МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Рекомендовано к изданию редакционно-издательским советом государственного образовательного учреждения высшего профессионального образования «Оренбургский государственный университет»

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Данные методические указания представляют собой подборку текстов, упражнений, диалогов по разговорной теме «The Russian Federation» для студентов всех специальностей. Методические указания способствуют развитию диалогической и монологической речи, а также развивают навыки и умения перевода. Предназначены для использования на практических занятиях по английскому языку.

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Введение

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Тематический отбор материала позволяет ознакомить студентов с терминологией по данной теме. Методические указания состоят из 7 разделов, включающих основные тексты для изучающего чтения, упражнения для развития навыков устной и письменной речи. Разделы содержат грамматические упражнения, построенные на примерах из текстов, и подборку текстов для самостоятельного чтения.

1 Section1
Russia: geography and economy

1.1 Topical vocabulary

total area	общая площадь
to occupy	занимать
to stretch from …to…	протянуться от … до …
to be bordered by	граничить с (чем-либо)
to comprise smth.	включать что-либо
to vary from smth. to smth.	варьировать от чего-либо до чего-либо
a barren desert	бесплодная пустыня
a high peaked mountain	горная вершина
a deep valley	глубокая долина
to be located	быть расположенным
a plain	равнина
a mountain chain	горная цепь
to separate Europe from Asia	отделять Европу от Азии
to flow into	впадать (во что-либо)
climate	климат
arctic	арктический
continental	континентальный
subtropical	субтропический
the current population	население на данный период
a highly-industrialized-agrarian republic	республика с высокоразвитой промышленностью и сельским хозяйством
vast mineral resources	богатые запасы полезных ископаемых
to include oil and natural gas	включать нефть и природный газ
coal	уголь
iron	железо
zinc	цинк
lead	свинец
nickel	никель
aluminium	алюминий
gold	золото
a non-ferrous metal	цветной металл
mineral wealth	запасы полезных ископаемых

to be engaged in agriculture	быть занятым в сельском хозяйстве
to produce grain	производить зерно
a dairy product	молочный продукт
a granary	житница
a constitutional republic	конституционная республика
the legislative power	законодательная власть
to be vested in	осуществляться (чем-либо)

1.2 Text 1
The Russian Federation

In area, the Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres. It occupies most of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. Russia stretches from the Baltic Sea in the West to the Pacific Ocean in the East and from the Arctic Ocean in the North to the Black Sea and the Caucasus, the Altai, and the Sayan mountains, and the Amur and the Ussuri rivers in the South. It is bordered by Norway and Finland in the north-west, Estonia, Latvia, Belarus and the Ukraine in the West, Georgia and Azerbaijan in the south-west, and Kazakhstan , Mongolia, China along the southern border. The federation comprises 21 republics.

The land of Russia varies from thick forests to barren deserts, from high peaked mountains to deep valleys. Russian Federation is located on two plains, Great Russian Plain and West Siberian Lowland. The longest mountain chains are the Urals, separating Europe from Asia, the Caucasus, the Altai. Russia's most important rivers are the Volga, Europe's biggest river, flowing into the Caspian Sea, the main Siberian rivers (the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena), and the Amur in the Far East, flowing into the Pacific Ocean. The total number of rivers in Russia is over two million. The world's deepest lake – Lake Baikal, with the depth of 1600 metres, is situated in Russia, too.

The climate in Russia varies from arctic in the north to continental in the central part of the country and subtropical in the south.

The current population of Russia is about 50 million people; 82 % of the population are Russians.

Russia is a highly-industrialized-agrarian republic. Its vast mineral resources include oil and natural gas, coal, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, aluminium, gold and other non-ferrous metals. Russia has the world's largest oil and natural gas resources. Three-quarters of the republic's mineral wealth is concentrated in Siberia and the Far East.

Approximately 10 million people are engaged in agriculture and they produce half of the region's grain, meat, milk, and other dairy products. The largest granaries are located in the North Caucasus and the Volga and the Amur regions.

The capital of the Russian Federation is Moscow, with the population of about 10 million people.

