

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS
TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI**

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI SOG'LIKNI SAQLASH
VAZIRLIGI**

**ABU ALI IBN SINO NOMIDAGI BUXORO DAVLAT
TIBBIYOT INSTITUTI**

HOW ENGLISH IS SPOKEN TODAY

Ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikadan

o'quv qo'llanma

Buxoro – 2014

How English is Spoken Today. Ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksikadan o'quv qo'llanma –

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Ushbu o'quv qo'llanma hozirgi kun talablari asosida o'lkashunoslik va ijtimoiy-siyosiy xususiyatdagi so'zlashuv tilni aktivlashtirish, ingliz tilini o'rganuvchi yoshlarning siyosiy tafakkurini oshirishga qaratilgan.

Qo'llanma oliygoh talabalari, akademitsey, kasb-hunar kollejlari o'quvchilariga va, shuningdek, turli sohalar bo'yicha chet ellar bilan aloqa qiluvchilar va ingliz tili ishtiyoqmandlariga mo'ljallangan.

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KIRISH

O'quv-metodik qo'llanmaning asosiy maqsadi hozirgi kun talabiari asosida o'lkashunoslik va ijtimoiy-siyosiy xususiyatdagi so'zlashuv tilni aktivlashtirish, ingliz tilini o'rganuvchi yoshlarning siyosiy tafakkurini oshirishga qaratilgan.

Qo'llanmada O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti I.Karimovning asarlari hamda O'zbekistonda va xorijda 2000 - 2014 yillarda chop etilgan ijtimoiy-siyosiy materiallardan foydalanilgan. Qo'llanma til materiallarini saralash va tashqil etish, shuningdek unda keltirilgan mashqlar tizimini fonogrammadan to'la foydalanish uchun sharoit yaratadi, shu jumladan kompyuterdan keng foydalanishga imkoniyat beradi.

Mazkur o'quv qo'llanma 60-70 soat va shuncha muddat yakka tartibda shug'ullanish uchun mo'ljallangan. Aniq shart- sharoitlardan kelib chiqib, o'qituvchi qo'llanmaning ayrim punktlarini (mashqlarini) tushurib qoldirib yoki aksincha, vaziyatga qarab o'zi tematik qo'llanmalar bilan to'ldirishi mumkin.

Ko'rsatilgan mavzular bo'yicha talabalar mustaqii ish olib borishlari uchun, o'qituvchi oldin tekstda uchraydigan leksik-grammatik alomatlar haqida tahlil o'tkazishi mumkin, Mashqlar ustida ishlab, o'z-o'zlarini nazorat qilish paytida qiyinchilik tug'ilganda-texnik vositalarni qo'llash sharti bilan mashqlar yechimi berilgan, eshitiladigan kalit tavsiya etiladi.

Ushbu qo'llanmada siyosiy ma'nodagi matnlarda ijtimoiy-siyosiy mazmundagi so'zlarning inglizcha-o'zbekcha-ruscha talqinlari berilgan.

O'quv-metodik qo'llanma chet tillar fakultetlari va universitetlarning ingliz tili bo'limlari talabalari (bakalavr, magistr), kasb-hunar kollejlari ingliz tilidan bilim olayotgan o'quvchilar va ingliz tili ishtiyoqmandlariga mo'ljallangan.

Mualliflar

PRACTICAL HINTS AS TO THE METHODOLOGY AND CLASSROOM PRACTICE

Variety and flexibility of approach are crucial if we wish to hold the attention of a class over time, and an overview of all the possible teaching techniques is obviously beyond the scope of this short introduction. However, we feel that some explanation of the approaches implicit in the Students' Book, and some standard procedures for particular activity types, may be helpful.

I. Presenting new language: grammar and functional language

A. Dialogues. New language is often presented through dialogues which are both recorded on the Class Cassettes. Presentation of language through dialogue is obviously useful since it provides a meaningful context for the new language. The Lesson Notes provide specific suggestions for exploiting particular dialogues and many teachers will want to work with the dialogues in their own way, perhaps even using them for reinforcement after a different kind of language presentation. However, we provide here one possible way of working with them: before students listen, ask them to look at the accompanying picture and to think about the situation and context. Pre-teach any necessary vocabulary. Ask students questions which they can try to answer and which they can then keep in mind as they listen, e.g. *Who are these people? Where are they? What are they doing? What are they talking about?* Ask students to listen to the cassette while they read the written dialogue. Check their understanding of the situation and do any accompanying comprehension tasks. Focus on the language content. Read or play key lines from the dialogue, especially where stress and intonation patterns are important, and ask students to *repeat* what they hear in chorus and individually. Ask students to read the dialogue in pairs and then to change roles. With their texts closed, pairs of students act out the dialogue, using their own words to supplement the lines that they remember. Move on to *the Discovering Language box or practice activities in the book.*

B. Texts. New language is also presented through texts which are intended to be read rather than heard. Some of the language that is presented in this way is commonly used in both spoken and written English. In other cases, the language may be important to the understanding and production of a particular type of text. When the main aim is the presentation of new language, one approach is as follows: before students read the text, draw their attention to any accompanying illustrations and the title or heading of the text. Elicit useful vocabulary and ask general ('gist') questions to direct their attention to the overall purpose and/or meaning of the text, e.g. Where is this from? Who is it for? Who is X? Ask students to read the text silently; check the answers to the gist questions, and ask more detailed comprehension questions. Ask questions that focus on the use of the new language, e.g. *Does X do these things every day? So how often does she...?* Students work together to identify examples of the new language in the text, e.g. past tense verbs. Move on to the practice activities in the complex.

II. The Discovering Language boxes

The Discovering Language boxes draw students' attention to contextualized examples of certain new language structures. They are designed to assist an inductive ("discovery") approach to grammar teaching, encouraging students to reflect on language patterns and to formulate possible rules.

III. Handling guided practice activities

Practice activities follow the presentation of new language. Task types vary, but the aim at this stage is normally accuracy - the correct manipulation of language patterns. You may wish to supplement these activities in class with further tasks from the Workbook, or to add more of your own. It may be beneficial for students to work together so that they can learn from each other, since the practice activities are designed as teaching and not testing tools. You may wish to inject an element of competition into, for example, a gap-filling exercise, so that students with correct answers score points for their team. Here is one simple approach to a guided practice activity: remind students of the new language, e.g. by asking a pair of students to act out an approximation of the presentation dialogue from memory. Ask students to read the instructions. Check that they have understood by giving them a minute or two to think about the first question and then eliciting the answer, accepting corrections from other students if necessary. Students work through the activity in pairs and

then turn to a different partner to compare and, if necessary, amend their answers. Ask individuals for answers in an appropriate form for that activity. If the task was the completion of a chart, for example, you may want to draw the chart on the board (or an overhead transparency) and ask individual students to come to the front and complete different boxes. Identify any problems that some students still have. Highlight them and draw attention to relevant sections of the Summary at the end of the unit.

IV. Dealing with new vocabulary

New vocabulary is often presented in topic sets such as jobs, food, or furniture. A variety of tasks helps students to understand new words. Many teachers like to present vocabulary in such a way that students' attention is focused on the front of the classroom rather than the book. You can use aids like wall charts, magazine pictures, drawings or real objects, and techniques like drama to convey the sense of new words. A quick, lively vocabulary drill (repetition in chorus and then individually) is helpful to establish sound and stress patterns before the words are used more freely. Consider allowing students to do vocabulary practice activities in groups, and ensure that each group has access to a good dictionary, e.g. the *Longman Active Study Dictionary of English*, so that it becomes an automatic and valued resource. Encourage students to write down new words in a way that is both meaningful and accessible to them so that they can refer to and build on their lists later. Vocabulary is recycled throughout the book, but there are many well-established ways of keeping new words in students' minds as the course progresses. Ask students to label the classroom furniture or to design wall displays of labeled pictures: hold quick quizzes (*not tall-short*); draw up simple crosswords and word boxes; or play popular games like 'Hangman'. Finally, encourage students to experiment freely and without inhibition in activities where the main aims are fluency and successful communication rather than total grammatical accuracy. This will help them use' new language with confidence.

V. Managing freer communicative activities

Every classroom activity is of course communicative in some sense, but certain exercise types are designed to encourage spoken fluency and successful communication rather than complete accuracy. The two main types of task used for these purposes are **information-gap activities** and **discussion**.

1. Information-Gap Exercises

Pairs of students (A and B) look at different pieces of information in the Students' Book. Generally Student A's information is given in the main body of the unit, and Student B's information is supplied in a separate section towards the back of the book. Students then exchange information in English without looking at each other's books. A possible procedure for this kind of information-gap activity is as follows: organize students into pairs and ask A and then B students to identify themselves. Check that students know what to do. Ask a couple of good students to demonstrate the activity to the class, or demonstrate it yourself with one student. Note down any common errors relating to the language patterns being practiced. Stop the activity when most students have finished: ask for feedback, and discuss any problems or mistakes that you or the students themselves have identified.

2. Discussion

The very complex encourages students to give their own opinions and to talk about their own lives through discussion of cultural differences, personal experiences, and the content of photographs, etc. Once again, the emphasis is intended to be on fluent communication. Each pair or group discussion is an opportunity for students to develop communication strategies and to say what they mean, even if they do not have the right words or complete control over appropriate structures. One approach is as follows: arrange students into pairs or groups, and make sure that they understand the task; start the discussion by asking a question which focuses attention on one aspect of the topic, and then encourage students to continue the discussion in their groups. Monitor students while they are talking, intervening if requested but otherwise simply noting any important problems. Stop the discussion when a number of groups have stopped talking. Ask a student from one group to tell the class about his/her group's feelings or experiences and encourage other students to say if they have different feelings or experiences. Ask if students had any language problems during the discussion, and then point out problems that you noticed. Ask the class if they can solve the problems before you provide solutions for them. You might also need to draw attention to the fact that some students participated more than others and ask why that was. Finally, encourage students to ask you about your feelings and experiences, particularly if you have a different perspective that they might find interesting.

VI. Handling reading activities

Students are asked to read a variety of texts, from signs and instructions to longer passages such as extracts from newspapers and magazine articles. Longer texts often contain vocabulary which students have not seen before. Students should be encouraged to adopt strategies such as reading for gist first, in order to understand the main ideas and to guess the meaning of new words from context. Longer reading texts have a title and an illustration: these can help students to speculate about content before they start to read.

UNIT ONE

IDEOLOGY-UNITING PRINCIPLE OF NATION, SOCIETY, AND STATE

Every society depends on ideology. Without ideology an individual, society and state lose the guiding line on their route. If somewhere there's an ideological vacuum, it is naturally ruled over by an alien ideology. Today, the century, that is full of many trials, disasters, tragedies, wars, punitive measures, has ended and mankind started the new millennium. Various, sometimes completely contradicting each other world outlooks, disputes between political, national, religious trends and sects go beyond the frames of discussions become the cause of bloody collisions, mass assassinations, and bring a lot of calamities to nations.

Though today we don't have two opposite political poles on the globe, still the fighting between ideologies does not stop. We should openly admit that the main goal of this fighting is to win hearts of people, primarily of the youth, to affect nation's or people's mentality in a definite county or religion and to submit these nations to an alien ideology, to suppress them spirituality. Absence of individual's own opinion, submission to somebody's will and idea is more dangerous than any economic or political dependence. At present ideological grounds are more dangerous than nuclear ones. The most important thing is to be aware that military, economic pressures are felt immediately while ideological pressure and its consequences are very difficult to recognize. If in this sort of environment an individual does not have his own opinion, does not have solid believes, rich life Experience, shaped up world outlook and strong will, definitely this man can't resist the impact of an alien ideology.

As there may not be any vacuum and emptiness in nature, the same way there must not be any vacuum and emptiness in the sphere of ideology. It is of importance to follow this slogan today when in all spheres of human activity, including that of information, we observe the processes of globalization, swift penetration of any sort of information that does not actually recognize any borders.

Today it is useless to defeat alien ideas and thoughts placing a ban or using administrative measures. You can fight and argue about an idea if you are armed with ideas, you can fight and argue with a thought using another thought or concept, can fight and argue against ignorance using only education and enlightenment.

Goal is a distinctive flag that unites and directs a nation. This flag is the force that embodies the spirit and pride of the nation, its potential and aspirations. The goal of our state must become a mighty stimulus capable to unite nations and peoples, and become force and ideology that overcome all difficulties. It must be an ideology that is based on the people's outlooks and nation's mentality which has been shaped during thousands of years, and that define future of this nation. This ideology must take its adequate place in the world community and serve as a solid bridge between the past and the future.

NOTES:

1. rule over - hukumronlik qilmoq
2. let's look out - keling kirishaylik
3. on the threshold - arafasida
4. millenium - ming yillik
5. impetuous speed - shiddatli, tezkor
6. go beyond - oshirmoq
7. political poles - siyosiy qarama-qarshilik
8. should openly admit that - ochiqchasiga aytish kerakki...
9. suppress smb. spiritually - ruhan ezmoq
10. individual's own opinion - shaxsiy fikr
11. live aside from - chetda bo'lmoq
12. be aware - bilmoq, xabardor bo'lmoq
13. in this sort of environment - ushbu vaziyatda
14. shaped up world outlook - shakllangan dunyoqarash
15. it is of great importance - nihoyatda muhim
16. placing a ban - man etmoq
17. armed with ideas - fikrlar bilan qurollangan

VOCABULARY

IDEOLOGY n. – siyosiy g'oya; Syn. doctrine of the ideas

VACUUM n. (pl.vacua,-s) - bo'shliq; Syn. void, vacuity;
to fill the ~ - bo'shliqni to'ldirmoq

ALIEN adj. – begona Syn. foreign;
it is ~ to my thoughts – bu haqida o'ylaganim ham yo'q

~ domination - chet el hukumronligi
~ soil - begona yer/joy
~ to the country /me/ smb's nature – bu mamlakatga/menga/
birovning tabiatiga/ xos emas

TRIAL n. – sinov

DISASTER n.- ofat, musibat

Syn. misfortune, calamity catastrophe, misadventure; ,

to bring ~ upon smb. - xavf tug'dirmoq

to meet with ~ - musibatga yo'liqmoq

DISASTER v. - baxtsizlik keltirmoq

PUNITIVE adj. - jazolaydigan;

Syn. disciplinary, retributive

~ expedition – jazo beradigan ekspeditsiya

TREED n. - yo'nalish, tomon, taraf

ASSASSINATION n. - siyosiy sabablarga asoslanib o'ldirish

POLE n. - qutb

Syn. extremity (of an axis or a diameter), terminal

AFFECT v. - ta'sir ko'rsatmoq

Syn. influence, act upon, modify, alter, change, transform

to ~ public opinion - ommaning fikriga ta'sir ko'rsatmoq

to ~ the atmosphere - sharoitga ta'sir ko'rsatmoq

MENTALITY n. - aql, mentalitet

a person of average - o'rtacha qobiliyatli odam

SUBMISSION n.- bo'ysunish

Syn. obedience, resignation,
compliance, acquiescence

COMPULSORY - majburiy bo'ysunish

to refuse ~ - bo'ysunishdan bosh tortmoq

WILL n. - xohish, istak

Syn. power of determination, faculty of volition,
resoluteness, determination, will-power

STRONG a. – kuchli, irodali Syn. Vigorous, sturdy, firm, bold
lack of ~ - irodasiz

a ~ of one's own - o'zboshimchalik

IMPACT n. - urish, zarba; Syn. impulse, shock

CONSEQUENCE n. –natija; Syn. result, effect;

CONCLUSION n. –xulosa; Syn.deduction, inference

the ~ es of an action – natijada

to take the ~ es of smth – qilgan ishlariga javob bermoq

it follows as a logical ~ that.... - bundan shunday xulosa-ki...

RESIST v. - qarshilik ko'rsatmoq

Syn. oppose, withstand, confront, assail,
rebuff;

to ~ authority - nufuz, obro'yni nazar pisand qilmaslik

SLOGAN n. – shior

DOMAIN n. – soha Syn. sphere, field, branch;

in the ~ of science (lit-re) – fan sohasida;

~ of a relation – munosabatlar muhiti

PENETRATION n. - 1. o'tish, kirish; Syn.penetrating; insight
peaceful ~ - tinchlik yo'li orqali kirish;

CONCEPT n. - tushuncha; Syn.(universal, general or abstract)
notion, conception, idea

ARGUE v. - bahslashmoq

Syn.dispute, debate, discuss, reason upon;

to ~ away - xato ekanligini isbotlamoq

What are you ~ ing about? - Nima haqida bahslashayapsiz?

to ~ against (in favour of) smth. - biror narsaga dalil keltirmoq

it doesn't ~ much in your favour - bu sizning foydangizga emas
to " round and round the subject – haqiqatni gapirmaslik

IGNORANCE n. - nodonlik, johiilik

Syn. illiteracy, nescience, benightedness,
rusticity, unawareness, blindness;

complete ~ - butunlay nodonlik

~ of the law - huquqini bilmaslik

militant ~ - ВОЙНСТВУЮЩЕЕ НЕВЕЖЕСТВО;

~ of fact - haqiqiy xato; to be in ~ of smth. - biror narsadan
xabarsiz qolish

he did it from (through) ~ - u buni anglamasdan qilishi

to plead ~ - qonunni bilmaslikni ro'kach qilmoq

ENLIGHTENMENT n. - maorif

Syn. instruction, illumination, education

DISTINCTIVE adj. - tafovut, farqli

Syn. distinguishing, differentiating;

~feature - farq qiladigan xususiyat

DIRECT v. - yo'naltirmoq, murojaat qilmoq, qaratmoq;

Syn. regulate, manage, dispose, control;

to ~ one's steps to a house - uyga jonamoq

to ~ attention to an interesting fact - qiziq dalilga e'tiborni qaratmoq

to ~ measures against smth. - biror narsaga qarshi chora ko'rmoq

EMBODY v. - haqiqatga aylanmoq, amalga oshmoq

Syn. incorporate, integrate; include, embrace;

clauses ~ ed in the treaty – shartnomaga kiritilgan;

to ~ a treaty in law – shartnomani qonunning bir qismi qilmoq

~ ied in the armed forces - qurolli kuchlar tarkibiga kiruvchi

article that ~ es in the following regulation – quyidagi nizomlarni
o'z ichiga oluvchi modda

SPIRIT n. - ruh, arvoh;

Syn. soul

in the ~ - mustahkam irodali inson;

a man of ~ - kuchli, irodali odam;

to break one's - birovning ruhini tushirmoq;

to infuse (to put) ~ - birovni ilhomlantirmoq;

POTENTIAL n. - imkoniyat, kuch-qudrat;

Syn. capacity, usable resources;

ASPIRATION n. - intilish, kuchli orzu;

Syn. longing, yearning, craving, ardent wish or desire

GRANDEUR n.- olijanoblik, poklik;

Syn. greatness, vastness; majesty, magnificence, splendor;

the ~ of nature - tabiat ajoyiboti;

the ~ of ceremony - marosimning hashamati;

~ of character - fe'l-atvorning olijanoblighi;

~ of conception - g'oyalarning buyukligi

NOBLENESSE n. - aslzodalik, to'g'rilik;

Syn. dignity, magnanimity, elevation, nobility;

~ of soul - qalbning olijanoblighi

UPRIGHTNESS n. - to'g'rilik;

Syn. honesty, integrity, probity, rectitude;

STIMULUS n. - rag'bat;

Syn. incentive, spur, goal, incitement;

ambition is his only ~ - unda shuhratparastlik hukm suradi

under the ~ of smth.- biror narsaning ta'siri ostida

OVERCOME v. – yengmoq

Syn. subdue, onque, vanguard;

to ~ one's enemies - dushmanlarni yengmoq

to ~ difficulties (obstacles) - qiyinchiliklarni yengmoq

DEFINE v. - aniqlamoq

Syn. demarcate, circumscribe, set bounds;

to ~ one's position - munosabatini aniqlamoq;

to ~ smb's duties-birovning burchini belgilamoq

the powers of a judge are ~ ed by law - hakamning

majburiyatlari qonun tomonidan belgilanadi

ADEQUATE adj. - muvofiqlik, mos kelishlik

Syn. equal, suitable, fit, sufficient;

- ~ compensation - muvofiq, haq, badal
- ~ definition - muvofiq tushuncha
- Is language ~ to describe it? - so'z bilan ifodalash mumkinmi?

READING COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Ex. I. Answer the following questions:

1. Why does every society depend on ideology? 2. What is the reality around us today? 3. What different world outlooks lead to? 4. What is the role of ideology in the life of society and state? 5. What is your understanding of the ideology concept? 6. What is necessary to do to insure the youth not to change their mentality under the influence of an alien ideology? 7. Why is any aggravation of fighting process between ideologies dangerous? 8. Why ideological grounds at present are more dangerous than nuclear ones? 9. In what condition is it difficult to resist the impact of an alien ideology? 10. Can alien ideas and thoughts be stopped placing a ban or using administrative measures? 11. When can you fight and argue about an idea? 12. How is it possible to fight and argue against ignorance? 13. What can unite and direct a nation nowadays? 14. What is the goal of our state at present?

Ex. II. Look through the text and state what it has to say on the following points:

1. Every society depends on ideology. 2. Fight between old and new ideologies is accumulating impetuous speed. 3. Today we don't have two opposite political poles on globe. 4. At present ideological grounds are more dangerous than nuclear ones. 5. Today it is useless to defeat alien and thoughts placing a ban or using administrative measures 6. Goal is a distinctive flag that unites and directs a nation.

Ex.III. Suggest the Uzbek/ Russian for:

Individual society, guiding line, ideological vacuum; it is ruled over by alien, punitive measures, on the threshold, impetuous speed, completely contradicting, each other, world outlook, go beyond, become the cause of, a lot of calamities, opposite political poles, openly admit, to affect

mentality, to suppress spiritually, absence of opinion, submission to will to live aside from, to be aware, solid believes, shaped up outlook, domain of information, process of globalization, swift penetration, it is useless to defeat, alien ideas, argue about, distinctive flag, direct a nation, grandeur and nobleness, life justice, capable to unite, overcome difficulties, based on, nation's mentality, define the future, take an adequate place in, solid bridge between.

Ex.IV. Give English equivalents of:

Ma'lumotlar sohasi, yo'naltirish, buyuklik (ulug'vorlik), globallashtirish, dunyo-qarash, qarama-qarshi qutblar, mag'lubiyatga uchrash befoyda, hayotiy adolat, munosib o'rinni egallash, orasidagi mustahkam ko'prik, kuchli e'tiqod, sabab bilan, ko'p talofat, ma'naviy ta'sir, shaxsiy fikrning yo'qligi, nuqtai nazar, bostirish (yengish) xohishning, ... dan chetda yashamoq, ... dan xabardor bo'lish, yot fikr va g'oyalar, asoslangan, mentalitet, ochiqchasiga tan olmoq, shakilangan dunyoqarash, qiyinchilikni yengish, ulkan (buyuk).biror narsa to'g'risida bahslashmoq, birlashtira olish kuchiga ega bo'lish.

Ex.V. Complete the following sentences, using the word combinations given in brackets:

1. As far as we speak about ... (alien ideology, life justice and uprightness, pride of the nation) it should be stated that our goal is a distinctive flag that ...(unites and directs a nation, embodies the spirit of the nation, incarnates its potential and aspirations). 2. In shaping up our ideology it is necessary to focus...(on progressive outlooks, nation's and people's mentality, that part of the society which doesn't separate its fare from that of its Motherland, on people's outlook, ideology national idea). 3. If in this sort of environment an individual does not have ... (his own opinion, rich life experience, solid believes, shaped up world outlook, strong will, strong mentality) this man can not resist the impact of an alien ideology.

Ex.VI. Replace the words and word combinations in brackets by suitable English equivalents in the correct form:

1. It is one of the (qo'pol misol) of a small country being (qo'pol tazyiq ko'rsatmoq) by a group of big and powerful countries. 2. The Security Council is to be studying (sharoit) in the Middle East. 3. And it would be for labor (giriftor qilmoq) into a negative argument when it

ought to be (...ga alohida e'tibor qilmoq...) the constructive side of the case. 4. (Ko'pgina) resolutions were received by the National Peace Committee. 5. The (ko'ngilsiz voqealar), blunders and (noto'g'ri fikrlash), of the Pentagon at critical (oxirgi yillarda), have put the (harbiy rahbariyat) on the spot. 6. The argument which he himself thought up thus (qarama-qarshiga aylanmoq) against him. 7. The Decree on Peace is (haqiqatdan) the original (ko'rinish) of determination (qutqarmoq) the world of the scourge of war. 8. The workers of world, and all men of (sog'lom fikr va ixtiyoriy ravishda) were (chaqirmoq) to understand the (burch) that now lies upon them of emancipating (insoniyat) from the (dahshatlari) of war. 9. It would be (yengiltaklik bilan) and (soddalik bilan) to promise that the USA has now (erishmoq) at a level when its troubles can be (uddalamoq). 10. Human beings (ega bo'lmoq) a variety of sometimes (qarama-qarshi) desires.

Ex.VII. Learn the following word-combinations. Make up sentences with each of them:

s t r e s s / e m p h a s i z e	the importance/ necessity/results
d i s p l a y	an interest /fear/heroism/pictures
d a n g e r o u s	effect /move/aftermath/response
d i r e c t	a nation/attention/efforts/business
e m b o d y	the spirit/pride/potential/aspirations
b e c o m e	a stimulus/a force/ideology
c a u s e o f	bloody collisions/mass assassinations/calamities

Ex. VIII. Give all the derivatives of the following words:

impetus, accumulation, contradicting, protect, spirit, danger, recognize, environment, resist, global, penetration.

Ex. IX. Arrange the following words in:

a) pairs of synonyms; b) pairs of antonyms

a. particularly, aggravate, possess, subjection, display, rely on, especially, worsen/deteriorate, emphasize, huge, vast, strong, depend, convinced, route, opposition, be bound on, vacuum, contradictions, pole, extremity, alien, foreign, solid, be aware, dependence, opinion, point of view;

b. aggravation, allow, positive, ban, dependence, small, negative, improvement, alike, independence, huge, slowly, weak, alien, local, immediately, solid, internal.

Ex. X. Insert the missing prepositions or adverbs:

1 ... ideology, an individual, society and state loose guiding line ... their route. 2. It is naturally ruled... by an alien ideology. 3. Disputes ... political, national, religious trends and sects go ... the frames... discussions and become the cause ... bloody collisions and bring a lot ... calamities. 4. Absence ... individual's own opinion, submission ... somebody's will and idea is more dangerous than any economic or political dependencies 5. It is impossible to live ... from these impacts. 6. You can fight and argue ... a thought using another or concept. 7. This ... no means, is not the peculiarity ... the Uzbek nation, the similar situations can be observed ... the life ... other nations ...that period. 8. Unification ... nation and people is the guarantee... progress. 9. These words ... the great enlighteners were very important... our nation... 10. The beginning ... the century, but they are thus much and more important and actual...us today. 10. The discussion... this controversial issue proved to be a waste...time. 11. What are the prospects ... resolving these differences? 12. All these... are parts... one link and interrelated ... each other. 13. The fate ...reforms and their consequences depended, first... all... how the level ...knowledge that cadres had met demands... our life and progress. 14. The future life and fate ...our country is inseparably linked ... successful Execution... these problems. 15. The process affiliated ... the National program development ...training cadres revealed that many years a lot... problems have been accumulated here.

Ex.XI. Express the following in English:

1. Xalqaro ishonch va xavfsizlikni mustahkamlashga yo'naltirilgan jarayonni cho'zishga harakat qilayotgan ba'zi bir mamlakatlarga qat'iy norozilik bildirish kerak 2. Kerakli ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lmasdan bu muammoni hozir muhokama qilishdan ma'no yo'q. 3. Sizningcha oxirgi 200 yil ichida bu zarbalardan chetda qolib bo'lmaydimi? 4. Shunday bo'lsada.mafkura kimlarning qiziqishlarini va qarashlarini aks ettirishi kerak? 5. Hozirgi paytda mafkuraviy kurash harbiy to'qnashuvdan xavfliroqdir. 6. Tabiatda hech narsa ma'nosiz bo'lmaganidek.mafkurada ham bo'shliq bo'lmaydi. 7. Bugungi kunda yot g'oyalarni shunchaki ma'n etish yoki boshqaruv yo'li bilan ta'qiq qilish befoyda. 8. Nodonlikka qarshi maorif va ma'rifat yo'li bilan kurashishi kerak.

Ex.XII. Translate the following text with the help of a dictionary:

IDEOLOGY SERVES AS A BRIDGE BETWEEN THE PAST AND THE FUTURE

The national ideology of Uzbekistan must serve for the purpose that our country will take its deserving place among other neighboring states in the region, it must comprehend its role and importance in the world community and it will confidently march along the road that has been chosen by its nation and successively achieve the targeted goals.

So, what kind of demands should our ideology meet and what concepts should a national ideas and national ideology concentrate on? First of all, national ideology must cover the highest goals and tasks that are facing today the society. It must reflect spiritual peculiarities, specific and unique and sacred tradition and aspirations of our nation, that have been shaped up during many centuries and thousands of years.

Second, the idea and ideology to unite everybody around a single national banner should provide the priority of the highest interests and goals of the nation and the state. Third, national ideology should be entirely free from any manifestations of aggressive nationalism, extremism and similar flaws. It will be a reliable support in reaching respect among neighboring states and nations in the world community and on the international arena.

ORAL SPEECH PRACTICE AND COMPOSITION

Ex.XIII. a) Practise reading the following dialogue. Memorize the dialogue and dramatize it in class. Learn the new words and expressions that you find.

DIALOGUE

Q.: Our generation is a relatively young one and we have seen the period of “developed socialism”, we’ve lived under imperious¹ communist ideology. We know very well that this ideology was based on force and pressure, fraud². What is your understanding of the concept of ideology?

A.: As far as I can see³, every society depends on ideology without which an individual, society and state loose guiding line on their route.

Q.: Can we have any illustration of this from our history and our modern life?

A.: For sure⁴. From our ancient history we know that any invaders and forces, that seek to reach power⁵ in our country, first of all, tried to destroy

and crush our national culture and traditions, and achieve spiritual subjection⁶. We have not any right to forget this truth.

Q.: Right you are. Really, today, when the 20th century, full of many trials, disasters, was ended, and the mankind has started the new millennium the fight between old and new ideologies is accumulating impatiens speed, isn't it?

A.: Quite right you are. To my understanding,⁸ today individual's life and experiences are under the constant influence of near and far sources of various of ideological forces.

Q.: Do you have in mind¹⁰ that at the and of the 20th century it is impossible to live aside from these impacts?

