical thinking, broader one's outlook. The same could be said in favour of detective stories. They reveal such minute details of everyday life in this or that particular country that are of greatest interest for a curious reader. The masterpieces of this genre by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Agatha Christie and others, show the depths of psychological analysis, the insight into the human nature.

As an old saying goes, man cannot live on bread alone. Books are the source of knowledge and the means of self — perfection. Sometimes it is difficult to solve some problems in life. I think that books can help us. Books must be our friends during all our life.

Questions:

1. What kind of books do you prefer to read?
2. Do you like to read English or Russian books?
3. Is it possible to live without books for you?
4. Books are our friends, aren't they?
5. How many classes of books do we distinguish?

Vocabulary:

treasure trove — durdona

monastery — monastir

conscientiously — ongli ravishda

to indulge in — qiziqmoq

science fiction — научная фантастика

My Favourite English Writer

It's said that none of the British writers of our age enjoyed such popularity all over the world as Agatha Christie did. Her works were translated into many languages, and scores of films were made using them as the script.

The name of Agatha Christie is a synonym for high-class detective story, as well as Pele is a symbol of football, and Marilyn Monroe is an embodiment of femininity.

According to Agatha Christie herself, she began to write just to imitate her sister whose stories had already been published in magazines. And suddenly Agatha Christie became famous as if by miracle.

Having lost her father at an early age, the prospective writer didn't receive even fairly good education. During the First World War she was a nurse, then she studied pharmacology. Twenty years later she worked in a military hospital at the beginning of the Second World War.

The favourite personages of the "queen of detective story" are the detective Hercules Poirot and the sedate Miss Marple who carry out investigations in noisy London and delusive quiet countryside.

The composition of her stories is very simple: a comparatively closed space with a limited number of characters, who are often plane or train passengers, tourists, hotel guests or residents of a cosy old village. Everyone is suspected!

Murders in the books of Agatha Christie are committed in most unsuitable places: in the vicar's garden or in an old abbey; corpses are found in someone's libraries being murdered with the help of tropical fishes, a poker, candelabra, a dagger or poison.

Once Agatha Christie wrote: "Some ten years will pass after my death, and nobody will even remember me...". The writer was mistaken. Agatha Christie's novels are very popular now. People of all continents read and reread "The Oriental Express", "Ten Little Negroes", "The Bertram Hotel", "The Corpse in the library" and other of her novels time and again, enjoy films made by her works, and one can hardly find a country where people do not know her name.

Questions:

1. Why did Agatha Christie begin to write?
2. The prospective writer didn't receive education, did she?
3. What are the favourite personages of Agatha Christie?
4. Is the composition of Agatha Christie stories simple?
5. Name the best of her published works.

Vocabulary:

scores of films — болалар filmi

embodiment — воплощение

femininity — женственность

prospective — kelajak
investigation — izlanish
delusive — aldoqchi
vicar — dorixonachi
corpse — murda, o'lik
poker -- кочерга
candelabra — канделябр

Cinema

Cinema plays an important role in the life of any society. It is an available popular form of art. Lots of people find going to the cinema one of the best ways of spending their leisure time. The movie audience is predominantly a young one.

Due to numerous video facilities, cinema attendances have declined sharply. But there is no denying the fact that the cinema-going habit is still a strong one.

No matter how large the place you live in is (whether it's a big city or a small provincial town, or even a settlement) there's most likely to be a cinema there.

There are such genres of feature films as the western, the thriller, the musical, the drama and the comedy. The performance lasts from two or three hours and most cinemas have at least 4 performances a day. There is no doubt that a good cinema show is an excellent entertainment and quite cheap. Of late cinema screens in this country have been dominated by films produced in the USA. And this tendency is growing.

As for me, I'm fond of going to the cinema. It's a pity, I don't always have time for it. It's an open secret that we live in a very difficult time now. But people do need something amusing and pleasant, something to laugh at. That's why I give my preference to comedies. The last comedy, I saw, is

"Crocodile Dandy". The film tells about amusing adventures of a young lovely woman — reporter and a strong and brave crocodile hunter. At first, their relations were not friendly. She even looked down on him and he in return neglected her. But after he rescued her out of some difficult situations, their relations became more friendly. A happy end is an essential feature of American films. The same is true of this comedy. The main characters fall in love with each other in the end of the film.

Questions:

1. How do lots of people find going to the cinema?
2. Who makes up the movie audience?
3. Why have cinema attendances declined sharply?
4. Is the cinema-going habit still a strong one?
5. What genres of feature films are there?
6. How many performances have many cinemas a day?
7. What films have cinema screens in this country been dominated by?
8. Are you fond of going to the cinema?
9. In what time do we live now?
10. What do you give your preference to?
11. What does the film you saw last tell?
12. What is an essential feature of American films?

Vocabulary:

to spend one's leisure time — bo'sh vaqtini o'tkazmoq

movie audience — киноаудитория, кинозрители

predominantly — asosan

video facilities — видео-салон

to emerge — появляться, возникать

cinema-going habit — kinoga borishga o'rganib qolmoq

a settlement — поселок

grown-ups — kattalar
not without pleasure — не без удовольствия
to include — o'z ichiga oladi
genre — janr
western — вестерн
thriller — триллер
performance — сеанс
cinema screens — киноэкран
to dominate — превалировать, занимать ведущее место
to be fond of — любить что-либо, нравиться кому-либо
it's a pity — afsuski
it's an open secret — hech kimga sir emas
to give preference to smth. — отдавать предпочтение чему-либо
amusing adventures — забавные приключения
woman-reporter — женщина-репортер
hunter — ovchi
to look down on smb. — tepadan kuzatmoq
to rescue smb. out of smth. — kimnidir qutqarib qolmoq
an essential feature — muhim belgi
to fall in love with each other — влюбитьсяsevilmoq

A Visit to the Cinema

Once I read an article about various kinds of entertainment. According to it TV, radio and cinema have made great changes in the entertainments with which people fill their free time.

There was a time when people knew what to do to enjoy themselves: they played games, sang, played musical instruments, went out shooting.

Nowadays we can get entertained by the TV, the radio, the theatre or the cinema. Cinema is available no matter where you live. You can always

find the film you like among horror films, thrillers, westerns, detective, love, musical films or comedies.

Not so long ago most people used to visit cinema every week. Often cinema houses were overcrowded. But at present video production has flooded the market and cinema became less popular.

I don't go often to the cinema and my friends are not regular cinema-goers either. But if there is a film, which is a hit with the public, I do my best to watch it. The last film I saw was Hollywood remake of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet". The action takes place in the modern world but all the rest is just like great Shakespeare had described: people, action, feelings. The original text was used in the film. And I have to mention that the music was great. I think the actors and the actresses did their best and looked great. I'll remember the film for a long time.

Questions:

1. What are some kinds of entertainment?
2. How did people entertain themselves when there was no TV, radio or cinema?
3. What are some kinds of films?
4. Did people use to go to the cinema often?
5. Why are there less cinema-goers now?

Vocabulary:

overcrowded — to'lib toshgan

to flood — suv bosmoq

to mention — yodga solmoq

Television in Our Life

Television now plays an important role in our life. It is difficult to say if it is good or bad for us. It is clear, that television has advantages and disadvantages.

But are there more advantages than disadvantages? In the first place, television is an entertainment. But it is not only a convenient entertainment. For a family of three, four or five, for example, it is more convenient and less expensive to sit comfortably at home than to go out to find entertainment in other places. They don't have to pay for expensive seats at the theatre or cinema. They turn on the TV-set and can see interesting films, concerts, football matches.

But some people think that it's bad to watch TV. Those who watch TV need do nothing. We are passive when we watch TV. Television shows us many interesting programmes. But again there is a disadvantage here: we watch TV every evening, and it begins to dominate our lives.

My friend told me that when his TV-set broke down, he and his family found that they had more time to do things and to talk to each other. There are other arguments for and against television.

Very often the programmes are bad. Sometimes they show too much violence in films and news programmes. There is also too much pop music and ads. Ads on the whole are convenient for grown-ups. But is it good for children to watch all those ads where they show all kinds of underwear and what not?

Questions:

1. What advantages does television have?
2. What disadvantages does television have?
3. What did my friend find when his TV-set broke down?
4. What do they sometimes show?

Vocabulary:

to turn on — yoqmoq

passive — passiv

to dominate —hukumronlik qilmoq

to break down — sindirmoq

argument — аргумент

violence — raxmsizlik

pop music — pop ashula

ads (advertisements) — reklama

At the Theatre

The 20th century brought great changes into the theatre. Cinema, radio, television, video altered the course of the major performing arts and created the new ones. But still there are hundreds of puppet theatres, conservatoires and philharmonics, musical comedy theatres, drama theatres and opera houses where the audiences are excited at the prospect of seeing a play and the actors are most encouraged by the warm reception. But before going to a theatre you should book a ticket at a box-office. The most expensive seats are in the stalls, boxes and dress-circle. The seats in the balcony, pit and the upper circle are less expensive, they are cheap. Then at the entrance to the theatre the attendant tears your theatre ticket in half. He gives you your half back so that you can find your seat by its number. Another attendant shows you to your seat and sells a programme that will tell you which parts the actors are playing and how many acts there are in the play. Then you take your seat and may enjoy the play.

I have always envied the dwellers of large cities. They have so many opportunities to enjoy themselves. Theatres, cinemas, variety shows,

circus, conservatoire, concert halls, etc. are at their disposal. In provincial towns like mine is we have only amateur dramatics. That's why I always take the smallest chance to go to a theatre when in a city.

Questions:

1. Why have you always envied the dwellers of large cities?
2. Have you only amateur dramatics in your town?
3. Which seats are the most expensive, less expensive, cheap?

Vocabulary:

to bring (brought, brought) — olib kelmoq

to alter — almashmoq

performing arts — san'at ko'rinishi

puppet theatre — qo'g'irchoq teatri

to encourage — ruhlantirmoq

box-office — kassa

pit — amfiteatr

entrance — kirish

to tear (tore, torn) — yirtmoq

to enjoy oneself — vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazmoq

variety show — estrada konserti

conservatoire — консерватория

a mature dramatics — театральная самодеятельность

Music in Our Life

I love music, I think people can not live without it. The first thing I do in the morning I switch on my tape — recorder. We can hear music everywhere: in the streets, in the shops, on TV, over the radio, in the cars, in the parks, everywhere. I think it's really doesn't matter what kind of music

you prefer: rock, pop, classical, jazz. A lot of people are fond of music. They buy tapes, go to the concerts, and visit Concert Halls and Opera Theatres.

I enjoy listening music because it reflects my moods and emotions. Very often when I'm blue, I play my favourite merry songs and feel much better.

Sometimes I attend music halls and the concerts, when popular groups and singers are there. I like watching music programs on TV. I like to know more and more about popular talented groups and singers I like. One wall of my room is covered with posters of "Bon Jovi", "Scorpions", "Roxette", Russian singers Agutin, Sjutkin, Linda and others.

Some people go to music's schools, they play different musical instruments, sing in the chorus, try to compose music.

Unfortunately there are so many ungifted singers on the stages that it makes me sad. To have a good producer doesn't mean to have good ears and voice. I think that only talented people can claim to be singers.

Questions:

1. Do you like music?
2. What kind of music do you like?
3. Are there many people fond of music?
4. Does music help you?
5. What are your favourite singers?
6. Did you go to the musical school?

Vocabulary:

tape-recorder — magnitofon

to reflect — aks etmoq

mood — kayfiyat

to attend — tashrif buyurmoq

poster — плакат
to compose — yaratmoq
ungifted — qobiliyatsiz
stage — сцена

At the Post-Office (1)

If you want to buy stamps, postcards, envelopes, to send a telegram or money order, to subscribe to newspapers or magazines, you have to go to the post-office.

