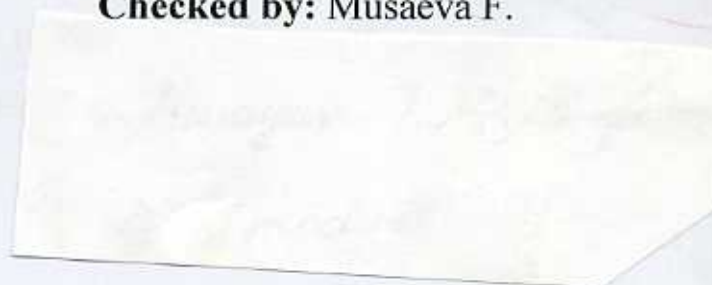


INDEPENDENT WORK

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Our country

Uzbekistan, officially the Republic of Uzbekistan is a doubly landlocked country in Central Asia. It is a unitary, constitutional, presidential republic, comprising 12 provinces, 1 autonomous republic, and 1 independent city. Uzbekistan is bordered by five countries: Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan. Uzbekistan has an area of 447,400 square kilometres (172,700 sq mi). It is the 56th largest country in the world by area and the 42nd by population. Among the CIS countries, it is the 5th largest by area and the 3rd largest by population.

Uzbekistan is Central Asia's most populous country. Its 30,183,400 citizens comprise nearly half the region's total population. The population of Uzbekistan is very young: 34.1% of its people are younger than 15. According to official sources, Uzbeks comprise a majority (80%) of the total population. Other ethnic groups include Russians 5.5%, Tajiks 5% (official estimate and disputed), Kazakhs 3%, Karakalpaks 2.5% and Tatars 1.5%.

Uzbekistan is a member of the United Nations (UN) (since 2 March 1992), the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC), Partnership for Peace, and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). It belongs to the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO) (comprising the five Central Asian countries, Azerbaijan, Iran, Turkey, Afghanistan, and Pakistan).

Uzbekistan is also a member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) and hosts the SCO's Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) in Tashkent. Uzbekistan joined the new Central Asian Cooperation Organisation (CACO) in 2002. The CACO consists of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. It is a founding member of, and remains involved in, the Central Asian Union, formed with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, and joined in March 1998 by Tajikistan.

Traditions and holidays of Uzbekistan

The traditions and customs of the Uzbek people have been shaped by their unique position at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road. The treasures that flowed were not only the ones that can be held in one's hand, but also those that touch the heart and soul. Art, philosophy, science, and religious ideals were exchanged, enriching the cultures of both the travelers and their hosts.

At the heart of Uzbek culture is its wonderful hospitality, renowned for centuries. From the days when Uzbekistan stood at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road, its grand cities hosted thousands of road-weary tradesmen who sought refuge from the desert and the perils of the open road. These caravans would stay for days at a time, enjoying the gracious generosity that has remained a living tradition to the present day.

Uzbek culture reflects a beautiful synthesis of these influences, while maintaining its own unique traditions. From the harmony of its architecture to the masterful detail of its applied arts, from the busy, noisy bazaars to the peaceful, laid-back chaikhana, a journey through Uzbekistan is unique and unforgettable.

In a nation where "hospitality is rated higher than courage", it is not surprising that the cuisine is bountiful. From the days of the Silk Road caravans, the meal laid out for a guest was never simple or plain fare - every inch of the table was covered with delicacies, enough for several helpings, and the bonds created over those meals often became lasting friendships.

Each year Uzbekistan celebrates seven public holidays: 1st of January – New Year, 8th of March – International Women's Day, 21st of March – Navruz, 9th of May – Memorial Day, 1st of September – Independence Day, 1st of October – Teacher's Day, 8th of December – Constitution Day. Also Uzbekistan celebrates the Day of Defenders of Motherland on January 14 and the Day of Remembrance for the victims of political repressions, observed on August 31, though these holidays are not free days. Two major Muslim holidays in Uzbekistan, Ramadan Khait and Kurban Khait, are days off and are celebrated each year according to the lunar calendar.