A.: Precisely so¹¹, at present ideological grounds are more dangerous than nuclear ones. The thing is any person must be aware that military, economic, political pressures are felt immediately, while ideological pressure and its consequences are very difficult to recognize.

Q.: Yes, very true, indeed. It comes as no surprise¹² that if in such of environment an individual doesn't have his own opinion, solid believes and shaped up world outlook, this man cannot resist the impact of an alien ideology.

A.: Yes, that's right. And yet, I wonder, whose interests and views should the emerging ideology, reflect?

Q.: As I picture it¹⁴, ideology of our society should express live interests¹⁵ of an ordinary individual. It should become, at the same source of force and energy for our nation to achieve peaceful, safe and well to do¹⁷ life.

1. imperiyaga aloqador. 2. yolg'onchilik va riyokorlik. 3. mening bilishimcha. 4. mening bilishimcha. 5. hokimiyatni qo'lga kiritish uchun intilmoq. 6. ma'naviy ustunlik. 7. arafasida. 8. mening. 10. nazarda tutmoq. 11. shubhasiz shunday. 12. hayratlanarli emas. 13. shunday bo'lsada. 14. mening o'ylashimcha. 15. hayotiy qiziqishlar. 16. o'sha vaqtda. 17. mustaqil ish.

b) Compose a similar dialogue, or think of a story using the following word combination:

place utmost importance on, in the world arena, an overall study, philosophical views, ideological outlooks, valuable contributions, national history, all-humane progress, give a rebuff to, what is your attitude to, stress the importance, display interest in, resolve the burning problems.

Ex.XIV. Read the text below and be ready to discuss the following points:

1. Newly Independent Countries' initiatives of launching peace proposals. 2. The reason why no one can intimidate NIC. 3. Uzbekistan is loyal to its Peace and Security Program.

TEXT

The policy of peace conducted by the NIC countries and their joint work for detente has become one of the key factors of international life. This work is the main pledge¹ in mankind's peaceful development. In actual fact, all the most important decisions to strengthen world peace and security, trust among nations and curb the arms drive, regional clashes are put forward by these countries. Their concrete proposals on disarmament, detente and international cooperation form a broad, far-sighted² and realistic programmer to ensure peace and security in the world and prevent a nuclear holocaust. The advocates of the policy of military confrontation and regional clashes should realize that no one can intimidate³ Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan and its allies are always in a position⁴ to rebuff any hostile encroachment⁵ and no one will manage to provoke Uzbek people. For the "doctrine" of military hysteria, a crusade⁶ against sovereignty and unchecked⁷ arms race which is put forward by the opponents of peace our country counterpoises⁸ the doctrine of a consistent struggle for world peace, security and detente.

Loyal⁹ to the programme of peace President I.Karimov stands for closer links and understanding among nations, and not for artificial alienation¹⁰ and strife¹¹. According to our President, peoples should never forget one simple truth: health and well-being of the country and every individual inhabiting the land is our invaluable wealth. Our sacred humane responsibility is to save and value this wealth as the most precious gift.

1. garov. 2. uzoqni ko'ra biladigan. 3. qo'rqitmoq. 4. qodir bo'lmoq. 5. qasd, tajovuz qilmoq. 6. teskari yondashish. 7. tanobi tortilmagan. 8. qarshi qo'ymoq. 9. to'g'ri munosabat. 10. ittifoq. 11. kurash.

Ex.XV. Read the abstract from the article and prepare a brief summary. Make use of the suggestions given below.

FRANCE-UZBEKISTAN: ON THE GREAT SILK ROAD

In the colorful, cosmopolitan¹ life of Paris, a city where various cultural traditions are interwoven² the face of Central Asia can be seen more frequently. The French Institute of Central Asian Research, operating in Tashkent, facilitates a number of French archaeological Expeditions working in various Central Asian republics involving³ French architects who are busy restoring ancient monuments in these regions. In Paris, within the framework⁴ of a program called “The Great Silk Road - the Road of Dialogue”, a series of scientific conferences, presentations and exhibitions, with participants from both French and Central Asia was recently held.

The Great Silk Road is an ancient caravan route, a major crossroad⁵ of various cultures over the passed centuries. Today, the Silk Road is reliving⁶ its former glory. A result of successful dialogue between East and West was the French Uzbek Association “Caravan Saray” established in 1992 by young French architects, Eric Torke and Philippi Barbe, graduates from the Paris School of Architecture, and Bucharra architect, Zoir Klychev. Members of the Association include architects, ethnographers, photographers and anyone interested in Central Asian culture. Considering that the Silk Road played an important role in uniting East and West, the Association has expanded its goals, creating a platform enabling cultural and technical cooperation and mutual exchange between countries linked by “silk” roads.

1. shahar 2. bir-biriga ulangan 3. jalb qilib 4. doirasida 5. chorraha. 6. oldingi holiga qaytmoq.

Ex.XVII. Read /or listen to/the following items and retell them:

1. 70-80 years are but a moment in people’s history. We have now a historical opportunity to go back to our cultural sources¹ to grasp and develop all the best that we have in our rich historical past. The state we are building now must be based on the mentality of our people characterized by spiritual and cultural values², education, culture and justice. These features for the most part, have been formed under the influence of the philosophy of the Orient and great ideas of our ancestors- Yassaviy, Ibn Sina, Termizi, Ulyghbek and others whose contribution is invaluable,³ universally recognized.

1. ildizlari. 2. qadriyatlari. 3. bebaho, noyob.

2. It is with due regard¹ to this philosophy that absorbed² and incorporated³ the wisdom of such of our great ancestors as Hoja Akhmad Yassaviy, Bakhouddin Nakshband, Imam-al-Buchari, Imam- at-Termizi, Amir Temur, Ulughbek, Alisher Navoi, Bobur as well as with regard to the progressive world Experience that we should built our statehood, our society.

1. tegishlicha e'tibor berib. 2.o'zlashtirdi. 3.birlashtirmoq.

3. The specific feature of democratization in the Orient is its consistency¹ and gradualness.² Revolution or "primitive and barbaric form of social progress" in this area is not acceptable with us. Reform is also a transformation but more natural rooted to the previous experience of the mankind and the given society.

1. doimiylik 2. izchillik

4. We're seeking¹ to build not only a democratic society but a just democratic society. Aspiration² for justice is yet another specific feature of our people in mentality. The ideas of highest justice run all through³ the norms of the chariot, regulations determining the state structure and requirements set⁴ in the past for officials, functionaries. If we ignore the abovementioned we won't be able to build a strong democratic state.

1. erishmoq 2. harakat qilmoq 3. mavjud 4. qabul qilingan

5. Our task is to create a legal instrument ensuring equal initial opportunities for all the people to realize their abilities. Each hard and honestly working member of the society should have an opportunity to support his family, should enjoy rights and access¹ to education, medical services, should feel sure his honor and dignity, he and his relatives are protected by the state.

1. kirish

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION AND COMPOSITION

Ex. XVIII. Imagine that you are holding a news conference. In order to answer the questions which may be put to you by those present you should be ready to speak on following points:

1. State why there's no sense in trying to resolve all differences and controversies between the countries, to defeat alien ideas and thoughts placing a ban or using administrative measures. 2. Speak about advantages and disadvantages of a newly independent state in the economic and social life. 3. Say what effect Europe as a continent of peace and stability may have on N IS in conditions of transition period. 4. Give a brief summary of the text of Unit I

Ex. XIX. Imagine that you are a foreign correspondent and want to interview your teacher or classmates on the issues referring to ideology and its significance. Make up questions based on the text. Ask the teacher or class-mates the questions. Begin the interview in the following way:

I'd like to ask you a few questions relating to the problem of ideology, its principles and significance. What is your understanding of the concept of ideology? What is its role in the life of society and state? Why, do you think, still the fighting ideologies not stop? Why, in your understanding, you can fight and argue against ignorance using only education and enlightenment? To what Extend ideological grounds are more dangerous than nuclear ones? How do you think, whose interests and views should the emerging ideology reflect?

Ex.XX. Act as interpreter. Imagine that students of your group are members of foreign delegation. They are going to ask your teacher /or class-mate/ some questions. In terpret questions in English and the teacher's /or classmate's/ answers in your native language.

Ex.XXI. Prepare a current events report. Make use of the vocabulary of Unit I.

UNIT TWO

CENTRAL ASIA: REGIONAL INTEGRATION PROSPECTS

Integration, as a new and swiftly spiraling trend in economic development, could not but involve Central Asia as well. Intensification of the integration processes between Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan is determined by the similarity of economic, social and environmental problems. Objective potentialities and prerequisites for the amalgamation of the Central Asian states' economics and their development on the common integrated basis are encouraged by its high degree of interaction which fosters cooperation of the most diverse integration forms, and existing integrated electrical power systems, oil and gas pipe lines, railway lines and communications, and, finally, balance of strategic forces maintaining political, international and social stability.

According to Uzbekistan's President I. Karimov, close and comprehensive integration with the Uzbekistan's neighboring republics is priority for securing the country's national safety. It should be also pointed out that the common historical destiny of our peoples is an important foundation for constructive cooperation and mutual understanding. This idea was manifested in the Treaty on the Creation of Common Economic Space among the republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.

Economic experts say the integration process of the three Central Asian countries will involve a transition through defined stages before a full-bodied formation of common economic space is achieved.

Several benefits will be derived by the creation of a common economic space for the Central Asian countries. International problems resolution is enhanced by sound partnerships, rather than basic joint infrastructures. Further, advantages are derived with uninterrupted transport route linking Central Asia with foreign markets.

Meanwhile, the three countries have concluded around one hundred bilateral agreements and contracts. On April 24, 1995, meeting of the Council of the Prime Ministers of the member-states approved a program for economic integration. It incorporated such projects as: establishing financial-industrial groups; joint development of national economics and a Central Asian Bank; geological and chemical research; development of new transportation routes; and projects to safeguard against environmental and technological calamities.

The mechanisms to carry out the agreements have up till now not been adjusted for the individual national economies which has resulted in an economic imbalance of the member-countries. Factors influencing this imbalance include different rates of inflation, a decline in production, technological biases, different agrarian orientations and differing strategies for economic development.

NOTES:

1. could not but involve - o'z ichiga qamrab olmoq
2. determined by - aniqlangan
3. on the common integrated basis - umumiy birikish asosida
4. as a result of - natijada
5. finally - nihoyat
6. according to - aytilishicha
7. it should be also pointed out that - shuni ta'kidlash kerakki
8. mutual understanding - o'zaro tushunish
9. Treaty on Creation of Common Economic Space - Umumiy iqtisodiy muhitni yaratish haqidagi kelishuv
10. economic experts - iqtisod sohasidagi tajribali xodimlar
11. full-bodied - to'liq
12. by the creation of - yaratish yo'li orqali
13. sound partnership - kuchli raqobat
14. further - bundan so'ng
15. Council of Prime-Ministers of the member-states - Davlatlar bosh vazirlari kengashi majlisi
16. Central Asian Bank - Markaziy Bank

VOCABULARY

INTEGRATION n. - birlashish, bir butun bo'lish

Syn. bring/come into equal membership of

INTEGRATE v. - bir butun bo'lib birlashmoq, tashqil qilmoq

SWIFTLY adv. - tez;

Syn. quickly, speedily, rapidly, at full speed;
to answer ~ - tez javob bermoq

events followed ~ on one another - hodisalar birin-ketin
davom etayotgandi
~moving operation - tezo'tar urush harakatlari

SWIFTNESS n. – tezlik

Syn. quickness, velocity, fleetness, rapidity

SWIFT-PASSING adj. - yo'l-yo'lakay

SWIFT adj. – tez

Syn. quick, fast, fleet, rapid;

~ glance - tez nigoh; ~ car - tez yurar mashina;

as ~ as an arrow - yashindek tez;

~ tongued - ziyrak;

~ handed - chaqqon;

~ footed - tez yurar

SPIRAL n.- burama chiziq;

Syn. helix, worm, winding

SPIRAL adj. - bir nuqta atrofida buralib turgan egri chiziq

TREND n. - yo'nalish, oqim;

Syn.tendency, bent, direction, inclination;

the - of events - hodisalar rivojining oqimi;

~ of thoughts - goyalar oqimi; a literary - adabiy oqim

INVOLVE v. - 1. o'z ishiga qamrab olmoq, taxmin qilmoq;

Syn. include (as a consequence), imply, comprise, embrace;

every argument ~ s some assumption - har qanday bahsda

tasdiq mavjud;

2. jalb qilmoq;

it ~ s trouble - xafalik tug'diradigan;

to ~ a nation in war - mamlakatni urushga jalb qilmoq;

to ~ smb'a right - qiziqish; to ~ smb. in a crime - jinoyatga tortmoq

to be seriously ~ ed in smth. - jiddiy biror ishga aloqador bo'lmoq

INVOLVED adj. - qiyin, murakkab, chalkash;

~ mechanism-murakkab tuzilma;

~reasoning-noaniq dalil, isbot

INTENSIFICATION n. - kuchaytirish;
Syn. strengthening, deepening, enhancing

INTENSIFY v. - kuchaytirmoq;
Syn. strengthen, deepen, quicken, enhance

SIMILARITY n. - o'xshashlik;
Syn. likeness, resemblance, analogy, parity, sameness

POTENTIALITY n. – imkoniy; Syn. latency;
~ for success-omadni sinash uchun imkoniyat;
situation full of ~ es – katta imkoniyatlarni ochuvchi sharoit

POTENTIAL n. - imkoniyat, foydali manbaalar;
Syn. usable resources, capacity for use;
~ of war – harbiy imkoniyat

POTENTIAL adj. - mumkin; Syn. possible, in posse, hidden;
~ danger-yashirin, maxfiy xavf-xatar

PREREQUISITE n. - negiz, asos; Syn. precondition;
create necessary ~ es - kerakli sharoit yaratmoq

COMMON adj.- umumiy, qo'shma;
Syn. general, universal, public, collective
~ market - umumiy bozor;
by ~ conceit - hammaning roziligidan;
~ efforts - umumiy harakatlar

AMALGAMATION n. – qo'shilish, birlashish;
Syn. mixture, junction; commixture, union, blending
~ of railway companies - temir yo'l korxonalar birlashmasi;
industrial ~ - sanoat korxonalari birlashishi;
compulsory ~ - majburiy qo'shilish

ENCOURAGE v. - qo'llab - quvvatlamoq;
Syn. emboldens, inspirit, foster

ENCOURAGEMENT n. — qo'llab-quvvatlash;

INTERACTION n. - o'zaro ta'sir;
~ of systems - tuzumlarning o'zaro ta'siri

FOSTER v. - rag'batlantirmoq; Syn. encourage

DIVERSE adj. - faxrli, faxr qiladigan;
Syn. different, unlike, varying, multifarious, divergent;
~ judgments upon the subject - savol bo'yicha har xil fikrlar

DIVERSITY n. - har xillik, turli turanlik
Syn. difference, dissimilitude, dissimilarity, unlikeness, multiformity;
~ of tastes - didlarning rang - barangligi;

COMPREHENSIVE adj. - har tomonlama
Syn. extensive, wide, compendious, all-embracing;
~ account - bajariladigan hisobot;
~ definition - keng tushuncha;
~ knowledge - har tomonlama bilish;
~ disarmament - har tomonlama qurolsizlantirish

PRIORITY n. - imtiyoz; Syn. preeminence;
of high ~ - dastlabki;
high ~ measures - dastlabki chora - tadbirlar;
to observe the rules of ~ - ketma - ketlik qoidalariga rioya qilmoq

SAFETY n. - xavfsizlik; Syn. security, safeness;
public - jamoat xavfsizligi; with ~ - tavakkal qilmasdan;
to endanger/menace/threaten ~ - xavfsizlikni xavf-xatarga qo'ymoq
to flee for ~ - qochish yo'li bilan tirik qolmoq
is the ~ of Experiment certain? - tajribaning xavfsizligi
ta'minlanganmi
to do smth with ~ - biror narsani tinch/ishonch bilan qilmoq
to play for ~ - albatta o'ynamoq;
/there is/ ~ in numbers – uchlarning birlashishi

CONSTRUCTIVE adj – konstruktivli;

EXPERT n. - mutaxassis, usta, mohir;

Syn. specialist, skilled hand, connoisseur, adept;
~ evidence - mutaxassislarning guvohligi;
~ personnel - mutaxassis
~ opinion - mutaxassislarning fikri;
~ report - mutaxassis ma'ruzasi

TRANSITION n. - o'tish, ko'chish; Syn. change, shifting;
~ period - o'tish davri

DEFINE v. - aniqlamoq, o'rnatmoq, chegaralar o'rnatmoq;
Syn. demarcate, circumscribe, set bounds to, bound;
to ~ one's position - o'zining fikrini bayon qilmoq;

STAGE n.- davr, bosqich; Syn. step;
degree ~ of development - rivojlanish bosqichi

DERIVE v. - olmoq; Syn. receive, obtain;
to ~ benefit from smth. - biror narsadan foyda ko'rmoq.

CREATION n.-yaratish; Syn. origination, formation, production

CREATE v. - yaratmoq; Syn. produce, cause, invent

RESOLUTION n. - muammolarning echimi, hal qilish;
Syn. solution, settlement;
to make good ~ s - yaxshi istaklar qilmoq, boshqacha bo'lishga o'ziga
soz bermoq;
a ~ of the conflict/dispute/- kelishmovchilik, munozaralarning yechimi

ENHANCE v. - kuchaytirmoq, orttirmoq; aybini orttirmoq;
Syn. raise, elevate, increase, intensify, aggravate, augment

INFRASTRUCTURE n. - ichki tuzum

UNINTERRUPTED adj.- uzluksiz, to'xtovsiz

ROUTE n. - yo'l; Syn. way, path, passage; course;
the great trade ~ s - buyuk savdo yo'llari; air ~ s - havo yo'llari;
a ~ to peace - tinchlikka yo'l

MEANWHILE adv.- o'sha vartda;

Syn. in the meantime, in the interim

INCORPORATE v. - birlashtirmoq, qo'shmoq

Syn. unite, combine, form into one body

JOINT adj.-qo'shilgan, birlashgan;

Syn. united, combined, concerted, conjoint, concurrent;

~ venture - qo'shma korxon

RESEARCH n. - tadqiqot, tekshirish;

Syn. investigation, inquiry, study

ENVIRONMENTAL adj.-atrof-muhitga tegishli;

~ study - atrof-muhitga ta'sir etishni o'rganish

ENVIRONMENT n. - atrof-muhit; Syn. surroundings; ending nuclear weapons tests in all ~ s - yadroviy qurollarni xohlagan muhitga sinashni to'xtatish

CALAMITY n. - ofat, kulfat, baxtsizlik;

Syn. disaster, misfortune, catastrophe,

ruin, calamity, casualty, mischance, evil, hardship

~ is man's /true/ touchstone - do'st kulfatda bilinadi

ADJUSTMENT n. - tartibga solish, muvofiqlashtirish

Syn. arrangement, regulation, settlement, reconciliation;

to make ~ to - moslanmoq

ADJUST v. - tartibga keltirmoq;

Syn. regulate, settle, reconcile, arrange, dispose, rectify, trim;

to ~ preliminaries - dastlabki shartlarga kelishmoq

IMBALANCE n. - barqaror emaslik, o'zgaruvchanlik

trade ~ - import va eksport orasidagi ixtilof

~ between the ego and social goals - shaxsiy va jamoaviy maqsadlarning nomuvofiqligi

RATE n. - daraja, norma, o'lchov

Syn. standard, level, grade, degree

INFLATION n. - inqiroz, pulning qadrsizlanishi;

Syn. over enlargement /of currency/, over-issue;
to border on - inqirozga uchramoq

DECLINE n. - inqiroz;

BIAS n. - oldindan ishonish;

Syn. prejudice, disposition, inclination;
with considerable ~ - aniq adolatsizlik bilan qarash;
without ~ - tarafdor emas; political ~ - siyosiy g'arazlik;
lack of ~ munosabatlarning yo'qligi

BIAS v. - moyil bo'lmoq, suyanmoq, siquvga olish, zo'rlash;

Syn. influence, incline, prejudice, dispose, bend;
to ~ smb favourably/unfavorably, fatally/ - yaxshi/yomon halokatli ta'sir ko'rsatmoq;
to - smb's opinion - birovning fikriga ta'sir ko'rsatmoq;
to ~ for the better/for the worse/ - ijobiy/salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoq
to be ~ /s/ ed against smb - biror kishiga qarshi ogohlantirish olmoq

READING COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Ex.1. Answer the following questions:

1. What new economic trends can Central Asia be involved at? 2. What facilitates intensification of the integration process in Central Asian region? 3. How are the Central Asian states' economics and development on the common integrated basis encouraged? 4. What do the economic Experts forecast on the integration process of the three Central Asian states? 5. What can be said about benefits derived by the creation of a common economic space for the Central Asian countries? 6. What can pave the way for the economic integration? 7. Have any positive offers or concrete deeds come from the three countries of Central Asia? 8. What

projects have been established to realize the economic program? 9. Why the mechanisms to carry out the agreements haven't been adjusted? 10. How the economic imbalance of the member-countries can influence the common integration process in Central Asia? 11. Name the factors influencing this imbalance.

Ex. II. Look through the text and state what it does to say on the following points:

1. Integration could not but involve Central Asia as well. 2. Close and comprehensive integration is a priority. 3. Transition through defined stages. 4. Mechanisms to carry out the agreements have up still now been adjusted for.

Ex.III. Suggest the Uzbek for:

Comprehensive program, they are certain to pave the way, as a matter of fact, meanwhile, international problem resolution, enhanced by, there's no ignoring the fact that, to carry out the agreements, uninterrupted transport routes, on the part of, put an emphasis on, in view of, environmental and technological calamities, guided by these objectives, a convincing proof of, a sincere desire, different approach orientation, rates of inflation.

Ex.V. Complete the following sentences, using the word-combinations given in brackets:

1. Close and comprehensive integration with neighboring republics is .../a priority, an implementation of principle of peaceful co-existence, of a paramount importance, of great value/.

2. Uzbekistan's relations with other states of the world community are based on the /principle of sovereign equality, inviolability of frontiers, respect of mutual interests, fulfillment of obligations arising from the generally recognized principles and norms of international law/.

3. The republic promotes and strengthens ... /peace and regional security, partnership in the sphere of economics, cooperation in trade and commerce, comradely mutual assistance, good-will/.

4. Factors influencing the economic imbalance include .../different rates of inflation, a decline in production, technological biases, different agrarian orientations, differing strategies for economic development/.

Ex.VI. Learn the following word-combinations. Make up sentences with each of them:

r e a l i s t i c	deeds/approach/plan/aims/task
s a f e t y	of others/ belt/ razor
c o m m o n	deed / action/ will / direction
v a s t	country / territory / importance / desire
u r g e n t	issue / point / matter / letter
c o n s t r u c t i v e	proposal / idea/ criticism/police
d e s i g n s	global /aggressive / peaceful
b e l l i c o s e	speech / actions / statements
b i a s	favorably / fatally/ unfavorably
d e f i n e	position /point of view / state of affairs

Ex. VII. Suggest the Uzbek for:

1. The three countries have concluded around one hundred bilateral agreements and contracts. 2. The mechanisms to carry out the agreements have up till now not been adjusted for the individual national economies. 3. Factors influencing the imbalance include different rates of inflation. 4. There is growing concern as to how to resolve the deadlock reached during the talks between the countries concerned. 5. Several benefits will be derived by the creation of a common economic space. 6. No answer was received to the message concerning the conference programmed. 7. It is always the people who bear the burden of economic crisis. 8. The integration process will involve a transition through defined stages before a full-bodied formation of common economic space is achieved. 9. Close and comprehensive integration with the Uzbekistan's neighboring republics is a priority for securing the country's national safety. 10. Intensification of the integration processes is determined by the similarity of the economic, social and environmental problems. 11. From the point of view of history the events taking place in Central Asian countries are of great interest. 12. The head of the delegation expressed his standpoint on the matter. 13. The foreign guests were greatly impressed by the atmosphere of the symposium. 14. In the speaker's view the issue raised during the discussion was crucial. 15. Objective potentialities and prerequisites for the amalgamation of the Central Asian states' economies and their development on the common integrated basis are encouraged by several factors.

Ex. VIII. Arrange the following words in:

a) pairs of synonyms; b) pairs of antonyms

a) meanwhile, in my view, to force, to my mind, vast, to link, in the interim, an objective, to compel, great, to connect, ties, an aim, to cause, to bring about, to fear, to be afraid of, to oppose, to be against, calamity, to adjust, rate, bias, safety, expert, disaster, to settle, level, influence, security, skilled hand, derive, create, obtain, invent.

b) realistic, imbalance, bias, stability, presence, increase, to gain, to win a victory, unsafely, unrealistic, balance, instability, the end, the beginning, to suffer defeat, absence, to stabilize, to destabilize, decrease, safety, conviction.

Ex. IX. Insert the missing prepositions or adverbs:

1. The democrats have always been ... the front-line of fighters ... peace. 2. The President and the government of the country offer our youth great opportunities ... work and studies. 3. Our peace initiatives are a vivid proof... the sincere desire of the country to free the peoples... the continent and region ... fear ... clashes and insecurity. 4. The background ... the conference was the report... the brindled commission ... the UN ... environment, peace and development. 5. In this connection there was broad discussion ... the relationship... the journalist profession and the journalist ethics. 6. Even the development... information systems is not... conflict. 7. All progressive forces call ... putting an end ... the nuclear arms race. 8. Several benefits will be derived ... the creation ... a common economic space ... the Central Asian countries. 9. Advantages are derived ... uninterrupted transport routes which link Central Asia ... foreign markets. 10. The mechanisms to carry ... the agreements have ... till now not been adjusted ... the individual national economies which has resulted ... an economic imbalance ... the member-countries.

Ex.X. Translate the following text with the help of a dictionary:

A VIEW OF OUR WORLD AS SEEN AS ONE FAMILY

Having been to the 12th International Human Unity Conference in August of this year and the 1st Ideas Festival in Telluride I am seeing the world in relationship and as a relationship. I think most of us have a nagging feeling, subtle, undefined rumbling in our souls that so unexpressed because we're not sure what they are. These subtle feelings of unease have had to do with peace in the world and how we all will participate in allowing it to be a reality. The words are simply put out from my heart to

your heart and my wish is that they may be helpful to you as we pursue transforming the planet.

The political and economic systems and the political and economic leaders of humanity are not in final examination; it is the integrity of each individual human that is in final examination. On personal integrity hangs humanity's fate. You can deceive others, you can deceive your brain-self, but you can't deceive your mind-self-for mind deals only in the discovery of truth and the interrelationship of all the truths. The cosmic Laws with which mind deals are no corruptible.

ORAL SPEECH PRACTICE AND COMPOSITION

Ex.XI. a) Practice reading the following dialogue. Memorize the dialogue and dramatize it in class. Learn the new words and expressions that you find.

DIALOGUE

A.: As far as I know,¹ over the vast decade² republic of Uzbekistan has launched a number of positive proposals aimed at entering the world community and market, and strengthening peace and security. I wonder ³ how the world public opinion responded to these initiatives.

B: To be earnest⁴ I should remark that there were different kinds of comments. Some democratic countries tried to search deeply the proposals while others tried to pretend ⁵ that they had no knowledge of them. The position of the letters is rather strange, isn't it?

A: Exactly so.⁶ I would suggest that they have taken a policy of wait-and-see⁷, to put it mildly, ⁸ toward the republic. It's not surprising therefore⁹, that many a time¹⁰ these states deadlocked or disrupted some important international summits initiated by the republic.

B: You are right. I'm under the impression¹¹ that such countries are far from being willing¹² to talk to our country on the basis of equality.

A.: Yes, that's true. Generally speaking,¹³ these circles are biding for world domination, but it's quite evident¹⁴ that their attempts are doomed to failure¹⁵. Peace forces will triumph¹⁶.

1. eshitishimcha. 2. o'n yil. 3. qiziq. 4. ochiqchasiga aytganda. 5. bilmaslikka olish. 6. juda to'g'ri. 7. kutish siyosati. 8. yumshoq qilib aytganda. 9. ajab emaski. 10. ko'p marotaba. 11. meningcha. 12. hohlamoq

13. umuman aytganda. 14. ayonki. 15. barbod bo'lishi muqarrar. 16. yutmoq.

b) Compose a dialogue using the following word- combinations:

declare peaceful intentions, rhetoric devoid of any concrete deeds, in view of, mighty anti-war movement, reckon with the world public opinion, disrupt sinister designs, be guided with by the national interests, a proof of the desire, full-pledged member, guarantee, gain Experience, opportunity, economic and social progress, its own way.

Ex.XII. a) Read the text and be ready to discuss the following points:

1) The actions needed to lessen mistrust between NATO and Newly independent countries; 2) The countries active external activity on providing regional and global security; 3) confidence-building measures.

b) Make an outline of the text.

CHINESE BANKER CONVICTED

Hong Kong. One of the best-known bankers in China was convicted of embezzlement and given a suspended death sentence, state media reported, highlighting efforts in China to crack down on corruption amid a series of banking scandals. The official Xinhua news agency reported that Liu was convicted of taking 173,000 in bribes and embezzling 2,7 million by himself and with others. He was sentenced to death with a two- year suspension, and his personal assets were confiscated.

Suspended death sentences are typically converted into life prison sentences in China. But the severity reflects both the stringency of China's penal code and the efforts of Beijing's leaders to contain corruption.

As the top banker at the most important Chinese-owned bank in Hong Kong. Liu was the face of Chinese banking in China's most important center of international finance and served as chairman of the Hong Kong Association of Banks.

Liu had the early good fortune to graduate in 1976 from the university of International Business and Economics in Beijing, long a training ground for top civil servants. Liu joined the Bank of China immediately upon graduation and went to London the following year to work for the bank as a foreign exchange and gold bullion trader. He was transferred to Shanghai in 1981 and worked his way up to become general manager of the

Shanghai branch in 1994, before being transferred in 1997 to run the Hong Kong operation. International Herald Tribune, August 13-14, 2005

Ex.XIII. Read an abstract from the article and prepare a brief summary. Make use of the suggestions given below:

THE FUND'S AIM TO SUPPORT ENTREPRENEURSHIP

In January 1994 the Central-Asian-American Enterprise (CAAEF) or "Fund" was created for promoting the development of a private enterprise in Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The above mentioned 5 states of Central Asia that have chosen the path of independent development presently comprise the regions richest in a natural and human resources.

It was through their region, during ancient times, that the legendary trade route, the Great Silk, Road, connecting China with the Mediterranean, passed. Occupying a strategic geopolitical position, Central Asia attracts to itself the attention of many world powers with its natural resources, innovation and entrepreneurship.