At some post-offices there is a special window where you may pay your rent, telephone, and gas and electricity bills.

Yesterday, I had to send a parcel to my friend in another city. So I went to the nearest post-office. I handed the package to the clerk at the window marked "Parcel Post". She weighed it and I paid for the stamps which she stuck on the package.

Then I went to the next window marked "Stamps". I had to queue up there. When my turn came, I bought writing paper, envelopes and a few stamps. I sat down at a desk and wrote a letter. When the letter was ready, I wrote the address on the envelope, stuck a stamp on it and dropped it into the nearest letter-box.

Questions:

1. Where do you have to go if you want to buy stamps, postcards, envelopes, to send a telegram or money order?
2. Where may you pay your rent, telephone, gas and electricity bills?
3. Where can you buy stamps and envelopes?
4. What is it necessary to do if you want to send a parcel to your friend?

Vocabulary:

to subscribe to a newspaper, magazine — gazeta yoki jurnalga obuna bo'lmoq

rent — квартирная плата

bill — xisob

parcel — посылка

to weigh — o'lchash

to queue up — navbatga turmoq

turn — navbat

writing paper — yozish uchun qog'oz

address — manzil

to stick (stuck, stuck) — yo'pishtirmoq

to post — pochta orqali jo'natmoq

to drop — yubormoq

letter-box — почтовый ящик

At the Post-Office (2)

I like to go to the post-office because post is one of the things that link people living in different cities and countries.

There are some counters at the post-office. At one of them you can buy envelopes, stamps, post cards. You can write a letter right there and post it or you can write it at home and then throw it into one of post-boxes throughout the city. It is very convenient because you don't have to go to the post office again.

At another counter you can send a telegram. To do this, you need to fill in the form, give it to the clerk and pay the sum according to the number of words in your telegram.

At another counter you can send or get parcels. To send a parcel you have to bring it to the post-office, the clerk will weight it and tell you how much money you have to pay. To get a parcel, you need to show your passport, so that the post-office clerk were sure that it is really you who is to receive the parcel.

At the next counter you can make a subscription to newspapers and magazines. You need to pay certain amount of money, which is stated in the catalog, and your favourite newspapers and magazines will be delivered directly to your home.

At the post-office, there are also P.O. boxes. P.O. box means post office box, it is a numbered box to which someone's mail can be sent and from which they can collect it.

Questions:

1. Where can envelopes and stamps be bought?
2. Do you need to go to the post-office again if you want to send a letter which you wrote at home?
3. What do you need to do to send a telegram?
4. How can you send a parcel?
5. Is it possible that your favourite newspapers and magazines were delivered directly to your home?
6. What is a P.O. box?

Vocabulary:

counter — ustun

envelope — xat

stamp — pechat

post card — открытка

to post — jo'natmoq

clerk — xodim

subscription — yo'zilmoq

to deliver — etkazib bermoq

P.O. box -- абонентский ящик

to collect — yig'moq

Shopping (1)

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery and a butchery.

I like to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, for example, true to its name, is composed of many departments: readymade clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there.

There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. The things for sale are on the counters so that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc. In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woolen jackets. In the perfumery they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos.

In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, tea. At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the bakery you buy brown and white

bread, rolls, biscuits. Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocery which is stocked by cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and what not. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed. If you call round at a dairy you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other products.

The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a self-service shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If it is not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the shop-assistant helps the customer in finding what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the change.

Questions:

1. What do we do when we want to buy something?
2. What kinds of shops are there in every town?
3. Where do you like to do your shopping?
4. What departments is a department store composed of?
5. Where are the things for sale?
6. What can we buy in the knitwear department?
7. What can we buy in a food supermarket?
8. What methods of shopping are there?

Vocabulary:

supermarket — supermarket

store — bo'lim

various — turli xil

under one roof — bitta joyda yashaydigna

to be composed of... — tashkil topmoq

ready-weighed and packed — в расфасованном я упакованном виде

fabrics — gazlama
escalator — eskalator
customer — xaridor

Shopping (2)

Shopping has common elements wherever it takes place. A buyer looks for a seller who is offering something the buyer wants or needs at a price the buyer can afford to pay. Sellers often advertise their wares in newspapers, on the radio or TV, on posters etc. Sellers use a variety of tactics to induce buyers to purchase from them at a price which leaves some profit.

Shopping is a part of our daily life. And we have to deal with it whether we like it or not. There are people who hate going shopping. So they make a list of what they need and run through stores buying the needed things. Sometimes they even don't care about the price. And there are people who go from store to store looking for goods of better quality and lower price. Those don't worry about the time they spend shopping.

But there is a very good service called Postal Market. It really helps you to save your time and get goods of high quality. You just have to look through a catalogue, choose the things you like, order them and wait a little to get them.

Questions:

1. What is shopping?
2. How do sellers advertise their wares?
3. What do the sellers do to increase their profit?
4. Is there any service which helps to save time during shopping?
5. What kind of a service is it?

Vocabulary:

common — umumiy

seller — sotuvchi

price — narx

purchase — sotib olmoq

Postal Market — товары — иочтой

catalogue — katalog

My Family's Meals

My family isn't large. It consists of four members. But each member of our family has his own tastes and interests. For example, my brother is fond of sports. So early in the morning he goes jogging. That's why he has nothing to eat before it, because it would be bad for him to eat before exercises. But when he comes back, he has a shower and is more than ready for breakfast. He always needs a cup of coffee to really wake him up. His breakfast usually consists of a bowl of cereal with milk and sugar. This he follows by toasts and juice. My father eats the same as my brother.

My mother has a lighter breakfast of just yoghurt and a grapefruit. As for me, a cup of tea is enough for breakfast. And my mother sometimes scolds me for it, because it's important to have a really good breakfast.

We don't have our main meal at lunch time. My father takes sandwiches with him to work. To be healthy, he also eats fruit. My mother is able to be more varied in her lunches, because she is a housewife. It means that she can prepare what she likes. Her favourite dish is roast meat. As she likes to bake, there is always something tasty at home.

Our evening meal is usually eaten at 7 o'clock. The main course is often meat with vegetables. Sometimes we eat pizza or pasta with delicious sauce. We try to eat our main meal together. In our busy lives it is the one time of day when we sit down and have a good talk.

Questions:

1. Is your family large?
2. What do your family have for breakfast?
3. Do you have your main meal together?
4. When do you have your main meal?
5. What do you have for supper?

Vocabulary:

jogging — бег трусцой

cereal — овсянка

to scold — urushmoq

roast meat — qovirilgan go'sht

Table Manners

Good table manners avoid ugliness. All rules of table manners are made to avoid it. To let anyone see what you have in your mouth is offensive. So is to make a noise. To make a mess in the plate is disgusting. So there are some rules how to behave yourself at the table:

Do not attract undue attention to yourself in public.

When eating take as much as you want, but eat as much as you take.

Never stretch over the table for something you want, ask your neighbour to pass it.

Take a slice of bread from the bread-plate by hand, don't harpoon your bread with a fork.

Never read while eating (at least in company).

When a dish is placed before you do not eye it suspiciously as though it were the first time you had seen it, and do not give the impression that you are about to sniff it.

Chicken requires special handling. First cut as much as you can, and when you can't use knife or fork any longer, use your fingers.

The customary way to refuse a dish is by saying, "No, thank you" (or to accept, "Yes, please"). Don't say "I don't eat that stuff", don't make faces or noises to show that you don't like it.

In between courses don't make bread-balls to while the time away and do not play with the silver.

Do not leave spoon in your cup when drinking tea or coffee.

Do not empty your glass too quickly — it will be promptly refilled.

Don't put liquid into your mouth if it is already full.

Don't eat off the knife.

Vegetables, potatoes, macaroni are placed on your fork with the help of your knife.

If your food is too hot don't blow on it as though you were trying to start a campfire on a damp night.

Try to make as little noise as possible when eating.

And, finally, don't forget to say "thank you" for every favour or kindness.

Questions:

1. All rules of table manners are made to avoid ugliness, aren't they?
2. What is "good table manners"?
3. Why do our people need them?
4. What other table manners do you know?
5. Do you follow them?

Vocabulary:

undue — xaddan tashqari

to avoid -- qichmoq

to empty — bo'shab qolmoq

promptly — tezkor

Appearance and Manners

When we speak about somebody's figure, face, hands, feet we mean his or her appearance. A person may be tall, middle-sized or short, thin or plump. A face may be round, oval or square. In summer some people may have freckles on their faces. Old people have wrinkled faces.

People's hair may be long or short, thin or thick, good or bad, straight or curly. If it is long it is often plaited.

Its colour may be black or fair, chestnut or red. Old people have grey hair.

Eyes may be large or small. They may be of different colour, grey, green, black, or hazel (brown).

Cheeks may be rosy or pale (if a person is ill), plump or hollow (if a person is very ill). Some people have dimples in their cheeks when they smile.

Women usually have their hair done at the hairdresser's.

The manner of walking is called the walk (gait). One's step may be: light, heavy, firm. Old people often shuffle their feet, have a shuffling gait.

Vocabulary:

wrinkled face — морщинистое лицо

shuffle — шаркать, волочить ноги

shuffling gait — шаркающая походка

firm gait — твердая походка

My Birthday

Birthday is a very wonderful day. Everybody likes to celebrate it. It is a good opportunity to spend time with friends, parents, relatives.

I was born on the 10th of January. In the morning on my birthday my parents lay the presents near my bed. So the first thing I see when I open my eyes is my presents. My Mom and Daddy and my little brother come to my room to congratulate me and to sing "Happy Birthday".

Usually we hold my birthday party in the evening. Once we went to a cafe to celebrate my birthday, but usually we celebrate it at home.

We clean the house the day before birthday. In the morning of birthday party day my father goes shopping and buys everything we need. My mother bakes a cake or pie.

By the evening food is cooked, the table is laid. We put on evening suits and dresses and wait for the guests. The flat looks nice and cosy.

I am always very glad to meet my guests. I like to get flowers and presents. Mom gives me the telegram from my aunt. We have an abundant dinner on this day. Mom brings in the birthday cake. I blow the candles out.

We dance and sing songs, play games and laugh, joke, tell funny stories.

I think that my birthday is one of the best days in a year.

Questions:

1. When were you born?
2. Where were you born?
3. How old are you?
4. Do you celebrate your birthday?
5. Do you get presents and flowers?
6. Who cooks the birthday cake?
7. What is your favourite birthday meal?

Vocabulary:

to celebrate — nishonlamoq

relative — qarindosh

to be born — tug'ilmoq

to congratulate — tabrikلامoq

to hold birthday party — tug'ilgan kunni tashkillashtirmoq

to bake — pishirish

abundant — обильный

to blow out — задувать

Olympic Games

The world's greatest international sports games are known as the Olympic Games.

The Olympic idea means friendship, fraternity and cooperation among the people of the world. The Olympic Movement proves that real peace can be achieved through sport. The Olympic emblem is five interlinked rings: blue, yellow, black, green and red. Any national flag contains at least one of these colours.

The original Olympic Games began in ancient Greece in 776 B.C. These games were part of a festival held every fourth year in honour of God Zeus at the place called Olympia. It was a great athletic festival, including competitions in wrestling, foot racing and chariot racing, rowing and others. The games were for men only. Greek women were forbidden not only to participate but also to watch the Olympics.

The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896. Then they were resumed in London after the Second World War. Since then the Olympics are held every fourth year in different countries.

The ancient Greeks had no winter sports. Only in 1924 the first Winter Olympic Games were held in France, Now they are being held regularly.

Questions:

1. What is the world's greatest sports games?

2. What does the Olympic idea mean?
3. What is the Olympic emblem?
4. Why have these colours been chosen?
5. When and where did the original Olympic Games begin?
6. Did women participate in the games?
7. When were the first modern Olympic Games held? Where?
8. Are the Olympics held in the same place?
9. When did the Winter Olympic Games start being held? Where?

