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Get in the Touch

COURSE BOOK

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INTRODUCTION

Dear students,

We are very glad to congratulate you with a new academic year. Now you are holding a new coursebook «Get In Touch» which was created specially for the first year students.

The book uses a communicative approach to help you listen, speak, read and write in English which is used every day in the world.

The book consists of Introductory Part and 18 Units which are full of interesting activities, games, speaking, listening, reading and writing tasks. The topics of texts and dialogues emphasize international, cross-cultural and our national values and notions.

Each unit includes the following sections with these symbols:

Listening Section

 It can help you to develop your listening comprehension skills.

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Reading Section

You can receive a lot of information about different things without any difficulty, such as going to a library.

Vocabulary

Enjoy with a good process of enlarging your own vocabulary.

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Grammar

Without dull and complicated explanations you can use tables and then practice them doing various exercises.



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Pair-work

You and your partner can talk, write, and read during the lesson.

Group-work

Here you have a possibility to gather 3-5 of your groupmates to discuss different topics, even negotiate.

Role play

Especially for you we have some challenging activities. Are you dreaming to be an actor/actress? Here are a lot of chances to show your acting.

Discussion

Are you ready to solve the most important problems, which are still bothering minds of a mankind? We are very happy to interest you in this issue.

II **Home work**

 This section suggests you different activities for improving your academic skills independently.

We hope this coursebook will lighten up the learning process and heighten the joy of learning English.

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The National Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Words by Abdulla Oripov Music by Mutal Burkhanov

My country, sunny and free, salvation to your people, You are a warmhearted companion to the friends!

Flourish eternally with knowledge and inventions, May your fame shine as long as the world exists!

Refrain:

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

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

Refrain:

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

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INTRODUCTORY PART

Uzbekistan

The proclamation of Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 1, 1991, is a landmark in the history of the country. The republic of Uzbekistan has favorable natural and geographical conditions. Uzbekistan, in the ancient cradle between the Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya rivers, is the most historically fascinating of the Central Asian republics. Within it are some of the oldest towns in the world, some of the Silk Road's architectural splendors. Uzbekistan occupies the heartland of Central Asia, sharing a border with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Afghanistan. The territory of the republic covers approximately 447,000 square kilometers.

Uzbekistan is a multinational republic. The population of Uzbekistan is about 25 million people. Moreover, this number includes various ethnic groups as Uzbeks, Russians, Tajiks, Kazakhs, Tatars, Karakalpaks, Koreans, etc.

Uzbekistan has great economic potential from its own resources. Heavy industry, centered in northeast, mainly petroleum and mineral processing, machinery, ferrous metallurgy, chemicals, and electric power. Light industry dominated by fabric and food processing. Uzbekistan has many joint ventures with such well-developed countries: Germany, USA, Korea, Japan, Turkey, Italy, and France. Our industrial establishments various products are well known not only in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) but also in the world. Gold, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, lithium, uranium, molybdenum, florspar, gas, coal, and oil are mined.

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The past few years which have opened a new chapter in the history of our motherland, have been no means easy.

The National Flag of Uzbekistan

The national flag of Uzbekistan represents our country at conferences, world exhibition and sports competitions. Our flag is rectangle colored cloth consisting of 4 horizontal stripes: blue, white, green and red.

Blue is the symbol of the sky and water, which are the main sources of life. Mainly blue was the color of the state flag of Amir Temur.



White is the traditional symbol of peace and good luck.

Green is the color of nature and new life.

Red is the color of an active life.

In the upper left corner there is a crescent moon symbolizing the newly independent Republic. Twelve stars represent 12 months in a year.

The State Emblem



The new state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was created to reflect the many centuries' experience of the Uzbek people. The State Emblem represents the image of the rising sun over a flourishing valley.

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Two rivers run through the valley, representing the Syr-Daryo and Amu- Daryo. The emblem is bordered by wheat on the right side and branches of opened cotton balls on the left.