In order to enter the world market of free economy, these young states turn to more developed democratic countries for assistance. It is for this assistance, for promoting the transition from a centrally planned economy to a free market economy that the very Fund was created.

Two programs have been established: the Program for direct investment aimed at medium enterprises, and the Asian Crossroads Loan Company (ACLC) providing a means of communication with small entrepreneurs.

The Fund's offices are situated in Washington, Tashkent, Almaty, Dushanbe, Ashgabad and Bishkeq CAAEF is run by a Board of Directors with President and Chief Executive Director.

Uzbekistan's branch of the Fund in Tashkent was the first to start operating.

Ex.XIV. Read (or listen to) the following items and retell them:

1. Uzbekistan is a traditional supplier¹ of cotton, silk and ferrous metals to the Ukraine. Uzbekistan has started to Export natural gas to the Ukraine. As a leader in Central Asian region and taking into account² the stable political and economic conditions in the country, Uzbekistan is one of the most respected partners of the Ukraine. The geo-political location of

the two states has also played an important role. These states are indispensable to the carrying out of cooperation on an inter-regional scale.

1. ta'minotchi. 2. e'tiborga olmoq

2. The agreement signed between the governments of the US and Uzbekistan on February in Washington regarding¹ air communications provided more evidence² of the developing relationship between the two countries. Based on international legislation³ this agreement represents a new version of bilateral co-operation. This new agreement will enable Uzbekistan airways to play an active role in the American air transportation market⁴ by flying to other cities in the US, landing at third countries⁵ such as Belgium, France, etc. and enjoying healthy competition with other airlines.

1. ...ga tegishli 2. guvohlik. 3.qonunchilik 4. bozor 5. uchinchi davlatlar (qoloq)

3. Our young independent country has become better known at the Benelux¹ fair. About 200 tour operators and more than 1500 individuals visited our Exhibition in Utrecht in the Netherlands², many of them making plans to visit Uzbekistan. Contracts were signed with groups from Benelux countries totaling³ more than 2,500 people formed for summer and autumn 1999.

1. Beniluks 2. Hollandiya. 3. umuman olganda.

4. In the colorful, cosmopolitan¹ life of Paris, a city where various cultural traditions are interwoven², the face of Central Asia can be seen more frequently. The French Institute of Central Asian Research, operating in Tashkent, facilitates a number of French archeological Expeditions working in various Central Asian republics involving French architects who are busy restoring ancient monuments in these regions. In Paris, within the framework of a programmed called "The Create Silk Bead - the Road of Dialogue", a series of scientific conferences, presentations and Exhibitions, with participants from both French and Central Asian sides, was recently held.

1. kosmopolit. 2. chambarchas

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION AND COMPOSITION

Ex.XV. Imagine that you are holding a news conference. In order to answer the questions which may be put to you by those present you should be ready to speak on the following points:

1. Say why there is no sense in trying to resolve all differences and controversies between the countries by the force of arms. 2. Speak about advantages in the economic and social life of a nation offered by international arena. 3. Say what effect Central Asia as a region of peace may have on other countries in the atmosphere of arena. 4. Give a brief summary of the text of Unit II.

Ex.XVI. Imagine that you are a foreign correspondent and want to be interviewed by your teacher/or class - mate/ on the questions referring to international peace and regional security. Make up questions based on the text. Ask the teacher /or class-mates/the questions. Begin the interview in the following way:

I'd like to ask you a few questions relating to the problem of peace and regional security. Why, do you think attempts have been recently made to establish durable peace and security? Does it depend, to a considerable extent, on the relations between all the states involved in the process? Why, in your understanding, this process is being blocked by some military circles and groups in Afghanistan?

Ex.XVII. Act as an interpreter. Imagine that the students of your group are members of a foreign delegation. They are going to ask your teacher /or class-mates / some questions. Interpret their questions in English and the teacher's /or class-mate's/ answers in your native language.

Ex.XVIII. Prepare a current events news report. Make use of the vocabulary of Unit II.

UNIT THREE

THE COMMON ECONOMIC SPACE

The way to resolve commercial and economic ties is through the development of real market conditions and zones of free trade. The creation of such zones must become the second stage after refining customs regimes and tariff restrictions. The establishment of free trade zones is intended to labour conditions and economic activities without interference from individual states.

The finalization of an agreement for mutual protection of investment is very promising. It will allow the development of capital investment system with high effect, and enhance profitability of regional productions. Priority projects for investing and starting joint ventures will require funding from the Central Asian Bank

There are further steps necessary for the establishment of Central Asia Payments and Currency Unions in regard to finances and payment relations. For the first stages, it is necessary to carry out arrangements nearer to the national laws governing adjustment, control and currency Exchange, as well as banking and taxation. Further on, there will be a need for agreements on mutual convertibility of national currencies and mutual access to internal currency markets for authorized banks.

The Common Economic Space possesses considerable internal potential. The destiny of Central Asian market and its place in the world economic system rely on efficient cooperation among the three countries economic diversification in Central Asia is connected with realization of import substitute strategy which has become a necessity for the region to grow self-supporting. However, genuine independence is determined by Export commodities which are of considerable demand in the world market. In this way, the Central Asian republics can string then their positions in the international labor division, and Exert influence on the international economic policy.

With import substitution in mind, special attention has been paid to heavy industries. Construction of the Asaka motor plant by the joint Korean-Uzbek company, DAEWOO, has resulted in the Republic's own automobile industry. Kyrgyzstan has forwarded an offer of a joint venture for the production of auto parts. This is an indication of Central Asian integration. Uzbekistan can also make use of integration to Expand production volumes of the Tashkent aviation plant named after Chkalov.

Transnational associations are able to operate large, medium and small enterprises into a single well-organized mechanism. On the whole, economic integration is to ensure close interaction and cooperation among the states of the region in all other fields.

NOTES:

1. the way to resolve - yechim yo'li
2. individual state - alohida olingan davlat
3. it will allow...- bu imkon beradi
4. priority projects - dastlabki rajalar
5. Central Asian Payments and Currency Unions - Markaziy Osiyo to'lov va valyuta birlashmasi (Ittifoqi)
6. currency exchange - valyuta almashtirish
7. further on-so'ngra, keyinroq
8. import substitute strategy - tovon to'lash strategiyasi
9. importning ayriboshlanishi
10. which has become a necessity /for/ - eng kerakli ehtiyojga aylanadi
11. which are of considerable demand - katta talab bilan foydalaniladi
12. in this way - bu yo'lda
- international labour division - hamkor bo'lish
13. with import substitution in mind - tovon to'lash fikrlari
14. special attention has been paid.. - katta e'tibor qaratishgan edi
15. has resulted in... - ta'sir ko'rsatdi
16. joint venture - qo'shma korxonona
17. this is an indication of - bu guvohlik belgisi
18. transnational association - milliy birlashma
19. on the whole - bunday, to'la, tamomila

VOCABULARY

ZONE n.- mintaqa, daha; Syn. region, area;
demilitarized ~ - qo'riqlanadigan daha
dollar ~ - dollorli region
~ of advance (defiance) - rivojlanishning harbiy mintaqasi

REFINE v. – yaxshilamoq; Syn. improve, become pure;

CUSTOMS n./pl/ - bojxona yig'implari

~ free - bojsiz;

to pass/get/ through the ~ - bojxona tekshiruvdan o'tmoq

~frees - bojxona yig'implari

~ union - bojxona ittifoqi

TARIFF n. - baho, narx; Syn. schedule of duties (on imports or exports), charge, scale of prices;

raise the ~ - narxni oshirmoq

RESTRICTION n. - cheklash, cheklanish;

Syn. limitation, confinement;

without ~ - chegarasiz;

to impose /place/- s-cheklashni kiritmoq;

to lift ~ s - cheklashni olib tashlamoq

INTEND v. – niyat qilmoq, yo'lamoq;

Syn. mean, purpose, determine, have in view, think of, aim at

LEVEL v. - tekislamoq; Syn. flatten, make equal;

to - accusation at/against/ smb.- birovga qarshi ayblov qo'yimoq

death ~ ed all men - o'lim oldida hamma teng

INTERFERENCE n. - aralashish;

Syn. intermeddling, interposal, clashing, opposition, collision;

~in the business of others - boshqalarning ishiga aralashish

FINALIZATION n. - xotima, oxiriga yetkazmoq

PROTECTION n.- himoya;

Syn. shelter, defense, guard, preservation;

~ of the country against her enemies - vatanni dushmanlardan himoya qilish

under the ~ of law - qonun himoyasi ostida;

diplomatic /legal/ ~ - diplomatic/ huquqiy himoya

INVESTMENT n.- omonatga pul qo'yish;

Syn. investing, put at interest;

this is a wise ~ of money - bu puldan foydalanishning oqilona yo'li
~ bank - investitsiya qo'yiladigan bank;
~ goods - ishlab chiqarish vositasi;
investor ~ - omonatchi

PROMISE v. - va'da bermoq, majburiyat yuklamoq
Syn. assure, warrant, pledge;
he always ~ s readily - u doimo bajonudil va'da beradi
I - to come /that will come/ - men kelishga va'da beraman;
I~ you – sizni ishontiraman;
It was not so easy, I ~ you - ishoning bu oson bo'ladi
the weather ~ s large crops - bunday ob-havo yaxshi hosil berishdan darak beradi
the day ~ s well - kun ochiq bo'ladiganga o'xshaydi

PROFITABILITY n. - foydalilik, foydali bo'lish
Syn. gainfulness, usefulness, advantageousness

REQUIRE v. - talab qilmoq, muhtoj bo'lmoq
Syn. demand, claim, request;
We ~ extra help - bizga qo'shimcha yordam kerak
the situation ~ s calmness - vaziyat tinchlikni talab qiladi
as circumstances may ~ /as occasion shall - agar vaziyat shuni talab qilsa
if ~ ed - kerakli vaziyatda, holatda

FUNDING n. - mablag'ni biror maqsad uchun olib qo'ymoq
Syn. money used for a specific purpose

REQUIRED adj. - kerakli, majburiy
~ studies/subjects (Am.) - majburiy fanlar, kurslar

PAYMENT n. – to'lov Syn. pacing, fee, compensation;
~ in kind - pul o'rniga mol, mahsulot bilan to'lamoq;
monthly ~ - har oygi to'lov
~ by /in/ installment - bir necha muddat to'lash;
~ in /by/cash - naqd pul bilan to'lash

REQUIREMENT n. - talab qilish, kerakli shart

Syn. demand, claim, requisition;

What are his ~ s? - Uning shartlari qanday
to fulfill ~ s of the law - qonun talabini bajarmoq;
to withhold ~ to'lovdan bosh tortmoq; to meet tie ~ s - talablarni
qondirmoq to make one's ~ s known - o'zining talablarini aytmoq

CURRENCY n. - bir davlatning puli;

Syn. money, bills and notes, circulating, medium;

paper ~ - qog'oz pullar

gold ~ - tilla pullar; foreign ~ - chet el valyutasi;

hold ~ - erkin almashtiradigan valyuta;

soft ~ - almashtirmaydigan valyuta;

payable. n ~ - naqd pul bilan to'lov

REGARD v. - hisoblamoq, yo'lamoq; Syn. consider, suppose;

They ~ him as a hero - ular uni qahramon deb hisoblaydilar,
o'ylaydilar

They ~ it as a crime - ular buni jinoyat deb hisoblaydilar

ARRANGEMENT n. - tartibga solmoq, yo'lga solmoq

Syn. disposition, classification,
distribution, adjustment, settlement;

to come to an ~ - bir qarorga kelmoq, kelishuvga kelmoq;

to make an ~ - bir qarorga kelishmoq;

~ of a conflict - kelishmovchilikni hal qilmoq;

~ of a claim - da'volarni tartibga solmoq

BANKING n. - bank ishlari;

~ accommodation - bank ishlari;

~ business - xususiy bank, bank ishlari;

TAXATION n. - soliq solish;

CONVERTIBILITY n. - aylanishi; Syn. interchangeability;

CONVERTIBLE adj. - aylanadigan;

~ currency - aylanadigan valyuta;

~ securities - oson almashadigan qimmat qog'ozlar

CONVERT v. - ishga solmoq, almashtirmoq;

Syn. transmute, transform, change, transposes;
to ~ securities into cash – qimmat qog'ozlami naqd pulga
almashtirmoq

AUTHORIZE v. - vakolat bermoq, ruxsat bermoq, tasdiqlamoq;

Syn. sanction, permit, empower, allow, enable;
the government ~ ed a play /project - hukumat rejani qonuniylashtirdi
to ~ to the substitution - almashtirishga ruxsat bermoq;
his action is ~ ed by the situation - uning hatti harakati paydo bo'lgan
vaziyat bilan tushuntiriladi;
customs ~ ed by time - davr hodisalarini to'g'ri yoritish;
to ~ smb to act for a person - birovga vakolat bermoq, birovning
nomidan harakat qilmoq

AUTHORIZED adj. - vakil;

~ agent - vakolat beruvchi agent;
~ edition - muallif roziligi bilan chiqariladigan nashr;
~ capital - nizomli sarmoya, mulk;
~ translation - muallif tarjimasini

POSSESS v. - ega bo'lmoq;

Syn. own, be seized by, have, hold, obtain, keep;
to ~ property /wealth/ - boylikka ega bo'lmoq;
to ~ good qualities - yaxshi sifatga ega bo'lmoq;
to be ~ ed of smth. - biror narsaga ega bo'lmoq.
He was ~ ed of good health - uning sog'ligi yaxshi edi;
He is ~ ed of wealth and power - u boylik va mansabga ega
~ ed of land - yerga egalik qiluvchi;
to ~ oneself of smth. - qo'lga kiritmoq;
to ~ oneself /one's soul/ one's mind - o'zini tuta bilish, sovuqqonlik
bilan qarash

CONSIDERABLE adj.- muhim, ahamiyatli;

Syn. sizable, good deal of, worthy of consideration;
~ number/distance - katta miqdor;
~ weight /expense/ income-juda ko'p

RELY v. /on, upon/ - suyanmoq, ishonmoq;

Syn. rest, count, confine, lean, reckon, trust, hope;
you may ~ on me - menga ishonishingiz mumkin;
~ upon it - sizni ishontiraman, ishonchingiz komil bo'lsin

DIVERS adj. - har xil;

Syn. different, differing, unlike, multifarious, dissimilar;
~ judgements upon the subject - bu ish haqida har xil fikrlar

DIVERSELY adv. - o'xshamagan

DIVERSIFICATION n. - har xillik;

GROW v.- kattalashmoq, kuchaymoq;

Syn. increase, enlarge, expand;

self ~ supporting adj. - mustaqil;

GENUINE adj. - haqiqiy, asl;

Syn. pure, true, real, frank, veritable, sincere;

the ~ text of a treaty - shartnomaning asl matni;

~ sorrow/repentance/respect - chin, yolg'ondakam g'am, afsuslanish, hurmat

GENUINELY - haqiqiy, asl, rostdan;

Syn. purely, uncorruptly, truly;

to be ~ sorry/ shocked - juda qattiq ranjish, hayajonlanish

to be ~ happy - baxtli, xursand bo'lmoq

COMMODITY n. – iste'mol tovari, mol;

Syn. merchandise, wares, goods, produce;

staple ~ es - asosiy mollar;

scarce ~ ies - kamyob molar;

~ production/grain/ - tovar ishlab chiqarish

DEMAND n. - talab, iltimos

Syn. claim, requisition, want, requirement, desire to obtain;

public ~ - jamoa talabi; high in - katta talablar bilan;

to meet/satisfy, grant, supply/ smb's ~ s - birovlarining talabini qoniqtirmoq

EXERT v. - kuch yig'moq, kuch sarf qilmoq;

Syn. put, forth, exercise;

~ all one's strength - butun kuchni yig'moq;

~ every effort - bor kuchni ko'rsatmoq;

he didn't ~ himself much - u astoydil harakat qilmadi

~ yourself on his behalf - unga yordam berishga harakat qiling

~ one's intelligence - aql bilan ish tutmoq

INDICATION n. - belgi, asorat; Syn. sign, mark, index;

I say this by way of ~ - Men sizga e'tiboringizni qaratish uchun aytayapman

OPERATE v. - harakat qilmoq, ta'sir ko'rsatmoq;

Syn. act, work, have effect;

his mind always ~ ed slowly - u doimo sekin fahmlardi

to ~ under a theory - biror bir kishining nazariyasiga asoslanib harakat qilmoq

several causes ~ ed to bring on the war - bir necha sabablar urushni keltirib chiqardi

this law ~ s to our advantage - bu qonun bizning foydamizga ta'sir qildi

SINGLE adj. - yagona, yakka;

Syn. sole, one, only, alone, solitary;

a ~ purpose /exception/ - yagona maqsad;

a man of ~ purpose-maqsadga yo'nalgan inson;

people worked with a ~ object - odamlar yagona maqsadni amalga oshirish uchun ishlaganlar

they spoke with a ~ voice - hamma narsa yakdillik bilan belgilandi/ hamma yakdillik bilan yondashdi.

READING COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Ex.I. Answer the following questions:

1. How commercial and economic problems could be resolved now?
2. What kind of zones should be created in such a case?
3. What is free trade zone main role?
4. Why the finalization of an agreement for mutual

protection of investments is of great importance? 5. Which process will allow the development system with high effect? 6. What kind of measures should be undertaken for the 1st stages? 7. What is the importance of the Common Economic Space in regional integration prospects? 8. How genuine independence is determined in Central Asia? 9. Is the international labour division of any effect to strengthen Central Asian republics position on the international economic policy? 10. Can heavy industries of Central Asian states influence the integration process? 11. Are transnational associations able to operate both large, medium and small enterprises? In what a way? 12. Can economic integration serve as the base to ensure close interaction and cooperation among CAS (Central Asian States)? Prove your statement.

Ex.II. Look through the text and state what it has to say on the following points:

1. The way to resolve commercial and economic problems. 2. Real market conditions and zones of free trade. 3. To level labour conditions and economic activities without interference individual states. 4. Priority projects for investing and starting JV. 5. Agreements on mutual convertibility of national currencies. 6. Mutual access to internal currency markets for authorized banks. 7. Genuine independence is determined by expert commodities. 8. Central Asian republics can strengthen their positions in the international labour division. 9. With import substitution in mind. 10. Economic integration is the base to ensure close interaction and cooperation among the states of the region in all other fields.

Ex.III. Suggest the Uzbek for:

long-term effects, the way to resolve commercial and economic problems, real market conditions, zones of free trade, after refining, customs regimes and tariff restrictions, to level labour conditions, and economic activities, without interference from, an agreement for mutual protection of investments, it will allow, with high effect, to enhance profitability of regional production, priority projects, will require funding from, further steps necessary for, it is necessary to carry out, national laws governing adjustments, control and currency, as well as, there will be a need for, agreements on convertibility of national currencies, mutual access to internal currency markets, effecting fundamental structural changes, considerable gains, economic diversification, import substitute strategy, is determined by Expert commodities, which are of considerable

demand, has resulted in, has forwarded an offer of a JV, this is an indication of, can make use of integration, to Expand production volumes, transnational associations are able to operate, into a single and well-organized mechanism, on the whole, to ensure close interaction and cooperation among the states, in regard to.

Ex.IV. Give the English equivalents of:

Davrimizning ulkan o'zgarishlari, kelgusi qiyinchiliklar, ruhlantirish, boshlng'ich bosqichlarda, shu sababli, biror narsaga qaramasdan, muhim vazifalarni hal qilish, arafasida turish, bu imkon beradi, qo'shma ish boshlamoq, mablag' ajratishni taklif qilmoq, bojxona tizimi va tariff cheklanishlar, yakka davlatlar aralashuvisiz, bo'sh savdo dahasi, o'zaro himoya investitsiya haqidagi kelishuv, mablag' qo'yish.muhim loyihalar, investitsiya va asos uchun, hisobga olgan holda, amalgam oshirish zarur, bank va soliq tizimi,biror narsada keraklik, milliy valyutalarning almashinuvi, ichki valyuta bozoriga o'zaro kira olish, umumiy iqtisodiy bo'shliq, effektiv hamkorlikka asoslanmoq, import almashish san'ati, o'z-o'zini qo'llab-quvvatlash, eng katta e'tibor xalqaro mehnatning taqsimlanishiga berilishi kerak, ta'sir ko'rsatish, bu shuni tasdiqlaydigan, rivojlanish jarayonidan foydalanish mumkin, katta, o'rta va kichik korxonalar, yagona va yaxshi tuzilgan tizim, tig'iz, o'zaro aloqani ta'minlash asosidir.

Ex.V. Complete the following sentences, using the word-combinations given in brackets:

1. Speaking of competitive character of real market relations it is in place here to say that zones of free trade.../promote further integration processes, will allow the development system, opens possibilities for on agreement convertibility of national currencies, accelerates mutual access to internal currency markets for authorized banks/.

2.Integration of the economy leads to.../fantastic result and interregional inter- regional effect, mass leveling, of labour conditions and economic activities, the development of capital investment system with high effect enhancing profitability of regional productions, investing and starting JV, inflation slackening, economic growth in different fields, raising of the living standards of the people/.

3. Analysing the main features of the economic integration process at present mention should be made of the that it.../reveals its effectiveness every now and then, preaches for mutually beneficial policy,

promotes genuine independence and democracy, is responsible for economic growth and technological progress, constitutes priority to the normal development of the economy/.

4. In relations with other countries of the region and world community Uzbekistan .../displays strive for equal and mutually beneficial partnership, Exercises respect for mutual for investing and starting joint ventures, takes into account potentials and possibilities, makes use of integration to Expand production volumes of its plants and factories/.

5. Needless to sat, all this.../is compatible with the membership of the UN, strong then the positions of newly independent countries, is a challenge in economic emulation, closer positions of the Central Asian countries in world politics/.

6. With import substitution in mind, special attention has been paid.../ to issues of mutual interest, to heavy industries, to points, promoting joint ventures, to problems how to Expand production volumes of plants and factories in the region, to transnational associations baling to operate both large, medium and small enterprises into a single and well organized mechanism, to economic integration as the base to ensure close interaction and cooperation among the states of the region in all other fields/.

Ex.VI. Replace the words or word combinations in brackets by suitable English equivalents in the correct form:

1. /O'sish/ of the national /ong/, real democracy and legality-this is the most obvious manifestation of /mohiyat/ of a sovereign state based on democracy and genuine independence.

2. Due to the acceleration of scientific and technological progress new economic potentials /aniqlanmoq/ and made use of.

3. After the collapse of the USSR newly independent countries of Central Asia /yo'liga kirish, o'tish/ of building up of a really legal democratic society.

4. All progressive mankind /qoralamoq va anglamoq/ bloody homicide in Afghanistan.

5. According to the latest investigations /integratsiya jarayonlari/ are specific features of resolving commercial and economic problems /orqali/ the development of real /bozor sharoitlari and /erkin savdo- sotiq zonasi/.

6. Trying /tiklamoq/ the former regime and pursuing their personal ambition the so-called (leaders of the nation) abroad /muhim rejalar tuzishni boshlash/ in order to undermine democratic and legal transformations in Central Asia.

7. Who /javobgar bo'lmoq/ for the present state of affairs in this branch of industry?

8. About a thousand people were killed during /xunrezlik/ in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila.

9./qaramay/ the world public opinion India and Pakistan escalate their military potential in the Kashmir region and /xavf ostida qoldirmoq/ world peace and regional security.

10. The miniaturization of the economy /qarshilik ko'rsatmoq/ and /zaiflashtirish/ the rapid development of the state's civil branches.

11. Some senators were /qo'shilgan/ in this financial scandal.

12. The murderous attacks of the NATO troops on Kosovo /Yugoslavia/ were /zid/ with the norms and rules of international law and the UN Charter /fikricha/ of some political /sharhlovchilar/.

13. /ishga solmay qo'yish/ of Israeli-Palestinian peaceful /muzokaralar/ is nothing but of definite reactionary circles the process in the region.

14. This Latin-American country was deeply /tortmoq, giriftor qilmoq/ in dept.

15. The Common Economic Space /ega bo'lmoq/ considerable /ichki/ potential.

16. Genuine independence is /aniqlanmoq/ by expert commodities which are of /katta talab/ in the world market.

17. Kyrghizstan /murojaat qilmoq/ of a /qo'shma korxonalar/ for the production of auto parts.

Ex.VII. Learn the following word-combinations. Make up sentences with each of them:

r e v e a l	one's ideas /plans /secrets/ designs
a c c e l e r a t e	progress /projects/ tasks
a f f e c t	one's interests /plans/ the economy/ the integration process
r e g a i n	the initiative /one's position/ activities
r e s o l v e	problems/projects/tasks
p r o j e c t	for investing /for starting JV/ to be realized/fulfilled
e n h a n c e	profitability /danger/ authority /importance of
l e v e l	labour conditions /economic activities /relations/partnership
m u t u a l	respect /understanding/ convertibility /access

e x p a n d to markets
influence /production volumes/ sphere of actions

Ex.VIII. Arrange the following words in:

a) pairs of synonyms; b) pairs of antonyms

a) reveal, enhance, resolve, refining, in regard to, further on, internal, strengthen, influence, solve, rapidly, quickly, furthermore, bearing in mind;

b) responsible, irresponsible, integration, internal, conceal, resolve, slowly, disintegration, external, reveal, strengthen, slacken, hinder, rapidly.

Ex.IX. Give all derivatives of the following words:

Responsible, integrate, involve, level, invest, govern, efficacy, economy, forward, offer, Expand, able, ensure, restrict.

Ex.X. Insert the missing prepositions or adverbs:

1. Having embarked ... the path... independent development the Uzbek people have maintained unity and coherence ... the face ... challenges.

2. It is the former ambitious soviet regime that is responsible ... the social-economic backwardness.

3. Usually enormous military spending ... the detriment ... economic and social development is a serious hindrance ... the general advancement ...a country.

4. Military conflicts are taking place mostly ... the areas ... national liberation movements.

5. With import substitution ... mind, special attention has been paid ... heavy industries.

6. Transnational associations are able ... operate both large, medium and small enterprises ... a single and well-organized mechanism.

7. ... the whole, economic integration is the base ... ensure close interaction and cooperation ... the states ... the region ... all other fields.

8. Iraque has pursued a line towards territorial Expansion ... the Expense ... neighboring Arab states.

9. There will be a need ... agreements ... mutual convertibility ... national currencies and mutual access ... internal fcurrency markets ... authorized banks.

10. The destinie ... the Central Asian market and ins place ... the world economic system rely ... afferent cooperation ... the three countries.

Ex.XI. Express the following in English:

1. Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasida barchaning harakati tufayli umumiy iqtisodiy bo'shliq o'rnatish haqida kelishuvga erishildi.
2. Ko'plab iqtisodiy va ekologik muammolarning yechimi aniq bozor munosabatlari va erkin savdo zonalarining rivojlanishiga bog'liq.
3. Markaziy Osiyoda investitsiya to'lov va valyuta bo'yicha Kengash o'rnatish uchun kelgusi qadamlar kerak.
4. Erkin savdo zonasini o'rnatish, mehnat sharoitini tartiblash va shuningdek iqtisodiy faollik maqsadlariga yo'naltirilgan.
5. Rivojlangan mustaqil davlatlarda iqtisodiy faollik qoidaga ko'ra, ijtimoiy-ma'rifiy ehtiyojlar asosining oshishi xalqning turmush tarzini yaxshilash bilan birgalikda olib boriladi.
6. Keyingi yillarda Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlarida mehnat qiluvchilarning hayotiy darajasi oshdi.
7. Yevropa Kengashi Afrika, Lotin Amerikasi va Osiyo mamlakatlaridagi millat va elatlarning barqaror rivojlanishini qo'llab-quvvatlash yo'lini taklif qilmoqchi.
8. Atrof-muhit va asl hayotiy manbalarning muhofazasi inson huquqlari va demokratiyani qo'llab-quvvatlashdek aniq va shak-shubhasizdir.
9. Siyosiy o'zgarishlar yevropada G'arb va Sharq qarshiligining yakun topishi bilan Yevropa kengashi yana muammo orttirdi.
10. Tizimli inqirozni yengishga yo'naltirilgan maqsad qatnashuvchi mamlakatlar harakatlari bilan amalga oshishi kerak.

Ex.XII. Translate the following text with the help of a dictionary:

EUROPE AS AN INTERESTING BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

One of the Union's foremost objectives is to overcome the problems of adaptation which began to surface in all industrial countries in the nineties. In its White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment the European Commission elaborated a strategy for sustaining Europe's economic development. The common strategy for overcoming the structural crisis is to be complemented by the efforts of the Member States themselves. It will be one of the German presidency's main responsibilities to achieve the aims set out in the White Paper, to support these efforts through effective action to promote trade and employment,

and thus to meet the challenges of the present and sustain the Union's development into the 21st century.

In recent years the Member States of EU have been in a deep recession which revealed serious flaws in their economic structures. The Union realizes that maintaining output and competitiveness is one of the biggest challenges of our time. On this basis an action plan was drawn up urging Member States to remove Existing national obstacles to employment and growth on their own responsibility without at the same time jeopardizing the foundations of the social market economy and social security. Eliminating labour market mechanisms that are a hindrance to employment, providing for greater flexibility in the organization of work and increased efforts to ensure future -oriented vocational training, including better possibilities for further training, are of crucial importance for job-creation.

Through their action plan the Member states aim, through coordinated national and community measures, to create the conditions for reducing by and of the century the intolerably large unemployed community. All appreciate that there's no panacea for this problem.

The White Paper also contains proposals for improving the competitiveness of Europe's industries. They envisage the consistent development of transport and energy infrastructure as the prerequisite for more intensive trade among Member States which should have a favorable impact on employment. Such improvements in Union's infrastructure may also serve to intensify its relations with the nations of Eastern Europe and Mediterranean.

Heavier investment in the technologies of the future and the growth branches of industry is a crucial part of the process establishing the kind of industrial infrastructure in Europe which will ensure lasting competitiveness.

ORAL SPEECH PRACTICE AND COMPOSITION

Ex.XIII. a) Practice reading the following dialogue. Memorize the dialogue and dramatize it in class. Learn the new words and expressions that you find.

DIALOGUE

A.: Since our main objective is to gain market share, I believe we must first of all reduce our prices.

B.: But if we reduce prices, that will cut our profits.

A.: That's right, but we can slowly increase production, which will eventually enable us to cut unit costs.

B.: That's really a long-term prospect. Unit costs can only come down if we invest in new plant and machinery. I personally think we should go for higher profitability. If we upgrade the product, we can charge higher prices and get larger profits.