Vocabulary:

peace — dunyo

fraternity — birodarlik

ancient — древний

B.C. (before Christ) — eramizdan avvalgi

Zeus — Zevs

to participate — qatnashmoq

to resume — yangilash

Sports

Sport is probably as old as the humanity itself. It has been developing with the developing and growth of the mankind. All over the world people of different ages are very fond of sports and games. Sport not only helps people to become strong and to develop physically but also makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. It makes for a healthy mind in a healthy body. Sports help people to keep in good health.

We all need to exercise. Even if you don't plan to make a career in sport you still have to practice. Regular exercises gives you more energy. That is why many people who suffer from general tiredness should take more exercise than more rest. Exercise makes you feel and look better.

The best exercise is one which involves in repeated movements, those are: walking, jogging or swimming. Bending and stretching will add flexibility and feeling of lightness.

Among the sports popular in our country are football, basketball, swimming, volleyball, ice hockey, tennis, gymnastics, figure skating. A person can choose sports and games for any season, for any taste.

Questions:

1. Why is sport so important in our life?
2. Do all the people need exercise?
3. What should people who suffer from general tiredness do?
4. How does exercise change you?
5. What kind of exercise is the best?
6. What sports are popular in our country?

Vocabulary:

humanity — odamzod

to make for — способствовать

health — sog'liq

to exercise — mashq qilmoq

tiredness — charchash

flexibility — noziklik

Sport in Our Life

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined. It unites people of different classes and nationalities. Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, table tennis, swimming, volley-ball, football, body-building, etc.

All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields.

Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishments. Gymnastics is a part of children's daily activities in the kindergartens. Physical culture is a compulsory subject at schools and colleges.

Professional sport is also paid much attention to in our country. In city, where I live, there are different sporting societies, clubs and complexes.

Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our country, but football, gymnastics and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity. As for me, I go in for table tennis (ping-pong). It needs mobility, liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good form. I have been playing tennis for five years, but the more I play, the more I like it. I get a real joy taking part in competitions or simply playing with my friends. Sometimes, I go to tennis courts.

Certainly, there's a great distance between my manner of playing and such favourites as Jim Courier, Stephan Edberg, Pete Sampras, Boris Becker, Per Korda, but I do my training with great pleasure and hope to play as well as our best players do.

Questions:

1. Why are people all over the world fond of sports and games?
2. What necessary facilities are provided for people?
3. What kinds of sports are popular in our country?
4. What is your favourite kind of sport? Why?

Vocabulary:

fit — в хорошей форме

on personal initiative — shaxsiy tashabbusi bilan

to pay attention to — e'tiborini ... ga qaratmoq

kindergarten — bog'cha

compulsory — обязательный

to enjoy popularity — mashxurlik bilan shug'ullanmoq

mobility — kuchlilit

distance — masofa

My Favourite Sport

We all need exercise. This is true for young people (in their teens) as well as for adults. Even if you don't plan make sports your main occupation. This is my opinion and I feel like it is true.

As long as I can remember myself I was always keen on tennis. I love this sport with its old noble traditions, though myself never dreamed of becoming anything more than an amateur.

I watch closely all tennis competitions and championships. There are a lot of them, but my favourite championship is Wimbledon because old tennis traditions remains there as they are. Some of the most well-known Wimbledon champions are: John McEnroe, Boris Becker, Steffi Graf, Monica Seles. My dream is to get a chance to watch at least one of them playing.

And meantime I play tennis with my friends. It is also a great opportunity to socialize with people who have similar interest (as any sport I suppose).

Vocabulary:

keen on — страстно любить

noble — yaxshilik qiluvchi

amateur — xavaskor

to remain — qolmoq

to socialize — muloqotda bo'lmoq

similar — o'xshash

Choosing a Career

Let me introduce myself. My name is Masha. I have left school this year. It is my dream to become a student of the English department. I want to study English, German and maybe French.

Knowledge of a foreign language opens a new world for us. If you know a foreign language, you can speak with foreigners and it is a way to better understanding. If you know a foreign language you can read books in the original, and it *is* a way to better understanding of other people's nature and culture.

In our country children study different foreign languages. At school I took up English. I read stories by English, American and Australian writers. It has become my habit to read English books in adapted form every day. I learn poems and do a lot of grammar exercises. Now I know I must work hard to master English. Studying the English language under the guidance of the University teachers I want to learn much about the history of words, their origin and usage in ancient times. For example; the word "window" is made of two very old Anglo-Saxon words, such as "wind*" and "eye". The word "window" means "the wind's eye". It tells us of the time when a window was only a hole in the wall, and the wind used to come through it.

When I finish my studies, I'll begin teaching in a secondary school. I think I'll enjoy the work greatly. Teaching is a noble profession. In modern times all kinds of specialists need foreign languages in their work — teachers, doctors, engineers and people in many other professions. If a specialist doesn't know a foreign language he can't use all the foreign books which he needs in his work. I want to teach my pupils to read English books in the original, so they won't depend on translations.

I hope I've chosen the right profession.

Questions:

1. What is your dream?
2. What opens a new world for us?
3. What can you do if you know a foreign language?
4. What is the origin of the word "window"?
5. Why is teaching a noble profession?

Vocabulary:

foreign — xorijiy

guidance — rahbarlik

origin — kelib chiqish

to depend on — ...ga bog'liq

I Want to be a Programmer

I want to become a computer programmer. I am interested in computers. It is a whole new world.

Many people continue careers of their parents or grand parents but it is not the case with me. My mother is a teacher and my father is a doctor. But I don't want to be neither a teacher nor a doctor.

My favourite subjects in school are mathematics, physics, and, of course, computer science. I am not interested in such subjects as geography, biology or chemistry.

My hobby is computer games and computer programming. I have a computer at home and can spend hours working at it. It is much easier to do things on computer, for example to write a composition. You can change the text as many times as you want and you don't need to rewrite everything if you changed something.

I think that the profession of programmer can give many opportunities. Computers are the most rapidly changing sphere of modern technology.

We are living in the age of information. And I think that the future is just filled with computers. Today, in England or in the US people can work, go shopping or even go on dates sitting at their computers. In our country, computers have been used just for a short time.

So after I finish school I want to enter the university and study computer science.

Questions:

1. Are you going to continue your parents' careers?
2. What are your favourite subjects in school?
3. What subjects don't you like?
4. What is your hobby?
5. Why do you think your job will give you many opportunities?
6. Are you going to continue your education after school?

Vocabulary:

programmer — программист

computer science — программирование

to go shopping — ходить за покупками

to go on date — ходить на свидание

Teacher of English

It is not easy to decide what profession to choose. Usually, pupils' plans for the future change many times during the school years. There are so many people who influence you in choosing your occupation. Parents and friends play a very important role in your choice. Teachers' influence on pupils' minds is also great.

My favourite subject is English. And I think this is my teacher who made it so. I understand the importance of knowledge of a foreign language. It

enables people from different countries to communicate with each other, to read foreign literature in the original, to broaden their outlooks.

So I decided for myself to become a teacher of English. Of course, I know that it is not easy and takes much patience and effort. A teacher has to know how to teach, how to make difficult things understandable, how to get students interested in the subject. And of course a teacher ought to have perfect knowledge of his subject. I think the ideal teacher is the one who can combine all these. My present teacher is just like this. She is a great specialist and also a nice personality. I hope in future I can become as good teacher as she is.

Questions:

1. Is it easy to choose a profession?
2. Does anyone influence a person in choosing a profession?
3. Why is knowledge of a foreign language important?
4. What kind of person can be a teacher?
5. What should a good teacher know?

Vocabulary:

to decide — решить
future — будущее
to influence — влиять
to choose — выбирать
knowledge — знания
patience — терпение
personality — личность

I want to be a Businessman

My father is working for an international company as a managing director.

I have been several times at his office. I like it very much to be there.

My father is very busy. He often comes late from work. But I can see that he likes his job. And he always finds the time to spend with me and mom.

Sometimes he tells us about the difficult situations, which his company faces. It is so interesting to listen to him. It seems to me that you need to have a very creative mind to be a businessman.

My father is a friendly person and he is easy to talk to. I respect my father and I want to become a businessman too. I think our country needs good businesspeople to strengthen its economy.

After I finish school I'm going to enter the university and study marketing or management. I haven't decided yet exactly what will I study. Manager deals mainly with people. It studies what is necessary to do that people worked better and were not offended. Marketing deals with market research and commercial activity in general. I still have time to think and choose.

Questions:

1. In your opinion, how much time should a businessman work and how much time should he spend with his family?
2. Is a creative mind necessary for a businessperson?
3. Is there a need for businesspeople in our country?
4. What does marketing deals with?
5. What does manager deals with?
6. Are there any other reasons for you to become a businessperson?

Vocabulary:

managing director — boshqaruvchi

office — ofis

creative mind — творческий склад ума

to strengthen — mustahkamlamoq

to offend — xafa qilmoq

to deal with — иметь дело с

I want to be an Interpreter

I want to be an interpreter. It is an interesting and useful profession.

My parents have a large library and they taught me to like books. I like reading books. My favourite subjects in school are English, Literature, Geography and History. My favourite English and American writers are Shakespeare, Dickens, Walter Scott, Jack London, and Mark Twain.

Once at the class of Literature, our teacher told us that, when translated, literary works lose much of their beauty. She said that poetry is very hard to translate. From that day I have a dream. I want to have my favourite books in the original and to know the languages they are written in. So I will enjoy the real beauty of these books.

I also like reading books about other countries and cultures. It is so interesting to learn that other people think differently.

I want to become an interpreter because of some reasons. It is an interesting profession because an interpreter meets people from different countries and cultures all the time and has an opportunity to learn much about them. Besides, this profession is very useful because it helps people to understand each other.

Questions:

1. Do you like reading books?
2. What are your favourite subjects in school?
3. Who are your favourite writers?
4. Do you think that literary works lose much when translated?
5. Why is the profession of an interpreter interesting?
6. Why is it useful?

Vocabulary:

interpreter — tarjimon

to lose — yo'qotmoq

literary works — badiiy asarlar

opportunity — imkoniyat

The Profession of Sociologist

Generally it's so not easy for a school-leaver to decide on his future career. There are some frivolous people who enter an institute thinking whether they like the profession they had chosen or not. But occupation you want to devote your life to has to bring you satisfaction. So it should be something you can do and you really want to.

I decided to enter the department of sociology and qualify as a sociologist. This is rather new profession in our country. And I think it is very interesting speciality. Sociologists are supposed to work with people, to render them real help in difficult situations.

Our country is going through a difficult period now. Economic restructuring doesn't lead everyone to success. A lot of people are unemployed. There are winners and losers. There are social workers who have to relieve the burden off people's shoulders and to help them to solve their problems.

I understand the difficulties of this profession. But I believe this speciality is really needed and hope that I can help a lot of people. Isn't that enough to be satisfied with your job?

Questions:

1. What kind of occupation should one choose?
2. What are sociologists supposed to do?
3. What kind of problems can people have now?
4. Does economic restructuring lead to success only?
5. Is the speciality of sociologist important and needed?

Vocabulary:

sociology — социология

to render — оказывать помощь

restructuring — перестройка

success — успех

burden — бремя

to satisfy — удовлетворять

I Want to be a Journalist

I decided to be a journalist. I think it is an interesting and useful profession.

I like to watch TV, listen to the radio, read newspapers and magazines. I like everything which connected with mass media.

I have a hobby. My friends and I are publishing a small newspaper once a month in our school. We write articles about school events, life of young people, jokes, draw pictures and caricatures.

My favourite school subjects are history and literature. I like the profession of a journalist. They meet many people. They try to understand

what is going on in the world, or the country, or the city and try to explain it to other people.