Russia is a constitutional republic, with President as Head of State. The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly, consisting of the Council of Federation and the State Duma.

1.3 Answer the questions

1) What territory does Russia occupy?
2) What countries does it border on?
3) What plains is it located on?
4) What are the longest mountain chains?
5) What sea does Europe's biggest river flow into?
6) What river flows into the Pacific Ocean?
7) How deep is the world's purest lake Baikal?
8) How does the climate in Russia vary?
9) What mineral resources does Russia possess?
10) What industries are developed in Russia?
11) What products do agricultural enterprises produce?

1.4 Find the endings to the following sentences

1) Russia occupies …
2) The federation comprises …
3) Russia borders on …
4) There are many …
5) Our country is bordered by …
6) The main Siberian rivers are …
7) There are …
8) The climate in the central part of the country is …
9) The climate in the south is …
10) The people in the north live …

1)… thick forests and barren deserts
2)… Mongolia and China in the south
3)… Georgia and Azerbaijan in the south-west
4)… continental
5)… two million rivers in Russia
6)… 17 million square kilometres
7)… 21 republics
8)… the Ob, the Yenisei, the Lena
9)… subtropical
10)… under the Arctic climate

1.5 State if the following sentences correspond to the text. Correct them if necessary

1) Our country, the Russian Federation is the largest in the world.
2) Russia stretches from the Baltic Sea in North to the Pacific Ocean in the West, from the Arctic Ocean in the South to the Black Sea in the North.
3) Russia is not rich in mineral resources.
4) It is an agrarian republic.
5) 10 million people work in agriculture.
6) The North Caucasus, the Volga and the Amur regions are the largest granaries of Russia.
7) Russia is a constitutional monarchy, the head of the state is the Federal Assembly.

1.6 Complete the sentences and speak about Russian economy

1) Russia is a country with a highly-developed …
2) There are vast mineral resources including …
3) The mineral wealth of the country is concentrated in …, including
4) The population engaged in agriculture produce …
5) The largest granaries are …

1.7 Make up different situations using «Topical vocabulary». Speak on geography, borders, rivers, mountains of our country.

1.8 Translate the dialogue into English and reproduce it

A: Не хотели бы Вы посетить Урал?
B: Мне кажется, это очень далеко от центра России.
A: Урал находится на границе Европы и Азии, но если лететь самолетом, то это не так уж и далеко.
B: А Уральские горы высокие?
A: Нет, это довольно старые горы, но на Урале много полезных ископаемых и поэтому много промышленных городов.
B: Какие же промышленные центры мы могли бы посетить?
A: Мне кажется, что стоит посмотреть (it's worth seeing) такие промышленные гиганты, как Екатеринбург, Челябинск, Магнитогорск, а на юге – сельскохозяйственную житницу – Оренбургский регион.
B: Ну, что же! (Oh, well) Довольно-таки интересно. Я согласен. Когда отправляемся?

1.9 Text 2. Read the text and write down the information not mentioned in Text 1

The Russian Federation

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland. The Baltic States, Belorussia, the Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There is hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery and vegetation can be found. We have steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals,

the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers – the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena – flow, from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1,600 metres) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

At present, the political and economic situation in the country is rather complicated. There are a lot of problems in the national economy of the Russian Federation. The industrial production is decreasing. The prices are constantly rising, the rate of inflation is very high. People are losing their Jobs because many factories and plants are going bankrupt.

1.10 Listen to the text and be ready to answer the questions on it (see 7.1; 7.2; 7.3)

1.11 Speak on the topic Russia: geography and economy

2 Section 2
State system of the Russian Federation

2.1 Topical vocabulary

to be set up by smth.	быть учрежденным, основанным в соответствии с чем-либо
under the Constitution	в соответствии с конституцией
a presidential republic	президентская республика
the federal government	федеральное правительство
a branch	власть (как часть правительства)