Traditions and holidays of Great Britain

Traditions and holidays of Great Britain. Every nation and every country has its own traditions and customs. Traditions make a nation special. Some of them are old-fashioned and many people remember them, others are part of people's life. Some British customs and traditions are known all the world. From Scotland to Cornwall, Britain is full of customs and traditions. A lot of them have very long histories. Some are funny and some are strange. But they are all interesting. There is the long menu of traditional British food. There are many royal occasions. There are songs, saying and superstitions. They are all part of the British way of life. You cannot really imagine Britain without all its traditions, this integral feature of social and private life of the people living on the British Isles that has always been an important part of their life and work.

There are fewer public holidays in Great Britain than in other European countries. They are: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring Bank Holiday and Summer Bank Holiday. Public holidays in Britain are called bank holidays, because the banks as well as most of the offices and shops are closed.

The most popular holiday is Christmas. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present. It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. Central streets are beautifully decorated.

Before Christmas, groups of singers go from house to house. They collect money for charity and sing carols, traditional Christmas songs. Many churches hold a carol service on the Sunday before Christmas.

The fun starts the night before, on the 24th of December. Traditionally this is the day when people decorate their trees. Children hang stockings at the end of their beds, hoping that Father Christmas will come down the chimney during the night and fill them with toys and sweets. Christmas is a family holiday. Relatives usually meet for the big Christmas dinner of turkey and Christmas pudding. And everyone gives and receives presents. The 26th of December, Boxing Day, is an extra holiday after Christmas Day. This is the time to visit friends and relatives or perhaps sit at home and watch football.

New Year's Day is less popular in Britain than Christmas. But in Scotland, Hogmanay is the biggest festival of the year.

Besides public holidays there are some special festivals in Great Britain. One of them takes place on the 5th of November. On that day, in 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament and kill King James I. He didn't succeed. The King's men found the bomb, took Guy Fawkes to the Tower and cut off his head.

Since that day the British celebrate the 5th of November. They burn a dummy, made of straw and old clothes, on a bonfire and let off fireworks. This dummy is called a "guy" (like Guy Fawkes) and children can often be seen in the streets before the 5th of November saying, "Penny for the guy." If they collect enough money, they can buy some fireworks.

Shopping

Shopping is an activity in which peoples search the available goods with the intent to buy the suitable ones. Shopping is a desire and sometimes is a source of entertainment. A whole day of shopping is the dream of every girl, especially the young ones, and the nightmare of parents and men in general. Going shopping is something very important, and almost necessary for some people.

Shopping malls play an important role in our life. Nowadays, shopping malls are very big and beautiful, full of shops and places where men can have a rest and children can have some fun, while women and girls are wasting their salaries. Many people just go for window shopping to the shopping malls. They go to the shopping malls and browse the goods without the intent to buy anything.

Nearly every person who owns an computer has bought something on the internet. Online shopping is making things much easier in terms of time. The only thing you have to do is going to the internet page, choose the product you want and buy it. After that you have to wait less than four days and whatever you bought it is in front of your door. Although online shopping gives you the opportunity to compare prices, People should be careful in choosing the sites they want to buy the things they need.

In conclusion, I think that online shopping is a good and useful invention, but I prefer going shopping in shopping malls just because there you can have a walk and relax.

Developing of Telecommunications

We can not deny the role of telecommunications in our life. The Internet, phones, telegraph, cell phones, radio, television are all the means of communication or telecommunication. Nowadays we live in information era, when information is the key and engine of progress. Our society needs perfect means of information exchange that is why all types of telecommunication are under the permanent developing.

Currently hundreds of millions of people use wireless communication means. Cell phone is no longer a symbol of prestige but a tool, which lets to use working time more effectively. Considering that the main service of a mobile connection operator is providing high quality connection, much attention in the telecommunication market is paid to the spectrum of services that cell network subscriber may receive.

Today we can easily connect to the Internet using our cell phone or to take a picture or to take a short movie, using our video cell phone.