I think that the work of a journalist is very much like that of historian. A historian studies and tries to explain events of the past and a journalist does the same about the present. But for me to be a journalist is much more interesting than to be a historian because you deal with real events that are happening right now so you can even influence them. So journalists can influence the history.

That is why I want to be a journalist.

Questions:

1. What do you like to do?
2. Do you have a hobby? What is it?
3. What are your favourite school subjects?
4. Is the profession of a journalist similar to that of a historian?
5. What is the difference between them?
6. Why do you like profession of a journalist more?

Vocabulary:

mass media — средства массовой информации

to publish — издавать

historian — историк

event — событие

to influence — влиять

UZBEKISTAN (1)

Geography. The Republik of Uzbekistan is situated in the heart of the Silk Way. This is an independent country occupying the central part of Middle Asia between two rivers of Amudarya and Syrdarya. Uzbekistan's

landscape is a unique combination of plains and mountains. The western part of Uzbekistan consists of plains, Kizilkum deserts and lowland areas, such as Fergana Valley, Tashkent and the Hunger Steppe, and the Sanzaro-Biratin, Samarkand, Kashkadaryo and Surkhandaryo lowlands. The mountains in Uzbekistan, which are branches of the West Tian-Shan and Gissaro-Aral ranges, cover about one-third of the country's territory and are located mainly in the south and southeast of Uzbekistan. Climate of the country is sharply continental, there are many sun days, and winter is short and not very cold. The territory of Uzbekistan is 447,400 sq kilometers. Uzbekistan is bigger than Great Britain, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland and Austria all put to gether. Population is about 26 million. The Republik of Uzbekistan consists of 12 regions: Andijan, Bukhara, Djizzak, Kashkadaryo, Navoi, Namangan, samarkand, Surkhandaryo, Sirdarya, Tashkent, fergana and Khorezm. The autonomdis Republic of Karakalpakstan is also situated within the borders of Uzbekistan.

Tashkent – is the capital of Uzbekistan. It is situated in the Tashkent oasis, in the valley of Chirchik river. There are a lot of modern buildings of European stule, the streets are planted trees, numerous aryks provide the cool in summer. There are preserved a number of antique buildings, such as Barac-khana medrese, Kukeldash (16 century), mausoleums Sheikhantaur and Unus-Khana (15 century), Imam Shashi (16 century).

Samarkand is the second town by size in the Uzbekistan. It is situated in the valley of Zeravshan river. It is one of the most ancient towns all over the world; it is of the same age as Rome, Athens, Babylon. Samarkand is known by such masterpieces of architecture as ensemble of mausoleums Shaki-Zinda (15 cent.), Biby-Khanym, ensemble of buildings at the Registan square (15 cent.), Gur-Emir, Aksaroyi, Ishrat-khona, Abdi-Darun, Chupan-Ata, mosque Khazret-Khisir.

Bukhara is a town situated in the centre of Bukhara oasis of the Lower Zeravshan river. It is a museum-town, where more than 100

interesting old relics of architecture have been preserved. The main sightseeings of the city are the Samanides' mausoleum, ensemble Poi-Kalam, medrese Miri-Arab.

Khiva is another museum-town. This town completely preserved the oriental look of the Middle Ages.

Questions:

1. Where is Uzbekistan situated in?
2. What do you know Uzbekistan' s landscape?
3. What mineral resources are there in Uzbekistan?
4. What is the population of Uzbekistan?
5. What are the biggest cities of Uzbekistan?
6. How many regions are there in Uzbekistan?

Vocabulary

landscape – landshaft
plains – tekisliklar
lowlands – past tekisliklar
valley – vodiya
masterpieces – durdonalar
oriental – sharqona

UZBEKISTAN(2)

Politics. The country's national holiday is Independence Day celebrated on the 1 st of September. The State Language is Uzbek. The state currency is Soum. According to the Constitution adopted in 1992, the President is the head of the state, elected generally and directly by secret ballot. His term of office is 5 years, with a right to re-election. The

President is head of the Supreme Committee of the Executive Branch of the Cabinet Ministers. The Supreme Legislative Body is the Parliament (Oliy Majlis) represented by 250 deputies.

People from 100 different nationalities and ethnic groups make up the population of the country, the largest group being Uzbek (75,8%). Uzbekistan takes the third place in the area dimensions among the countries of Central Asia after Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, but it is the leader and takes the first place in the number of population in this area. If the total population of Central Asia is 100%, then Uzbekistan makes up more than 42% of it.

The constitution declares Uzbekistan to be a secular and democratic republic and guarantees basic human rights. All citizens aged 18 and older may vote. According to Uzbekistan's constitution, Karakalpakstan is self-governing and has its own legislative and other local government bodies. However, the central government exercises a large degree of control over the republic.

Questions:

1. What day is a national holiday?
2. What is the legislative power exercised by?
3. What nationalities live in Uzbekistan?
4. At what age may citizens vote?

Vocabulary

by secret ballot – yashrin ovoz bilan

to declare - e'lon qilmoq

self – governing - o'z-o'zini boshqarish

human rights – inson huquqlari

UZBEKISTAN (3)

Economy. Nature has endowed Uzbekistan with various mineral raw resources, which are required for economic and social development of our republic. On the Uzbekistan territory there are nearly all elements of the Mendeleev periodic system. Uzbekistan makes 31% of oil, 40% of natural gas and 55% of coal concerning to Central Asia. The stock of copper, silver, gold, zinc, tungsten, natural gas and some other resources make Uzbekistan one of the world leaders.

The government is paying special attention to trading and commercial relations with foreign countries. The world community, business circles, major financial and banking institutions are observing the changes in Uzbekistan with growing interest.

The Republic is a United Nations (UN) member, a member of International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the European bank for Reconstruction and Development and many other prestigious international and regional organizations.

Agriculture remains the mainstay of the economy. Cotton is the primary crop; Uzbekistan is among the world's largest producers and exporters of seed cotton.

While a focus on growing cotton remains, the government has encouraged a shift to grain production. As a result, wheat, rice, and barley harvests have risen. The country also produces fruits and vegetables, as well as jute and tobacco. Still, much of the food consumed in Uzbekistan must be imported. Uzbekistan is the largest producer of silk and Karakul pelts in the former USSR. Uzbekistan has abundant mineral wealth, and developing the country's mining industry is an economic priority. The export of metals is now second only to cotton. Uzbekistan is among the world's leaders in gold production, extracting 90 metric tons in 2002. Almost all of the gold is

exported. Uzbekistan's Muruntau gold mine, located in the Qyzylqum desert, is one of the world's largest open-pit gold mines. The country also produces quantities of copper, silver, tungsten, molybdenum, and uranium. Uzbekistan has major reserves of fossil fuels. The country produces large quantities of natural gas, some of which it exports. The country's petroleum reserves produce enough for domestic consumption. Since independence, however, Uzbekistan has begun to develop its industrial base. Textile manufacturing, which was limited in the Soviet era, is expanding. Automobiles and trucks are assembled through agreements formed in the mid-1990s with German and South Korean manufacturers. Transport and passenger aircraft are produced near Tashkent.

Questions:

1. What mineral resources are there in Uzbekistan?
2. Does Agriculture remain the mainstay of Uzbekistan economy?
3. What kind of goods are exported?
4. What do you know about manufacturing?

Vocabulary

copper – mis

silver – kumush

zins – sink

tungsten – volfram

jute – jut

tobacco – tamaki.

TASHKENT TODAY.

Tashkent is the capital of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan and serves as the largest economic, scientific and cultural center of the country with a population of just over 2 mln.

Administratively the city is divided into 11 districts. The climate is typically continental with relatively cold winters and hot, dry summers.

Approximately a quarter of all industrial production takes place in Tashkent. Activities in and around the city include the production of aircraft, radio-electronics, various agricultural machinery, tractors, equipment for cleaning cotton, construction materials, textiles and clothing, footwear, porcelain and more. The aircraft company Chkalov Production Association is cooperating with the Boeing aircraft company.

Metro in Tashkent is the first and the only one in Central Asia and it is a pride of the citizens. The building of the Metro system began in 1972 and is still being expanded. The beautiful metro stations are decorated in traditional Uzbek culture.

The city is the largest transportation center in Central Asia. There are Two railway stations, a number of cargo terminals and several inter-city bus stations. There are railway links between Uzbekistan and neighbours.

When it comes to art and culture, Tashkent is buzzing with activity. There are many theatres to visit, the Alisher Navoi Opera and Ballet Theatre being largest of them all. There are also Uzbek and Russian drama theatres, operetta theatre, puppet theatre, children's theatre and experimental theatres.

For history and culture there is the Fine Art Museum, Applied Arts Museum, History of Uzbekistan Museum, Amir Temur Museum and other interesting places.

Higher educational establishments include the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, the Tashkent State National University, the Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies, the Tashkent State University of Economics, the Tashkent Architectural-Building Institute, the University of World Languages, the Agricultural Academy, the Academy of Sciences which unites dozens of research institutes, the Medical Colleges, Pedagogical Institute and many more institutes and colleges.

The numerous sports grounds and sport facilities include the largest tennis court in the country – Yunus-Obod, where most of the national and international competitions take place. Tashkent is often called a city of peace and friendship: all Uzbekistan's great state occasions are held in Tashkent – numbers of summit talks, international seminars, conferences, important official meetings, sport and business events. Tashkent was the place where conferences of Afro-Asian writer's Association were held, as well as film festivals of Asian, African and Latin American's countries.

Tashkent is the eastern gateway, it welcomes with a bright smile and generosity every guest to the Uzbek land. Hospitality is the national Uzbek tradition.

Tashkent has important international connections. Many diplomatic missions, foreign embassies and representations of many international organizations, companies and firms are opened in Tashkent.

Questions:

1. How many people live in Tashkent?
2. What kind of industrial production take place in Tashkent?
3. When did the building of the Metro system begin?
4. Is the city the largest transportation center in Central Asia?
5. What do you know about theatres?
6. What higher educational establishments are there?

Vocabulary

various – turli xil

cargo – yuk

puppet - qo'g'irchoq

research – ilmiy tadqiqot

summit – yuqori darajadagi uchrashuv

ENVIRONMENT

The evaporation of the Aral Sea is one of the worst ecological disasters in the world. The Aral has shrunk so much that it now holds only about one-fifth the volume of water it held in 1960. The shrinkage is due to irrigation withdrawals from the Amu Darya and Syr Darya, a practice that began on a massive scale in the early 1960s as part of the Soviet Union's ill-conceived drive to increase cotton yields in Central Asia. Growing cotton in the naturally arid and saline soil in Central Asia requires excessive irrigation—cotton is a highly water-dependent crop. More than half of the Aral Sea basin is now a dry, salt-encrusted wasteland. The region's ecosystem was severely degraded as the lake rapidly evaporated and the water flow became scant and intermittent in the two river deltas. Wildlife habitat has been destroyed on a catastrophic scale, and many animal and plant species have become extinct in the area. Windstorms pick up massive amounts of salt and sand from the exposed lake bed and deposit them elsewhere in the vicinity, mainly along the Aral shores, but sometimes as far as 400 km (250 mi) away. This has contributed to desertification, a process that transforms previously arable or habitable land into desert. The salt-laden dust storms, which also contain chemicals such as pesticides, have adversely affected human health: The toxic dust has been linked to respiratory illnesses and certain types of cancer.

Industrial wastes and the heavy use of fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture have contributed to the severe pollution of Uzbekistan's rivers and lakes. Contaminated drinking water is considered responsible for many human health disorders. Agricultural chemicals, including DDT, also have contaminated the soil in crop-growing areas. In 1992 the government

established the State Committee for Environmental Protection. However, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have taken the lead in spearheading environmental initiatives, particularly in regard to conserving and protecting regional water resources.

Questions:

1. Is the Aral Sea one of the worst ecological disasters in the world?
2. From what rivers is the shrinkage due to irrigation?
3. How many parts of the Aral Sea basin is a dry, salt – encrusted wasteland now?