legislative	законодательный
executive	исполнительный
judicial	судебный
to be checked by smbd.	контролироваться кем-либо
to be balanced by smbd.	балансироваться, уравновешу-ваться кем-либо
to be vested in	осуществляться кем-либо
the Federal Assembly	Федеральное Собрание
a chamber	палата
the Council of Federation	Совет Федерации
to be headed by the Speaker	возглавляться спикером
to initiate a legislature	внести законопроект
to approve a bill	принять законопроект
to be signed by smbd.	быть подписанным кем-либо
to veto the bill	наложить вето на законопроект
commander-in-chief	главнокомандующий
the armed forces	вооруженные силы
to make a treaty	заключить договор
to enforce a law	проводить закон в жизнь
to appoint a minister	назначить министра
to belong to smbd.	принадлежать кому-либо
the Prime Minister	премьер-министр
on appointment	после назначения
to form the Cabinet	сформировать кабинет
to be represented by smbd.	быть представленным кем-либо
the Constitutional Court	Конституционный суд
the Supreme Court	Верховный суд
a regional court	региональный суд
to be elected by popular vote	быть избранным всенародным голосованием
the state symbol	государственный символ
a banner	знамя
a hymn	гимн
a national emblem	национальный герб
to originate from smth.	происходить от чего-либо
the heraldic emblem of the Ruricovitches	родовой герб Рюриковичей

2.2 Text 1

State System of the Russian Federation

The Russian Federation is set up by the constitution of 1993.

Under the Constitution Russia is a presidential republic. The federal government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Each of them is checked and balanced by the President.

The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers. The Upper Chamber is the Council of Federation; the Lower Chamber is the State Duma.

Each chambers is headed by the Speaker. Legislature may be initiated in either of the two Chambers. But to become a law a bill must be approved by both Chambers and signed by the President. The President may veto the bill.

The President is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, he makes treaties, enforces laws, appoints ministers to be approved by the Federal Assembly.

The executive power belongs to the Government which is headed by the Prime Minister. The first action of the Prime Minister on appointment is to form the Cabinet.

The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and the regional courts.

The members of the Federal Assembly are elected by popular vote for a four-year period.

Today the state symbol of Russia is a three-coloured banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes liberty. It was the first state symbol that replaced the former symbols in 1991. Since 1993 the hymn of Russia was “The Patriotic Song” by M. Glinka. But in 2000 it was changed. Now we have the hymn, that has the melody of the former USSR hymn, but the verses to it were written a new by S. Michalkov. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle. It is the most ancient symbol of Russia. It originates from the heraldic emblem of the Ruricovitches. All these symbols are official. They have been approved by the Federal Assembly.

2.3 Answer the questions

1) When was the Russian Federation set up?
2) What kind of state is it?
3) What does the federal government consist of?
4) What part does the President play in the government?
5) What is the legislative power vested in?
6) How many chambers does it consist of? Name them.
7) Who heads each chamber?
8) How does a bill become a law?

9) What are the functions of the President?
10) What are the executive and the judicial branches represented by?
11) What are the official symbols of Russia?

2.4 Find the endings to the following sentences

1) Russian is …
2) The national symbols of the Russian Federation are …
3) The Russian Federation is …
4) It is headed …
5) The country government consist of …
6) The President controls only …
7) The legislative power belongs to …
8) The executive power is vested in …
9) The Federal Assembly comprises …
10) The judicial power belongs to …

1) … a constitutional republic
2) … by the President
3) … three branches legislative, executive and judicial
4) … the executive branch, the government
5) … the official language of the state
6) … a white-blue-red banner and a double-headed eagle
7) … two chambers: the Council of Federation and the State Duma
8) … the government
9) … the system of Courts
10) …the Federal Assembly