A.: Look, the market is already very competitive. If we increase prices, whatever the quality, the market will immediately respond and sales will drop rapidly. But if we cut costs in manufacturing, that will put us in a strong position to adapt to the market.

b) Compose a dialogue or think of a story, using the following word combinations:

on a large scale, axe jobs and give sacking to, at present, industrial, be doomed to failure, be competitive, be compelled to reckon with, strengthen the unity and cohesion of the society, unite joint efforts, start joint ventures, finance and payment relations, fully determined to eliminate social inequality, to be in the forefront, Export commodities, genuine independence, zones of free trade, Common Economic Space, make use of integration, be able to operate, close interaction and cooperation.

Ex.XIV. a) Read the text and be ready to discuss the following points:

1. management as a science; 2. marketing management as a specific activity; 3. concept of the Product Life cycle.

MARKETING MANAGEMENT

Management is a function of planning, organizing, coordinating, directing and controlling. Any managerial system, at any managerial level, is characterized in terms of these general functions. Marketing management refers to a broad concept covering organization of production and sales of products, which is based on consumer requirements research.

All companies must look beyond their present situation and develop a long - term strategy to meet changing conditions in their industry. Marketing management, therefore, consists of evaluating market

opportunities, selecting markets developing market strategies, planning marketing tactics and controlling marketing results.

Strategic planning includes the company's long-term as well as specific objectives, such as sales volume, market share, profitability and innovation, and deciding on financial and other resources necessary to achieve those objectives. In problems of market selection and product planning one of the key concepts is that of the Product Life Cycle. That product passes through various stages between life and death / introduction-growth-maturity-decline/ is hard to deny.

Equally accepted is the understanding that a company should have a mix of products with representation in a company should a mix of products with representation in each of these stages. Companies can make far more effective marketing decisions if they take time to find out where each of their products stands in its life cycle.

b) Learn the words and word combinations given above;

c) Make an outline of the text.

Ex.XV. Render the following in English. Make use of the words and word-combinations given below:

Hukumat farmoniga binoan ya'ni 20 ta konlarni yopish va 20 mingdan ziyod ishchilarni haydashga qarshi norozilik bilan Buyuk Britaniyada boshlangan tog'chilarning¹ ish tashlashida.temiryo'l xizmatchilari², dengizchilar, kemasoz ishchilar va boshqa britaniyalik mehnat qiluvchilar guruhi o'zlarining birdamliklarini adolatli kurashlari bilan папггюуоп etishdi. To'qnashuv ko'plab ko'mir qazib olinuvchi³ dahalarni qamrab oldi. Britaniya mehnatkashlari faqatgina o'zlarining ish joylarini saqlash maqsadida emas balki yirik kasaba uyushmalari rahbarlari bir necha marta ko'rsatganidek, Britaniya hukumati ko'p ish tashlashlar yo'li bilan ishchilar harakatini tor-mor qilish⁴, ishsizlar kasaba uyushmasini bo'g'ib qo'yish va ularni murosachilik hokimiyatiga⁵ aylantirish uchun olib borishdi. Biroq hukumat ishchilarning o'z mehnat qilish huquq uchun kurashni davom ettirish jur'atini sindirolmaydi⁶.

1. miners. 2. railway workers,seamen,dockers. 3. coal mining regionsi. 4. to destroy. 5. obedient tools. 6. to break

Ex.XVI. Read /or listen to/ the following items and retell them:

1. According to the Financial Times a legislative attempt to limit US political donations¹ from big contributors faces a vote² tomorrow that

could rill it. The Senate will vote on amendment to the McCain-Feingold bill a measure that seeks to limit so-called “soft money” contributions - unregulated donations made to political parties, rather than to specific campaigns.

1. yordam. 2. ovoz berish

2. The EU is closer to achieving the 2000 target, partly due to reasons that have little to do¹ with the environment, such as the UK's political decision to shrink² its coal industry and Germany's closure³ of large chunks⁴ of industry in its former communist east.

1. aloqasi bo'lmaslik 2. qisqartirmoq 3.yopilishi 4. yetakchi soha

3. Analogues are useful in understanding how business evolve¹. But their validity² depends on in deifying specific common features of the industries compared, not on hand waving generalizations³ about historic inevitability⁴ what people mean by globalization differs from industry to industry.

1. rivojlanmoq. 2. asos. 3. xulosalar. 4.muqarrarlik.

4. Law, therefore, will remain international and less concentrated than accountancy¹. Leading law firms are more differentiated from each other than accountancy firms and their profitability is based on not on size but on specialist skills.

1. hisob-kitob ishlari.

5. An and must be put to the “wars of the police forces” the rivalry between Belgium's judicial police, responsible for investigations, the gendarmeries and municipal law-and-order forces¹ the whole system functioning of the legal system, hampered² by a lack of paper training and professionalism and antiquated information technology, must be overhand³.

1. tinchlik posbonlari 2. xalaqit bermoq 3. diqqat bilan tekshirmoq

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION AND COMPOSITION

Ex.XVII. Imagine you're holding a news conference. In order to answer the questions which may be put you by those present you should be ready to speak of the following:

1. Speak on the globalization in industry.
2. Describe the reasons why law will remain less international and less concentrated than accountancy.
3. Give your assessment of the role played by the EU in the inception the single European market.
4. Say something about Europe as interesting business environment.
5. Give a brief summary of the text of Unit III.

Ex.XVIII. Imagine that you are a foreign correspondent and want to interview your teacher /or class-mate/ on the questions relating to economic and monetary union as the basis to creates a stable economic and monetary environment. Make up questions beside on the text. Ask the teacher /or class-mate/ the questions. Begin the interview in the following way:

Do you mind if I ask you a few questions referring to the issues on the path to economic and monetary union in Europe /EU/, Central Asia? I'd like to know what gave a boost to overcome the problem of adaptations. What type of enterprises will play a key role in the growth process in Europe and Central Asia.

Ex.XIX. Act as interpreter. Imagine the students of your class are members of a foreign delegation. They are going to ask your teacher /or class-mate/some questions. Interpret their questions in English and the teacher's /or class-mate's/answers in Uzbek.

Ex.XX. Prepare a news report describing positive impact of the European and Central Asian's region's internal markets. Make use of the vocabulary of Unit III.

UNIT FOUR

THE GREAT SILK ROUTE

Trade has contributed greatly to the advance of civilization. As civilization advanced, Exchanges became so common that some individuals did nothing but conduct trade. This class became known as merchants. As merchants travelled from region to region, they helped spread civilized ways of life. These traders carried the ideas and inventions of various cultures over the routes of commerce. The mixing of civilized cultures was an important development in world history.

The most famous early land merchants were the Babylonians and, later on, the Arabs. These traders travelled on foot or rode donkeys or camels. The Phoenicians were the chief sea traders of ancient times.

The Expansion of trade began in the 1100's and 1200's largely because of increased contacts between people. The crusaders encouraged European trade with Middle East. The famous travels of the Italian trader Marco Polo and other European merchants revealed knowledge of Central Asia, China and the Mongol Empire.

A great period of overseas Exploration began in the 1400's. Trade Routes between Europe and Africa, India, and Southeast Asia were established as a result of the Explorations. Through trade routes goods were transported from one area to another. In early times, trade routes brought luxuries of the Orient into Western Europe. Later, these routes allowed various countries to Exchange raw materials and manufactured goods.

Commerce gave rise to great cities along the routes. Trade routes have also increased contacts between peoples and resulted in an Exchange of ideas and ways of doing things. Trade with Muslims of the Middle East affected the growth of civilization; it brought new goods and new knowledge to Europe during the middle Ages.

Rich commerce flowed from eastern Asia to Europe by three major routes. The northern route, or Great Silk Route, cut from China across Central Asia to the Caspian and Black Seas, ending at Byzantium (now Istanbo'l).

But much of the Silk commerce travelled by the middle route which passed through the Persian Gulf and Euphrates Valley and ending either on the Black Sea coast or in such Syrian cities as Damascus.

The southern route, by water, led from China around the Southern tip of India, up the Red Sea, and overland to the Nile and northern Egypt. Merchants used it to carry spices and pearls from Ceylon (now Sri Lanka); cotton, spices, precious stones, and drugs from India; and cinnamon and incense from Arabia.

NOTES:

1. become known as - .. .mashhur bo' lmoq
2. become common - umumiy bo'lmoq
3. conduct trade-savdo - sotiq bilan shug'ullanmoq
4. help spread (of) - biror narsaning tarqalishiga yordam bermoq
5. routes of commerce - savdo - sotiq yo'li
6. travel on foot - yayov sayohat qilmoq
7. as a result of - biror bir narsa natijasida
8. give rise (to) - shaharlarning rivojlanishiga imkon/yordam bermoq
9. result in - biror narsaga ta'sirini korsatmoq
10. pass through - .. orqali o'tmoq

VOCABULARY

TRADE n. – savdo - sotiq;

Syn. traffic, commerce, barter, business;

domestic/home, inland ~ - ichki savdo - sotiq;

foreign/oversea ~ - tashqi savdo-sotiq;

fair ~ - a) ikki tomonlama savdoga asoslangan foyda;

б) jarg. noqonuniy savdo - sotiq;

wholesale (retail) ~ - ulgurji/chakana savdo;

~in arms (in cotton) - qurol/paxta bilan savdo-sotiq;

liberty (prohibition, stoppage) of - savdo-sotiqning erkinligi, taqiqlanishi tugatilishi;

to do a lot of - ko'p savdo-sotiq qilmoq;

to carry on/ engage in / the - of smth. - qizg'in savdo-sotiq;

to revive (restrict) - savdo-sotiqni yangilash;

put a stop to - between two countries - ikki davlat o'rtasidagi savdo-sotiqni tugatmoq

TRADE v.- sotmoq; Syn. sell, exchange in commerce, barter;
to - in silk (wool, cotton, salt) - ipak, jun, paxta, tuz bilan savdo qilmoq

CONDUCT v.- yetaklamoq, kuzatib bormoq;
Syn. lead, direct, guide, convoy;
to ~ a meeting (a campaign, an examination, an inquiry) - majlis, imtihon, tekshirish o'tkazmoq
to ~ an expedition - ekspiditsiyani boshqarmoq

CONTRIBUTE v. -hadya qilmoq, qurbonlik qilmoq, sadaqa qilmoq, omonat qo'ymoq, hissa qo'shmoq
Syn. give (in common with others), grant or bestow (as a share);
to ~ suggestions on scientific issues - ilmiy ishlar bo'yicha taklif kirgizmoq
he ~ ed greatly to the improvement of national economy - u iqtisodning rivojlanishiga katta hissa qo'shdi

ADVANCE n.-ilgarilash, o'sish, muvoffaqiyat;
Syn. progress, moving forward, promotion improvement;
in ~ - oldindan;
in ~ of smth - biror narsadan oldin;
to be in ~ - oldinga ketmoq;
days of ~ - o'sish asri;
industrial ~ - sanoat taraqqiyoti;
~ of science - fan taraqqiyoti; to pay in ~ oldindan to'lash;
the bank makes ~ s - bank ssuda beradi

EXCHANGE v.- almashtirmoq, ayriboshlash;
Syn. barter, commute, substitute, interchange;
~ a book - kitobni almashtirmoq;
to ~ seats - joylarni almashtirmoq;
to ~ opinions - fikr almashmoq

MERCHANT n. - savdogar; Syn. trader, dealer, tradesman;
~ s of death - ajal savdogari;
~ s court - savdoga aloqador sud;

ENCOURAGE v.- ruhlantirmoq;

Syn. embody, inspire, stimulate, cheer;
your appreciation of my work ~ s me greatly - sizning ishimga bergan bahongiz meni ruhlantirdi

ALLOW v. - ruxsat bermoq;

Syn. admit, acknowledge, confess; permit, let, authorize;
to ~ smb.to do smth.- biror narsani qilishga birovga ruxsat bermoq
to be ~ ed to do smth. - biror bir narsa qilishga ruxsati bo'lmoq
~ for - e'tiborga olmoq;
to ~ for other expenses(delays, future development) - boshqa harajatlarni hisobga olmoq;
to ~ of - yo'l qo'ymoq; the matter ~ s no delay - ish kechiktirishni yo'rtirmaydi;

SPREAD n.-tarqalish, kengayish;

Syn. extent, stretch, extension, expansion;
the ~ of disease (knowledge, science) - kasallik (bilim, fan)ning tarqalishi, kengayishi,

CARRY v.- o'tkazmoq, olib yurmoq;

Syn. convey, bear, transfer, accomplish;
to ~ by railway - temir yo'l orqali olib o'tmoq

REVEAL v. topmoq, fosh qilmoq;

Syn. disclose, discover, unveil, unmask;
to ~ oneself - topmoq, fosh qilmoq; to 'a secret - sirni fosh qilmoq;
to'one's soul to smb.- birovga dardini aytmoq

OVERSEA(S) a. - dengizning narigi tomonidagi, ajnabiy, xorijiy;

Syn. across the sea; foreign;
~ trade - tashqi savdo; ~ broadcast - chet mamlakatlar uchun radio eshittirish;
~ territories - tashqi chegaralar;

ESTABLISH v.-o'rnatmoq; Syn. settle, set, found, install;

EXPLORATION n. - tekshirish (jug'rofiy);

Syn. examination, inquiry, search, inquisition;

TIP n. - oxirgi/(yuqori) pag'ona; Syn. end, point, extremity;

READING COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Ex.I. Translate into English:

tanilmoq, natijada, dunyo madaniyatining rivoji, savdo-sotiq yo'llari, Buyuk Ipak Yo'li, savdo mollari, ishlab chiqarish mollari, savdogar, madaniy aloqa, g'oya va bilim almashish, tajriba almashish, madaniyatli hayot tarzi, bir joydan boshqa joyga, turli madaniyatlar kashfiyoti, jahon tarixi, muhim rivoj, aloqa yo'li, suv yo'liari, karvon yo'liari, sayohat qilmoq, jug'rofiy kashfiyotlar natijasida, chet (ajnabiy) ellar bilan savdo.

Ex.II. Answer the following questions:

1. How trade can contribute to the advance of civilization? 2. Who were merchants? 3. Why mixing of civilized cultures was an important development in world history? 4. Who were the most earliest land and sea traders in history? 5. When did the Expansion of trade begin? 6. In what a way trade routes fulfilled their function in early times and the Middle ages? 7. How did rich commerce flow from eastern Asia to Europe? 8. What was the essence of the northern route in the Middle Ages? 9. What route was used by merchants to carry spices and pearls?

Ex.III. Suggest the Uzbek for:

Trade has contributed greatly to the advance of civilization; as civilization advanced; this class became known as merchants; they helped spread of civilized ways of life; a great period of overseas Exploration began in 1400's; trade routes were established as a result of the Explorations; in early times; these routes allowed to Exchange raw materials and manufactured goods; they also increased contacts between peoples and resulted in Exchange of ideas and ways of doing things; rich commerce flowed by three major routes.

Ex.IV. Suggest the English for:

Keng miqyosdagi savdo-sotiq, ijtimoiy-madaniy rivojlanish o'zaro foydali, amalga oshirish, tabiiy-jugrofiy, Markaziy Osiyoning tarixiy

ijtimoiy va siyosiy negizi, region, jaxon madaniyati uchogi, karvon yullarida joylashgan shaharlar, dam olish va mollarni joylashtirish uchun muljallangan karvon saroylar, uzoq davlatlarga safarga chiqmoq, buyuk jugrofiy kashfiyotlar payti 15 asrda boshlandi, karvon yo'llari turli davlatlar, xalqlar hayoti va madaniyati bilan tanishishga imkon yaratdi, Buyuk Ipak Yo'li, Garbu-Sharqni, Mag'ribu-Mashriqni o'zaro yaqinlashtirdi.

Ex.V. Express the following in English:

Xalqimiz tarixi va madaniyati qadimiydir. Bizning mamlakatimiz orqali, uning Samarqand, Buxoro, Xiva, Toshkent, Fargona kabi gO“zal shaharlari orqali Buyuk Ipak yo'li o'tgan. Bu yo'l Osiyo bilan Evropa o'rtasida ishonchli madaniy va savdo ko'prigi bo'lib xizmat qilgan. Hozir biz shu qadimiy Ipak yo'lini tiklash va uni zamonaviy mazmun bilan to'ldirish uchun butun kuch-g'ayratimizni sarflayapmiz. Evropaning markazidagi Altendarf shahrida ochilgan Savdo uyimiz qaytadan tiklanayotgan qadimiy Ipak yo'lining muhim bo'g'ini bo'lib qolishiga ishonaman. Biz Evropadagi hamkorlarimiz bilan tez-tez va yaxshiroq muloqot qila olamiz. Bu uyning faoliyati Uzbekiston biznesi operativligi va ochiqligini ko'paytiradi.

Ex.VI. Translate into Uzbek:

**CARAVANS MAY VANISH THOUGH ROUTES ARE
ETERNAL**

Time may wipe out caravan tracks but trade routes leave fond memories of themselves. Babur wrote in his “Baburname”: “Two trade-cities are located on the way between Hindustan and Khorasan: the first is Kobo'l, and the second is Kandaghar. The caravans from Ferghana, Turkestan, Samarkand, Buchara, Balkh. Hisar, Badakhshan arrive at Kobo'l”.

Wonderful fruits and vegetables of Central Asia like sweet watermelons, tempting apples of Samarkand, beautiful pears, golden quinces, pomegranates, pistachio and almonds, juicy plums of Buchara and amber-coloured bunches of grapes were brought to India.

Caravans from Central Asia started their way to foreign countries in two directions; the first route ran across Buchara and Kobo'l while the second-via Samarkand, Badakhshan and Pamir Mountains. The Karavan

route from Buchara to Kabul was much more easier to cover than the second one. Special caravanserais built along the routes were at disposal of merchants where they could have a rest.

Buchara was the starting-point for imported goods to be further distributed to different regions of Centra Asia and abroad. Fr. Bernier, who visited India in the 17th century, wrote there was a large fruit and vegetable bazar in Dehli with lots of shops, full of dried fruit brought from Persia, Balkh, Bukhara and Samarkand.

Ex.VII. Compose a dialogue, using the following word-combinations:

conduct trade, become known as, help spread of, routes of commerce, as a result of, give rise to, pass through, allow to exchange, from one area to another, contacts between peoples and cultures, bring new ideas and knowledge, important development, in history, inventions of various cultures, mixing of civilized cultures land.

Ex.VIII. Read, comprehend and give the main idea of the text:

“Tourism along the Great Silk Road” the international tourism fair that was recently held for the 6th time at the EXPO Centre in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. As one of the largest tourist forums in Central Asia, the fair was, once again, evidence of the increasing interest by businessmen involved in tourism in our country.

Today, Uzbekistan is regarded as a new destination on the international market, with its ancient monuments, interesting culture, unique architecture, beautiful nature and international standard services.

More than 20 tourist companies from 35 countries including Europe, South-East Asia, the US and the CIS took part in the fair. Various air companies, including Uzbekistan Airways - the largest in Central Asia, were also represented at the fair. It is interesting to notice most of the companies that participated in the fair had use the services offered by Uzbekistan Airways flies regularly to more that 20 long- distance destinations and middle-distance 30 destinations in the CIS.

Agreements concerning co-operation were signed between Uzbekistan Airways and 75 air companies throughout the world. Uzbekistan Airways' participation tourist forums is a very important aspect in the activity of the airline because this is where all the possibilities of the air company can be publicised, and negotiations with businessmen concerning new contacts can take place. It is a common fact that international tourism is not possible

without fast and efficient transportation facilities. Foreign capital that is being invested in the development of civil aviation and Tourism in Uzbekistan is bearing fruit. It is contributing towards the renaissance of the Great Silk Road-a bridge by time, linking East and West.

Ex.IX. Render the following in Uzbek:

Located along the Great Silk Route ancient cities of Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva and Tashkent have been known far and wide since time immemorial and had trade links which stretched from China to Spain and from Europe down to Indian Ocean.

These cities were noted for magnificent architectural monuments and attracted outstanding thinkers, scholars and men-of-arts from all parts of the world. The great Timur turned Samarkand into a capital city of his empire and was known as a patron of scholars, philosophers, poets, musicians and architects. The spiritual, cognitive and aesthetic values have had significant importance in shaping the way of life and traditional culture of our people.

We are proud of our history and revere the memory of our great ancestors Al-Buchari, At-Termizi, Akhmad Yassavi, Bahauddin Nakshbandi, Al-Khorezmi, Abu Raikhon Beruni, Avicenna, Nawai, Ulughbek and many others who made an invaluable contribution to world civilization.

Ex.X. Read the following text reproduces it from memory in written form. Compare your version with the original one and make whatever changes or additions you find necessary.

A GLIMPSE OF EAST-WEST CONTACT HISTORY

In the late 1000s, European interest in the Middle East was renewed during the time of the Christian military Expeditions known as the Crusades.

Through Trade with the Middle East, Europeans learned about unusual and Exciting products that came from the Far East - jewels, porcelain, silk, and spices.

During the mid-1200 s, Europeans came into more direct contact with the people of eastern Asia. In 1245, Pope Innocenti V sent John of Plano Carpini, a Franciscan friar, to establish friendly relations with the Khan (ruler) of the Mongols.

The friar returned from this journey to present-day Mongolia with much information about the Mongols and their land.

About 1250, two Venetian merchants, Nicolo and Matteo Polo, had set out from Venice on a trading mission. They reached China during the 1260s and made friends with the great Mongol leader Kublai Khan. The brothers returned to Venice with a fortune in jewels and other goods. In 1271, the Polos set out for China again, this time with Nicolas 17-year-old son Marco.

Marco who spoke 4 languages, made such an impression on Kublai Khan that the Mongol leader sent him on official tours of the kingdom. For over 15 years, Marco travelled throughout China and Southeast Asia as the Khan's representative.

After Marco returned home, he published "Description of the World", a book about his travels. The story of Marco's travels became widely known in Europe and led to closer relations between Europeans and the people of the Far East.

Ex.XI. Expand on the following:

1. On history of the Great Silk Route;
2. East-West contacts: history and present-day;
3. Tourism along the Great Silk Road

Ex.XII. Translate the following text with the help of a dictionary:

Trade route is a route along which goods are transported from one area to another. In early times and later these routes allowed various countries to exchange raw materials and manufactured goods. Commerce gave rise to great cities along the routes. Early trade existed among primitive peoples. They expanded greatly as people became more civilized. Sumerian traders travelled by caravan throughout Western Asia to the Mediterranean Sea.

The Phoenicians travelled by water routes that connected Egypt, Greece, Asia Minor, Italy and the British Isles. Merchants of the Roman Empire carried on a vast amount of trade throughout the then known world. After the fall of the Western Roman Empire, Roman roads were completed and extended. They crossed the Alps, and branched out into Spain, France, and Germany.

Water transportation also played a large part in European trading. Early traders shipped goods on the Seine, Rhine, and Danube rivers in Western Europe, and on the Volga and Don in Eastern Europe. Through

such seaports as Bordeaux and Nantes on the Atlantic Ocean, they exchanged the wine, grain and honey of France for metals from Britain, and oil and lead from Spain.

ORAL SPEECH PRACTICE AND COMPOSITION

Ex.XIII. a) Practise reading the following dialogue. Memorize and dramatize it in class. Learn the words and expressions that you find.

DIALOGUE

St: It's known far and wide that in early times trade played an important role in exchange of raw materials and manufactured goods.

T: Do you have in mind early trade existing among primitive peoples?

St: Precisely so. These routes expanded greatly as people became more civilized.

T: Can you give any examples of such a trade?

St: Surely. As far as I know, early Sumerian traders travelled by caravan throughout Western Asia to the Mediterranean Sea. As to the Phoenecians, they traded by water routes that connected Egypt, Greece, Asia Minor, Italy, and the British Isles.

T: Quite right you are. If I'm not mistaken, rich commerce flowed from Eastern Asia to Europe by three major routes. Can you enlighten this point?

St: Certainly. They were the northern route, or Great Silk Route, the middle route, and the southern route.

T: Yes, I fully agree with you. These trade routes brought the luxuries of the Orient into Western Europe and allowed various countries to exchange raw materials and manufactured goods.

St: As I picture it, these trade routes have also increased contacts between peoples and resulted in an exchange of ideas and ways of doing things.

T: Very much so.

b) Compose a dialogue, using the following word combinations:

land merchants, chief sea traders, trade routes, transport from one area to another, exchange of ideas and knowledge, ways of doing things, affect

the growth of civilization, reveal knowledge of the Orient, travel by caravan.

Ex. XIV. a) Read the text and be ready to discuss the following points:

1. Search for new routes;
2. Today's trade routes.

TEXT

The search for new routes led to an age of exploration. During the 1400's, European nations began to search new routes to Eastern Asia to avoid the expensive tolls and the many hazards of the long journey from the Orient. In addition, Italian city-states had a trade monopoly which resulted in high prices and low profits to northern European merchants.

The voyages of European explorers opened European's eyes to a whole new world. Many new all-water trade routes were established due to Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci, John Cabot and Magellan's globe-circling Expeditions. Nations set up trading companies to govern and control trade. The Portuguese first developed trade between India and the East Indies and Europe. The Spanish Dutch, French, and English followed. Their commercial empires led to colonial empires.

Today's trade routes are almost numberless and cover the entire world. Highways and networks of railroads cover continents. Airplanes connect distant points on the globe. Ships carry goods on the world's oceans and waterways.

b) Make an outline of the text. Entitle it.

Ex.XV. Read the abstract from the article and prepare a brief summary.

WE NEED EACH OTHER

It is difficult today to be successful in economic and cultural development, tourism and establishing ties with other countries and people without good airlines. An international seminar under the auspices of the World Airport Association (ACI) was held in Samarkand, a major centre for international tourism and one of the largest economic and cultural centres of Uzbekistan.

Thousands of tourists from all over the world visit this city to witness its magnificent architectural masterpieces. That is why special priority for further development of the Samarkand Airport, modern gateway to this

ancient city, has been given. Treatment of passengers using this airport is vital as services given to passengers in the airport building certainly create a lasting impression for guests.

The airport management, within a short period of time, has done wonders transforming the building, installing modern equipment for passenger service facilitating the efficient processing of passports, customs and border control. Such transformations have taken place because of the continuous increase in the flow of businessmen and tourists to Uzbekistan.

Ex.XVI. Retell the following in English.

Dunyodagi oldindagi ilmiy tekshiruvlar markazlarini doimo Markaziy Osiyoning madaniyati qiziqtirib kelgan. Bu Yevropalik va Osiyo mamlakatlarining qiziqishlari bilan bog'liq.

Oxirgi paytda G'arbiy Yevropa fransuz sharqshunosligi mashhurdir. Asosan fransuzlarning O'zbekistonda ilm-fan va madaniyat sohasidagi ishtiroklaridir. tasviriy san'at muzeyidan uzoqda bo'lmagan Toshkentning tarixiy markazida Samarqanddagi mashhur Amir Temur bog'lariga taxlitminiaturaga bog'l ochilgan. Bu yerda Markaziy Osiyoni tekshirish bo'yicha fransuz instituti joylashgan.

Bu tashqilotning asosiy maqsadi Markaziy Osiyo ning o'tmish va bugunini izchil o'rganish. Shu institutning dasturida bir qator tez oshirilishi kerak bo'lgan loyihalar ro'yxati ko'zda tutilgan. Ular orasida asosiysi ikki tilli lug'atlar yaratish, me'morchilik bo'yicha bibliografik ma'lumotlar tuzish, musulmonchilik madaniyatining tarixi, Markaziy Osiyoda qayta islomlashish sabablarini tekshirish, so'fizm tarixi, maorif g'oyalarining rivojlanishi, qadimgi nasroniylik tarixi va mintaqaning turklashuvini aniqlashdan iborat.

Ex.XVII. Discuss the following topics:

1. East-West contacts;
2. The great age of discovery;
3. The English in America;
4. The new frontiers.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION AND COMPOSITION

Ex.XVIII. Imagine that you are holding a news conference. In order to answer the questions which may be put to you by those present you should be ready to speak on following points:

Ex.XIX. Imagine that you are a foreign correspondent and want to interview your teacher / or class-mates / on the issues referring to ecology and its significance. Make up questions based on the text. Ask the teacher / or classmate's / the questions. Begin the interview in the following way:

I'd like to ask you questions dealing with issues of the Great Silk Route. What is your understanding of the urgency of the Great Silk Route? Why, do you think, is it still important to re-establish this Route? To what extent ideological grounds may obstacle its re-establishment? How do you think, whose interests should the restoration of the Great Silk Route reflect? Do you agree with the fact that Time may wipe out caravan tracks though trade routes leave found memories of themselves?

Ex. XX. Act as interpreter. Imagine that students of your group are members of a foreign delegation. They are going to ask your teacher (or class-mates) some questions. Interpret their questions in English and the teacher's (or class-mate's) answers in your native language.

Ex. XXI. Prepare a current events report. Make use of the vocabulary of the Unit V.

UNIT FIVE

ENVIRONMENT PRESERVATION

Environmental pollution is a term that refers to all the ways that human activity harms the natural environment. Most people have witnessed environmental pollution in the form of an open garbage dump or a factory pouring out black smoke. However, pollution can also be invisible, odorless, and tasteless. Some kinds of pollution do not actually

dirty the land, air or water, but they reduce the quality of life for people and other living things. For example, noise from traffic and machinery can be considered forms of pollution.

Environmental pollution is one of the most serious problems facing humanity and other life forms today. Badly polluted air can harm crops and cause life-threatening illnesses. Water and soil pollution threaten the ability of farmers to grow enough food.

Each of the parts of an environment - air, water and soil - depends upon the others and upon the plants and animals living within the environment. The relationship among all the living and non-living things in an environment make up an ecological system called an ecosystem. All the ecosystems of the earth are connected. Nearly everyone would like to have pollution reduced and environment to be clear.

Unfortunately, most of the pollution that now threatens the health of our planet comes from products that many people want and need. For example, automobiles provide the convenience of personal transportation, but they create a large percentage of the world's air pollution. Factories make products that people use and enjoy, but industrial processes can also pollute. Pesticides and fertilizers aid in growing large quantities of food, but they also poison the soil and waterways.

To end or greatly decrease pollution, people would have to reduce use of cars and other modern conveniences, and some factories would have to close or change production methods. Over time, however, pollution can be reduced in many ways without seriously disrupting people's lives. For example, governments can pass laws that encourage businesses to adopt less polluting methods of operation. Scientists and engineers can develop products and processes that are cleaner and safer for the environment and individuals around the world can themselves find ways to reduce environmental pollution.