Vocabulary

evaporation - bug‘lanish

to shrink – qisqarmoq

ill conceived – yomon (xato) o‘langan

yields – hosil

arid – quruq, hosilsiz, unumsiz

saline soil – tuzli tuproq

scant – cheklangan, tanqis

intermittent – bir maromda

to expose – himoyasiz qoldirmoq

vicinity – tevarak – atrof

salt – laden – tuz uyumi

to contaminate – ifloslanmoq, zaharlamoq

Education in Uzbekistan

Education is compulsory in Uzbekistan from age 6 until age 15. Nearly the entire adult population can read and write. Illiteracy was high before the Soviet period but was virtually eliminated by 1970 as a result of the Soviet

Union's emphasis on free and universal education. Since gaining independence, Uzbekistan has embarked on a gradual and costly reform of its education system, which was based on the Soviet model, to bring it up to modern and internationally recognized standards. Among other changes, the government has introduced new curricula and textbooks, new teacher-training programs, and a multitiered degree system for higher education. The government has also opened new primary and secondary schools to serve the growing population of the country, as well as science and technology institutes to meet the needs of a developing nation. Schools play an integral role in the process of nation building. For example, textbooks now place a greater emphasis on Uzbek history and literature, and both the Arabic and Latin scripts are taught in schools.

Institutes of higher education include Toshkent State University (founded in 1920), Toshkent Islamic University (1999), Samarqand State University (1933), and Nukus State University (1979), all named after the cities of their location. During the years of independence, on the initiative of the Head of our country, much attention is given to the problems of culture and education. National cultural value and the historical past are being rehabilitated. People begin to view themselves as an independent nation and realize their place in the history. Interest to our cultural roots, to historical fates of the people inhabiting this area, re-examining the events and facts of distant and close past is accompanied by active study of human values in the field of cultural, economy and law. All this receives response and is highly marked by the world community.

Questions:

1. At what age must Uzbek children go to school?
2. How can you characterize the organization of school education in Uzbekistan?

3. Does the Head of our country pay attention to the problems of education and culture?
4. Is Uzbekistan most traditional in Central Asia?

Vocabulary

compulsory – majburiy

entire - to'laqonli

adult - balog'atga etgan

illiteracy – savodsizlik

to eliminate – bartaraf qilmoq

to embark – kirishmoq

to rehabilitate – tiklamoq

response – javob

to extend – uzaytirmoq

hospitality - mehmondo'stlik

guest – mehmon

Other English-speaking Countries

I'd like to tell you about another countries, where English is the official language. At first, it's the USA. After years of development the United States of America still holds the leading position in the western world. The USA is the most powerful and highly developed country in the world. What makes the USA the leader of the western world is its economical, political and military dominance over other countries.

Canada is the second largest country in the world. Only Russia has a greater land area. Canada is situated in North America. About 28 million people live in Canada. Canada is an independent nation. But according to the Constitution Act of 1982 British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom is recognized as Queen of Canada. Canada's people are

varied. About 57% of all Canadians have some English ancestry. Both English and French are official languages of the country. Other large ethnic groups are German, Irish and Scottish people.

Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent. It's the sixth large country and the smallest continent. The country's official name is Commonwealth of Australia. The Commonwealth of Australia is a federation of states. Australia has six states and two territories.

Australia is a constitutional monarchy like Great Britain. The Britain monarch, Queen Elizabeth II is also queen of Australia and country's head of state. But the queen has little power in the Australian government.

New Zealand is an island country in the Southwest Pacific Ocean. New Zealand belongs to a large island group called Polynesia. The country is situated on two main islands — the North Island and the South Island.

Wellington is the capital of New Zealand. English is the official language of New Zealand and is spoken throughout the country.

New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. The British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, is the monarch of New Zealand. Britain gave New Zealand a constitution in 1852. New Zealand has one of the highest standard of living in the world.

New Zealand's economy depends on trade with many countries — Australia, Britain and the USA.

Questions:

1. What English-speaking countries do you know?
2. What is the second largest country in the world?
3. What makes the USA the leader of western world?
4. What's the full name of Australia?
5. When did Britain give New Zealand a constitution?

Vocabulary:

development — развитие

dominance — преобладание, превосходство

ancestry — происхождение

The Royal Family

At present the British royal family is headed by Queen Elizabeth. When the Queen was born on the 21st of April 1926, her grandfather, King George V, was on the throne and her uncle was his heir. The death of her grandfather and the abdication of her uncle brought her father to the throne as King George VI.

As a child she studied constitutional history and law as well as art and music. In addition she learned to ride and acquired her enthusiasm for horses. As she grew older she began to take part in public life, making her first broadcast at the age of 14.

The marriage of the young Princess Elizabeth to Philip, Duke of Edinburgh took place in November 1947. She came to the throne after her father's death in 1952 and was crowned in Westminster Abbey in June 1953.

Among Queen Elizabeth's many duties are the regular visits she makes to foreign countries, and especially those of the Commonwealth, whose interests and welfare are very important to her. The Queen has allowed the BBC to make a documentary film about the every day of the royal family. She also started the tradition of the "walkabout", an informal feature of an otherwise formal royal visit, when she walks among the public crowds and stops to talk to some people.

The annual Christmas broadcast made by the Queen on radio and television has become a traditional and popular feature of the season, and

there were widespread celebrations and special programmes of events in 1977 to mark her Silver Jubilee.

The Queen's husband, Duke of Edinburgh, was born in 1926 and served in the Royal Navy. He takes a great deal of interest in industry, in the achievements of young people (he founded Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme in 1956) and in saving raise wild animals from extinction.

The Queen's heir is Charles, Prince of Wales, who was born in 1948, married Lady Diana Spencer and has two children, Prince William and Prince Harry. The Prince of Wales is well-known as a keen promoter of British interests.

In recent years he has become outspoken on such controversial topics as modern architecture, violence in films and on television, and the standard of English teaching in schools. His wife Diana, Princess of Wales (often called in mass media Princess Di), won the affection of many people by her modesty, shyness and beauty. Unfortunately, she died in a car accident in August, 1997.

The Queen's other children are Princess Anne (born in 1950), Prince Andrew (born in 1960) and Prince Edward (born in 1964). Anne, Princess Royal, has acquired a reputation for being arrogant, but in recent years has become quite popular with the general public.

The Queen is widely known for her interest in horses and horse-racing. She is now president of the Save the Children Fund, Chancellor of the University of London and carries out many public engagements.

Prince Andrew, Duke of York, served as a helicopter pilot in the Royal Navy. In 1986 he married Miss Sarah Ferguson (Fergie, for short) and has two daughters. Prince Edward is keen on the theatre. This interest began while he was at university. He quit the Royal Marines, and is now pursuing a career with a theatrical company.

The Queen Mother, the widow of the late King George VI, celebrated her one hundred birthday in 2 000 and died in 2002. The Queen's only

sister, Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, is well-known for her charity work.

Questions:

1. By whom is the British royal family headed at present?
2. When was the Queen Elizabeth crowned?
3. What did the Queen Elizabeth study as a child?
4. What tradition did she start?
5. When was the Queen's husband born?
6. What does he take a great interest in?
7. Who did Prince Charles marry?
8. What are the names of the Queen's other children?

Vocabulary:

heir — наследник

abdication — отречение

enthusiasm — увлечение

to grow older — взрослеть

to make one's broadcast — выступать в радиопередаче

duke — герцог

to crown — короновать

welfare — благосостояние

to signify — выражать

monarchy — монархия

feature — важная примета

annual — годовой

widespread — распространенный

the Royal Navy — Королевский флот

keen promoter — ярый защитник

outspoken — откровенный, прямой

controversial — противоречивый

for short — сокращенно

Cambridge

Cambridge is one of the best known towns in the world and it can be found on most tourists' lists of places to visit. Cambridge is famous for its university, which started during the 13th century and grew steadily, until today there are more than twenty colleges. The oldest one is Peterhouse, which was founded in 1284. And the most recent is Robinson College, which was opened in 1977. But the most famous is King's College, because of its magnificent chapel. Its choir of boys and undergraduates is well known all over the world. The Universities were only for men until 19th century when the first women's college was opened. Later the doors of colleges were opened to both men and women. Nowadays almost all the colleges are mixed.

To the north of Cambridge is the Cambridge Science Park, the modern face of the University. This park has developed in response to the need for universities to increase their contact with high technology industry. It is now home to more than sixty companies and research institutes. The whole area is in fact very attractively designed, with a lot of space between each building. The planners thought that it was important for people to have a pleasant, park like environment in which to work.

Every year thousands of students come to Cambridge from overseas to study English.

Questions:

1. What is Cambridge famous for?
2. What is the oldest college in Cambridge?
3. The most famous is King's College, isn't it?

4. What can you tell about Cambridge Science Park?
5. Are there many companies and research institutes in that Park?

Vocabulary:

chapel — часовня

choir — хор

response — ответ, отклик

to increase — увеличивать

Oxford — the University Town

This university town is very beautiful. The oldest university there is Oxford. The first of its colleges was founded in 1249. The university now has thirty-five colleges and about thirteen thousand students, many of them from other countries. There were no women at Oxford until 1878. When the first women's college Lady Margaret Hall, opened. Now most colleges are open to men and women. It is not easy to get a place at Oxford University to study for a degree. But outside the university there are many smaller private colleges which offer less difficult courses and where it is easy to enrol. Most students in these private school take business, secretarial or English language courses.

Oxford is, of course, famous for its first-class education as well as its beautiful buildings. Some of the most intelligent men and women in the country live and work here. Oxford gives them what they need: a quiet atmosphere, friendly colleagues and the four-hundred-year-old library, which has about five million books. Oxford has some of the finest architecture in Britain. Some of their colleges, chapels and libraries are there, four and even five hundred years old, and are full off books and precious paintings. You can see there many lovely gardens, where the students can read and relax in the summer months.

Questions:

1. What is the oldest university in Oxford?
2. When did it open?
3. What is Oxford famous for?
4. How many colleges are there in university?
5. Where do students relax and read?

Vocabulary:

to enrol — поступить

chapel — часовня

precious — бесценный

painting — полотно

Fashion in the USA and Britain

Many British people don't think about clothes very much. In Britain, as well as in the USA, men in offices usually wear suits and ties and women wear dresses or skirts (not trousers). Doctors, lawyers and business people wear quite formal clothes.

And in some hotels and restaurants men have to wear ties and women wear smart dresses. Jeans and open shirts are sometimes not allowed. It is difficult to say exactly what people wear in Britain and the States because everyone is different. If you are not sure what to wear watch what other people do and then do the same. Or ask the advice of a friend or your host. You'll feel relaxed if you don't look too different from everyone else.

British people just like to be comfortable. When they go out to enjoy themselves, they can wear almost everything. At theaters, cinemas and concerts you can put on what you like — from elegant suits and dresses to jeans and sweaters. In many ways, Americans are more relaxed than

British people, but they are more careful with their clothes. At home or on holiday most Americans wear informal or sporty clothes. But when they go out in the evening, they like to look elegant. In good hotels and restaurants men have to wear jackets and ties and women wear pretty clothes and smart hairstyles. But these days most people in Britain and the USA do not wear very formal clothes. But sometimes it is important to wear the right thing.

Questions:

1. British people don't think about clothes very much, do they?
2. What do British people wear to restaurant?
3. What clothes do Americans wear on holidays?
4. Do people in these countries often wear formal clothes?
5. What is the difference between British and American fashion?

Vocabulary:

formal — официальный

trousers - брюки

smart — изящный

to allow — разрешать

Canada

Canada is the second largest country in the world. Only Russia has a greater land area. Canada is situated in North America. Canada is slightly larger than the United States, but has only about a tenth as many people. About 28 million people live in Canada. About 80% of the population live within 320 km of the southern border. Much of the rest of Canada is uninhabited or thinly populated because of severe natural conditions.