2.5 State if the following sentences correspond to the text. Correct them if necessary

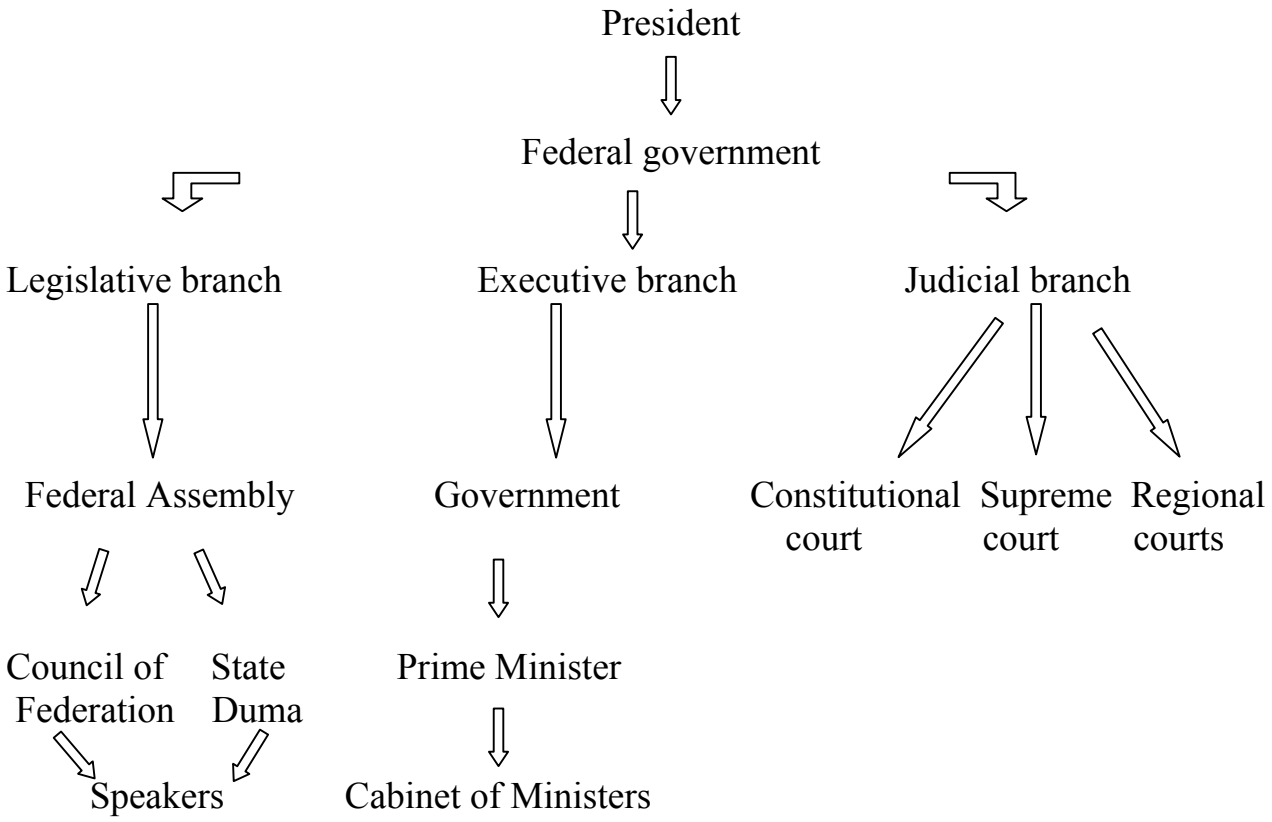
1) Three branches of the federal government are checked and balanced by Speakers.
2) All the laws are usually approved by both Chambers and signed by the President.
3) After having been signed by the President the law becomes the bill.
4) The government is headed by the Prime Minister.
5) The Prime Minister may veto the bills, initiated in either of two Chambers. 11
6) The first action of the Prime Minister on appointment is to form the Cabinet.
7) The members of the Federal Government are elected by popular vote for a six-year period.