VOCABULARY

ENVIRONMENT n. - atrof-muhit;

Syn. surroundings, atmosphere;

to clean up ~ - atrof-muhitni tozalamoq;

preserve /protect/ ~ - atrof-muhitni qoriqlash;

to pollute ~ - atrof-muhitni ifloslantirmoq;

a healthy ~ - sog'lom muhit

POISON v.-zaharlamog;

Syn. infect, contaminate, pollute, defile;

powerful ~ - kuchli zahar;

to hate like ~ - juda qattiq yomon ko'rmoq

PROTECTION n.- himoya, qo'riqlash;

Syn. defence, maintenance, shelter, security, guard;

~ of the country - vatan himoyasi; labour ~ - mehnat himoyasi

DISRUPT v. - buzmoq, bo'laklarga bo'lmoq;

Syn. shatter, to break in pieces;

to ~ a meeting - majlisni buzmoq; to ~ surface - yuzani yormoq

to ~ a trade union-kasaba uyushmani ajratish

POLLUTION n. -ifloslanish;

Syn. defilement, contamination, impurity,
uncleanness, abomination;

environment ~ atrof - muhitning ifloslanishi;

air ~ - havoning ifloslanishi

to control ~ - ifloslanishga qarshi kurashish

ADOPT v.- 1) qabul qilmoq, olmoq;

Syn. approve, accept, avow, espouse;

to - a decision - qaror qabul qilmoq; to - the attitude - biror narsada
aniq mavqeni egallamoq;

to - a new theory - yagi nazariyani ma'qullamoq

HARM v. - zarar yetkazmoq;

Syn.damage, disable, hurt, incapacitate, injure;

to ~ smb's reputation - birovning obro'siga zarar yetkazmoq

OPERATION n. - 1) harakat, ish;

Syn. performance, procedure; action;

to conduct an ~ - biror bir ishni yurgizmoq;

to launch an ~ - harakatga keltirmoq;

in ~ - harakatda;

in full ~ - to'liq o'z yo'lida;

cloak-and-dagger covert secret - maxfiy ish;

joint ~ - birlashgan harakatlar;

large-scale ~ - keng ko'lamli harakat;
rescue ~ - qutqaruv ishlari

WITNESS v. - 1) guvoh bo'lmoq(biror narsaga);

Syn. attest, be a witness of, testify to, confirm;
who witnessed his signing the documents? - kim uning bu hujjarlarni imzolaganini ko'rdi?

2) guvohlik bermoq (qarshi, birovning foydasiga) (against, for);

to ~ against self - o'ziga qarshi guvohlik bermoq;

to ~ a line-up - birovni tanish (ko'rsatish)da guvoh sifatida ishtirok etmoq

to ~ an arrest — qamoqqa olinishda guvoh sifatida ishtirok etmoq

to ~ a search-tintuvda guvoh sifatida ishtirok etmoq

PROVIDE v. - ta'minlamoq;

Syn. supply, furnish, contribute, take measures;
to ~ military aid — harbiy ko'mak ko'rsatmoq

DIRTY adj. -1. iflos, kir, nopok;

Syn. filthy , foul , sordid , unclean, soiled, muddy;
~ jobs - nopok ishlab-chiqarish;

2. yolg'on; Syn. dishonest, ill-gotten;

~ money-nopok yo'l bilan topilgan pullar

REDUCE v. - 1) a) kuchsizlantirmoq, qisqartirmoq, kamaytirmoq

Syn. diminish, lower, lessen;

We have been able to reduce our tax bill by 10%. — Biz soliqni 10 foizga kamaytirishga erishdik;

Ant. enhance, enlarge, escalate, extend, raise;
to ~ international tension - xalqaro tanglikni kamaytirmoq;
to ~ possibility of a military clash - harbiy to'qnashuv imkoniyatini kamaytirmoq

INVISIBLE n. - yashirin, ko'zga ko'rinmaydigan, ko'rib bo'lmaydigan

Syn. hidden; indistinguishable, undiscernable;
~ to the naked eye - ko'rinmas nigoh bilan;
to ~ out one's woes - o'z g'amini to'kib solmoq;
to ~ cold water on smb. - birovni sovutmoq

POUR v. – to'kmoq, quymoq; Syn. flow, let out;
~ out - oqizmoq

ECOSYSTEM n. - ekotizim;
regional/global —mintaqaviy/dunyoviy ekotizim

READING COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Ex. I. Translate into English:

Ijtimoiy-siyosiy muammo, mintaqa, jahonshumul, ekologik oqibatlar, falokat, atrof muhit muvozanati, umumbashariy, ekotizim, xavf, qisqartirish, yo'qotish, hayot tarzi, qabo'l qilmoq, bir-biri bilan bog'liq bo'lish, ishlab chiqarish usullari.

Ex. II. Answer the following questions:

1. What is environmental pollution? 2. How many kinds of pollution do you know? 3. Can you define notion of "an ecosystem"? 4. Where do pollution threats mainly come from? 5. Do they need to reduce use of cars to decrease pollution? 6. When does pollution can be reduced in many ways? 7. What is the role of governments to adopt less polluting methods? 8. What is scientists' and engineers' contribution to this method? 9. How individuals around the world can find ways to reduce pollution?

Ex. III. Suggest the Uzbek for:

Environmental pollution, human activity, pouring out, quality of life, forms of pollution, can be considered, problems facing humanity, other life forms, life-threatening illness, badly polluted air, threaten the ability, to be connected, unfortunately to provide the convenience of, air pollution, to end or greatly decrease, production methods, seriously disrupting, to adopt, find ways to reduce, to harm, natural environment, to witness, informs of, open garbage dump, be invisible, smog.

Ex. IV. Translate into Uzbek:

1. Human beings have always caused some environmental pollution. 2. Progress in controlling pollution has gained speed since the 1960's. 3. Nearly all the railroad, industries, and homes of Western Europe and the United States have switched from coal to cleaner - burning fuels, such as

oil and natural gas. 4. Current environmental issues include the need to weight the benefits and risks of pollution controls, and the effects of population growth. 5. Increased concern about the environment has caused people to protect many products and practices. 6. Business, environmental groups, and scientists work to determine which products, materials and processes produce the most pollution. 7. When creating pollution laws, government officials must consider both the dangers of the pollutant and the possible financial effects of the regulation. 8. The main cause for the increase in pollution is that the earth's population grows larger everyday.

Ex.V. Express the following in English:

1. Buyuk Britaniyada tabiat muhofazasi bo'yicha rasmiy boshqarilgan bu kengash tabiat muhofazasi bo'yicha ta'lim tabiiy resurslarni boshqarish va asrash vazifalarini o'z ichiga oladi. 2. Britaniyada umumiy hajmda (ko'lamda) 160.400 gektarni tashqil etadigan 228 ta milliy tabiatni muhofaza qilish joylari mavjud. 3. Shuningdek joyning geologik yolki fiziografik xususiyatlari va flora va faunaga bo'lgan alohida ilmiy qiziqishni ko'rsatadigan 5000 ta joy qayd qilingan. 4. Britaniya atrof-muhitni asrash bo'yicha har xil xalqlararo doimiy qatnashadi. 5. Britaniya siyosatining bu sohadagi dolzarb bo'lgan yo'nalishlarida tabiat muhofazasi, ifloslanish darajasini tekshirish va shuningdek ko'paygan aholining atrof-muhitini yaxshilashdir.

Ex.VI. Compose a dialogue, using the following combinations:

Environmental pollution, human activity, quality of life, traffic and machinery, life-threatening, living within the environment, ecosystem, convenience of personal transportation, to reduce use of, in many ways encourage business to adopt methods of operation, around the world, make the world cleaner and safer.

Ex.VII. Read, comprehend and give the main idea of the text:

TYPES OF POLLUTION

The chief types of environmental pollution include air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, pollution caused by solid waste, hazardous waste and noise pollution.

Air pollution is the contamination of the air by such substances as fuel exhaust and smoke. It can harm the health of plants and animals and damage buildings and other structures. Air pollution occurs when

industries and vehicles release such large amounts of gas and particulate into the air that natural processes can no longer keep the atmosphere in balance. There are two chief types of air pollution: outdoor and indoor.

Water pollution is the contamination of water by sewage, toxic chemicals, metals, oils or other substances. Water pollution can harm many species of plants and animals.

Soil pollution is the destruction of the earth's thin layer of healthy, productive soil where much of our food is grown.

Solid waste is probably the most visible form of pollution. The handling of solid waste is a problem because most disposed methods damage the environment.

Hazardous waste is composed of discarded substances that can threaten human health and the environment. A waste is hazardous if it corrodes (wears away) other materials; Explodes ignites easily; reacts strongly with water.

Noise pollution comes from such machines as airplanes, motor vehicles, construction machinery and industrial equipment. Noise can cause discomfort and hearing loss in human beings and other animals.

Ex.VIII. Answer the following questions according to the text “Types of Pollution”:

1. How can consumers encourage manufacturers to produce less polluting products? 2. What causes most air pollution? 3. What natural processes cause water system? 4. How does the desire for convenience contribute to environmental pollution? 5. What are some ways governments work to control pollution? 6. Why is solid waste difficult to eliminate? 7. How does the population growth contribute to environmental pollution? 8. What are the hazards and benefits of ozone in the atmosphere? 9. How can businesses help reduce pollution? 10. How do pesticides build up the flesh of certain animals?

Ex.IX. Read the following text; reproduce it from memory in written form. Compare your version with the original one and make whatever changes or additions you find necessary.

FACTORS THAT CHANGE AND CONTROL POPULATIONS

The size of any particular population depends upon the interaction of two basic forces. One is the rate at which the population would grow under the best possible conditions; the second is the combined effect of all the

less-than-ideal environmental factors that limit growth. Such limiting factors may include low food supply, predators, competition with organisms of the same or different species, climate and disease.

Population levels of a species can change considerably over time. Sometimes these changes result from natural events. For Example, a change in rainfall may cause some populations to increase and others to decrease; or the introduction of a new disease can severe decrease the population of a particular plant or animal species.

In other cases, the changes may result from human activities. For Example, power plants and automobiles release acidic gases into the atmosphere, where they may mix with clouds and fall to earth as acid rain; in some regions that receive large amounts of acid rain, fish population have declined.

Ex.X. Expand on the following:

1. Environmental pollution. 2. Ecology and issues of environmental protection. 3. Factors that control pollution.

Ex.XI. Translate the following text with the help of a dictionary:

WASTEFULNESS IN THE INDUSTRIALIZED WORLD

Many people in Japan and wealthier nations in North America and Europe have become accustomed to comfortable lifestyles that consume large amounts of energy and raw materials and produce many wastes. A person living in an industrialized nation uses about 10 times the amount of fossil fuels and electricity and produces 2-3 times as much municipal waste as a person in a developing country.

For a true reduction in pollution, people in the industrialized world would probably have to accept less convenience and luxury in their lives. Solving the problems of global environmental pollution will require the cooperation of governments and industry in all countries, rich or poor, as well as the effects of individuals all over the world.

ORAL SPEECH PRACTICE AND COMPOSITION

Ex. XII. a) Practise reading the following dialogue. Memorize the dialogue and practice it in class. Learn the new words and expressions that you find.

DIALOGUE

T.: Could you answer some of my questions on protection of environment?

St.: Certainly. Go ahead.

T.: What are the chief types of environmental pollution?

St.: In my view, there are six types of environmental pollution.

T.: Can you concretize them, by the way?

St.: Of course, I can. According to the World Book Encyclopedia they are the following: air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, solid waste, hazardous waste and noise pollution.

T.: What kinds of controlling pollution can you enumerate?

St.: Well, I know the following kinds of pollution control: government action, scientific efforts, business and industry, agriculture, environmental organizations and industrial efforts.

T.: Quite right you are. How do you think, what are the current environmental issues?

St.: I think they are, first of all, weighting benefits and risks; then, effect of population growth and, lastly, wastefulness in the industrialized world.

T.: That seems to be true. So there's one logical conclusion to be arrived at: all states of the globe should strengthen their joint efforts to solve the problem of environmental pollution.

St.: Very much so.

b) Compose a dialogue, using the following word-combinations:

types of pollution, environmental issues, population growth, scientific efforts, pollution control, natural processes, difficult to eliminate, focus on, globalization, increased concern, clear-cut, choices, despite progress (in), widespread and potentially harmful.

Ex.XIII. Read the text and be ready to discuss the following points:

1. Environmental protection in Britain.
2. Pollution Control issues in Britain.

3. International cooperation on environmental protection.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

For more than a century Britain has been developing policies to conserve the natural and built heritage and protect the environment against pollution from industry and other sources. The environment White Paper *This Common Inheritance*, published in 1990, was the first comprehensive statement by the Government on environmental policy.

In June 1992 Britain participated fully in the "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro and signed the conventions negotiated there to protect biological diversity and to guard against global climate change through the "greenhouse effect". The conference also adopted Agenda 21, a statement of principles designed to promote environmentally sustainable development, and a declaration on forestry.

POLLUTION CONTROL

Britain supports international co-operation on environmental protection. Increasingly, much of Britain's legislation on pollution control is being developed in collaboration with other European Community member states and organizations such as the United Nations.

Legislation sets out a wide range of powers and duties for central and local government, including controls over waste, air pollution, litter, noise, and water pollution. The National Rivers Authority is responsible for the control of water pollution in England and Wales.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution helps to control emissions to land, air and water from harmful industrial processes. Similar controls apply in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Britain supports measures that help improve the global environment. It stopped incinerating waste at sea after 1990, and will end sea dumping of sewage sludge by 1998. Along with its European partners, it has agreed major cuts in emissions from large combustion plants (such as coal-fired power stations) of the main gases that lead to acid rain.

Ex.XIV. Translate the following text into English. Retell it.

Ulkan ijtimoiy muammolarni samarali mintaqa mexanizmlarini yaratish yo'li bilan hal etish zarur. Mintaqa muammolarini hal etish orqali jahonshumul muammolarni hal etishga o'tish keraq Birinchi navbatda Orol dengizi fojiasini ana shunday jahonshumul muammolar qatoriga qo'yish

mumkun. U ekologik, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy oqibatlarini jihatidan XX asrdagi eng katta falokatlardan biridir.

Orol fojiasi natijasida vujudga kelgan sanitariya vaziyati nafaqat Markaziy Osiyoda yashaydigan 60 mln. kishining salomatligini, balki bu vaziyat atrof-muhit muvozanatini, bugun Evroosiyodagi epidemiologiya vaziyatini va ijtimoiy vaziyatini buzmoqda. Bu muammoning umumbashariy tusida ekanini hisobga olib, O'zbekiston BMTning Orol bo'yicha maxsus komissiyasini o'tkazish tashabbuskori bo'ldi.

Ex.XV. Read the abstract from the article and prepare a brief summary. Make use of the suggestions given below.

CONTROLLING ENERGY

New developments in science and technology often trigger opposition. The introduction of labor-saving machines in early 19th-century England touched off the Luddite movement. The Luddites blamed the machines for a rise in unemployment and a lowering of wages.

Opposition to nuclear power has been a very different story. The first commercial atomic power plant started operation in Illinois in 1956. At that time it was widely predicted that nuclear power plants would supply nearly all of the nation's electricity by the 1980s. That did not happen. Opposition to the construction of nuclear plants has tended to increase rather than decrease. Safety and environmental considerations have kept construction costs high. As a result, nuclear power has not been able effectively to compete with other power sources in the United States. Much of the American opposition to nuclear power is based on environmental and personal safety concerns.

Since World War II, Americans have debated the benefits of scientific progress. On the one hand, science and technology have given Americans a high standard of living, greater longevity than ever before and exciting achievements in space exploration. On the other hand, science and technology have produced the dangers of radioactivity, toxic wastes, environmental disruptions and the threat of nuclear weapons.

Americans are responding to these concerns on a variety of fronts, including international arms control negotiations, environmental protection laws, development of long-term disposal sites in remote areas for nuclear wastes and creation of a "Superfund" program to clean up dangerous chemical waste sites that threaten health.

Ex.XVI. Retell the following in English.

Each new idea, each new development in science leads to many others. The pace of scientific and technological progress appears to speed up all the time. New inventions appear and quickly make hundreds of Existing devices and procedures obsolete.

New developments can also have dangerous side effects. The development of nuclear power, pesticides and the plastics industry introduced serious hazards into the environment that must be treated. American scientists, policymakers and concerned citizens are now aware that new developments can have hidden dangers. Therefore, part of any scientific effort to develop new products includes an effort to detect. Prevent or control any hazards.

Science and technology today, throughout the world, are creating new worlds. And it is the responsibility of all people, as well as scientists, to make sure that these new worlds represent a genuine improvement in the quality of life for human beings everywhere.

Ex.XVII. Learn the following word-combinations. Make up sentences with each of them:

Environmental pollution, open garbage dump, black smoke, industrial process, health of the planet, to encourage business, quality of life, seriously disrupting, unfortunately, to poison the soil, human activity.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION AND COMPOSITION

Ex.XVIII. Imagine that you are holding a news conference. In order to answer the questions which may be put to you by those present you should be ready to speak on following points:

1. Pollution control issues in different parts of the globe.
2. Environment preservation in Uzbekistan.
3. The Aral Sea tragedy, its aftermath for the entire population of the planet.

Ex.XIX. Imagine that you are a foreign correspondent and want to interview your teacher / or class-mates / on the issues referring to ecology and its significance. Make up questions based on the text. Ask

the teacher / or classmate's / the questions. Begin the interview in the following way:

I'd like to ask you a number of questions dealing with ecology .What can you say about environmental problems in your country? Are there any funds or foundations dealing with environment preservation?

Ex.XX. Act as interpreter. Imagine that students of your group are members of a foreign delegation. They are going to ask your teacher (or class-mates) some questions. Interpret their questions in English and the teacher's (or class-mate's) answers in your native language.

Ex.XXI. Prepare a current events report. Make use of the vocabulary of the UNIT V.

UNIT SIX

FIGHT FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT

Since independent republic of Uzbekistan was founded, peace has been its aim. On August 31 '1991 the historic Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Supreme Council of the Republic. This important document declared the republic open for signing equal and mutually beneficial agreements and contracts with all the partners without any preliminary terms. It also called upon the Youth of the world community to take the cause of safeguarding peace into their own hands.

President I. Karimov put forward and defended the idea of peaceful coexistence of states with different political and social systems. The foreign policy of Uzbekistan was and is based on this principle. Its main aim is: the maintenance of world peace, peaceful coexistence with all states on the basis of full equality and mutual respect and the strengthening of friendship with all nations.

Fight for peace is closely connected with the defense of sovereignty of the country. In fact, Central Asian people need peace in order to increase their states' economic might. That is why our Republic propose to the

leading countries of the world a competition in peaceful economic construction. It is our republic that resolutely opposes the arms race drive, stands for the banning of nuclear weapons and regional conflicts and propose universal and complete disarmament, stability and regional security.

It is known far and wide that the Republic comes out against the position of strength policy. It stands for peaceful settlement of all disputable international questions through negotiations. Our country is a great champion of peace. It is the bulwark of peace in Central Asia. And it will always try to do everything possible to ease international and continental tension, to prevent any conflicts and clashes and to establish a lasting peace.

NOTES:

1. maintenance of world peace - butun dunyoda tinchlikni himoya qilish
2. in fact - haqiqatda
3. that is why - shuning uchun ham
4. it is ... that resolutely opposes – bu aynan rad etadigan qaror
5. it is known far and wide - hammaga ma'lumki
6. position of strength policy - siyosiy kuchining mavqei
7. a champion of peace - tinchlik uchun ilg'or urushlar
8. to do everything possible to do all in one's power – qo'lidan kelganini qilmoq

VOCABULARY

FIGHT n. - kurash/urush: Syn. struggle;
~ for peace - tinchlik uchun kerash;
Peace must be fought for ~ - tinchlik uchun kurashish kerak

FIGHT v. - kurashmoq/urushmoq; peace must be fought for ~
- tinchlik uchun kurashish kerak.

PEACE n. - tinchlik, osoyishtalik;
Syn. calm, repose, quiet, tranquility;

world ~ - dunyo bo'ylab tinchlik

PEACEFUL a. - tinch:

a ~ policy/ plan - tinch siyosat

PEACE-LOVING a. – tinchlik sevar;

~ peoples - tinchliksevar xalqlar

DISARMAMENT n - qurolsizlantirish

Syn. deprivation of arms or weapons;

Ant. armament;

fight for peace and ~ - tinchlik va qurolsizlantirishga qarshi kurash

general and complete ~ - umumiy va to'la qurolsizlantirish

nuclear ~ - yadroviy qurolsizlantirish

FOUND v. - asos solmoq;

Syn. base, set, ground, establish, originate;

~a town/party/school - shahar (partiya) maktab bunyod etmoq

FOUNDER n. - asoschi, asos soluvchi, bunyod etuvchi;

Syn. originator, institutor, organizer, author

FOUNDATION n. - poydevor, asos;

Syn. basis, ground

AIM n. - maqsad; Syn. intention, purpose, goal;

a political/military/ economic ~ - siyosiy, harbiy, iqtisodiy maqsad

what's the ~ of this conference? - bu anjumanning maqsadi nima?;

pursue an ~ - maqsadni ta'qib qilmoq;

be ~ ed at (+ герундий) - biror ishni qilish uchun maqsadi bo'lmoq

DECREE n. - qaror, buyruq;

Syn. law, edict, enactment, order;

~ on peace (land)-tinchlik (yer) to'g'risidagi qaror

ADOPT v. - qabul qilmoq, qo'llab-quvvatlamoq;

Syn. approve, accept;

~ a decree /resolution/ plan - qonunni(qarorni), rejani qabul qilmoq

CALL (upon) v. - chaqirmoq, murojaat qilmoq

Syn. appeal;

HOSTILITIES n. - urush harakatlari; Syn. warfare, acts of war;
stop ~ - urush harakatlariga nuqta qo'ymoq

CONCLUDE v. - tamomlamoq/ xulosalamoq;
Syn. settle, arrange;
~ a treaty, an agreement – kelishuvni xulosalamoq

CONCLUSION n. - xulosa, xotima; Syn. settlement;
in ~ - xulosada, xotimada

JUST adj. - adolatli; Syn. exact, upright;
a ~ person/ decision/ peace - adolatli inson, adolatli qaror, adolatli dunyo

DEMOCRATIC a. - demoqratik/demoqratiyaga asoslangan
Syn. popular, representative;

CAUSE n - ish, hujjat; Syn. deed
a just/revolutionary ~ - inqilobiy ish;
the ~ of the working class - ishchi sinfining ishi

SAFEGUARD v.-himoya qilmoq, qo'riqlamoq, kafillik bermoq
Syn. guard, protect;
~ peace - tinchlikni ta'minlamoq;
the cause of ~ ding peace-dunyoda tinchlikni himoya qilish muammosi

PUT (forward) v – olg'a surmoq; Syn. promote, advance;
~ an idea /plan - g'oya(reja)ni ilgari surmoq

DEFEND v. - himoya qilmoq; Syn. guard, secure, protect;
~ one's interests/motherland/ an idea-birovning qiziqishini (vatanini), g'oyasini himoya qilmoq

DEFENCE n. - mudofaa;
Syn. protection, guarding, maintenance;

CO-EXISTENCE n. - bir joyda yoki bir vaqtda birga yashamoq;
Syn. existence(together), at the same time;

peaceful ~ - birga tinch yashamoq

EXISTENCE n. - yashash, hayot; Syn. being, subsistence;
be in ~ - yashamoq

STATE n. - davlat, hokimiyat;
Syn. commonwealth, civil community;

SYSTEM n. - tuzum; Syn. order, regularity;
the political/social/ ~ - siyosiy tizim

POLICY n. - siyosat;
Syn. rule, course of action, administration;
foreign ~ - tashqi siyosat;
home/domestic ~ - ichki siyosat;
pursue/ conduct a ~ - siyosat olib bormoq

POLITICAL a. - siyosiy; Syn. civic, public

POLITICS n. - siyosat;
Syn. political science, science of government

BASE (on) v.- biror narsaga asoslanmoq; Syn. ground (on)

PRINCIPLE n. - tamoyil; Syn. reason, conviction

EQUALITY n. - tenglik; Syn. identical value

EQUAL adj. -teng;
~ rights – teng huquqlilik Syn. adequate;

MUTUAL adj. - o'zaro; Syn. common, reciprocal;
~ respect - o'zaro hurmat;
~ understanding - o'zaro tushunish

STRENGTHENING n. - mustahkamlash; Syn. reinforcing

STRENGTHEN v. - mustahjamlash, kuchaymoq;
Syn. make strong, reinforce;

~ one's position/ties /friendship - mavqeini, aloqasini, do'stligini mustahkamlamoq

NATION n. - xalq, millat; Syn. people, community, race, realm

NATIONAL adj.-xalqchil, milliy/davlat; Syn. public, general;
~ flag/economy/theatre - bayrog'i, iqtisodi, teatri

NATIONALITY n. – millat;

CONNECT v. - birlashtirmoq, bog'lavoq;
Syn. join, unite, combine, cohere;
~ smth. with smth. - biror narsani biror narsa bilan bog'lamoq

CLOSELY adv. - yaqin, tig'iz; Syn. tightly;
~ connected - yaqin aloqada

VICTORY n. – g'alaba; Syn. conquest, palm;
win a ~ - g'alaba qozonmoq:

SOCIETY n. - jamoat; Syn. the community, the public

SUCCESSFULLY adv. - muvoffaqiyatli;
Syn. favourably, prosperously, luckily, fortunately

SUCCESSFUL adj. - muvoffaqiyatli;
Syn. prosperous, fortunate, lucky, auspicious, victorious

SUCCESS n. - omad, muvoffaqiyat;
Syn. luck, fortune, triumph;
be a ~ - omadi kelmoq, muvoffaqiyatga erishmoq:

CONTINUALLY adv. - doimiy, uzluksiz;
Syn. perpetually, constantly

PROPOSE v - taklif qilmoq;
Syn. table a motion, offer, suggest;
~ - that smth. (should) be done - biror narsa qilishni taklif qilmoq

PROPOSAL n. - taklif; Syn. offer, suggestion, proposition;

make a ~ - taklif qilmoq;
put forward a ~ - taklif bermoq;

LEADING adj.- yetakchi, birinchi.

Syn. chief, principal, governing, ruling;
the ~ country/role/actor - yetakchi davlat, bosh rol, aktyor

LEADER n.- rahbar, yo'l boshchi, dohiy:

Syn. chief, commander, head;
the ~ of the seminar - seminar rahbari

POWERS n.(pl) - davlatlar;

Syn. states;

great ~ - buyuk davlatlar.

Syn. emulation;

a skating/swimming/running ~ - chang'ida uchish, suzish, chopish
bo'yicha musobaqa

CONSTRUCTION n. - qurilish, bunyodkorlik;

Syn. erection, building;

economic/cultural/party ~ - iqtisodiy, madaniy, sinfiy bunyodkorlik

RESOLUTELY adv.- keskin, qat'iy, uzil-kesil;

Syn. steadfastly, firmly, constantly

RESOLUTE a – jur'atli, qat'iy:

Syn. firm, determined, steady, constant;

a ~ character/actions/ steps - qat'iy fe'l-atvor, qadamlar;

in ~ terms - qat'iyan

OPPOSE v .- qarshi chiqmoq;

Syn. resist, withstand, counteract, obstruct;

be ~ sed to - qarshi chiqmoq

OPPOSITION n. - qarama-qarshilik;

Syn. contrariety, repugnance, hostility

RACE n.-poyga;

Syn. course, competition;

arms ~ - qurollanish poygasi;

curb the arms ~ - qurollanish poygasini jilovlamoq

STAND (for) v. - biror kishining yonini olmoq;
Syn. be in favour of

BANNING n. - ta'qiqlash, man etish; Syn. prohibition

BAN v.-ta'qiqlamoq, man etmoq; Syn. prohibit

NUCLEAR adj. - yadroviy
~ war/bomb/ power -yadro urushi, yadro bombasi, yadro kuchi

WEAPON n. - qurol-aslaha; Syn. arms;
nuclear ~ - yadro urushi;
banning of nuclear ~ s - yadro qurollarining man etilishi

UNIVERSAL adj. - yalpi; Syn. total, entire, complete;
~ disarmament - yalpi qurolsizlanish

COMPLETE adj. - butun, tugallangan, to'la. Syn. universal, entire;
~ disarmament/work - yalpi qurolsizlanish, tugallangan ish

SETTLEMENT n. - tartibga/yo'lga solish;
Syn. adjustment, arrangement;
Political ~ - siyosiy hal qilish

SETTLE v. - tartibga/yo'lga solmoq;
Syn. establish, regulate, arrange;
~ a question/problem/ dispute - savolni/ muammoni

DISPUTADLE adj. - bahs, munozarali
a ~ question/proposal - munozarali savol

NEGOTIATIONS n(pi) – muzokara; Syn. talks;
hold/conduct ~ - muzokara olib bormoq;
through ~ - muzokara orqali

BULWARK n. - tayanch, himoya; Syn. stronghold

TRY v. - harakat qilmoq; Syn. attempt;
make a ~ /an attempt - harakat qilib ko'rmoq

EASE v. - yengillashtirmoq, kuchsizlantirmoq;

Syn. relax, lessen, slacken;

TENSION n. - tanglik;

Syn. straining;

the relaxation of international ~ - xalqaro tanglikni yengillashtirish

TENSE adj.- zo'r berish, diqqatni kuchaytirish;

Syn. strained, rigid, tent;

PREVENTv. - oldini olmoq, qarshilik ko'rsatmoq;

Syn. stop, obstruct, hinder, forestall, prohibit;

READING COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Ex.I. Answer the following questions:

1. When was independent Republic of Uzbekistan founded? 2. When was the historic Declaration of Independence adopted? 3. What did the Declaration declare? 4. Whom does the idea of peaceful co- Existence belong to? 5. What is the Republics foreign policy based on? 6. What is its main aim? 7. It is important to strengthen friendship with all nations, isn't it? 8. What does the Republic of Uzbekistan propose to the leading countries of the world? 9. What does the Republic of Uzbekistan stand for? 10. What is Uzbekistan in favour of?

Ex.II. Suggest the Uzbek for:

Those taking part in, stop hostilities, the maintenance of world peace, on the basis of full equality, mutual respect, in fact, in order to, build democratic society successfully, that is why, continually, the leading powers, oppose resolutely, the defense of victories of democracy, stand for the banning of nuclear weapons, propose universal and complete disarmament, it is known far and wide, peaceful settlement, through negotiations, a champion of peace, the bulwark of peace, to ease

international tension, prevent a war, establish a lasting peace, continental clashes, regional conflicts, on the threshold.