Late in the nineteenth century, communication facilities were augmented by a new invention — telephone. In the USA its use expanded slowly and by 1900 the American Telephone and Telegraph Company controlled 855,000 telephones.

After 1900, telephone installations extended much more rapidly in all the wealthier countries. The number of telephones in use in the world grew at almost 100 per cent per decade. But long-distance telephone services gradually developed and began to compete with telegraphic business. A greater contribution to long-range communication came with the development of wireless technology.

Before the outbreak of the First World War wireless telegraphy was established as a means of regular communication with ships at sea and provided a valuable supplement to existing telegraph lines. In the next few years the telephone systems of all the chief countries were connected with each other by radio. Far more immediate was the influence that radio had through broadcasting and by television, which followed it at an interval of about twenty-five years.

Telephones are as much a part of infrastructure of our society as roads or electricity, and competition will make them cheaper. Losses from lower prices will be countered by higher usage. Most important of all, by cutting out the need to install costly cables and microwave transmitters, the new telephones could be a boon to the remote and poor regions of the earth.

Lots of other new communication services — on-line film libraries, personal computers that can send video-clips and sound-bites as easily as they can be used for writing letters, terrestrial mobile-telephone systems cheap enough to replace old sets — are already technically possible.

Telekommunikatsiyaning paydo bo'lishi

Biz hayotimizda telekommunikatsiyaning o'rmini rad eta olmaymiz. Internet, telefon, telegraf, uyali telefon, radio, televidenie — barchasi aloqa vositalari. Hozirgi kunda biz axborot davrida yashamoqdamiz, bunda axborot — progress kaliti va dvigatelidir. Bizning jamiyatimiz mukammal axborot almashinuv tizimiga muhtoj, aynan shuning uchun telealoqaning barcha turlari doimo rivojlanmoqda.

Hozirgi kunda yuz millionlab insonlar simsiz aloqa vositalaridan foydalanishadi. Uyali telefon endi obro' belgisi emas, balki ish vaqtidan samarali foydalanish quroliga aylanib qoldi. Shu fakti e'tiborga olish kerakki, mobil aloqa operatori yuqori sifatdagi aloqani ta'minlaydi, telekommunikatsiya bozorida mijozga ko'rsatilishi mumkin bo'lgan xizmatlar turlariga e'tibot qaratilmoqda.

Bugungi kunda uyali telefon orqali osongina internetga ulanishimiz, rasmga tushirishimiz yoki qisqa film suratga olishimiz mumkin.

XIX asr oxirlariga kelib kommunikatsiya vositalari yangi ixtiro — telefon bilan boyidi. AQSHda telefon rivojlanishi sust amalga oshdi va 1900 yilda Amerika Telefon va Telegraf kompaniyasi 855 000 telefonni boshqarar edi.

1900 yildan so'ng barcha boy mamlakatlarda telefonlarni o'rnatish tez suratlarda amalga oshdi. Har 10 yilda ishlatiladigan telefonlar soni taxminan 100% ga oshar edi. Keyinchali uzoq telefon aloqa xizmatlari rivojlandi va natijada telegraf xizmati bilan raqobatlasha boshladi. Uzoq telefon aloqasining rivojlanishiga radio katta hissa qo'shdi.

Birinchi jahon urushi boshlanishigacha, radiotelegraf dengizdagi kemalar aro aloqa vositasi va mavjud telegraf liniyalariga qo'shimcha bo'lib qo'shildi. Keyingi bir necha yillarda butun dunyo barcha davlatlarining telefon tizimlari bir-biri bilan radioaloqa yordamida bog'landi. Radioning ixtiro qilinishidan taxminan 25 yil keyin, radiouzatish va televidenie orqali katta ta'sir ko'rsatdi.