2.6 Complete the sentences and speak about the state symbols of Russia

1) The state symbol of Russia is …
2) It has three horizontal stripes …
3) The white stripe is the symbol of …
4) The blue stripe symbolizes …
5) The red stripe is the symbol of …
6) The three-coloured banner replaced …

7) “The Patriotic Song” by M. Glinka was …
8) The present-day hymn has the melody …
9) Its new verses were written by …
10) A two-headed eagle is the most ancient symbol of Russia, it appeared in Russia since …
11) These symbols of Russia are official and … by the Federal Assembly

2.7 Using the following verbs, speak on the scheme:
to check, to balance; to include (to consist of, to comprise); to be vested in (to belong to, to be represented by); to be headed by; to form



2.8 Translate the dialogue into English and reproduce it

A: Что ты знаешь о государственной системе нашей страны?
B: Мне кажется, она была основана в 1993 году в соответствии с Конституцией.
A: Из занятий по истории мы знаем, что по Конституции Россия – президентская республика. А что это значит? (what does it mean?)
B: Президент - глава государства. Он контролирует и уравновешивает Федеральное правительство, которое состоит из трех ветвей власти: законодательной, исполнительной и судебной.
A: Законодательная власть осуществляется Федеральным собранием, не так ли?

B: Да, ты прав. Федеральное собрание в свою очередь (in its turn) состоит из двух палат. Верхняя палата – Совет Федерации, а нижняя – Государственная Дума.

A: Кто возглавляет эти палаты? Я думаю – не президент?

B: Конечно, нет. Спикеры стоят во главе обеих палат. А ты помнишь каковы обязанности президента?

A: Давай попробуем вспомнить. Кажется он - главнокомандующий вооруженных сил, он – же заключает договоры, проводит в жизнь законы, назначает министров. Так? (Is it so? Am I right?)

B: А теперь давай поговорим об остальных ветвях власти, исполнительной и судебной. Правительство является исполнительной властью. А ты знаешь, кто возглавляет правительство по Конституции?

A: Премьер-министр. Он же должен формировать кабинет, да?

B: Совершенно верно. А вот судебная власть представлена тремя судами. Помнишь какими?

A: Вообще-то я не очень точно помню. Мне кажется, в судебную власть входят Конституционный суд, Верховный суд и региональные суды.

B: Однако, ты не так уж плохо подготовился к экзамену. Я желаю тебе успехов.

2.9 Text2. Read the text using a dictionary

Russian foreign policy

Struggle to strengthen peace and deepen detente is in the centre of our country's foreign policy. As our internal development is closely connected with the situation in the world arena, in shaping our foreign policy we take into consideration the state of affairs in every part of the globe.

We expand mutually beneficial ties with our country and a number of other European countries, Asian countries, Latin American countries, USA and Canada.

Life requires fruitful co-operation of all countries in the name of settling the peace-time problems facing every nation and all humanity.

Useful co-operation is now under way between a considerable number of states in such fields as the peaceful uses of atomic energy, the battle against epidemic diseases, the elimination of illiteracy, the protection of historical and cultural landmarks, preserving the environment and weather forecasting. Our country is taking an active part in all this. There is already a basis for peaceful co-operation among states in such areas as the discovery and use of new sources of energy, the provision of food for the world's growing population, the preservation of all the riches of Nature on our planet, and the exploration of outer space and the depths of the world's oceans.

Most actively the foreign policy of our country is centred on relieving the danger of war, on control the arms race and prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons. At present this objective has gained special significance and urgency due to rapid and

profound changes in the development of military technology, and the appearance of new weapons, especially weapons of mass destruction.

2.10 Listen to the text (see 7.4; 7.5; 7.6)

2.11 Speak on the topics "State system of the Russian Federation", "The state symbols of Russia", "Russian foreign policy"

3 Section 3

Towns and cities in Russia

3.1 Topical vocabulary

to be proud of	гордиться
to lie (lay, lain)-to be situated-to be located	лежать, находиться
due to	благодаря, вследствие
to last for weeks	длиться неделями
resident	житель
institution of higher learning	вуз
research institute	научно-исследовательский институт
to catch one's eye	остановить свой взгляд
fortress	крепость
to house	вмещать, располагать
arm	рукав (реки)
storage lake	водохранилище
hydropower station	гидроэлектростанция
deck of a ships	палуба корабля
magnificent view	великолепный вид
turning point	поворотный пункт
heaps of brick and metal	груды кирпича и металла

3.2 Text 1

owns and cities of Russia

Moscow

Moscow is the capital and the largest city of Russia. It lies on the Moskva River. Moscow is the economic, political and cultural centre of the country. Railway and numerous airlines connect the city with all parts of Russia. Navigable waterways

including the Moscow Canal, Moskva River and Volga-Don Canal make the port areas of the city accessible to shipping from the Baltic, White, Black and Caspian seas and the Sea of Azov.