Canada is a federation of 10 provinces and 2 territories. Canada is an independent nation. But according to the Constitution Act of 1982 British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom is recognized as Queen of Canada. This symbolizes the country's strong ties to Britain. Canada was ruled by Britain completely until 1867, when Canada gained control of its domestic affairs. Britain governed Canada's foreign affairs until 1931, when Canada gained full independence.

Canada's people are varied. About 57% of all Canadians have some English ancestry and about 32% have some French ancestry. Both English and French are official languages of the country. French Canadians, most of whom live in the provinces of Quebec, have kept the language and customs of their ancestors. Other large ethnic groups are German, Irish and Scottish people. Native people — American Indians and Eskimos — make up about 2% of the country's population. 77% of Canada's people live in cities or towns. Toronto and Montreal are the largest urban areas. Ottawa is the capital of the country.

Today, maintaining a sense of community is one of the major problems in Canada because of differences among the provinces and territories. Many Canadians in western and eastern parts of the country feel that the federal government does not pay enough attention to their problems. 80% of Quebec's population are French Canadians. Many of them believe that their province should receive a special recognition in the Canadian constitution.

Questions:

1. Where is Canada situated?
2. How many people live in Canada?
3. Where do most Canadians live?
4. Who is the head of state in Canada?
5. When did Canada gain its independence?

6. What are the official languages in Canada?
7. What people live in Canada?
8. What is the main problem facing Canada today?

Vocabulary:

land area — площадь

population — население

border — граница

uninhabited — незаселенный

thinly populated — малонаселенный

severe — суровый

natural conditions — природные условия

federation — федерация

independent — независимый

Constitution Act — конституционный акт

British Monarch — английская королева

the United Kingdom — Соединенное Королевство

to recognize — признавать

ties — связи

to rule — править

domestic affairs — внутренние дела

to govern — управлять

foreign affairs — иностранные дела

ancestry — происхождение

official language — государственный язык

custom — обычай

ancestors — предки

Indians — индейцы

to make up — составлять

urban — городской

capital — столица
to maintain — сохранять
community — общность
government — правительство
to pay attention — уделять внимание
recognition — признание

History of Canada

Canada's history is an exciting story of development of a vast wilderness into a great nation. Most experts believe that the first people who lived on this land came from Asia about 15000 years ago. They came over a land bridge that once connected Asia and North America. Their descendants are known today as Indians. The ancestors of the Eskimos came to Alaska after them probably about 5000 years ago.

In 1497, John Cabot, an Italian navigator in the service of England, found rich fishing grounds off Canada's southeast coast. His discovery led to the European exploration of Canada. France set up a colony in eastern Canada in the early 1600's. Great Britain gained control of the country in 1763, and thousands of British emigrants came to Canada. In 1867, the French and English-speaking Canadians helped to create a united colony called the Dominion of Canada. Two groups worked together to settle the country and to develop its great mineral deposits and other natural resources.

Canada gained its independence from Britain in 1931. During the middle of 20th century^ hard-working Canadians turned their country into an economic giant. Today Canada is a leading producer of wheat, oats, and barley. Canada also ranks among the world's top manufacturing countries, and it is a major producer of electric power.

Throughout its history, Canada has often been troubled by lack of unity among its people. French Canadians, most of whom live in the province of Quebec, have struggled to preserve their own culture. They have long been angered by Canadian policies based on British traditions. Many of them support a movement to make Quebec a separate nation. People in Canada's nine other provinces also frequently favour local needs over national interests.

Questions:

1. Who were the first people to live in Canada?
2. How did they come to Canada?
3. What countries took part in exploration of Canada?
4. When did Canada gain its independence?
5. Is Canada a developed country now?
6. What problems does Canada face today?

Vocabulary:

vast — обширный

wilderness — пустыня

land bridge — перешеек

descendant — потомок

Indians — индейцы

ancestor — предок

Eskimos — эскимосы

navigator — мореплаватель

fishing grounds — рыбные места

exploration — исследование

to set up — основать

Dominion of Canada — доминион Канада

to settle — заселить

to develop — разработать
mineral deposits — залежи полезных ископаемых
natural resources — природные ресурсы
hard-working — прилежный
to turn into — превратить
wheat — пшеница
oats — овес
barley — ячмень
electric power — электроэнергия
lack — нехватка
to struggle — стремиться
to preserve — сохранить
to favour — предпочитать

Australia. The Land of Blue Mountains

The Great Barrier Reef on the coast of Queensland is a garden under the sea. There are 1,400 different kinds of fish, and more than 300 kinds of coral. Tropical fruit and flowers grow on the beautiful islands. It's not surprising that more holiday-makers come to Queensland every year.

Tasmania, the island south of Australia, is small. It is the same size as England. It is also very different from the other states. There are no deserts in Tasmania. It often rains, both in winter and summer. Only a half of million people live in Tasmania, and a large part of the island is still covered with wild, beautiful wild forests. These forests are full of wonderful flowers and interesting animals.

In the Northern Territory you will find the red heart of Australia. And it really is red, with red rocks, red sand, and red skies in the evening. Every year, thousands of tourists visit Ayers Rock and a strange group of huge

red stones called "the Olgas". But these places are also holy to the Aborigines. They believe that the land itself has life.

Sydney is the best known place in New South Wales. In fact, it's the best known place in Australia. But New South Wales has more than cities. There are, for example, the Blue Mountains. They are covered with forests of blue coloured eucalyptus trees. The air above the forest contains millions of microscopic drops of eucalyptus oil. When the sun shines, the air of the Blue Mountains is a real, beautiful blue.

Less than a hundred years ago, there was nothing except sheep in Canberra. But then Australians decided to build a capital city. The work began in 1913. Now, Canberra is an international city, full of diplomats and government offices. It's a beautiful place, with parks, lakes, big open streets and fine buildings.

Australia is sometimes called "the lucky country". One reason is the wonderful riches under the earth: gold, silver, iron, coal and many precious metals. The Bass Strait, off the coast of Victoria, has been one of the country's biggest oil fields for many years.

South Australia is the driest of all the states, but it does have Murrey River. The river brings greenness and life to the south-east corner. In the early of Australian history, the Murrey River was South Australia's main road. Before real roads and railways came, the river carried people and goods from the east up into the country. Some towns on the Murray still keep the old river boats, and visitors can ride on them.

There are two kinds of gold in Western Australia. First, there's real kind — the kind that comes out of the ground. Gold was found in Kalgoorlie in 1893, and the "Golden Mile" was for a time the most expensive piece of land in the world. Kalgoorlie still exports some gold, but the new gold of Western Australia is wheat. Big farms grow millions of tons of wheat every year, and wheat has become Australia's second biggest export.

Questions:

1. How many kinds of fish are there on the coast of Queensland?
2. What grows on the beautiful islands?
3. Where will you find the red heart of Australia?
4. What is the best known place in New South Wales?
5. Why is the air above the forests blue?
6. Why is Australia sometimes called "the lucky country"?
7. What state is the driest of all?
8. What is the new gold of Western Australia?

Vocabulary:

holiday-maker — отпускник

island — остров

wild — дикий

eucalyptus — эвкалипт

riches — богатства

industry — промышленность

oil — нефть

wheat — пшеница

Australia

Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent. It is the sixth large country and the smallest continent. Australia lies between the South Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. It is situated about 11 000 km southwest of North America and about 8 200 km southeast of mainland Asia. The name of the country comes from Latin word "australis" which mean southern. The country's official name is Commonwealth of Australia.

The Commonwealth of Australia is a federation of states. Australia has six states — New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania,

Victoria and Western Australia. Each state has its government. Australia has two territories — the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The capital of the country is Canberra.

Australia is a constitutional monarchy like Great Britain. The nation is administered under written constitution. The British monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, is also queen of Australia and country's head of state. But the queen has little power in the Australian government. She serves mainly as a symbol of long historical tie between Great Britain and Australia. Australia is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations which is an association formed by Britain and some of its former colonies.

Australia is one of the world's developed countries. Australia has modern factories, highly productive mines and farms, and busy cities. It is the world's leading producer of wool and bauxite (the ore from which aluminium is made). It also produces and exports large amounts of other minerals and farm goods. Income from the export enables Australians to have high standard of living. The most important trading partners of Australia are Japan and the United States.

Questions:

1. Where does the Australia lie?
2. What is the official name of the country?
3. What is the capital of the country?
4. Who is the country's head of state?
5. Is there a written constitution in Australia?
6. What are the main products of Australia?
7. What are the most important trade partners of the country?

Vocabulary:

to lie — находиться

to be situated — быть расположенным

mainland — материк

Latin — латинский

Commonwealth of Australia — Австралийский Союз

federation — федерация

state — штат

territory — территория

capital — столица

government — правительство

tie — связь

Commonwealth of Nations — Британское Содружество наций

income — доход

standard of living — уровень жизни

The Animals of Australia

There are many animals in Australia that you cannot see anywhere else. Did you know that? Of course, you did! I personally divide Australian animals into three categories: the good, the bad, the ugly. I think, it's reasonable.

Talking of the good animals, we should mention kangaroos in the first place.

There are many different types of kangaroo. The biggest are the great grey kangaroos. They are 213 centimetres tall and can run at 56 kilometres per hour. Some run from you then stop and stare. Though we have put kangaroos in the "Good" category, farmers might disagree.

Wombats and koalas have many similarities and are probably related. Both have pockets inside their mouths to store food and neither has a tail. The number of koalas is getting smaller. This is partly because of fumes from bush fires. Rescue teams help the koalas by catching them, putting them on respirators, then returning them to their original location when they

are better. Australia also has a lot of native marsupial mice that live in the desert. Many of these only come out at night.

You know, there are many animals that are "unpopular" in Australia including spiders which are dangerous. You can find these in Sydney. If they are hungry, they will attack anything that moves. They have sharp teeth and poison. Luckily, there is an antidote if you can get to hospital quickly. There have been 12 deaths since 1927.

Another animal with sharp teeth and a fatal bite is the shark. However, there are normally a lot of beach patrols and protective nets to stop these from eating you for breakfast. Other animals that are a problem for beach lovers are jellyfish. They look like bubbles of blue bubble gum and they have a painful sting therefore people do not swim when there are many in the water. Other "unpopular" animals include dingoes. These are a cross between wolves and dogs. They are unpopular because they eat farmers' animals.

Now what about the ugly animals? A word that people often use to describe a cane toad is ugly! Other words include fat, noisy and disgusting. They are also as big as footballs! The Queensland Government brought cane toads to Australia to eat cane beetles. Unfortunately cane toads can't fly but cane beetles can. Now the toads are more of a problem than the beetles. Hundreds of thousands are born every year. The toads eat everything including rare Australian animals. The toads are also poisonous to eat. Animals that eat them die. Though they are unpopular animals, some people like them and keep them as pets or write songs about them.

There are a number of types of crocodiles found in northern Australia, ranging from the potentially dangerous saltwater crocodiles to smaller, more shy, harmless varieties.

They have got snakes too although fears of the poisonous types are largely exaggerated. They are generally shy creatures, only too ready to avoid trouble. The taipan and the tiger are worth keeping away from.

That is only a small selection of the creatures of the country. Others include penguins, turtles, seals and possums.

In the dry areas, you can see an amazing variety of lizards; some grow to a very hefty size.

Questions:

1. What animals are popular in Australia?
2. What animals have pockets inside their mouths?
3. How do rescue teams help koalas?
4. What animals are "unpopular" in Australia?
5. What words do people often use to describe a cane toad?
6. Are dingoes in the "Good" category?
7. How many cane toads are born every year?
8. Why do animals that eat cane toads die?
9. What snakes are worth keeping away from?
10. What other animals live in Australia?