Telefonlar jamiyatimiz infratuzilmasining, yo'llar yoki elektr toki kabi muhim tarkibiy qismi, va raqobat tufayli uning narxi arzonlashadi. Past tariflar tufayli yo'qotilgan daromadlar, foydalanuvchilar soni bilan to'ldiriladi. Eng ahamiyatlisi shuki, qimmat turuvchi kabel va mikroto'lqinli uzatkichlarga ehtiyoj bo'lmaganligi tufayli, yangi telefonlar uzoq va kambag'al tumanlar uchun "katta sovg'a" bo'ldi.

Kinolarning onlayn kubuxonasi, personal kompyuterlar kabi ko'pchilik yangi aloqa xizmatlari, videoklip va musiqa fayllarini osongina uzatishi hamda xat yozishi mumkin, yer mobil telefon tizimlari, eski tizimlarni to'liq almashtirishi mumkin — buni texnik jihatidan amalga oshirish mumkin.

Vocabulary:

- to develop — развивать, совершенствовать — rivojlantirmoq, mukammallashtirmoq
to deny — отрицать, отказываться от . — voz kechmoq, tan olmaslik, rad etmoq
cell phone — мобильный телефон — mobil/uyali telefon
exchange — обмен — almashinuv
permanent — постоянный — doimiy
tool — инструмент — uskuna
effectively — эффективно — samarali, effektiv
to consider — считать, полагать — hisoblamoq, sanamoq
to provide — обеспечивать, снабжать — ta'minlamoq
network — сеть, система — tarmoq
subscriber — подписчик, клиент — mijoz
to receive — получать, принимать, воспринимать — qabul qilmoq
facility — оборудование, аппаратура, приспособления — qurilma, apparatura, uskuna
to augment — увеличивать, прибавлять — ko'paytirmoq, qo'shmoq
invention — изобретение — ixtiro
to expand — расширять, увеличивать — kengaytirmoq
installation — установка, размещение — o'rnatmoq
to extend — распространять, расширять — tarqatmoq, kengaytirmoq
to grow (past grew, p.p. grown) — расти, увеличивать — o'smoq, ko'paymoq
gradually — постепенно, понемногу — qadamma-qadam, oz-ozdan
to compete — конкурировать, соревноваться — musobaqalashmoq, raqobatlashmoq
contribution — содействие, вклад — hissa
wireless — беспроводной, дистанционный — simsiz
outbreak — (зд) внезапное начало — to'satdan boshlangan (yuqoridagi matnda shu ma'noda qo'llanilmoqda)
to establish — основывать, создавать — yaratmoq, o'rnatmoq
valuable — ценный, полезный — qimmatli, foydali
supplement — дополнение, добавление — qo'shimcha, qo'shish
immediate — внезапный, безотлагательный, немедленный — to'satdan, darhol
influence — воздействие, влияние — ta'sir
to broadcast — передавать в эфире, вещать — efirga uzatmoq
interval — промежуток, интервал — interval, oraliq
infrastructure — инфраструктура — infratuzilma
electricity — электричество — elektr toki
microwave — микроволновый — mikro to'lqinli
transmitter — передатчик — uzatkich
boon — благо, дар; преимущество, удобство — qulaylik, imkoniyat
remote — отдаленный, далекий — uzoqlashgan
benefits — услуги, выгоды, привилегии — xizmatlar, foyda, vakolatlar
terrestrial — земной, наземный

The History of Computer Development

The rapidly advancing field of electronics led to construction of the first general-purpose electronic computer in 1946 at the University of Pennsylvania. It was Electronic Numerical Integrator And Computer or ENIAC, the device contained 18,000 vacuum tubes and had a speed of several hundred multiplications per minute. Its program was wired into the processor and had to be manually altered. Later transistors appeared. The use of the transistor in computers began in the late 1950s. It marked the advent of smaller, faster elements than it was possible to create with the use of vacuum-tube machines. Because transistors use less power and have a much longer life, computers alone were improved a lot. They were called second-generation computers. Components became smaller and the system became less expensive to build. Modern digital computers are all conceptually similar, regardless of size and shape. Nevertheless, they can be divided into several categories on the basis of cost and performance.