Ex.III. Complete the following sentences using the word combinations given in brackets:

Our republic stands for ... (the banning of nuclear weapons, universal and complete disarmament, peaceful settlement of all disputable international questions through negotiations, peaceful co-existence with all states).

Uzbekistan comes out against... (the arms race, the cold war, the position of strength policy, international tension, settlement of disputable questions by force). The principle of peaceful co-existence means ... (full equality of interstate relations, mutual respect, strengthening of friendship, maintenance of world peace).

As a great champion of peace the Republic tries to do everything possible ... (to ease international tension, to prevent a nuclear war, to establish a lasting peace, to maintain good relations with all countries).

Top level meeting of Central Asian countries leaders called upon those taking part in the conflict... (to stop hostilities, to conclude a just democratic peace, to take the cause of safeguarding peace into their own hands).

Fight for peace is closely connected with ... (the defense of victories of democracy, the building of legal democratic society, great economic construction in the country, the defense of first sovereign state).

Ex.IV. Give all the derivatives of the following words:

found, aim, equal, benefit, depend, peace, exist, strengthen, sovereign, economy resolute, oppose, propose, armament, stable, region, settle, negotiate, last.

Ex.V. Replace the words and word combinations in brackets by suitable English equivalents in the correct form:

Our republic pursues a (tinchlik siyosati) and (qo'llamoq) strengthening of the security of nations and broad international co-operation. The foreign policy of the republic (maqsad) at ensuring conditions favourable for maintaining peace through the world. The policy of peace (o'tkazmoq) by the Newly independent countries and their joint efforts (zaiflashtirmoq) the threat of international conflicts has become one of the main factors of international life. Actually all the most important

decisions (mustahkamlamoq) peace and curb (qurol- yaroq) as well as (muzokaralar) on these problems (tavsiya etilgan) by NIS countries. Their proposal on (qurolsizlanish) and international co-operation form a broad and realistic program of securing peace. Fight for peace and words security and for (umumiy va to'liq) disarmament - these (maqsadlar) of our republic's foreign policy are stated in the Constitution of Uzbekistan. The state stands for a (adolatli hal qilish) of all disputable issues (muzokara yo'li bilan). Uzbekistan is also in favor of the liquidation of all centers of (xalqaro keskinlik). It is necessary for all peoples of the globe to take (saqlash) peace into their hands.

Ex.VI. Suggest a synonymous word or a phrase that could be used instead of those underlined:

1. The government of the republic started talks with belligerent countries for a just and democratic peace. 2. Since the sovereign state of Uzbekistan was established, peace has been one of its main aims. 3. The government of the country addressed a proposal to those taking part in the conflict to put an end to hostilities. 4. The struggle for peace is closely linked with the safeguarding of gains of democracy. 5. Uzbekistan comes out against the arms drive and stands for the prohibition of nuclear weapons. 6. Central Asian countries will make an attempt to do their best to relax international tension and establish a durable peace. 7. The main aim of the domestic policy conducted by the Uzbek government is raising of the wellbeing of the country's people.

Ex.VII. Learn the following word combinations and make up sentences with each of them:

p u r s u e	a political / military / economic / aggressive aim
p e a c e	fight for / safeguard / maintain / preserve / ensure/ promote
p e a c e f u l	aims / policy / means / life / construction / coexistence
a d o p t	a decree / plan / resolution / peace program
d e m o c r a t i c	system / party / freedoms
s a f e g u a r d	peace / people's rights / freedoms / principles
p o l i c y	pursuer / conduct; home / peaceful aggressive /hostile
s t r e n g t h e n	one's position / friendship / ties / contacts
l e a d i n g	role / party / country / political / social figure

s e t t l e
t e n s i o n

a disputable question / problem / dispute
ease / lessen / slacken

Ex.VIII. Suggest the Uzbek for:

1. Peace fighters all over the world must try do everything possible to prevent nuclear catastrophe. 2. The Paris Communes decreed that all the citizens of France had to defend the cause of the revolution. 3. The two parties negotiated a Middle East political settlement. 4. Some delegates opposed the adoption of this resolution. 5. With disintegration or the former USSR it became possible-to restore real sovereignty and build up legal democratic society within the territory of Central Asia. 6. It was in 1970 that the United Nations (UN) Central Assembly adopted the Declaration on Strengthening of International Security. 7. It was a call upon all nations of the globe to observe the principles of peaceful co-Existence. 8. When a dispute threatening world peace arises, the United Nation's first action is to recommend peaceful means to solve the dispute able issues.

Ex.IX. Make up sentences according to the patterns. Use the words given in brackets:

Pattern 1: The peace programme is aimed at maintaining world peace and security, (promote, to ensure, to safeguard, to establish, to preserve)

Pattern 2: The speaker proposed that dispute (should) be settled peacefully, (disputable questions - to settle through negotiations; the resolution - to adopt by the meeting; a new plan of actions - to work out and put forward next week)

Pattern 3: They came to the conclusion that it was necessary to do it. (to establish a new order, to organize economic emulation, to defend resolutely the interests of the association)

Pattern 4: In conclusion I'd like to state that they achieved their goals, (the conference - to be a success; the Academy team - to gain a victory in the competition; all the delegates - to be in favour of adopting the resolution; many people - to oppose this action)

Pattern 5: All progressive mankind is in favour of banning nuclear weapons, (to curb the arms race, to ease international tension, to strengthen friendship among nations, to safeguard world peace and security, to guarantee peaceful settlement of problems)

Pattern 6: All peace-loving people must try to do all in their power to prevent the enemies and democracy from unleashing a war, (to use nuclear

weapons, to organize a plot against peace, to carry out their ambitions plans)

Ex.X. Translate the following text with the help of a dictionary:

The case for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons is more powerful than it has ever been. With the end of the Cold War, the super-power stand off has given way to a security environment in which people around the world have dared to hope for an end, once and for all, to the threat of nuclear annihilation. But there is an enormous distance to go. The real problem now is the spread of weapons technology and material to countries that do not have them. Finding credible answers on how to rid the world of nuclear weapons will not be easy. The first and biggest challenge is to convince governments around the world that it is no longer necessary to passively accept the Existence of nuclear weapons as an inevitable fact of life. And in that, at least, we think we can succeed.

Ex.XI. Express the following in English:

1. Hozirgi kunda barcha xalqlararo xarakterdagi munozarali savollar muzokaralar orqali hal qilinishi kerak. 2. Birgalikda tinch yashash tamoyili to'la tenglik, o'zaro hurmat va dunyo miqyosdagi barcha xalqlar bilan do'stlik aloqalarini mustahkamlashni ko'zda tutadi. 3. Har bir mamlakat uchun o'zining iqtisodiy mavqeini mustahkamlash uchun tinchlik kerak. 4. Tinchlik uchun kurashuvchilar doimo sovuq urush tarafdorlari va tinchlikka qarshi chiqadiganlarga ustidan g'alaba qozonganlar va g'alaba qozonadilar. 5. Dunyo xalqlari xalqaro terrorizm va tajovuzning turli xillariga qarshi chiqishadi va mustahkam va uzoq tinchlik va xavfsizlik o'rnatishni talab qilishadi. 6. Yadroviy qurollansizlantirish harakati ko'pgina Evropa mamlakatlariga tarqaldi. 7. Ikki mamlakat orasidagi muzokaralar muvaffaqiyatli yakunlandi, o'zaro tushunishga asoslangan yangi ikki tomonlama shartnoma imzolandi. 8. Dunyoviy birlashma yadroviy urush tahlikasiga chek qo'yish va keyingi qurollanish harakatlarini va jahonda tinchlik o'rnatish uchun bor imkoniyatini ishga solishi kerak. 9. I.Karimovning Tinch tashabbuslari doimo jahon hamjamiyatligining markazda turadi. 10. Tinchlikni sevishga bo'lgan sadoqati bilan Markaziy Osiyoning mustaqil davlatlari tinchlikni mustahkamlash, harbiy to'qnashuvlarning sonini kamaytirish va insoniyatni xalqaro terrorizm va mintaqaviy kelishmovchiliklar tahdidan xalos qilish uchun qo'llaridan kelayotganini qilmoqdalar.

ORAL SPEECH PRACTICE AND COMPOSITION

Ex. XII. Practise reading the following dialogue. Memorize the dialogue and dramatize it in class. Learn the new words and Expressions that you find.

DIALOGUE

Question: Could you formulate the main aim of the Republic's foreign policy at present?

Answer: Certainly. The principal aim of Uzbekistan's foreign policy is: the maintenance of world peace and peaceful co-Existence with all states. It's a law¹ of our country.

Q.: Why do you call it a law?

A.: We call it a law because it is laid down² in the Constitution of the country.

Q.: What is the main principle Uzbekistan's foreign policy is based on?

A.: As is known³, the republic of Uzbekistan shall have full rights in international relations and its foreign policy is based on the principles of sovereign equality of the states, non-use of force or threat of its use and other universally recognized norms of international law.

Q.: What, in your view⁴, does the principle of peaceful co-existence imply⁵?

A.: It means the maintenance of world peace, full equality and mutual respect and strengthening of friendship with all nations.

Q.: When was the idea of peaceful settlement of regional conflicts in Tajikistan and Afghanistan formulated and whom was it put forward by?

A.: It is known far and wide that it was President I. Karimov who put forward and defended the idea of peaceful settlement of regional conflicts. By the way⁶, the main principles of the republic's foreign policy is reflected in its Constitution, Chapter 4, Article 17.

1. qonun; 2. ifoda qilmoq; 3. ma'lumki; 4. sizningcha; 5. nazarda tutmoq; 6. ha aytganday; 7. aks ettirmoq;

Ex. XIII.a) Read the text and b) answer the questions given below. Give a short summary of the text.

THE VERY START

After the independence was proclaimed¹ the Republic was faced with² the necessity of creating new legislation corresponding with new realities³, with conditions of Independence and the Parliament coped with⁴ this task, there have been adopted about 200 new Laws and more than 500 Resolutions.

For the first time in the history of our country the Supreme Council⁵ elected the president of the republic and proclaimed the historic Declaration of independence and adopted the Constitution-the Fundamental Law of the Sovereign State.

That is why it is necessary to give the Supreme Council deputies their due as creators and Executives⁷ of those remarkable⁸ events. They acted being fully aware⁹ of the pressing¹⁰ requirements of the transitional¹¹ period-i.e. to preserve peace and concord and harmony in the society. They have drafted and adopted very important laws which formed the basis for building of new open democratic society capable of transition to free market relations.

1. e'lon qilmoq; 2. zaruriyat yuzasidan uchrashish; 3. haqiqat; 4. uddalamoq; 5. Oliy Majlis; 6. munosib ravishda baholamoq; 7. tuzuvchilar va ishtirokchilar; 8. ahamiyatli, muhim sana; 9. bilmoq; 10. dolzarb vazifalar; 11. o'tish davri.

b) 1. What did the Republic face with after the Independence was proclaimed? 2. How did the Parliament cope with the task? 3. What important documents were adopted and proclaimed for the first time in the history of the Republic? 4. Why is it necessary to give the deputies their dues? 5. What were the pressing requirements of the transitional period?

Ex.XIV. a) Read the text and be ready to discuss the following points:

1. Robust and dynamic nature of the bilateral friendship. 2. High-level visits over the past year. 3. Constructive dialogue on a regular basis.

b) Make an outline of the text:

BILATERAL RELATIONS

The two sides expressed satisfaction¹ with the development of the U.S. - Uzbekistan political relations from the time of Uzbekistan's independence (1991) to the present inaugural² meeting of the bilateral

Joint Commission (February 27, 1998. Washington, D.C.). The United States reaffirmed³ its firm interest in, and support for, the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity⁴ of Uzbekistan. The sides also affirmed the robust and dynamic nature of their relationship and applauded⁵ particularly their successful consultations and coordination on many foreign policy and security issues of mutual concern⁶.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the increased number of high-level visits over the past year, in particular the successful visits of Prime Minister Sultanov to the United States and of U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Bill Richardson, and the First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, to Uzbekistan. The increased interest of the U.S. Congress, reflected⁷ in visits by several Congressional delegations to Uzbekistan, was also a positive development in bilateral relations.

Both sides expressed the desire⁸ for closer relations, in keeping with their growing partnership, advancing and deepening the constructive Uzbekistan - U.S. dialogue on a regular basis and at various levels. The U.S. emphasized the necessity of systemic political and economic reform to strengthen long-term⁹ stability in Uzbekistan, and suggested ways to accelerate¹⁰ and deeper such reform. The sides agreed they should discuss their views openly in the Joint Commission and in other consultations and resolve¹¹ them through prompt¹² implementation of these reforms where possible.

1. ko'nikma. 2. tantanali. 3. qayta tasdiqlash. 4. mustahkam. 5. qutlamoq. 6. qiziqish. 7. aks etmoq. 8. xoxish. 9. uzoq muddatli. 10. tezlashtirish. 11. hal qilmoq. 12. shoshilinch,tez.

Ex.XV. Read (or listen to)the following items and retell them:

1.The UN has called upon all peace-loving peoples to fight against latest moves¹ aimed at undermining² and international security and increasing³ tensions in various parts of the globe.

1. hiyla, nayrang. 2. qo'pormoq. 3. kuchaytirmoq.

2. The head of the Uzbek delegation called on the United Nations members to proclaim that any state which first resorts to¹ undermining security and international stability would be guilty² of the gravest crime³ against mankind⁴

1. ...ga murojaat qilmoq. 2. aybdor bo'lmoq. 3. ogir gunoh. 4. insoniyat.

3. Our delegation made it clear¹ that it was prepared for talks on all spheres of limiting the arms race and on disarmament as well as other burning² international issues.

1. oydinlik kiritmoq. 2. dolzarb.

4. According to¹ the Sun the latest Green Peace movements are considered a contribution² to the cause of peace and environment security because it has proved³ the possibility of scientific co-operation between different states for better wellbeing of their peoples.

1. (axborotlarga) ko'ra; 2. hissa; 3. isbotlamoq

5. One of the US senators sharply¹ criticized the internal and foreign policies of the American Administration. He Expressed great concern² as to³ whether⁴ the US Government was going to do something to stop or to curb the situation in Kosovo (Yugoslavia).

1. qattiq; 2. katta e'tibor ko'rsatmoq; 3. o'sha masalasida; 4. ...mi.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION AND COMPOSITION

Ex.XVI. Points for discussion or composition:

1. Priority of foreign policy of Uzbekistan has always been peace and international security. 2. The first decrees of Independent Central Asian States. 3. The principle of peaceful co-existence. 4. Say what the NIS states stand for and what it comes out against in their foreign policy. 5. Give a brief summary of the text of Unit V.

Ex.XVII. Imagine that you are a foreign correspondent and want to interview your teacher (or class-mates) on the issues relating to the struggle for peace and international security. Make up questions based on the text. Ask the teacher (or class-mates) the questions. Start the inter view in the following way:

Do you mind my asking you¹ a few questions relating to the first decrees of newly Independent countries? I know your country is a great champion of peace. Why is peace (and security) especially precious² to your people? What do you think is necessary to do to preserve world peace and international security? What does your country stand for in interstate relations³? What is it opposed to? etc.

1.Sizga ...bersam, qarshilik qilmaysizmi. 2. qimmatbaho. 3.xalqaro munosabat

Ex.XV. Act as interpreter. Imagine that the students of your group are members of a foreign delegation. They are going to ask your teacher or class-mates some questions. Interpret their questions in English and the teacher's (or class-mates') answers in your native language.

UNIT SEVEN

NOTION AND CONTENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Any Constitution as a rule sets forth to the nation's fundamental laws. It establishes the form¹ of the national government and defines the rights and liberties² of the people of the country. Constitution is a statement outlining the agreed basic principles of formal organizations ranging from national governments³ to private clubs. It establishes the structure and purposes of the organization and the rights of its citizens or members. It also defines the powers of officers, how they are selected, and how long they can stay in office. Constitutions may also be called *articles of union* or *charters*. Ever since people began living in tribes and villages, they have had to balance order with liberty. Individual freedom had to be weighed against the need for security of all. In modern democracies a constitution's function is to put everyone – including the rulers – under law.

As a matter of fact, government constitutions may be written or unwritten. The United States, for example, has a written constitution while

the British one is unwritten. It consists of tradition and custom concerning the powers⁵ of the monarch, Parliament, and the courts. Many parts of the British constitution were taken from written documents such as the Magna Carta. However, the constitution itself has never been written out in a single document. The British constitution can be modified by Parliament. Most modern governments have constitutions based on a single document. In most democracies the written constitution can be changed only by a special process, such as a special election. Such emending procedures⁸ reflect the belief that a constitution should deal with basic principles⁹, and that special deliberation should be required to modify or replace these principles. In actual operation, constitutions in most democratic countries are unwritten in the sense that the formal document is not the only vital element. Custom and how various governmental bodies interpret the constitution are equally important and sometimes dominant. Most countries have important non-legal rules which do not come from the written constitution. For example, most aspects of the political party system and the rules for nominating the President in the USA are not specified in the written constitution or subject to court action.

The idea that the citizens of a nation should elect their officials or have a voice in making laws was not a new one when the Republic of Uzbekistan came into being. Athens and other city-states of Ancient Greece had forms of democracy. The Constitution, laws and traditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dating back to centuries aged history and spirituality, give the people the right to determine who will be the leader of their nation, who will make the laws and what the laws will be. The people have the power to change the system. The Constitution guarantees individual freedom of all. For most inhabitants of the Republic of Uzbekistan, for most of the time, life is peaceful.

NOTES:

1. It establishes the form – shaklini o'rnatadi
2. rights and liberties – huquq va erkinliklar
3. ranging from national governments – milliy hukumat qatorida turgan
4. as a matter of fact – aslida
5. concerning the powers – kuchlarga bogliq bo'lgan
6. Constitution can be modified – konstitutsiya o'zgartirilishi mumkin
7. based on a single document – yagona hujjatga asoslangan
8. emending procedures – tusatishlar

9. deal with basic principles – asosiy prinsiplarga ko'ra ish olib borish
10. military government – harbiy hukumat

VOCABULARY

ESTABLISH v. - qurmoq, tiklamoq, yaratmoq.

Syn. set up, settle, found;

- ~ the form – shaklini o'rnatish;
- ~ the structure – tuzilishni o'rnatish;
- ~ peace – tinchlik o'rnatish;
- ~ friendship – do'stlik o'rnatish;

LIBERTY n. – ozodlik, erkinlik;

Syn. freedom;

~ of conscience – vijdon erkinligi;

LIBERATION n. - ozodlik, ozod qilish;

national ~ movement – milliy ozodlik harakati

MODIFY v. – o'zgaroq;

Syn. change, vary;

DELIBERATION n. – chuqur o'ylash, mulohaza qilish;

Syn. consideration, cogitation;

to speak with ~ - shoshilmasdan gapirmoq;

PROTECTIONn.- himoya;

Syn. shelter, defence, guard, preservation;

~ of the country against her enemies - vatanni dushmanlardan himoya qilish;

under the ~ of law - qonun himoyasi ostida;

legal ~ - huquqiy himoya

SINGLE adj. - yagona, yakka; Syn. sole, one, only, alone, solitary;

a ~ purpose /exception/ - yagona maqsad;

a man of ~ purpose-maqsadga yo'nalgan inson;

people worked with a ~ object - odamlar yagona maqsadni amalga oshirish uchun ishlaganlar;

they spoke with a – voice - hamma narsa yakdillik bilan belgilandi/
hamma akdillik bilan yondashdi

VITAL - hayotiy, zaruriy, muhim;

Syn. crucial, essential, imperative,
necessary, significant, urgent;

BASE n. - asos, manba;

Syn. basis, foundation, ground, bottom, foot;
~ed on a single document – yagona hujjatga asoslangan;
to get to first ~ - birinchi qadamni bosish(ishda);
to ~ oneself upon smth – nimagadir ishonmoq;

ACTUAL a. - haqiqiy, asl, bor narsa;

Syn. real, true, objective, substantial;
in ~ - haqiqatda;
~ position of affairs – ishning hozirgi ahvoli;

ASPECT n. - ko'rinish, nuqtai nazar;

Syn. expression, visage, feature, appearance;

BROAD a. – keng;

Syn. large, spacious, comprehensive, universal;

BRIEF a. – qisqacha; Syn. short, transitory, in a few words;

brief.n – qisqacha xulosa;

to have plenty of ~ s – katta amaliyotga ega bo'lish;

EVALUTION n. – rivojlanish, avj olish, taraqqiyot, evolyutsiya;

Syn. development, evolving;

NOTION n. – tushuncha, g'oya, niyat, maqsad, o'y, fikr;

Syn. conception, concept, opinion, belief, view;
to have no ~ of smth – biror narsa haqida tasavvurga ham ega bo'lmaslik;
it comes under the ~ of... - bu quyidagilarga tegishli.

RARE – 1.nodir, noyob;

Syn. sparse, thin, subtle;
to have a ~ time – vaqtni yaxshi o'tkazmoq;

OUTLINE v. - (e'tiborga molik, muhim) ma'lumot, tafsilotlarni bermoq

Syn. contour, profile, sketch, plan, draft.

~ of power – siyosiy muvozanat;

to keep one's ~ - muvozanatni saqlash;

BELIEF n. – ishonch, ishonish;

Syn. confidence, trust, persuasion, assurance;

beyond ~ - shubhasiz; it staggers ~ - bunga ishonish qiyin;

to the best of my ~ - menga ma'lum bo'lishicha;

EMEND v. – tuzatmoq, to'g'rilamoq (matni) o'zgarishlar kiritmoq;

Syn. improve the text of, correct;

FIAT n. – dekret, buyruq;

Syn. decree, order, ordinance, command;

DOMINANT a. – hukmron, ustivor, hokim;

Syn. prevailing, ruling, chief;

SKETCH n. – eskiz, xomaki chizma (reja);

Syn. outline, drawing, plan;

~ map – sxemali xarita;

Sketch-book – albom; to be on ~ side – ravon emas (nutq haqida)

READING COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Ex.I. Answer the following questions:

1. What does Constitution establish?
2. What is constitution?
3. How else may constitution be also called?
4. What have the principles of constitutional government in western political philosophy been based on?
5. What does the British constitution consist of?
6. From what were taken many parts of the British constitution?
7. Who can modify the British constitution?

Ex.II. Look through the text and state what it has to say on the following points:

1. In a world of change and struggle, the people of Uzbekistan have no more precious possession than this greater document. 2. The Constitution, laws and traditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dating back to centuries aged history and spirituality, give the people the right to determine who will be the leader of their nation, who will make the laws and what the laws will be. 3. The people have the power to change the system. The Constitution guarantees individual freedom of all. 4. For most inhabitants of the Republic of Uzbekistan, for most of the time, life is peaceful. 5. They do their jobs and enjoy their homes and families, though they remain interested in public issues.

Ex.III. Suggest the Uzbek for:

national government, fundamental laws, people of the country, articles of union or charters, based on a belief, in a higher law, universal principles, right and justice, everyday law, political philosophy, constitutional government, modern democracies, have a voice in making laws, citizens of a nation, Athens and other city-states, forms of democracy, democracy as a form of government, the translation of the principles, ideals of democracy, throughout the world, ruled by kings, members of the nobility, important non-legal rules, written constitution, essential part, the broad sense of the term.

Ex.IV. Give the English equivalents of:

Rivojlanish, siyosiy falsafa, konstitutsiyaviy hukumat, yuqori qonun, maxsus saylov, demokratik davlatlar, hayotiy, asos solmoq, birinchi qadamni bosish, shoshilmasdan gapirmoq, o'zgartirmoq, ozodlik, milliy ozodlik harakati, tinchlik o'rnatish, vijdon erkinligi, chuqur o'ylash, yagona hujjatga asoslangan, tuzilishni o'rnatish, ishning hozirgi ahvoli, haqiqiy, haqiqatda, qisqacha xulosa, katta amaliyotga ega bo'lish, biror narsa haqida tasavvurga ham ega bo'lmaslik, mundarija, bu quyidagilarga tegishli.

Ex.V. Complete the following sentences, using the word-combinations given in brackets:

1. Constitution is a statement outlining the agreed basic principles of formal organizations ranging ... / from national governments to private clubs, will allow the development system, opens possibilities/.

2. In Western political philosophy the principles of constitutional government often have been based on a belief in a higher law – ... / a body of universal principles of right and justice that is superior to detailed, everyday law, fantastic result and interregional inter- regional effect, individual freedom of all /.

3. It consists of tradition and custom concerning the .../ powers of the monarch, Parliament, and the courts; independence and democracy, economic growth and technological progress/.

4. In most democracies the written constitution can be changed only by a special process, .../ such as a special election, such as a special equal, such as a special relation/.

Ex.VI. Replace the words or word combinations in brackets by suitable English equivalents in the correct form:

1. /Mustaqil/ Uzbekistan is a democracy. 2. It /qo'lg'a kiritdi/ its independence in 1991 after the /to'ntarilishi/ of the former Soviet Union. 3. The Constitution of the sovereign republic of Uzbekistan was /qabul qilindi/ in 1992, December, 8. 4. It / iborat/ Introduction and 6 Parts including 26 Chapters. 5. Once, the British /davlat arbobi/ William Gladstone described the Constitution as “the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the /miya/ and purpose of man”. 6. Abraham Lincoln, one of the best-loved and most /hurmatga sazovor/ of America's presidents, once said that the United States had a /hukumat/ “of the people, by the people, and for the people”. 7. And he also called the USA “a nation conceived in /ozodlik/ and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal”. 8. No one has formulated a better way of /tasvirlab berish/ the principles of the national political system as one can understand it.

Ex.VII. Learn the following word-combinations. Make up sentences with each of them:

e s t a b l i s h	form / structure / peace/ friendship
l i b e r t y	conscience /nation/people
m o d i f y	rule/constitution/order
n e e d	help/security/independence
s i n g l e	purpose /exception/ object
c o m m o n	deed / action/ will / direction
a d o p t	a decree / plan / resolution
r e q u i r e	deliberation/all purposes/function
d e l i b e r a t i o n	special/ principle

protection country/ law/ nature

Ex.VIII. Arrange the following words in:

a) pairs of synonyms; b) pairs of antonyms

a) strengthen, rapidly, quickly, furthermore, form, nation, queen, ready, support, wealth, imagine, locate, low, main, needless, perform;

b) immediately, important, host, hope, leave, lead, kind, labour, less, limitless, maintain, necessary, ordinary, public, receive, study, useful.

Ex.IX. Give all derivatives of the following words:

Govern, establish, organize, power, individual, interpret, state, operate, nation, elect, form, idea, special.

Ex.X. Insert the missing prepositions or adverbs:

1. As a matter ... fact, government constitutions may be written or unwritten. 2. The United States, for example, has a written constitution ... the British constitution is unwritten. 3. It consists ... tradition and custom concerning the powers ... the monarch, Parliament, and the courts. 4. Many parts ... the British constitution were taken from written documents such as the Magna Carta. 5. However, the constitution itself has never been written out ... a single document. 6. The British constitution can be modified ... Parliament. 7. Most modern governments have constitutions based ... a single document. 8. ... most democracies the written constitution can be changed only ... a special process, such as a special election. 9. Such amending procedures reflect the belief that a constitution should deal ... basic principles, and that special deliberation should be required to modify or replace these principles.

Ex.XI. Express the following in English:

1. Ўзбекистон — суверен демократик республика. Давлатнинг «Ўзбекистон Республикаси» ва «Ўзбекистон» деган номлари бир маънони англатади. 2. Давлат халқ иродасини ифода этиб, унинг манфаатларига хизмат қилади. 3. Давлат органлари ва мансабдор шахслар жамият ва фуқаролар олдида масъулдирлар. 4. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг пойтахти — Тошкент шаҳри. 5. Ўзбекистон халқини миллатидан қатъи назар, Ўзбекистон Республикасининг фуқаролари ташкил этади. 6. Ўзбекистон Республикаси ўз ҳудудида ҳам, унинг ташқарисида ҳам ўз фуқароларини ҳуқуқий ҳимоя қилиш ва уларга ҳомийлик кўрсатишни кафолатлайди. 7. Ҳар ким эркинлик

ва шахсий дахлсизлик ҳуқуқига эга. 8. Хотин-қизлар ва эркалар тенг ҳуқуқлидирлар. 9. Фуқаролар Конституция ва қонунларга риоя этишга, бошқа кишиларнинг ҳуқуқлари эркинликлари, шаъни ва қадр-қимматини хурмат қилишга мажбурдирлар.

Ex.XII. Translate the following text with the help of a dictionary:

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, 1992, by the 11th Session of the Supreme Council of the 12th convocation. It is based on the provisions of UN documents, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and international public law. The Constitution consists of the preamble and six sections which include 26 chapters and 128 articles. The first section defines the major principles of the Constitution, the second section secures the fundamental rights, freedoms, and responsibilities of the people and citizens; the third section is devoted to the economic and social bedrock of the state; the fourth section determines the administrative, territorial and state structure; the fifth section defines the structure and functions of the government; the sixth section of the Constitution regulates the order of its amendment. It is necessary to note that 60 of the 128 articles are devoted to the legal status of Uzbekistan's people and citizens. This is clear evidence of the country's orientation, in which human beings are of great and principle value. In order to mark the adoption of the Constitution, December 8th was proclaimed as a public holiday - Constitution Day.

ORAL SPEECH PRACTICE AND COMPOSITION

Ex.XIII. a) Practise reading the following dialogue. Memorize the dialogue and dramatize it in class. Learn the new words and expressions that you find.

DIALOGUE

Q.: Our generation is a relatively young one and we have seen the “soviet constitution” period, we’ve lived under communist ideology based

on force and pressure that's why it was overthrown. What is your understanding of the notion and content of the constitution?

A.: As far as I can see¹, any Constitution as a rule sets forth to the nation's fundamental laws. It establishes the form of the national government and defines the rights and liberties of the people of the country.

Q.: Can we define the very notion of the constitution in general?

A.: For sure². Constitution is a statement outlining the agreed basic principles of formal organizations ranging from national governments to private clubs. It establishes the structure and purposes of the organization and the rights of its citizens or members.

Q.: Quite right you are. To my understanding,³ it seems very likely⁴ that It also defines the powers of officers, how they are selected, and how long they can stay in office.

A.: Do you have in mind⁵ that Constitutions may also be called articles of union or charters?

Q.: Precisely so⁶. The most important thing is ever since people began living in tribes and villages, they have had to balance order with liberty. Individual freedom had to be weighed against the need for security of all.

A.: Yes, very true, indeed. It comes as no surprise⁷, therefore, that if in this sort of environment an individual doesn't have his own opinion strong will, solid believes and shaped up world outlook, this man cannot resist the impact of an alien ideology.