Vocabulary:

ugly — безобразный

wombat — вомбат

kangaroo — кенгуру

to disagree — не соглашаться

similarity — сходство

pocket — карман

fume — дым

rescue team — спасательная команда

marsupial — сумчатое животное

spider — паук

shark — акула

dangerous — опасный

poison — яд
antidote — противоядие
jellyfish — медуза
sting — укус, жало
a cane toad — тростниковая жаба
beetle — жук
rare — редкий
harmless — безопасный
to exaggerate — преувеличивать
to avoid trouble — избежать опасности
taipan — тайпан (ядовитая змея)
possum — опосум
seal — тюлень, морской котик
lizard — ящерица

New Zealand

New Zealand is an island country in the Southwest Pacific Ocean. It lies about 1 600 km southeast of Australia and about 10 500 km southwest of California. New Zealand belongs to a large island group called Polynesia. The country is situated on two main islands — the North Island and the South Island — and several dozen smaller islands. Most of the smaller islands are hundreds of kilometers from the main ones.

Wellington is the capital of New Zealand and Auckland is the largest city. English is the official language of New Zealand and is spoken throughout the country. Many native people speak their own language, Maori, in addition to English.

The country once belonged to the British empire. Today it is an independent member of the Commonwealth of Nations, an association of Britain and a number of its former colonies.

New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. The British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, is the monarch of New Zealand. She appoints a governor general to represent her, but the governor general has little power. The legislation, prime minister, and Cabinet run the national government.

Britain gave New Zealand a constitution in 1852, when it was a British colony. But through the years the New Zealand legislature has changed almost all its provisions. Today, the nation has no written constitution.

The first people who settled in New Zealand were a brown skinned people called Maoris. They came from Polynesian islands located northeast of New Zealand. The country was discovered by Europeans in 1642, but they did not start to settle in the islands until the late 1700's. Today, most New Zealanders are descendants of the early European settlers. Maoris make up about 12% of the country's population.

New Zealand has one of the highest standard of living in the world. For many years, the economy of the country depended largely on agriculture. Today agriculture, manufacturing, and service industries are all important to the economy. New Zealand's economy depends on trade with many countries - Australia, Britain, Japan and the United States.

Questions:

1. Where is New Zealand situated?
2. What city is the capital of New Zealand?
3. What languages do people in New Zealand speak?
4. What is the official language in New Zealand?
5. Who is New Zealand's head of state?
6. Who runs the national government?
7. Who were the first people to live in New Zealand?
8. What are the main industries of the country?

Vocabulary:

to lie — находиться
is situated — расположена
the North Island — Северный остров
the South Island — Южный остров
dozen — дюжина
capital — столица
official language — государственный язык
Maori — маорийский язык
the Commonwealth of Nations — Содружество
the United Kingdom. — Соединенное Королевство
to appoint — назначать
governor general — генерал-губернатор
to represent — представлять
legislation — законодательная власть
prime minister — премьер-министр
Cabinet — кабинет
government — правительство
provision — положение
brown-skinned — с коричневой кожей
to settle — селиться
New Zealander — новозеландец
descendant — потомок
settler — поселенец
to make up — составлять
population — население
standard of living — уровень жизни
agriculture — сельское хозяйство
manufacturing industry — обрабатывающая промышленность
service industry — сфера услуг

trade — торговля

New Zealand Way of Life

New Zealand has a high standard of living. New Zealanders eat more butter and meat per person than do the people of any other country. The government's medical program provides excellent health care. About 70% of New Zealand people own their houses. Almost every family has a car.

Most New Zealanders live in single-family houses with a small vegetable gardens. In the larger cities, some people live in highrise apartment buildings. Almost in every New Zealand home there are refrigerators, wash machines, and other modern electrical appliances. But air conditioning and central heating are rare because the weather rarely becomes extremely hot or extremely cold. In summer, New Zealanders prefer to keep windows open. In winter, fireplaces or electric heater keep the homes warm.

Although about four fifths of New Zealand's population live in urban areas, cities are uncrowned. Traffic jams seldom occur, even in downtown areas. Large cities have excellent restaurants, milk bars, theatres, concert halls, and other places of entertainment. City life in New Zealand tends to be rather quiet. However it is changing in larger cities, where international tourism is developing rapidly.

Near a fifth of New Zealand's people live in rural areas — in some of them, small settlements are linked by good roads. But in other areas, rancher's nearest neighbors may live kilometers away. Some ranchers live almost in isolation. Nevertheless, most farms and ranches have electricity. Many farm families run their farms with little or no hired help.

Questions:

1. Who pays for health care in New Zealand?

- 2, How many New Zealanders own their houses?
3. Where do the most New Zealanders live?
4. Are central heating and air conditioning popular in New Zealand?

Why?

5. What does city life in New Zealand look like?
6. How do New Zealand farmers live?

Vocabulary:

New Zealander — новозеландец

standard of living — уровень жизни

government — правительство

to provide — предоставлять

health care — здравоохранение

to own — владеть

single-family — на одну семью

vegetable garden — огород

high-rise apartment building — многоэтажный жилой дом

refrigerator — холодильник

wash mashine — стиральная машина

electrical appliances — бытовая техника

air conditioning — кондиционирование

central heating — центральное отопление

extremely — слишком

to prefer — предпочитать

fireplace — камин

electric heater — электрический обогреватель

urban — городской

uncrowded — малонаселенный

traffic jams — пробки на дорогах

downtown — центр города

entertainment — развлечение
to tend — иметь тенденцию быть
rapidly — быстро
rural — сельскохозяйственный
settlement — поселок, деревня
to link — связывать
rancher — фермер
nevertheless — тем не менее
electricity - электричество
hired help — наемная рабочая сила

The British Painters, (Joseph Mallord William Turner)

William Turner, a great romantic English landscape painter, was born in Devonshire in 1775. He lived with his uncle in Middlesex, where he began to attend school. His first drawings are dated 1787, when he was only twelve years of age. His childish sketch-books, filled with drawings, are still preserved in the British Museum.

When he was 21, he began to exhibit oil paintings as well as water-colours at the Royal Academy. The first, "Fishermen at Sea" is now in the Gate Gallery.

He traveled much in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy. But he never lost his interest in his own country.

As a landscape painter Turner was interested mainly in light and colour effects. One of his famous paintings is even called "Light and Colour". His work is highly praised by great critics.

Turner died in London in 1851. His pictures and drawings became the property of the British nation.

William Turner is considered to be one of the world's greatest painters.

Questions:

1. Where and when was Joseph Turner born?
2. Where did he go to school?
3. At what age did he make his first drawings?
4. When did he begin to exhibit his paintings?
5. Did he stay in his country all his life?
6. What was he interested in as landscape painter?
7. When and where did he die?
8. Who is the owner of Turner's works?

Vocabulary:

landscape — ландшафт

drawing(s) — рисунок

childish — детский

painting(s) — картина

famous — знаменитый

praised — восхваленный, оцененный

property — собственность

to be considered — считаться

The Most Popular British Writers

William Shakespeare and Charles Dickens remain two of the most popular and widely known British writers all over the world. Dickens began his writing career as a journalist, and all his novels were first published serially in periodicals. Many of his works highlight the injustice of 19th century social institutions and inequalities between the rich and the poor. His most famous works include "Oliver Twist" and "David Copperfield". As to Shakespeare in addition to writing 35 known plays, he wrote 154 sonnets

and sometimes acted in small parts in his own plays- He is known to have played the Ghost in "Hamlet". His best known plays include "King Lear", "A Midsummer night's dream" and "Romeo and Juliet".

The Bronte sister, Charlotte (1816—55), Emily (1818—48) and Anne (1820—49), were three talented 19th century women novelists whose works are regarded as classics today. Charlotte is best known for her novel "Jane Eyre".

The novels of Jane Austen are known for their subtlety of observation and irony, together with their insights into the provincial life of the middle-class in the early part of 19th century. Her works include "Emma", "Pride and Prejudice" and others.

One of the most widely known English poets is remarkable because his work has been transcribed, published, read and comment on since his death. He is Geoffrey Chaucer (c. 1345—1400). His best known work is "The Canterbury Tales", a collection of tales. Chaucer is buried in Westminster Abbey.

Questions:

1. Who is the most popular and widely known British writer?
2. When did Dickens begin his career?
3. What plays by Shakespeare do you know?
4. What are the Bronte sisters famous for?
5. What other popular British writers do you know?

Vocabulary:

to remain — оставаться

to highlight — освещать

injustice — несправедливость

observation — наблюдение

William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was born in April 1564. His father was a rich citizen whose business was making and selling leather gloves. His mother was the daughter of an important farmer. When he was nineteen, William married Anne. She was a farmer's daughter and she was some years older than himself. During that years he may have helped his father in the family business or he may have been a country schoolmaster for a time, we don't know exactly.

Shakespeare had three children: Susannah, the eldest, then twins — a son, Hamnet, and another girl, Judith. In 1587 Shakespeare went to work in London, leaving Anne and the children at home.

Some years later Shakespeare began to write plays. The parents did not even guess that their son would be such an important figure in English poetry and drama and that his plays would still be acted four hundred years later in England and all over the world. By 1592 Shakespeare was an important member of well-known company. In 1599 the famous Globe Theatre was built on the south bank of the river Thames. In that theatre most of his plays were performed. It was a round building with the stage in the center, open to the sky. If it was raining, the actors got wet; if the weather was too bad, there was no performance at all. By 1603 Shakespeare was the leading poet and dramatist of his time. He continued to write for the next ten years. In 1613 he finally stopped writing and went to live in Stratford where he died in 1616. He is buried in Stratford-on-Avon.

Questions:

1. What was William's father business?
2. His mother was a farmer's daughter, wasn't she?
3. How many children did Shakespeare have?
4. When did he start to write?

5. The Globe Theatre was built in 1599, wasn't it?

Vocabulary:

citizen — гражданин

gloves — перчатки

to guess — догадываться

play — пьеса

stage — сцена

Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens was born in 1812. He lived in the south of England when he was a little boy. His father worked in an office. He was a very clever man, but he was very poor. Charles had many brothers and sisters, but he did not often play with them. His father had many books and Charles liked to read them. He learned to read very early.

When Charles was 10 years old, his family went to London.

There his father got into debt (as he had little money) and then into debtor's prison. So little Charles began to work when he was ten. That was the beginning of Charles' hard life.

He worked at a small factory in London, pasting labels on blacking bottles. He had to work in a dirty room with no windows. He did not like his work, but he had to work at the factory for two years. Then he went to school for three years, but he did not learn much at school. He learned much at home, from his father and from other clever people.

Later he worked as a reporter to the Parliament and became a writer of short stories.

In 1837 he published his first novel "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club". And the young reporter became a famous writer. Then he

published novel after novel — "Oliver Twist", "Dombey and Son", "David Copperfield" and many other good books.

His books are very interesting, they tell us about the hard life of the poor people in England of that time. When we read his books, we sometimes laugh, but we often want to cry.

Charles Dickens died in 1870.

He is one of the greatest novelists in the English literature. Dickens lived more than a hundred years ago, but people in the whole world like to read his books today, because in his books he showed a real world and people of Victorian England.

Questions:

1. Where did Charles Dickens live?
2. Where did his father work?
3. When did his family go to London?
4. Why did Charles have to work?
5. What novel did Charles Dickens publish in 1837?
6. What do his books tell us about?
7. What did Charles Dickens show in his books?

Vocabulary:

to get into debt — залезть в долги

to cry — плакать

poor — бедный

prison — тюрьма

Lewis Carroll

Lewis Carroll was the pen-name of Charles L. Dodgson, the man who wrote a famous book for children "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland".

Charles L. Dodgson was born in England in 1832. He got his early education at a public school. Then he became a student at Oxford. Charles studied mathematics and later taught this subject in the same college.