The first one is the personal computer or microcomputer, a relatively low-cost machine, usually of desk-top size. Sometimes they are called laptops. They are small enough to fit in a briefcase. The second is the workstation, a microcomputer with enhanced graphics and communications capabilities that make it especially useful for office work. And the server computers, a large expensive machine with the capability of serving the needs of major business enterprises, government departments, scientific research establishments. The largest and fastest of these are called supercomputers.

A digital computer is not actually a single machine, in the sense that most people think of computers. Instead it is a system composed of five distinct elements: a central processing unit, input devices, memory storage devices, output devices and a communications network, called a «bus» that links all the elements of the system and connects the system itself to the external world.

Talking about a central processing unit or the heart of computer, I would like to add that there were several generations of microprocessors. The first generation was represented by processing unit Intel 8086. The second generation central processing unit was represented by processing unit Intel 80286, used in IBM PC AT 286. The third generation is represented by Intel 80386, used in IBM PC AT 386. The microprocessors of the fourth generation were used in computers IBM PC AT 486. There are also central processing units of the fifth generation, used in Intel Pentium 60 and Intel Pentium 66, central processing units of the sixth generation, used in computers Intel Pentium 75,90,100 and 133. Few years ago appeared central processing units of seventh and eighth generations.

Computer speeds are measured in gigahertz today. Recently, an optical central processing unit has been invented, which is capable of executing trillions discrete operations per second or it is as fast as the speed of light.

So, we are at the threshold of new computer era, when artificial intelligence could be invented. There are no questions with «if», the only question is «when». And time will show us either computers become our best friends or our evil enemies as it is shown in some movies.

Kompyuterning rivojlanish tarixi

Tez suratlarda rivojlanayotgan elektronika sohasi tufayli 1946 yilda Pensilvaniya Universitetida birinchi universal elektron kompyuter yaratildi. Bu elektron raqamli integrator va kompyuter yoki ENIAC, qurilma 18000 vakuum lampasidan iborat bo'lgan, uning tezligi esa bir daqiqada bir necha million matematik operatsiyani bajarishga qodir bo'lgan. Uning dasturi protsessorga yozilgan va qo'lda o'zgartirilgan.

Keyinchalik tranzistorlar paydo bo'ldi. Kompyuterda tranzistorlardan foydalanish 1950-yillarning oxirida boshlandi. Bu esa lampali mashinalarga nisbatan, kichik o'lchamdagi, juda tez ishlaydigan elementlarni yaratilishiga zamon yaratdi. Tranzistorlar kam elektr energiyasini iste'mol qilishi va ishlash muddatining uzoqligi tufayli, kompyuterlar mukammallashib bordi. Ularni ikkinchi avlod kompyuterlari deb atashdi.

Kerakli komponentlar o'lchami kichiklashdi va tizimni yaratish arzonlashdi.

Agar o'lcham va shakllarni e'tiborga olmasak, barcha zamonaviy raqamli hisoblash mashinalari aynan bir xil konsepsiya asosida yaratilgan. Ammo ularning narxi va tuzilishidan kelib chiqqan holda, ular bir nechta toiflarga bo'linishi mumkin. Birinchi toifa — personal kompyuter, yoki mikrokompyuter, — nisbatan arzon qurilma. Ba'zilar ularni laptop deb ham atashadi. U yetarli darajada kichik o'lchamli, shuning uchun portfelga sig'ishi mumkin. Ikkinchi toifa — avtomatlashtirilgan ishchi stansiya, ofisda ishlashda foydali bo'lgan, grafik tizimli va axborot almashinuv imkoni mavjud bo'lgan mikrokompyuter. Uchinchi toifa — kompyuter-server, kuchli, bir nechta katta korxonalar, qo'mitalar, ilmiy tadqiqot tashkilotlariga xizmat ko'rsata oladigan, qimmat turuvchi qurilma. Ulardan eng kuchli va eng kattlarini superkompyuter deb atashadi.