Q.: Yes, that's right. And yet, I wonder, whose interests and views should the emerging ideology, reflect?

A.: As I picture it⁸, constitution of the society should express live interests⁹ of an ordinary individual who is of our society. It should become at the same source of force and energy for our nation to achieve peaceful, safe and well to do¹⁰ life.

1. mening bilishimcha. 2. mening bilishimcha. 3. menimcha. 4. juda aniqqa o'xshaydi. 5.nazarda tutmoq. 6. shubhasiz shunday. 7. hayratlanarli emas. 8. mening o'ylashimcha. 9. hayotiy qiziqishlar. 10. mustaqil ish.

Ex.XIV. a) Read the text and be ready to discuss the following points:

1. Congressional and presidential elections;
2. Literacy qualification;

3. Election commission.

Elections in the USA

The US Constitution includes some general provisions on the franchise. It sets forth certain requirements for candidates running for a post of a president, vice-president, senator or member of the House of Representatives. Requirements usually concern age, residence and citizenship. The candidates who meet all these requirements are considered eligible for office.

A residence qualification requires a permanent residence of an individual in order to get the right to vote. The duration of the residence qualification is, in general, a few months though it may substantially vary from state to state. Besides, some states have the so-called literacy qualification (the voter should be able to read and speak English, he (she) must know how to interpret the US Constitution, etc). And at last it should be mentioned that in some states a poll tax is levied upon everyone who votes and this certainly discourages poor citizens and Negroes from voting. In this context, it is not surprising that not all the Americans participate in elections, including congressional or presidential elections.

The voters are registered by clerks of counties or towns and by local election commissions. When registering, the voter must produce an identification card. This is done to prevent fraud. The administration of elections is vested in an election commission which ordinarily is composed of two commissioners, one representing each of the major parties, and a third ex officio member, usually a sheriff, a county judge, or a clerk.

]Prior to holding primary or general election, the commission appoints election officers for each precinct and also arranges for polling places. After the ballots have been cast, they are counted and the results obtained are tabulated and returned to the election commission which officially counts the precinct tally sheets.

Ex.XV. Render the following in English. Make use of the words and word-combinations given below:

Қонун Қонунчилик палатаси томонидан қабул қилиниб, Сенат томонидан маъқулланиб¹, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти томонидан имзолангач² юридик кучга эга бўлади. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлисининг Сенати маъқуллаган қонун имзоланиши ва эълон қилиниши учун Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентига ўн кун ичида юборилади. Ўзбекистон Республикаси

Президенти томонидан қонун ўттиз кун ичида имзоланади ва эълон қилинади. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлисининг Сенати томонидан рад этилган⁴ қонун Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлисининг Қонунчилик палатасига қайтарилади. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлисининг Сенати томонидан рад этилган қонун юзасидан Қонунчилик палатаси ва Сенат юзага келган келишмовчиликларни⁵ бартараф этиш учун Қонунчилик палатаси депутатлари ва Сенат аъзолари орасидан тенглик асосида келишув комиссиясини тузиши мумкин. Палаталар келишув комиссияси таклифларини қабул қилганда қонун одатдаги тартибда кўриб чиқилиши керак.

-
1. approve
 2. sign
 3. declare
 4. reject
 5. disagreement

Ex.XVI. Read /or listen to/ the following items and retell them:

Article 4

The state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Uzbek language. Uzbekistan respects the languages, customs, and traditions of nationalities and ethnic groups that live on its territory and creates¹ conditions for their development².

-
1. yaratmoq.
 2. taraqqiyot, rivojlanish.

Article 10

Only the National Assembly (Oliy Majlis) and the President of the Republic, elected by the people, can act on behalf¹ of the people of Uzbekistan. No part of society, political party, public association, movement, or individual may act on behalf of the people of Uzbekistan.

-
1. kimningdir nomidan.

Article 13

Democracy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on general human principles, which assign¹ the highest value to man, to human life, to freedom, honor, dignity², and other inalienable³ rights. Democratic rights and freedoms are protected by the Constitution and the laws.

-
1. tayinlamoq, belgilamoq.
 2. qadr-qimmat.
 3. dahlsiz, ajratib bo'lmaydigan.

Article 53

The economy of Uzbekistan, oriented toward the development of market relations, is based on property¹ in various form of ownership. The state guarantees the freedom of economic activity, entrepreneurship, and work subject to priority² of consumer rights, equality, and legal protection for all forms of property. Private property, alongside other forms of property, is inviolable and is protected by the state. An owner may be deprived³ of his property only by legal process.

1. boylik, mol – mulk. 2. ulug'lik. 3. mahrum etmoq, benasib.

Article 55

The land, the mineral resources, the water, the animal and plant kingdom, and other natural resources constitute national wealth, which is subject to efficient¹ and conscientious² use and is protected by the state.

1. samarali. 2. halol, vijdonli.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION AND COMPOSITION

Ex.XVII. Imagine you're holding a news conference. In order to answer the questions which may be put you by those present you should be ready to speak of the following:

1. Speak about the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 2. Describe the Democratic rights and freedoms. 3. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 4. Dwell on the sections, chapters and articles of the Constitution. 5. Give a brief summary of the text of Unit VII.

Ex.XVIII. Imagine that you are a foreign correspondent and want to interview your teacher /or class-mate/ on the questions relating to economic and monetary union as the basis to creates a stable economic and monetary environment. Make up questions beside on the text. Ask the teacher /or class-mate/ the questions. Begin the interview in the following way:

Do you mind if I ask you a few questions referring to the issues on the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan? I'd like to know more about the articles of the main law of the Republic. What types of duties

and obligations are defined in the constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan?

IX. Act as interpreter. Imagine the students of your class are members of a foreign delegation. They are going to ask your teacher /or class-mate/some questions. Interpret their questions in English and the teacher's /or class-mate's/answers in Uzbek.

Ex.XX. Prepare a news report describing the Constitution of foreign countries and Uzbekistan. Make use of the vocabulary of Unit VII.

MATERIAL FOR ADDITIONAL READING AND SUMMARIZING

To Fashion an Environment Conducive for Fostering a Healthy and Comprehensively Advanced Generation

The declaration of the year 2014 as the one of Healthy Child reflects the aspiration of Uzbekistan's government, along with its hard-working people, to make new strides toward building a prosperous nation where the healthy generation is entitled with a special role, according to European experts.

President of the Brandenburg Institute for the Support and Development of Innovation and Technology (Germany), Professor Edgar Klose has given a positive appraisal of this fact, suggesting thus, "From the first days of its independence, Uzbekistan has placed a great emphasis on education. The country has built numerous schools outfitted with cutting-edge equipment, and created everything necessary for the comprehensive physical and spiritual advancement of the younger generation. The growing generation sees and feels that the state is a reliable guarantor of their future".

Professor Gerhard Kraml from Vienna University Of Technology said in particular, "I have had a chance to get familiar with the effects of wide-ranging efforts undertaken in the framework of the national program "The Year of Wellbeing and Prosperity", particularly the construction of new standard-design homes for residents in rural areas, available for purchase on long-term and favorable loans. Uzbekistan's announcement of the year 2014 as the Year of the Healthy Child is yet another testimony to its joining the ranks of advanced democracies".

Chairman of the French Senate's Interparliamentary Friendship Group France-Central Asia Andre Dulait has put it: "In this initiative I see a manifestation of special sensitivity and attention of the government of Uzbekistan to the issues of mother and child care, as well as those for the provision of reliable social protection to women and creation of condition to women and creation of conditions for nurturing a healthy and comprehensively sophisticated generation. There is no doubt that the implementation of tasks and proposals put forward by the head of state

will further multiply the welfare of Uzbek families and help to bring up a sound and all-round developed generation”

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.

BRITAIN’S ECOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Mankind long believed that, whatever we did, the Earth would remain much the same. We know now that is untrue. Nature is under threat. One country’s pollution can be every country’s problem. So we all need to work together to safeguard our environment.

We have a moral duty to look after our planet and hand it on in good order to future generation. That does not mean trying to halt economic

growth. We need growth to give us the means to live better and healthier lives. We must not sacrifice our future well-being for short-term gains, nor pile up environmental debts which will burden our children. Where there are real threats to our planet we have to take great care. Prevention can often be better and cheaper than cure. But action in Britain is not enough. The Government will play a full part in working out international solutions through bodies like the United Nations, the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the European Community.

The British Government will aim:

to preserve and enhance Britain's natural and cultural inheritance;
to encourage the more prudent and efficient use of energy and other resources;
to make sure that Britain's air and water are clean and safe, and that controls over wastes and pollution are maintained and strengthened where necessary.

The world's population doubled between 1950 and 1987. More people means more mouths to feed, and that demands more agricultural land. That in turn can lead to deforestation and soil erosion.

By burning forests, draining wet lands, polluting water courses and overfishing mankind is rapidly driving many species to extinction.

The Government is supporting international efforts for a global agreement to protect species of plant and animal life. The Government is also supporting projects to conserve endangered species of wild life such as the black rhino and the African elephants.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Lots of people in the world are fond of sport, because it's not only healthy, but also spectacular and exciting. For these reasons people have started the Olympic Games. They have appeared in 776 BC in Ancient Greece, where people every four years held festivals to please the ancient God Zeus. Later on the Games have disappeared and were revived in the present era, in 1896.

The first modern Olympics took place in the capital of Greece, Athens. The old tradition to hold the Games every four years was also revived. So, from then on the Olympic Games took place every four years in different cities of the world. The Olympic Games are considered to be the biggest international sports games, which unite people from all over

the world. There are two types of Olympic Games: Summer Olympics and Winter Olympics. Ancient Greeks didn't have Winter Games, so the first Winter Olympics were held in 1924 in France.

The official emblem of the Olympic Games is a colourful flag with five interlinked rings. The colours of the rings are blue, red, yellow, green and black, because every country in the world has at least one of these colours on their national flag. Another idea sees in each colour a certain continent, for example, blue colour symbolizes Europe, yellow- Asia, red – America, black – Africa and green – Australia. The Olympic Games have been held in many countries, and in 2014 they took place in Sochi.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN UZBEKISTAN

During the years of independence great progress has been achieved in the development of public health in our country.

During the years of independence the number of medical institutions has considerably increased, the quality of medical aid becoming much better.

Before the independence there were little consultation centers of women and children in our country. Since the very first days of independence the Government has been paying great attention to the protection of the health of mother and child.

Public health in Uzbekistan is characterized by new methods of medical service.

Thanks to various health measures our country has achieved high standards of public health and the lowest total mortality rate. The State has taken the responsibility for man's health. Public health allocations are increasing every year. Any citizen of Uzbekistan wherever he lives may go to the doctor or make a call for him if necessary and he will receive qualified medical aid free of charge.

Every citizen of Uzbekistan has the right to a sick-leave pay at the Trade Union expense from the day he falls ill to the moment of his recovery.

The Public health service in Uzbekistan has many First Aid Stations with thousands of well-equipped modern ambulances and highly qualified ambulance doctors.

The main principles of public health in Uzbekistan are the prevention of diseases, and the extension of the life-span of the people.

In order to achieve these extensive measures to control cardiovascular diseases and cancer are being carried out. Great attention is paid to the surrounding environment – the elimination of air pollution with industrial and automobile gases, the control of growing noises in large cities.

Uzbek people may restore their health in different sanatoriums and rest homes.

MEDICAL SERVICE IN THE USA

In the USA there are three levels of organization of medical service: the private doctor, the medical institution or hospital and the United State Public Health Service.

The average American has a doctor of his own, whom he calls his “family doctor”. This doctor either has his own private office or works with several other doctors (the so-called “group practice”). This doctor gives the patient regular examinations, vaccinations and medical advice. This doctor generally receives pay directly from the patient.

But many Americans from the poor part of the population have no family doctor. For instance, the majority of the Negroes living in the central part of Baltimore come directly to the hospital for all their medical needs. Here they are cared in clinics by interns, residents and the doctors who work there.

Each hospital has an “Emergency Room” which serves cases that need immediate attention. The broader questions of medicine such as vaccination of school children and studies of epidemics come under the control of the Public Health Service.

The great cost of medical care in the country and a great number of people who cannot pay for it have led to the development of two new programmes by the Federal Government – *Medicare* and *Medicaid*. Medicare provides free medical care for all the Americans over 65. Medicaid provides free medical care for all whose income is below a certain level.

The main scientific problems facing American medicine are the same as those facing Uzbek medicine – heart diseases and cancer. Great effort is being taken to determine the causes of these and their successful cure.

RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

All residents, regardless of income, have the right to the full range of medical services provided by the National Health Service (NHS). The NHS is financed mainly out of general taxation. Some forms of treatment, such as hospital care, are provided free; others are charged for. People are free to choose their family doctor, dentist, optician or pharmacist, who have contracts with the NHS. About 5 per cent of the population choose to join health insurance schemes which provide for private health care in return for annual subscriptions.

All children between the ages of 4 or 5 and 16 have right to free full time education from public funds. Parents of about 7 per cent of pupils choose to send their children to private fee-paying schools.

Freedom of speech and publication are an essential part of the British democratic process, as are the rights of people to meet freely in public and take part in peaceful processions.

Press. The daily and weekly newspapers, radio and television are not controlled by government nor by political parties. There are no subsidies or state support for any of the media. There is no censorship, but there are laws against libel and incitement to racial hatred.

Commercial publishers, political parties and pressure groups are free to publish newspapers, books, magazines and newsletters. In order to limit excessive concentration of press ownership, the law prevents, under certain conditions, the transfer of a newspaper to another owner without government consent.

Over 60 percent of adults read a daily newspaper. There are about a dozen national morning daily newspapers and many more local evening dailies. Some 7000 periodicals are published to meet specialized interests.

Newspapers have their own political views and frequently make recommendations to voters during election campaigns. Some of the papers with strong political views in their editorial columns do print articles by authors having different opinions in order to provide their readers with balanced treatment.

If readers want to complain about the conduct and content of newspapers, they can go to the Press Complaints Commission, which was set up by the newspaper industry as a means of regulating its own affairs.

Typical of the complaints dealt with by the Press Complaints Commission are those alleging inaccuracies, unjustified intrusion into privacy and failure to distinguish between fact and comment.

SEARCHING FOR JOB

The mystery of the jobless recovery has begun to spread. Economists that have used this loaded phrase first to describe the United States, and now Russia, Mexico and India. To date, most analyses look only at the «jobless» half of the phenomenon, and say the answer lies in rising productivity-companies learning to do more with fewer workers. Goldman Sachs economist Jan Hatzius, however, argues that U.S. growth was much slower than the official 2003 GDP growth rate of 4.3 percent— and much more closely in line with the weak pace of job growth.

Hatzius relies on industrial production numbers, which he believes are a better indicator of labor-market strength than GDP. Last year industrial production was weak, implying 2.2 percent GDP growth, in line with flat job creation. More recently it has strengthened, producing a surprise March boom of 300,000 new jobs. Hatzius believes current government GDP calculations undercount service imports (which subtract from growth). For instance, the U.S. estimate for Indian software imports in 2002 (the most recent year available for such comparative import data) is one to the Indian estimate of \$6.6 billion.

What's more, says Hatzius, countries like Canada and Australia enjoy boom job growth and rising productivity, undercutting the idea that surging productivity is at the root of the jobless recovery elsewhere.

«The only economies that can't generate jobs are those that can't raise GDP,» he says. U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis director Steve Landefeld stands by the official GDP growth rate. Still, Hatzius has raised an intriguing possibility: that while nations puzzle over weak job growth, the real concern is growth itself.

(Newsweek, 2004, April 19-26)

ONLY THREE OF 17 DEM WOMEN CHALLENGERS WON IN '06- A MUCH WORSE SHOWING THAN THEIR MALE COUNTERPARTS

Part I

The former president will campaign separately from his wife across the country, almost as if he's a vice presidential candidate. This will multiply their impact, but it also avoids the direct side-by-side comparison that hurts Hillary, as it did when both spoke at the funeral of Coretta Scott King. Friends predict she will take speaking lessons so that her speeches are less like policy-wonk laundry lists. They also believe she needs to

show her sense of humor more in public, but in a way that's self-deprecating, not the sometimes sarcastic wit she wields in private.

It's hard to assess the strength of anti-Hillary sentiment in the country. Her advisers point to her huge re-election victory in New York, where she crushed her Palookaville opponent among independents and even scored well with Republicans, sweeping all but four counties. The national polls sponsored by «Hillary-land» (as her universe is known) are similarly encouraging. But the gap between what voters say they would do and how they think their neighbors would react raises suspicions. «It makes me think these polls are phony as hell,» says former representative Pat Schroeder, who abandoned a possible presidential campaign in 1988 . «There's a hard core out there who won't vote for a woman.»

Or perhaps just not for Hillary. A recent Marist Poll showed that 47 percent of respondents nationwide «definitely will not consider» voting for her, a percentage that alarms some former aides to President Clinton. Those numbers will need to change for Democratic primary voters now comfortable with assessing electability to move her way.

A sobering message for Obama is the example of Tennessee Rep. Harold Ford Jr. in the 2006 midterms. Ford ran a strong campaign for the Senate, but he lost by three points to Republican Bob Corker. The GOP sponsored an ad featuring a blonde cooing, «Call me, Harold,» in reference to Ford's appearance at a Super Bowl party for Playboy. Ford's bachelorhood gave the Republicans the opening they needed to push age-old racist fears of miscegenation, but if that commercial hadn't worked, they would likely have found something else with racial overtones. (The producer of the ad now works for John McCain.)

As it was, a second, lesser-known attack ad was more troubling to Ford and could be used someday against Obama, too. It showed Ford in a church as the narrator tags Ford as a hypocrite on religious values. Then there was Ford's decision to ambush Corker in a parking lot. It may be that black candidates seeking white votes have less room than other politicians to go on the attack. That could leave Obama trapped between his positive tone and the need to be tough. If he loses his temper in the process, it might prove fatal politically. The margin for error for a rookie is small.

One piece of encouraging news from Tennessee is that the returns showed no signs of the «Bradley Effect,» in which white voters tell pollsters they will vote for the black candidate, then go into the voting booth and choose someone else. (The phenomenon was named after Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, who in 1982 led in the final polls for

governor of California but lost.) The final results in Tennessee actually showed Ford doing several points better than some election-eve polls suggested.

The electoral map might not be as daunting for Obama as it appears. Democratic pollster Joel Benenson points out that an African- American candidate on the ticket might make states like Virginia and North Carolina competitive for Democrats. Even Republican strategists concede that those who would vote against Obama purely on race are unlikely to vote Democratic anyway.

If he runs, Obama's real advantage may be in Southern primaries, where blacks now make up roughly half the voters. Rep Jim Clyburn, the black South Carolinian whose support is important in that state's critical primary, told NEWSWEEK last week that he didn't think President Clinton's popularity would necessarily rub off on his wife. «Would my wife do as well as I did [running for office]? I don't think so,» Clyburn says. «A lot of things can't transfer. You just can't pass that on.» Obama plans to launch a huge voter-registration drive in 2007- He headed one in the Chicago area in 1992 that registered 100,000 new voters, mostly black.

ONLY THREE OF 17 DEM WOMEN CHALLENGERS WON IN '06- A MUCH WORSE SHOWING THAN THEIR MALE COUNTERPARTS Part II

Both campaigns would likely have ample funds for a protracted primary campaign. Hillary Clinton has \$14.4 million on hand and a financial network in place to raise whatever it takes. And should Obama maintain his momentum, the money will almost certainly follow. «If Howard Dean raised \$45 million on the Internet, that number is easily obtainable,» says Bill Daley.

Obama's biggest challenge may be meeting expectations. E time they have been raised-after his electrifying 2004 communion speech, upon his arrival in the Senate, with the publication his book last fall-he has cleared the bar. But some Democrats sure to be disappointed. Already, when he gives a policy-hes low-key speech, some in the audience-expecting convene style oratory-leave underwhelmed.

Hillary is terrific at handling incoming artillery, but there not be much- at least from Obama himself His appeal is buir least partly around staying positive, a luxury he enjoyed in his Senate campaign, where he

never had to go hard after his opponents. He beat several formidable white candidates in the Democratic primary, but the self-destruction of both the Illinois Democratic and the Republican front runners in sex scandals was a rare double gift. (Should Bill Clinton stray and blow up his wife's campaign, Obama could go 3-for-3 in that department.)

Obama insists that anyone who says Hillary is unelectable is wrong, though every time he makes this seemingly gracious remark-as he did recently in New Hampshire and New York- he cleverly raises the doubts again. On the surface, both candidates will likely hold their fire and wage relatively clean campaigns. Below them, of course, their operatives will be jabbing away in the 24-hour war rooms that are now a permanent part of big-time politics.

Hillaryland is in a «how dare he?» frame of mind, insisting that the wet-behind-the-ears senator doesn't have the standing to crash her party. Her operatives whisper about an Obama land deal with a Chicago fixer who was later indicted in an unrelated matter. Obamanians reply that the nominating process should not be a coronation, and that, after Whitewater, the Clintons are in no position to flog real-estate flaps into scandals.

The campaign will likely have an intra-boomer subplot. Born in 1961 at the end of the baby boom, Obama and his cohort were shaped by a more ironic and less ideological sensibility than those who came of age in the tumult of the '60s. We cannot know yet how their different life experiences would play out in the presidency; that's what campaigns are supposed to help reveal. But it's a safe bet that both would use their global star power to repair America's image abroad.

Until then, these two celebrity candidates might end up helping each other, expanding America's sense of possibility. If either manages to win the White House, or even come close. 2008 will be remembered as the year when the last of the republic's old barriers to entry came tumbling down in one big, exciting presidential election.

(Newsweek January 1, 2007)

NOW, WE'RE TALKING TO THE BROTHERHOOD

A brief encounter at a Cairo cocktail party could signal a shift in Bush administration policy toward the Muslim Brotherhood, a worldwide Islamic movement that the United States has shunned because of its alleged ties to terrorism. The party, at the residence of U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Francis Ricciardone, was for House Majority Leader Steny Hoyer

and other visiting members of Congress. While there, Hoyer told Newsweek, he was introduced by a U.S. Embassy official to one of the invited guests: Mohammed Saad el-Katatni, a Brotherhood leader who also serves as a chief of an «independent» bloc in the Egyptian Parliament allied with the movement, which itself is banned by the Egyptian government. Hoyer told the embassy he wanted to hear «alternative» voices in Egypt. He had met el-Katatni with other Parliament members earlier in the day. But, Hoyer said, «we didn't ask that the Brotherhood be included in the reception. Frankly, we were surprised to see him.» During their five-minute talk, Hoyer and el-Katatni debated the role of Hamas, the Palestinian off-shoot of the Brotherhood. «He was definitely rationalizing Hamas's position,» said Hoyer.

U.S. officials in Egypt at first downplayed the meeting's significance, claiming that embassy officials have met in the past with Brotherhood members who are in the Parliament. But a senior U.S. official (who declined to be identified because of diplomatic sensitivities) says the invite to el-Katatni was «cleared» by the State Department and represented the highest-level contacts with the Brotherhood since 9/11. «This doesn't mean we are embracing the group,» the official says. «It means we recognize that we have to listen to a wide range of voices.» The meeting was also a «subtle, smart way to express concern» over a recent crackdown in which Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's government has arrested other Brotherhood leaders and charged them in secret military courts.

The apparent softening in the U.S. approach is controversial. Some counter terror officials have been pressing for years for a full-scale U.S. Intel investigation of the Brotherhood, arguing that, despite its public disavowal of violence, the group aims to create a worldwide Islamic state.

«They are a wolf in sheep's clothing,» says Chris Hamilton, a former FBI counter terror official. But another top Brotherhood leader, Yousef Nada-awad, a Swiss banker whom U.S. officials have accused of being a terrorist financier, says (in a PBS documentary about the Brotherhood, airing this week) that Washington will have to deal with the group «if they want... peace in this area.» Nada vehemently denies any connection with terrorism.

(Newsweek, 2007, April 23)

LEARNING ENGLISH IN BRITAIN

As the authentic home of the English language and of writers such as William Shakespeare and Charles Dickens Britain is the place to learn and master English! While you are studying, take time to explore Britain's great heritage - its historic towns, magnificent castles and beautiful landscapes... ensuring a greater insight into the rich English language. Whether you want to learn the rudiments of English, improve your fluency or require more specialized tuition there is a wide variety of courses available. Courses are run by many organizations throughout Britain, either full-time or part-time, for as long as a year or as little as two weeks. Inspected by the British Council to meet their quality insurance standards, language schools are 'recognized', and colleges 'validated', by the Council.

Organizations offer qualifications of varying degrees of proficiency, the majority of which are universally accepted examinations, such as Cambridge, Oxford, ARELS, Trinity College, London Chamber of Commerce, Pitmans, Royal Society of Arts and Institute of Linguistics qualifications.

Some schools offer courses designed to teach the vocabulary needed (or a particular trade or profession, such as for computer experts, hotel staff, lawyers, journalists, translators... Generally these courses are short and intensive with excellent results.

You can combine a language course with an activity; an energetic pursuit like tennis or cycling, or more relaxed and cultivated one such as painting or music appreciation.

The choice where to learn may prove difficult! Options vary from the heart of London to the traditional centres of scholastic learning Oxford and Cambridge; or the seaside resorts of Brighton and Bournemouth to historic towns like York or Bath.

Accommodation is usually organized by language schools in a hostel or hotel, or staying with a family as a paying guest. Alternatively you could choose a residential course at a modern university with superb sports facilities or at a boarding school set in quiet, rural countryside.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE USA

Democratic government needs institutional mechanism that can translate public opinion into government policy. Reading this text, you will

see how such institutions as Congress, the President, the bureaucracy, the courts, and the Washington community operate in American government. The U.S. Congress has two separate and powerful chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate. A bill cannot become law unless it is passed in identical form by both chambers. The two-house, or bicameral, congress has its origins in the negotiations that shaped the Constitution. Congressional elections offer voters a chance to show their approval of Congress's performance by reelecting incumbents (sitting legislators) or «throwing the rascals out». The voters seem to do more re-electing than throwing out. The requirements for the presidency are set forth in Article II of the Constitution: A president must be a natural-born citizen, at least 35 years old, who has lived in the United States for a minimum of 14 years. The Constitution gives little guidance on the president's administrative duties. It states merely that «the executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America» and that «he shall take care that the Laws be faithfully executed». Bureaucracy actually means any large complex organization in which employees have very specific job responsibilities and work within a hierarchy of authority. The employees of these government units, who are quite knowledgeable within their narrow areas, have become known somewhat derisively as bureaucrats. The power of the courts to shape policy creates a difficult problem for democratic theory. According to that theory, the power to make law resides only in the people or in their elected representatives. We describe the major institutions of the national government: Congress, the presidency, the bureaucracy, and the courts. Here, we turn to private sector actors in Washington politics. We focus on five important segments of Washington's service economy: law firms, consulting firms, think tanks, public relations firms, and trade associations.

FOREIGN POLICY OF UZBEKISTAN IS A POLICY OF PEACE

The principal aim of sovereign Uzbekistan's foreign policy is maintenance of world and regional peace and peaceful co-existence with all states. It is a part of state policy and is laid down in the Constitution of Uzbekistan. Article 17 of the Constitution runs: the Republic of Uzbekistan shall have full rights in international relations. Its foreign policy shall be based on the principles of sovereign equality of the states, non-use of force or threat of its use, inviolability of frontiers, peaceful settlement of

disputes, non-interference affairs of other states, and other universally recognized ns of international law».

As regards interstate relations Article 17 of the Constitution says: "The Republic may form alliances, join or withdraw from unions and other interstate organizations proceeding from the ultimate interests of the state and the people, their well-being and security".

Foreign policy of the Republic is also aimed of ensuring international conditions favorable for building a democratic society, safe guarding the state interests of Uzbekistan, consolidating beneficial contracts (cooperation) of peoples and sovereign states of Central Asia, achieving universal and complete disarmament, and consistently implementing the principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

As apart of the world community Uzbekistan promotes and strengthens and mutual assistance with other countries, takes an active part in the world economic integration as well as the international division of labour.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Britain has consistently supported the efforts of the United Nations to promote human rights throughout the world through the establishment of internationally accepted standards. The UN Charter itself includes among the purposes of the United Nations the achievement of international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. Britain believes that this and the subsequent practice of the United Nations has established human

rights as a legitimate matter for international concern.

Britain is also a party to other international instruments, including conventions on the elimination of racial discrimination and of discrimination against women, prevention of genocide, the abolition of slavery, the status of refugees and stateless persons, the political rights of women, and consent to marriage. In March 1985 Britain signed the UN Convention against Torture which was adopted with British support by the General Assembly in December 1984.

The adoption of conventions and covenants in itself is insufficient to secure the protection of human rights. It is up to states themselves to do that. Britain constantly urges states to adhere to those standards which

have been agreed internationally as the basis of that protection. Britain has also supported the establishment of additional mechanisms such as the appointment of Special Reporters or Representatives of the UN Commission on Human Rights to investigate human rights abuses in specific countries or globally.

Britain plays a leading part in the discussion of human rights in the various multilateral for a provided by the United Nations. In 1987 it was reelected to the UN Commission on Human Rights for a further three-year term, and the British delegation will continue to build on the initiatives taken there. There are British experts on the UN Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, on the Human Rights Committee (which monitors the implementation of the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by the parties to it), on the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination established under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and on the UN Commission on the Status of Women.

ORIGINS OF DEMOCRACY

The idea that the citizens of a nation should elect their officials or have a voice in making laws was not a new one when the United States came into being. Athens and other city-states of ancient Greece had forms of democracy.

Democracy as a form of government disappeared from ancient Greece and, over the centuries, the translation of the principles and ideals of democracy into practice has been very rare throughout the world. Most people have been ruled by kings, queens, emperors or small elite groups and, except for certain

The American political system is based on the principles of representative government and individual freedom. Here, voters at a town meeting in New England cast their ballots for town representative in a tradition of local democracy that dates back to early colonial days.

The National Geographic members of the nobility, the people have had no voice in their government. That was the situation in Europe in 1492 when an Italian named Christopher Columbus, in ships provided by the king and queen of Spain, sailed westward, seeking Asia, and landed in the «New World.»

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

In the course of the Convention, the delegates designed a new form of government for the United States. The plan for the government was written in very simple language in a document called the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution set up a federal system with a strong central government. A federal system is one in which power is shared between a central authority and its constituent parts, with some rights reserved to each. The Constitution also called for the election of a national leader, or president. It provided that federal laws would be made only by a Congress made up of representatives elected by the people. It also provided for a national court system headed by a Supreme Court.