Charles Dodgson had no family, but he loved children very much. He often visited his friend, who had a large family. There were three little girls in the family. One of them Alice, was four years old.

Dodgson liked Alice very much and he often told her interesting stories which he made up himself. Charles told Alice Liddell about the adventure of a little girl, and she liked the stories very much.

When Alice Liddell was about ten years old, she asked Charles to write down the stories for her, and he did so. He called the heroine of his book also Alice. This hand-written book had many pictures made by Charles himself. They were not very good pictures but the children liked them.

One day a friend of the Liddells, a writer, came to see the family. He saw the hand-written book made by Charles Dodgson and began to read it with great interest. He read the book to the end and said that it was good and that all the children in England must read it.

Charles decided to publish the book but he did not want to do it under his own name. So he took the pen-name of Lewis Carroll. The book came out in 1865 and all the people who read it liked it very much. Later the book was published in the United States, in France and in Germany. The first Russian translation of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" came out in 1923.

In England the book was published very many times during the author's life and you can always find it in the bookshops of today. "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" is still a favourite children's book.

Questions:

1. Where was L. Carroll born?
2. Where did he get his education?

3. Who did not often visit?
4. What did Charles tell Alice Liddell about?
5. Why did he call the heroine of his book Alice?
6. When did the first Russian translation come out?

Vocabulary:

pen-name — псевдоним

public school — частная школа

wonderland — страна чудес

to make up.— создавать

the heroine — героиня

O'Henry

O'Henry was born in Greensboro, a little town in North Carolina in 1862. His real name was William Sydney Porter. The works of this writer reflect a specific period in American literature — the turn of the century. His credo was — art should be true, democratic and it should address contemporary life and embrace all aspects of life.

O'Henry was an outstanding humourist. He worked out and enriched all the types of the short story: the anecdote, the adventure story, tales and sketches. The best of his works were published in books: "Cabbages and Kings", "The Four Million", "Heart of the West", "The Voice of the City" and others. He was most famous for his stories of city life. O'Henry wrote nearly 150 stories with a New York background. His works have considerable influence on American literature. His love for humanity, for the common people, his critical attitude towards injustice attract readers to this day. O'Henry could work out a plot that would keep the reader in suspense up to the surprising end.

He was a born writer of great talent. The conversation is witty, humorous and often exact and precise. O'Henry is one of the most widely published American authors. His works have been translated into nearly every language. He has been called "The American Maupassant" and is ranked among the world's outstanding short-story writers.

Questions:

1. When was O'Henry born?
2. What was his real name?
3. What was O'Henry's credo?
4. Was O'Henry a born writer of great talent?
5. Name the best of his published books.

Vocabulary:

contemporary — современный

sketch — очерк

witty — остроумный

precise — точный

to be ranked — состоять

injustice — несправедливость

suspense — ожидание

Mark Twain

Mark Twain was born in the state of Missouri in the United States in 1835. His father was an unsuccessful lawyer. The family seldom lived more than a year or two in the same town. That is why the future writer did not even finish secondary school. He went to work at the age of 12.

For two years he worked for his elder brother's small newspaper both as a printer and reporter.

In 1857 he became a pilot on the Mississippi river. He continued to write.

In 1876 he *wrote* "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer". The book was read by everybody, by the young and old and was translated into nearly every language in the world. "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" was such a success that in 1884 he wrote "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn", and then "Tom Sawyer Abroad" and "Tom Sawyer the Detective" in 1896. There were many other books written by Mark Twain. But his novels about Tom Sawyer and his friend Huckleberry Finn brought him world fame. Mark Twain's real name was Sammuell Clemens. He took his penname from the words "to mark" and "twain" which were used by leadsmen on the steamboats to mark the depth of two fathoms.

Mark Twain's stories enjoy widespread popularity. His characters are always well-drawn, his stories are true-to-life and the plots of his stories are skillfully built up.

Many years have passed since Mark Twain's death, but even now we enjoy reading his works. Besides being a humorist, Mark Twain is also a realist — the author of biting satires and bitterly critical pages revealing a good deal of the truth about American way of life.

Questions:

1. Where was Mark Twain born?
2. Why didn't the future writer even finish secondary school?
3. When did Mark Twain start to work?
4. When did he write "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer"?
5. What brought him world fame?
6. What was Mark Twain's real name?

Vocabulary:

the state of Missouri — штат Миссури

unsuccessful — неудачливый
novel — роман
two fathoms — две морские сажени
pilot — лоцман, штурман
fame — слава
penname — псевдоним
steamboat — пароход
to reveal — передавать, обнаруживать

Jack London

Jack London was born in 1876 in San Francisco. His real name was John Griffit. His father was a farmer. The family was extremely poor and the boy had to earn his living after school. He sold newspapers, worked at a factory. Later he became a sailor; during some time he wandered with the unemployed.

For a year he attended the Oakland High school and spent a semester at the University of California, but as he had no money he had to stop his studies and went to work again.

This time it was a laundry. In 1897 he went to the Klondike as a gold miner. His first short story was published in 1898.

Some of the difficulties he met during the first years of his literary work are described in his novel "Martin Eden".

During the sixteen years of his literary career Jack London published about fifty books: short stories, novels and essays. In his best stories London described the severe life and struggle of people against nature.

He died at the age of forty in 1916.

Questions:

1. When was Jack London born?

2. What was his real name?
3. How long did he attend the Oakland High school?
4. Why did he have to stop his studies?
5. What did he do in the Klondike?
6. What did he describe in his books?

Vocabulary:

sailor — моряк, матрос

unemployed — безработный

to wander — скитаться

laundry — прачечная

Conan Doyle

Many years ago a young doctor began to write stories about a man who was a detective. Readers liked his stories because they were very interesting and the doctor decided to become a writer. The doctor was Conan Doyle and he wrote about Sherlock Holmes.

Conan Doyle wrote his first story about Sherlock Holmes in 1887. In this story the detective meets his friend D. Watson. Holmes and Watson lived at 221 B Baker Street in London.

Many discussions take place about where 221 B was. There is no house there now. But a large company has its office near the place. This company answers twenty or so letters which still come every week to Sherlock Holmes, 221 B Baker Street. Most come from the United States and many people ask if Mr. Holmes can help them with some problem.

The company answers saying that, "Mr. Sherlock Holmes is no longer working as a detective".

There is a pub in London called Sherlock Holmes. One of the rooms in the pub is Sherlock Holmes* room. It has many things the room in Conan

Doyle's stories had — Holmes' hat, some letters written to Sherlock Holmes, chairs and tables like those described in the stories. Besides, there are some pictures of Holmes and Conan Doyle, of actors who played Holmes and Watson in films, on television and radio.

In 1961 lovers of Sherlock Holmes formed the Sherlock Holmes Society. They meet three or four times a year to talk about Sherlock Holmes. The members of the Society know the stories about Sherlock Holmes very well, and they discuss these stories at their meetings.

Questions:

1. Why did readers like Conan Doyle's stories?
2. When did Conan Doyle first write about Sherlock Holmes?
3. What did lovers of Sherlock Holmes form?
4. What do the lovers of Sherlock Holmes do at their meetings?

Vocabulary:

discussions — обсуждения

to take place — происходить

Wolfgang Mozart

Wolfgang Mozart is a famous Austrian composer.

Mozart was born in 1756 in Salzburg, Austria. His father, a violinist and a composer, noticed wonderful talent of his son and taught him how to play musical instruments and to compose.

Being 4 years old Mozart played the clavier. When he was 5 or 6 years old he started composing music. At the age of 8—9 Mozart created his first symphonies, and at the age of 10—11 his first creations for musical theatre.

When he was 6 years old his father decided to take him and her sister to the big cities of Europe. Two children gave concerts in Germany, Austria, France, England, and Switzerland. The audience was delighted to see such a small boy playing the clavier.

When he was 14 he was invited to Italy. He could not imagine his life without music.

By the age of 19 he was the author of ten major musical works.

At the age of 26 he moved from his native town to Vienna. Though he didn't have a great success as a composer in Vienne, Mozart wrote many songs, serenades, symphonies.

Burdens of life, poverty and disease speeded up his death. He died at the age of 35.

The real fame came to Mozart only after his death. Many people now know and like his music.

Questions:

1. When was Mozart born?
2. How old was he when he started to play musical instruments?
3. When did he start to compose music?
4. What countries did young Mozart visit?
5. When did the real fame come to Mozart?
6. When did he die?

Vocabulary:

composer — композитор

violinist — скрипач

clavier — клавесин

audience — аудитория

to be delighted — восхищаться

success — успех

burdens — тяготы
poverty — бедность
desease — болезнь
to speed up — ускорить

Isaac Newton

Newton, one of the greatest scientists of all times was born in 1642 in the little village in Lincolnshire, England. His father was a farmer and died before Newton was born. His mother was a clever woman whom he always loved.

After the school, Newton studied mathematics at Cambridge university and received his degree in 1665. Then the university was closed because of the danger of plague and Newton went home for eighteen months. It was most important period in his life when he made his three great discoveries — the discoveries of the differential calculus, of the nature of white light, and of the law of gravitation.

These discoveries are still important for the modern science. Newton had always been interested in the problems of light. Many people saw colours of a rainbow but only Newton showed, by his experiments, that white light consists of these colours.

It is interesting how he discovered the law gravitation. Once, as he sat at the garden, his attention was drawn by the fall of an apple. Many people saw such an usual thing before. But it was Newton who sked himself a question: "Why does that apple fall perpendicularly to the ground? Why doesn't it go sideways or upwards?" The answer to this question was the theory of gravitation, discovered by Newton.

Newton died at the age of 84, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his monument stands today.

Questions:

1. When and where was Newton born?
2. Where did he study?
3. What three major discoveries did Newton make?
4. When did Newton make these discoveries?
5. How did the idea which led to the discovery of the law of gravitation first come to him?
6. When did Newton die and where is he buried?

Vocabulary:

degree — ученая степень

plague — чума

discovery — открытие

differential calculus — дифференциальное исчисление

law of gravitation — закон всемирного тяготения

rainbow — радуга

to draw — привлекать

perpendicularly — перпендикулярно

sideways — в сторону

upwards — вверх

abbey — аббатство

Michael Faraday

Michael Faraday is one of the great scientists in the history of man's work in electricity. He was born in a small village near London on September 11, 1791, in a poor family. His family lived from hand to mouth. At the age of thirteen Michael went to work in a bookbinder's shop, because he didn't have much schooling.

Some of the scientific works and articles which passed through his hands aroused his interest in science and he started to read. Some time later Michael became a pupil of great scientist of that time, Sir Humphry Davy. The boy accompanied Davy in his trips to Europe. The educational value of such trips was great. Among great men of science Faraday met Ampere, who had already made a name for himself in the history of electricity.

Today almost all the electricity we use is generated by great machines with magnets in them, but in those days no one knew how to do it. That's why the English scientist danced with delight on his table when he got what he wanted by moving the magnet near wire. This was a great moment in the history of man's electrical experiments. But Faraday didn't stop at this.

Faraday's scientific interests were varied. He made new kind of glass and a new kind of steel. Faraday made about two thousand difficult experiments and made countless discoveries in chemistry and physics. He made a wonderful machine which was the father of all the great machines that make electricity today. They light and heat our houses and they make our radio-sets work. Michael Faraday was the creator of the electric motor, who ushered us in the electrical age which had changed the face of the earth.

Questions:

1. Who is the creator of the electric motor?
2. Why did Michael have to work in a bookbinder's shop?
3. Was he a pupil of Humphry Davy or Ampere?
4. What was the greatest discovery of Faraday?
5. Faraday made about two thousand difficult experiments, didn't he?

Vocabulary:

to live from hand to mouth — жить впроголодь

to arouse — возбуждать, пробуждать

bookbinder — переплетчик

value — ценность

creator — создатель

to usher — вводить