Moscow covers an area of about 880 square kilometres. Concentric boulevards divide the city into several sections. At the centre of the concentric circles and semicircles are the Kremlin, the former governmental seat of Russia and Red Square, which form the centre of a radial strect system.

There are many places of interest in Moscow. The city is famous for its historic monuments, art galleries and theatres. The Historical Museum, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, The Tretyakov State Picture Gallery are world famous. Moscow is proud of the Bolshoi, Maly and Art Theatres.

Moscow is an industrial centre with highly developed engineering, electric, light, heavy and chemical industries. It is a scientific centre too. The Russian Academy of Sciences, the oldest University, many schools of higher learning, colleges and scientific institutions are located here.

Moscow is the country's largest sport centre. It often becomes a scene of international sports festivals. Moscow has a modern underground system famous for its marble-walled stations. The Metro was opened in 1935. Since then, building work of the Metro has continued for one day. It is developing permanently. Each day the Metro transports about 5 million passengers

The history of Moscow dates back to 1147. It was founded by Yuri Dolgoruki. There is a monument to him in Moscow. Since then Moscow's name has not left the pages of history.

St. Petersburg

St. Petersburg lies on the same parallel as Alaska and the southern part of Greenland. But its climate due to the warm Gulfstream is milder. The winters are warmer than in Moscow, it becomes dark early during the short winter days but in early summer the white nights last for weeks.

Founded as Saint Petersburg in 1703 by Peter the Great it was Russia's capital until 1918.

The second largest city in Russia St. Petersburg has above 5 million residents. Now the city is one of the most important cultural centers. It has more than 40 institutions of higher education and large number of research institutes. St. Petersburg is indeed a wonderful city: at every turn there is something to catch your eye. The Winter Palace, the Hermitage, the Russian Museum, St. Jsaac's Cathedral, the Peter-and-Paul Fortress, the Admiralty building attract thousands of tourists from every corner of the world.

Petersburg's many museums house some of the world's most famous art collections. The Hermitage, for example, contains the richest collection of pictures in the world. The city is called the Northern Venice because there are 65 rivers, arms and canals there with artistically decorated bridges. The beautiful city St. Petersburg is situated on the banks of the Neva and occupies an area exceeding 32 thousand hectares. The history of the city

dates back to the 1703. It was founded as the "Window to the West". Thousands of workmen were brought from all parts of Russia to build a new city on the swampy land at the mouth of the Neva River. Peter the Great was in a hurry. The work was fast and hard, and workmen dropped dead by the hundreds. But the work went on. St. Petersburg, a city of great beauty, with marvelous palaces, cathedrals, churches, government buildings became the capital.

Under later rulers the new capital of the Russian Empire grew rapidly in wealth and beauty. Architects were brought from western Europe to lay out the city in harmonious squares. Buildings were constructed of grey and rose-coloured granite.

During the first world war in 1914, the German sounding name St. Petersburg, was changed to Petrograd. After the Great October Revolution the city was renamed after Lenin. In 1994 Leningrad was renamed St. Petersburg again.

Novosibirsk

Novosibirsk is situated on the Ob. Novosibirsk is a relatively young city. Today it has a population of 1,500,000 and is one of the largest industrial centres of Russia. The most interesting feature of Novosibirsk's cultural development is the appearance of the Siberian branch of the Academy of Sciences of Russia. A scientific centre has been built in a pinewood near the Ob Storage Lake formed by Novosibirsk hydropower station. Many famous scientists have come from all over the country to work here.