In writing the Constitution, the delegates had to deal with two main fears shared by most Americans.

One fear was that one person or group, including the majority, might become too powerful or be able to seize control of the country and create a tyranny. To guard against this possibility, the delegates set up a government consisting of three parts, or branches, the executive, the legislative and the judicial. Each branch has powers that the others do not have and each branch has a way of counteracting and limiting any wrongful action by another branch.

Another fear was that the new central government might weaken or take away the power of the state governments to run their own affairs. To deal with this the Constitution specified exactly what power the central government had and which power was reserved for the states, the states were allowed to run their own governments as they wished, provided that their governments were democratic.

To emphasize its democratic intent, the Constitution opens with a statement, called a Preamble, which makes it clear that the government is set up by «We, the People» and its purpose is to «promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity» (descendants).

Before the new government could become a reality, a majority of the citizens in nine of the 13 states would have to approve it. Those in favor of the adoption of the Constitution argued long and hard in speeches and writing. They finally prevailed, but the states made it clear that one more change would have to be made as soon as the new government was established.

Representatives of various states noted that the Constitution did not have any words guaranteeing the freedoms or the basic rights and privileges of citizens. Though the Convention delegates did not think it necessary to include such explicit guarantees, many people felt that they needed further written protection against tyranny. So, a «Bill of Rights» was added to the Constitution.

Although the world has changed greatly in the past 200 years, it has proved possible for the Constitution to be viewed as a living document, one that could be interpreted by scholars and judges who have been called upon to apply its provisions to circumstances unforeseen at the time it was written.

WHAT THE COURT DOES

The main work of the Supreme Court is to make the final decision in legal cases in which a charge of violation of the Constitution is made. The Constitution gives certain powers to each branch of the federal (national) government. It also gives certain powers to the governments of the states, creating a federal system in which power is divided between national and state authorities. Whenever a charge is made that a person or agency in any part of the federal or a state government has broken the law, the Supreme Court may eventually be asked to decide the case. When it does, the decision itself becomes law.

Most cases—and some of the best-known- that come before the Supreme Court involve charges that individual rights or freedoms have been violated. Such cases arise because the Constitution guarantees these rights and freedoms to everyone.

Most of the rights and freedoms that Americans enjoy are guaranteed in 10 short paragraphs amended (added) to the United States Constitution in 1791. These first 10 amendments make up «the Bill of Rights.» They guarantee freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of the press and freedom to assemble in public and to ask the government to consider grievances. Among the other guarantees are the right in criminal cases to be judged in a public trial by an impartial jury, to be represented by a lawyer at one's trial and freedom from cruel or unusual punishment. Because of the Bill of Rights, police cannot stop and search or arrest a person without good reason, nor can they search anyone's home without clear cause and the permission of a court.

Elsewhere, the Constitution recognizes other rights. A very important one is the right to «due process.» That means that no one can be deprived of life, liberty or property unless all proper legal procedures have been followed. Police, government officials and agencies and judges must be very careful not to omit or shorten these prescribed legal procedures in any case. No one person, group of persons or institution can be deprived of even the most minor legal right by the enactment of a law, by official action, by arrest, or in the course of a trial.

The importance to Americans of the Constitution, the law and the principles of equal justice is best understood through discussion of some cases that the Supreme Court has decided. While this discussion does not cover all the types of cases that come before the court, it shows the variety of decisions the court makes.

POLITICS, ECONOMICS AND PLURALISM PARTICIPATION

Citizens cannot be required to take part in the political process, and they are free to express their dissatisfaction by not participating. But without the lifeblood of citizen action, democracy will begin to weaken. Citizens of democratic societies have the opportunity to join a host of private organizations, associations and volunteer groups. Many of these are concerned with issues of public policy, yet few are controlled or financed by the government. The right of individuals to associate freely and to organize themselves into different sorts of non-governmental groups is fundamental to democracy. When people of common interests band together, their voices can be heard and their chances of influencing the political debate increased. As Alexis de Tocqueville, the great 19th-century French political observer, wrote, «There are no countries in which associations are more needed to prevent the despotism of faction or the arbitrary power of a prince than those which are democratically constituted.»

The myriad groups to be found in democratic societies can be classified in several ways. Those that function primarily to pressure government with regard to particular issues are referred to as interest groups, or lobbies. Private interest groups, such as business associations, professional groups or labor unions usually have an economic stake in the

policies they advocate, although they may also take public positions on issues far outside their area of specialization.

So-called public interest groups, like environmental and social welfare organizations, seek what they perceive to be a public, or collective good. This does not make such public interest groups wiser or more virtuous than those with private interests. Rather, the degree of self-interest is often secondary in the positions they take on public issues.

Both types of interest groups are active in any democracy. Both pay close attention to public opinion, making every effort to widen their base of support as they seek simultaneously to educate the public and influence government policy.

Interest groups serve as a mediating force between the isolated individual and a government that is usually large and remote. It is through the interplay of these groups—and through the process of open debate, conflict, compromise and consensus among them—that a democratic society makes decisions affecting the welfare of its members.

VOTING

Voting in the election of public officials is the most visible and common form of participation in modern democracies, and also the most fundamental. The ability to conduct free and fair elections is at the core of what it means to call a society democratic.

The motivations of voters are as numerous as the societies and interests that they represent. Voters obviously cast their ballots for candidates who will represent their interests, but other factors influence voter preference as well. Party affiliation is one: individuals who identify strongly with a political party are much more likely to vote than those who identify themselves as independent or nonpartisan. Indeed, in systems of proportional representation, voters may only be able to vote for a political party, not for individual candidates.

Political scientists have identified numerous other factors that can influence voter preference and turnout at the polls. For example, nations with systems of proportional representation, where every vote counts toward representation in the legislature, tend to have higher voter turnouts than nations where a simple majority or plurality of the votes within a district determines the winner. Socioeconomic status, the relative ease of registering to vote, the strength of the party system, the media image of the candidate, the frequency of elections—all affect how many and how often

voters will cast ballots. In democratic elections, the struggle is often not to determine which candidate commands the greatest public support, but who can most effectively motivate his or her supporters to convert their opinions into votes. The lingering danger of voter apathy is not that public offices will go unfilled, but that officeholders will be elected by smaller and smaller percentages of eligible voters.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TEXTS

- ASEAN** - Association of East Asian nations
ANC - African national Congress
AFL-CIO—American federation of Labour, Congress of Industrial Organizations
ANZUS - Australia, New Zealand., US (alliance)
CIA - Central Intelligence Agency
CND - Campaign for nuclear Disarmament
EEC - European Economic Community
FBI - Federal Bureau of Investigation
IAEM - International Atomic Energy Agency
IMF- International Monetary Fund
IRA - Irish Republican Army
LP - Labour Party
NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OAU - Organization of African Unity
OAS - Organization of American States
OECD - Organization for economic Co-operation and Development
MP - Member of Parliament
PLO - Palestine Liberation Organization
SALT - Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
SDP - Social Democratic Party
SI - Socialist International
SWAPO - South-West Africa People's Organization
TUC - Trade-Union Congress
U.K. - United Kingdom (of Great Britain and. Northern Ireland)
UN (O) - United Nations Organization
UNSC - United Nations Security Council
UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WFTU - World Federation of Trade Unions
WHO - World Health Organization
WLO - World Labour Organization
CMEA - Council for Mutual Economic Assistance

ENGLISH-UZBEK-RUSSIAN GUIDE OF POLITICAL TERMS

accordingly	- muvofiq ravishda/соответственно
aggression	- hujum, bosqinchilik/агрессия
agitation	- iztirob, hayajon/страдание
aim	- maqsad/цель
alliance	- ittifoq/союз
ally	- ittifoqchi, tarafdor/союзник
anarchism	- anarxizm/анархизм
annexation	- bosib olish, zabt etish/аннексия, захват
antoganism	- ziddiyat, antogonizm/АНТОГОНИЗМ
anti-semitis	- antisemitizm/АНТИСЕМИТИЗМ
anti-popular	- xalq manfaatlariga qarshi/антипопулярный
apolitical	- siyosatdan yiroq/аполитичный
arms race	- qurollanish roygasi/гонка вооружений
armed uprising	- qurolli qo'zg'olon/вооруженное восстание
assistance	- yordam, madad/помощь
attention	- diqqat, e'tibor/внимание
banning	- ta'qiqlash/запрещение
bellicose	- jangovor, urushqoq/воинственный
breakthrough	- yutuq, muvoffaqiyat/прорыв
bulwark	- tayanch, suyanch/опора
cause n.	- ish, voqea, hodisa/случай
campaign	- kompaniya/компания
call for	- chaqirmoq, undamoq/призывать
chauvinism	- ashaddiy, burjua millatchiligi/ШОВИНИЗМ
challenge	- qarshi chiqish, chaqirish/вызов
closely	- yaqindan, /непосредственно, близко
claim	- talab qilmoq/требовать
class struggle	- sinfiy kurash/классовая борьба
civil war	- fuqarolar urushi/гражданская война
civilization	- sivilizatsiya/цивилизация
co-existence	- birga yashash/со-существование
cold war	- sovuq urush/холодная война
co-operation	- hamkorlik/сотрудничество
community	- hamdo'stlik, ittifoq/сообщество

conclude - tuzmoq, bog'lamoq/заключатъ
connect v. - aloqa qilmoq/сотрудничатъ
competition - musobaqa/соревнование
confirm v. - qaror qilmoq/утверждать
confidence - ishonch/доверие
consent v. - rozi bolmoq, kelishmoq/соглашатъся
contribution - hissa, qo'shilgan ulush/вклад
cover v. - qamrab olmoq/охватывать
create v. - yaratmoq, yuzaga keltirmoq/создавать
consequence - natija, oqibat/результат
dangerous - xavfli, xatarli/опасный
defend v. - himoya qilmoq/защищать
deed - ish, vazifa/дело
developing countries - rivojlanayottan davlatlar/
развивающіеся страны
deception- aldov, aldovchilik/обман
design v. - reja, tadbir/план, замысел
decree - dekret/декрет
democratic - demokratik/демократический
destruction - xaroba, vayrona/разрушение
destroy - zarar yetkazmoq/разрущать
deteriorate - yomonlashtirmoq, battar qilmoq/ухудшать
dialectics- dialektika/диалектика
disband v. - ozod qilmoq, tarqatib yubormoq/ освобождаютъ
direction - tutilgan yo'l/направление
disrupt - zarar, putur etkazmoq/навредить
disarmament - qurolsizlantirish/разоружение
disputable - janjalli, munozarali talash/дискуссионный
domestic policy - ichki siyosat/внутренняя политика
due to - tufayli, sababli/благодаря ...
easy v. - yengillashtirmoq/облегчить
embark v. - qo'l urmoq, tutinmoq, kirishmoq/приступать
evade v. - bosh tortmoq, qochmoq/увёртыватъся
evolution - evolyutsiya/эволюция
expansion - yo'yilish, tarqalish/ рост, распространение
experience - tajriba/опыт
exploitation - ekspluatatsiya, foydalanish/эксплуатация
expropriation - ekspropriatsiya/конфискация
explosive - urush chiqish xavfi bo'lgan/взрывоопасный

favourable - qulay, muvofiq/благоприятный
fight - kurash/борьба
fight for peace - tinchlik uchun kurash/борьба за мир
foreign loans - chet el zayomi/внешний заем
foreign policy - tashqi siyosat/внешняя политика
frontier - chegara, chek, norma/граница
freedom of religion-din erkinligi/свобода религии
freezing - ishga solmay qo yish/замораживание
generate v. - sabab bo'lmoq, keltirib chiqarmoq/генерировать
genocide - genotsid/геноцид
guarantee - kafolat, ishonch/гарантия
guideline - yo'l yo'riq, korsatma, dastur/руководство
guerila movement - partizanlar harakati/партизанское движение
hegemony - gegemonlik, ustunlik/гегемония
headquarters - rahbarlar, boshliqlar/руководство
hostilities - urush harakatlari/военное действия
human rights - inson huquqlari/право человека
ideology - mafkura, ideologiya/идеология
ideological struggle - goyaviy kurash/идеологическая борьба
ignore v. - mensimaslik/игнорировать
imply v. - taxmin qilmoq/представлять, предполагать
inhuman - gayriinsoniy, vahshiyona/негуманный
impression - taassurot/впечатление
in order to - ... uchun/для того, чтобы
initiative - tashabbus/инициатива
industrialization - sanoatlashtirish/индустриализация
inner-party democracy - partiya ichki demokratiyasi/
внутрипартийная демократия
integration - integratsiya/интеграция
intervention - bosqinchilik/интервенция
issue - nashr qilmoq/опубликовать
involve - o'z ichiga olmoq, qamrab olmoq/включать
join v. - qo'shilmq, birlashmoq/присоединиться
justly v. - odilona, haqqoniy ravishda/справедливо
justify v. - oqlamoq, himoya qilmoq/оправдывать
level - daraja, saviya/уровень
link v. - biriktirmoq, bog'lamoq/связывать
liberation- ozod bo'lmoq/освобождение
limitation - qisqartirish/сокращение

mankind - insoniyat/человечество
medium-range - o'rta radiusda/среднего действия
militarizm - militarism/милитаризм
military industrial complex- harbiy sanoat kompleksi/
 военно-промышленный комплекс
militarization - militarizatsiya/милитаризация
missile - raketa/paketa
middle strata - o'rta tabaqalar/средние слои
movement - harakat/движение
mutual - o'zaro/взаимный
myth - afsona/легенда
nation - millat/нация
national - milliy/национальный
national economy - milliy iqtisod/национальная экономика
nationalization - natsionalizatsiya/национализация
negotiations - muzokara/переговоры
non-aligned countries - qo'shilmaslik siyosatini tutuvchi davlatlar
 /неприсоединившиеся страны
non-intervantion - aralashmaslik/невмешательство
nuclear - yadro/ядерный
nuclear-free zone - yadro qurolidan xoli zona/ зона свободная
 от ядерных вооружений
offer v. - taklif qilmoq/предлагать
oligarchy - oligarxiya/олигархия
opinion - fikr, mulohaza/мнение
opponent - raqib/противник
opportunity - imkoniyat/возможность
oppose v. - qarshi qo'ymoq, zid qo'ymoq/ противопоставлять
outcome - natija/результат
outer space - koinot, fazo/космос
owner ship - mulk, egalik/собственник
persistent - quntli/неуклюжий
peoples democracy - xalq demoqratiyasi/ народная демократия
policy - siyosat/политика
powers - ma'murlar/силы
position - pozitsiya/позиция
politician - siyosatchi, siyosiy arbob/политик
prevent v. - oldini olmoq/предотвратить
preventive war - ogohlantiruvchi urush/привентивная война

progress - taraqqiyot, rivojanish/прогресс
provided - shu shart bilan/при условии
purpose - maqsad, muddao/цель
raid - reyid, hujum/рейд
reactionary - jaholatparast/реакционный
recent - yaqindagi, yaqinda bo'lib o'tgan/нынешный
regard - munosabat, muomala/подход
refuse v. - rad qilmoq, inkor qilmoq/отказать
race - irq/pasa
right - huquq/право
ratify v. - tasdiqlamoq, ratifikatsiya qilmoq/ратифицировать
resolutely - tamoman/решительно
safeguard- kafolat, kafillik/гарантия
segregation- segregatsiya/сегрегация
settlement- qaror, hukm/соглашение
security- xavfsizlik, xavf-xatarsizlik/безопасность
sovereign- suveren, mustaqil/суверенный
social democracy - ijtimoiy demokratiya/социальная демократия
stand for - vakil bo'lmoq/держать
strive v. - aralashmoq, sarflamoq/стремиться
strengthening - mustahkamlash/укрепление
superpowers - ulkan davlatlar/сверх силы, супердержавы
system - sistema, usul, tartib, tizim/система
support - yordam, madad, dalda/поддержка
take part in - qatnashmoq/принимать участие
task-vazifa/задача
tention - tig'izlik, keskinlik/напряжение
threat - xavf-xatar, tahlika/угроза
treaty - shartnoma, ahdnoma/договор
treat v. - tegishli, taalluqli, oid bo'lmoq/использовать
troops - harbiy qo'shinlar/войска
try v. - boshlamoq, kirishmoq/пытаться
unemployment - ishsizlik/безработица
universal - umumiy, yalpi, ommaviy/всеобщий
urge v. - majbur qilmoq, zo'r'lamoq/заставлять
view- nuqtai nazar, fikr, qarash/точка зрения
victory - g'alaba, zafar/победа
voluntarism - valyuntarizm/валюнтаризм
warn v. - ogohlantirmoq/предупреждать

warmonger	- urush qo'zg'atuvchi/разжигатель (войны)
wages	- o'ch, qasos, intiqom/месть
weapon	- qurol/вооружение
way of life	- turmush tarsi/образ жизни
withdrawal	- olib chiqmoq, chiqarmoq/вывод
Zionism	- sionizm/сионизм

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR MAKING A SUMMARY OF A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

1 .The Daily World dated the 10th of January carries an article headlined:	- В газете Дейли Уорлд от 10 октября помещена статья, озаглавленная:	Daily world gazetasida 10-oktyabrdan shunday nomlangan maqola yozilgan
2.The article deals with ...	- В статье говорится о...	maqolada aytilishicha
3. The article is devoted to the analysis of the situation in...	- Статья посвящена анализу обстановки в ...	maqola , sharoit tahliliga bag'ishlangan
- to the question of ...	-вопросу о...	... savollarga,
to the description of	-описанию...	biror narsaning tasviriga
4.The article discusses....	В статье обсуждается....	maqolada ... muhokama qilinadi
- expresses the view that...	-выражается точка зрения о...	nuqtai nazar yoritiladi ta'kidlanadi
-concentrates on ... /focuses the reader's attention on...	-концентрируется внимание читателя на...	o'quvchining diqqati ... ga jalb qilinadi

- highlights ...	-освещается...	maqolada... muhokama qilinadi
- points out...	-указывается на...	nuqtai nazar bayon qilinadi
- stresses that...	-подчеркивается, что...	ta'kidlanadi-ki
- suggests that...	-говорится, что...	ko'rsatiladi-ki
- sums up, summarizes ..	-подводится итог, суммируется...	xulosa qilinadiki...
(strongly)criticizes...	(остро) критикуется...	qattiq tanqid qilinadi
(strongly)condemns	(резко) осуждается...	keskin muhokama qilinadi
-reveals ...	-вскрывается...	...ochiladi
- reviews ..	-дается обзор...	sharh beriladi
- considers ...	-рассматривается ..	ko'zdan kechiriladi
comes out against/ is opposed to...	-статья выступает против...	maqola... ga qarshi yo'naltirilgan
- comes out in support of...	-статья выступает в поддержку...	maqola...ning foydasiga yo'naltirilgan
goes on to say ...	-далее в статье говорится..	so'ngra ... aytilishicha

5.It should be noted that...

Следует отметить, что...

qayd qilinishi kerakki...

6.The articles under review is the main front-page story

Рассматриваемая статья является наиболее важным сообщением на первой полосе

birinchi betdagi ko'rilayotgan maqola juda muhim ma'lumot hisoblanadi

SOME USEFUL PHRASES TO BE USED IN PRESS REVIEWS

I. Here is front-page review of the Time dated the 10th of October.	Вот обзор первой полосы журнала "Тайм" от 10 ноября.	"Тайм" jurnalining 10 novabrdaqi sonining nisnacha ma'lumoti
2. The biggest (main) story is about	Наиболее важное сообщение относится к...	Eng muhim katta ma'lumotga tegishli
3. The news about... dominates the front page.	Известие о... занимает самое видное место на первом странице	...Haqidagi Birinchi betdagi yangiliklar muhim o'rin egallaydi
gets the biggest heading.	дается под крупным заголовком широко освещается в газете	Bosh harflar bilan yoritiladi Gazetaga keng suratda yoritiladi
gets wide coverage.	является наиболее важным сообщением.	Muhim yangiliklardan biri sanalganligi uchun bosh betlarda joylashtirilgan bosh harflar bilan
is the biggest front page story.	помещенным на первой странице	
is given in splash headline.	дается под крупным заголовком	joylashtirilgan
is given much comment	широко комментируется	keng talqin qilingan
Is given prominence. continues to occupy the central place	занимает видное место продолжает занимать центральное место	muhim o'rin egallavdi markaziy o'rin egallashni davom ettiradi
4. Another major story is about...	Другое важное сообщение касается...	Yana bir muhim xabar shuki....
5. The editorial is entitled (headlined)...	Передовица озаглавлена...	Oldingi maqolada ko'rsatilishicha...
6. The paper writes editorially that...	Передовица	Gazeta maqolasida yozilishicha

7. The paper discusses (the situation)	В газете обсуждается (положение)	Gazetada muhokama qilinadi....
reports at length that...	- подробно рассматривается...	Sinchkovlik bilan ko'rib chiqilayapti
carries a lot of comment on...	- помещаются многочисленные комментарии по поводу...	Juda ko'p ... haqidagi sharhlar berilgan
takes a critical view of...	критически оцениваются	tanqidiy talqin qilinadi
blames (smb.) for (smth.)...	за (создавшееся положение) газета обвиняет...	Gazeta ... ni qoralaydi
denounces the actions (policy).	эти действия (эта политика)	bu harahat muhokama qilinadi
Is in favour of...	подвергается осуждению	maqola muallifi qo'llab-quwatlanadi maqola muallifi...
Is opposed to...	автор статьи поддерживает...	ga qarchi chiqmoq shuni xulosa qilib aytadiki...
Concludes by saying that...	автор статьи выступает против...	xulosa qilib aytganda
draws a conclusion that...	заключает, говоря, что...	
	делает вывод о том, что...	
8. Speaking of,..it's necessary (interest-ing) to note that...	Говоря о необходимо (интересно) заметить, что...	Haqida o'zaroanda ni hisobga olish zarur
9. Analyzing (describing) the situation in... it's necessary to emphasize that...	Анализируя (описывая) положение в необходимо подчеркнуть, что...	Holatni talqin qilganda shunu ta'kidlash kerakki...
10. Giving an appraisal of the situation in ...it's necessary to point out that...	Давая оценку обстановки в ... необходимо указать на то, что ...	Holatga baho berqanda shuni ko'rsatish kerak
11 .There is mounting (growing, increasing) concern tension	Возрастает озабоченность напряженность	Notinchlik ortmoqda tanglik xavf-xatar

danger excitement over	опасность волнение по поводу...	... dan xavotirda bo'lmoq
12. There is a lot of comment on...	Имеется большое количество комментариев по поводу... Haqida juda ko'p sharhlar mavjud
13. There is every likelihood that...	Есть вероятность того, что...	. ga ehtimoli bor
14. There is every reason to believe that...	Имеются все основания полагать, что...	.. ga ishonishga hamma asoslar bor
15. There is general feeling that...	Вообще существует мнение о том, что	Umuman olganda, ga ko'ra..
16. There is much speculation as to whether or not (smb. will do smth)	Делаются многочисленные предположения в отношении того, будет или нет...	U to'g'risida juda ko'p taxminlar bor (bo'ladimi, yo'qmi)
17. There are signs (indications) that...	Имеются признаки того, что...	Uning ... belgilari mavjud
18. it's an open secret that...	Не представляет секрета тот факт, что...	Bu sir hech qanday dalilni tasavvur etmaydi
19. it was revealed (disclosed) that...	Стало достоянием гласности (известно), что...	Ma'lumki,..
20. it's (very) likely/ unlikely that...	(Весьма)вероятно/ маловероятно, что...	Ehtimol/ehtimoldan holiki, .
21. it's hard to predict the course of events in future, but there is some evidence of the improvement (deterioration) of the	Трудно предугадать, каков будет ход событий, но есть некоторые доказательства улучшения (ухудшения)	Oldindan aytish qiyin .. .hodisalar tasnifini, ayrim dalillarni, yaxshilanish vaziyati

situation in...	обстановки в...	
22. In this connection (respect) it's worth while mentioning (the fact) that...	В этой связи (в этом отношении) стоит упомянуть о том, что...	Bunday munosatda shuni ta'kidlash kerakki...
23. Mention Should ho made of the fact that...	Необходимо упомянуть о том, что	Shuni eslatib o'tish kerakki...
24. The reporter (correspondent, author) gives no details as to ... I here is no mention about...	Корреспондент (автор) не сообщает каких-либо подробностей в отношении...; (о чем-либо) не упоминается...	Muxbir hech qanday xabar bermayapti munosabatidagi.... tafsilotlar eslatilmayapti
25. In resolute (vigorous, outspoken) terms the author of the article;	В острых (решительных, откровенных) выражениях автор статьи:	Keskin ifoda etishda maqola muallifi.....
-criticizes... makes it clear that...	-критикует... -дает понять, что...	tanqid qilinadi ... haqida tushuncha beradi
-expresses the view that...	-высказывает точку зрения, что...	... deb nuqtai nazarini bayon etmoq
-stresses the importance (necessity) of...	-подчеркивает важность (необходимость) чего-то...	... muhimligini ko'rsatadi
-condemns,..	-осуждает...	..muhokama qiladi
comes out against... (opposes)	-выступает против...	... ga qarshi chiqadi
gives a warning that...	-предупреждает, что...	...deb ogohlantiradi

-calls for (demands)...	-требуется...	... talab qiladi
-calls upon	-призывает	... ga da'vat etadi
26. In the author's opinion (view)...	По мнению автора...	muallifning fikriga ko'ra
27. In conclusion the author suggests that...-	В заключении автор говорит о том, что...	Mualliflar xulosasiga ko'ra ...
28. It would be wrong to assume that...	Было бы неправильно предположить, что...	Taxmin qilish noto'g'ri bo'lardi
29. It would be unfair to suggest that...	Было бы несправедливо говорить, что	...deb gapirish nohaqlik bo'lardi

IJTIMOIIY-SIYOSIIY MATNLARNI O'ZLASHTIRISHGA DOIR

TAVSIYALAR

Mavzular matnini tanlashda mualliflar amaldagi chet tillar bo'yicha dasturga va yosh mutaxassislarning g'oyaviy-siyosiy tarbiyalash sohasidagi vazifalarga rioya qilishgan.

Dolzarb matnlar tanlangan va ularning har biri suhbat yoki munozara asosi sifatida xizmat qilishi mumkin.

Izohlar matndagi ayrim holatlar asosiy lug'at (vocabulary)ga kiritilmagan so'zlar mantiqiy tushuntirish vazifasini o'tadi.

Asosiy lug'atda (vocabulary) so'zlarning qisqacha ijtimoiy-siyosiy xarakterdagi matnlarda uchraydigan ma'nolari berilgan.

Mashqlar ikki guruhga bo'lingan:

1) matni tushunishga yo'naltirilgan va lug'aviy o'zlashtirish bilan bog'liq matnlar;

2) og'zaki nutq mahoratini o'stirishga mo'ljallangan mashqlar.

Birinchi guruhdagi mashqlar asosan matn lingvistikasi (ya'ni lug'aviy boyligi)ni ishlatilishiga qaratilgan va ularning asosiy maqsadi-tematik lug'atning o'zlashtirilishidadir (matni tushunish ko'nikmasini o'stirish va xorijiy tilda fikr yuritishda rag'batlantirishdan tashqari).

Ikkinchi guruhdagi mashqlar esa gapirish ko'nikmalarini shakllanishiga, asosiy fikr yuritish rivojiga hamda o'tilgan matndan xulosa chiqarish va uni umumlashtirishga (yozma va og'zaki holda) qaratilgan. Maxsus mashqlar seminar tarzda, o'quv munozara, rolli, interaktiv o'yinlar (press-konferensiya, interv'yu olish, tarjimonlik, davra suhbat) o'tkazishga zamin yaratadi va ularni xorijiy tilda o'tkazish uchun mo'ljallangan.

Mavjud grammatik material esa namuna va nutqiy madellar asosida o'zlashtiriladi.

Darslarni quyidagi tarzda o'tkazish tavsiya etiladi:

BIRINCHI DARS (materialni dastlabki mustahkamlash bosqichi).
Lug'at va asosiy matn(tekst)ning birinchi yarmi bilan ishlash: matni o'qish; talabalarni og'zaki sinash nazorati, oldindan uy vazifasi sifatida yodlash uchun berilgan so'zlarni yodlash darajasi; ayrim so'z va iboralarning ishlatilishini talqin qilish (izohlash lug'aviy qismdagi misollar asosida); sinonimiya va so'zlarning birga bog'lana olishiga mo'ljallangan mashqlar (tanlab olingan holda) lug'aviy (leksik) nuqtai nazardan qiyin

bo'lgan so'z birikmalarini tarjimasiga oid mashqlar bajarish; savol-javob shakldagi suhbat (asosiy matnga doir) va hokazo.

IKKINCHI DARS (materialnidastlabki mustahkamlash bosqichining davomi). Matnning ikkinchi yarmi ustida ishlash birinchi dars sxemasiga binoan tuziladi va yuqorida ko'rsatilgan mashqlardan tashqari asosiy matnning mazmunini tushunish darajasini nazorat qilishga qaratilgan mashqlardan iborat.

UCHINCHI DARS (materialni to'liq mustahkamlash bosqichi (lug'at ustida to'liq ishlash: gaplarni xatosiz to'ldirish va berilgan leksik lug'atni to'g'ri ishlata olishga oid mashqlar; sinonimiya va antonimiya, predloglarga oid mashqlar; lug'at yordamida matnni tarjima qilish; o'zlashtirilgan leksik material asosida og'zaki nutq ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish (dialog bilan ishlash).

TO'RTINCHI DARS (lug'aviy ish va mavzuni yakunlash bosqichi):a)aytib berish;b)asosiy matn bilan bog'liq turli mavzularni muhokama qilish; muayyan mavzu yuzasidan o'z fikrini ifodala olish ko'nikmalarini o'rganish (dialog bilan ishlash).

BESHINCHI DARS (o'zlashtirilgan dars (Unit) yuzasidan yakuniy test sinovi. Mualliflar fikricha yuqorida qayd etilgan mashqlarni bajarish muayyan darajada siyosiy-ijtimoiy lug'at asosida og'zaki nutq ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishda aniq ko'mak sifatida yordam beradi.

Qo'llanmaning yakunlovchi qismida ingliz zabon nashrlarda tez-tez uchraydigan qisqartmalar ro'yxati, mustaqil o'qish va referativ o'zlashtirish uchun qo'shimcha siyosiy-ijtimoiy xarakterdagi matnlar, ularga xos bo'lgan iboralar ro'yxati va qisqacha inglizcha-o'zbekcha-ruscha siyosiy-ijtimoiy lug'at minimumi keltirilgan.

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