An eight-pointed star is located at the top of the

emblem, symbolizing the unity and confirmation of the republic. The crescent with a star inside is the sacred symbols of Islam. The mythical bird Semurg with stretched wings is placed in the center of the emblem as the symbol of the national renaissance. The entire composition aims to express the desire of the Uzbek people for peace, happiness and prosperity. At the bottom of the emblem is inscribed the word "Uzbekistan", written in Uzbek on a ribbon in the national color of the flag.

The Constitution of Uzbekistan

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

The constitution sets the task of creating a democratic rule of law. All citizens living in the Republic, men and women of all nations and nationalities have cultural spheres. Guaranteeing these rights to all citizens, the constitution at the same time gives rights such as to work, to keep labor discipline and to defend their country.

Uzbekistan has entered a renaissance of its spiritual and intellectual values, as era of radical transformation in the economic, political and social spheres. Uzbekistan has begun building a democratic, lawful and secular society with open-market economy and a strong system of social protection. The main aims of the policy are

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keeping a stable situation in the country, ^ strengthening the international and interethnic cooperation in Uzbekistan and gradual transition to the new democratic system of rule.

Taking into consideration the concrete situation and the mentality and traditions of the elaborated 5 basic principles of reform, directing the country's internal policy.

Uzbekistan adheres to a policy of peace, equal beneficial cooperation between countries and mutual understanding among state

leaders. The foreign policy is based on the principles of sovereign equality of state, not using force or threat of force, inviolability of borders, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

1. **landmark** (n)

- an event, a discovery, an invention

IB that marks an important

J4 point or stage in smth.

Jj 2. **flourish** (v) - to grow

O in a healthy way.

S 3. **sacred** (adj) -

connected with God or

considered to be holy.

4. **prosperity** (n) - the state of being successful, especially financially: economic/industrial, etc.

5. **ferrous** (adj) - containing or relating to iron: ferrous and non ferrous metals.

6. **elaborated** (adj) - very detailed and complicated.

7. **radical** (adj) - favoring through or complete political or social reform .

8. **adhere** (v) - to hold or follow a set of principles, course of action, etc.

9. **inviolability** (n) - state that must be always respected and not broken or ignored.

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Questions for discussion:

1. What do you understand by the phrase "Multinational Republic"? Support your answer.

2. Give information about heavy and light industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

3. What can you tell about the economy of Uzbekistan?

5. Talk about five principles of economical reform in Uzbekistan.

6. What does the CIS stand for?

7. Talk about Uzbekistan and USA, Uzbekistan and UK relationships.

8. Talk about state symbols of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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UNIT 1

FIRST IMPRESSIONS ARE LASTING ONES



I. A MEETING

Listen to the dialogue and write down unknown words.

II. VOCABULARY

1. **present** - [preznt] (adj.) being in the place in question

E.g.: Dr. Smith and his friend Tim were present at the ceremony.

I [preznt] (n) - a gift.

E.g.: I'm buying it as a present.

I (v) - b) to make smb. a present of smth.

E.g.: I'll make you a present of my old television.

I [prizent] (v) - a) to present smth. to smb. = to present smb. with smth.

E.g.: It was the clock that they presented to me.

The company presented people with a new type of bus.

b) to present smb. to smb. = to introduce formally

2. **presentation** - presenting or being presented (usually a talk or speech)

E.g.: Yesterday a presentation was held in the conference hall.

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3. **sorry** - feeling regret

E.g.: We're sorry to hear of your parents' death. I To be / feel sorry about / for smth. = to feel regret E.g.:

Aren't you sorry about what you've done? I feel sorry for what I've said I to feel / be sorry for smb - to feel

sympathy E.g.: I feel sorry for anyone who has to drive in weather like this.

3. to introduce smb. to smb - to make one person known by name to another, especially in a formal way

E.g.: He introduced me to his friends.