Raqamli hisoblash mashinasi ko'pchilik odamlar o'ylaganchalik bir butun qurilma emas. U beshta turli elementdan iborat tizim: markaziy protsessor, axborotni kiritish qurilmasi, xotira qurilmasi, tizimning barcha elementlarini bog'lab turuvchi va tizimni tashqi muhit bilan bog'lab turuvchi, "shina" deb ataluvchi axborotni chiqarish va kommunikatsiya tizimari.

Markaziy hisoblash qurilmasi, yoki kompyuterning yuragi, shuni qo'shimcha qilish mumkinki, mikroprotsessorlarning bir nechta avlodi mavjud bo'lgan. Birinchi avlod vakili Intel 8086. Ikkinchi avlod IBM PC AT 286da ishlatilgan, Intel 80286 hisoblash qurilmasidir. Uchinchi avlod Intel 80386 tomonidan taqdim etilgan. To'rtinchi avlod mikroprotsessorlari IBM PC AT 486 kompyuterlarida ishlatilgan. Shuningdek Pentium 60 va Pentium 66 kompyuterlarida ishlatilayotgan, beshinchi avlod kompyuterlari, Pentium 75, 90, 100 va 133da ishlatilayotgan oltinchi avlod markaziy hisoblash qurilmalari. Bir necha yil avval yettinchi va sakkizinchi avlod kompyuterlari paydo bo'ldi.

Hozirgi kunda kompyuter tezligi gigagertlarda o'lchanadi. Yaqindagina bir sekundda bir trillion operatsiya bajarish imkoni bo'lgan optik protsessor yaratildi, boshqacha qilib aytganda u yorug'lik tezligida ishlaydi.

Shunday qilib biz yangi kompyuter zamoni ostonasida turibmiz, qachondir, sun'iy intellekt yaratilishi ham mumkin. Bu yerda "agar" bilan boshlanuvchi savol yo'q, birgina savol "qachon". Kompyuterlar bizning eng yaxshi do'stimiz yoki ba'zi kinolarda ko'rsatilgandek eng yomon dushmanimiz bo'lishini esa faqat vaqt ko'rsatadi.

Vocabulary:

- rapidly — быстро — tez
general-purpose — универсальный, многоцелевой — ko'p maqsadli, universal
vacuum tube — вакуумная трубка — vacuum trubkasi
multiplication — умножение — ko'paytirish
to wire into — зд. записана на — ulangan (yuqoridagi matnda shu ma'noda qo'llanilmoqda)
to alter — изменять, менять — almashtirish, o'zgartirish
transistor — транзистор — tranzistor
to create — создавать — yaratmoq
to improve — улучшать, совершенствовать — mukammallashtirmoq
expensive — дорогой, дорогостоящий — qimmat, qimmatbaho
to build (past built, p.p. built) — построить — qurmoq
digital — цифровой — raqamli
conceptually — концептуально — konseptual
similar — похожий, подобный — o'xshash
regardless — невзирая на — ... qaramay
nevertheless — тем не менее, однако — shunga qaramay
to fit — подходить — to'g'ri kelmoq
briefcase — портфель, чемоданчик — portfel, chemodan
workstation — рабочая станция — ishchi stansiya
to enhance — улучшить, увеличивать — yaxshilash, ko'paytirish
capability — способность — qobiliyat
server — сервер — server
enterprise — предприятие — korxona
research establishment — исследовательское учреждение — tadqiqot tashkiloti
to be composed of — состоять из — ... tashkil topgan
central processing unit — центральное вычислительное устройство — markaziy hisoblash qurilmasi
distinct — разный, различный — turli
input device — устройство ввода информации — axborotni kiritish qurilmasi
memory storage device — устройство хранения информации — axborotni saqlash qurilmasi
output device — устройство вывода информации — axborotni chiqarish qurilmasi
communication network — система коммуникаций — kommunikatsiya tarmoqlari
bus — зд. Шина — shina (yuqoridagi matnda shu ma'noda qo'llanilmoqda)
to link — соединять — ulamoq
external — внешний — tashqi