Volgograd

Volgograd stands near the Volga-Don Canal. There the left bank of the river is higher and from the deck of a ship people get a magnificent view of the 70-kilometer-long city. A bitter battle was fought here in 1942-43. It was history's greatest battle, fighting continued for six and a half months, at the walls of the hero city, in its streets and squares. This battle which ended in February 1943 with encirclement and destruction of a huge nazi army showed the patriotism, courage and heroism of Soviet people and was the turning point in the Great Patriotic War. Industrial development of this city began long before the World War II. Many heavy industries that turned the city into one of the most important industrial centres of Russia were built the pre-war five-year plan periods.

Nazis turned the city into heaps of brick and metal. Today it is a city of beautiful buildings, busy streets, large parks.

3.3 Answer the questions

1) Where is Moscow situated?
2) What is the role of Moscow in Russia?
3) When was Moscow founded?
4) Who founded our capital?

5) What are the most interesting places of interest in the capital?
6) Have you even been to Moscow?
7) Why was our northern capital renamed three times?
8) What is the role of St. Petersburg in Russia?
9) When was it founded?
10) Who founded the city of St. Petersburg?
11) What is the city construction history?
12) What is Novosibirsk famous for?
13) What is Volgograd famous for?

3.4 Find the endings to the sentences

1) Moscow was founded …
2) Peter the Great founded St. Petersburg …
3) In St. Petersburg there are …
4) The Siberian branch of sciences is …
5) Many famous scientists from all over the country have …
6) Volgograd stands …
7) The city stretches …
8) In 1942-43 a bitter battle was …
9) This battle was …
10) Nazis turned the city into …

1) … many places of interest to catch your eye
2) … situated near the Ob Storage Lake in Novosibirsk
3) … near the Volga-Don Canal
4) … fought in Stalingrad
5) … the turning point in the Great Patriotic War
6) … come to work in the scientific centre
7) … as "the Window to the West'
8) … heaps of brick and metal
9) … in 1147
10) … over 70 km along the Volga river

3.5 State if the following sentences correspond to the text. Correct them if necessary

1) Moscow was founded more than 8 centuries ago by Peter the Great.
2) Railways, waterways and airlines connect Moscow with all towns and cities of Russia.
3) Moscow is a port of five seas.
4) The Kremlin is the place where the Russian Federation government is situated.
5) In Moscow there is the oldest Metro in the world.
6) St. Petersburg is much older than Moscow.
7) It stands on the swampy lands.
8) Many architects from all over the world were brought to St. Petersburg to build this beautiful city.
9) During the Great Patriotic war the city was renamed to Leningrad.

10) Novosibirsk is situated near the Ob Storage Lake formed by Novosibirsk hydropower station.
11) The Siberian branch of the Academy of Sciences of Russia is situated in a pinewood.
12) Volgograd is famous for encirclement and destruction of a huge nazi army by the Soviet soldiers during the Great Patriotic War.

3.6 Complete the sentences and speak about St. Petersburg

1) St. Petersburg is situated on the same parallel as …
2) Its climate is milder due to …
3) It becomes dark early during the short winters but in early summer …
4) St. Petersburg was founded in … by …
5) Until 1918 it was …
6) Today St. Petersburg is …
7) It is a wonderful city because …
8) The Hermitage contains …
9) The city is called the Northern Venice because …
10) In 1914 the German sounding name St. Petersburg was …
11) After the Great October Revolution the city was renamed after …
12) In 1994 Leningrad was again …

3.7 Translate the dialogue into English and reproduce it

Господин Смит – пожилой человек. Он пенсионер и любит путешествовать. Он приехал в Москву с группой туристов. Сейчас он сидит в холле отеля и беседует со своим гидом, Леонидом.

Л: Это ваш первый визит в Москву, господин Смит?

С: Да, я много слышал о Москве от моего отца. Он был здесь до революции. Москва тогда ещё не была столицей, правда?

Л: Совершенно верно. Она стала столицей только в 1918 году.

С: Город сильно изменился, мне кажется. Многие улицы и скверы

невозможно узнать. Молодые люди, конечно, не помнят дореволюционной Москвы, когда улицы были узкие (narrow) и грязные и в центре и пригородах (in the suburbs). Именно так мне описывал город мой отец.

Л: Да, вы правы. Мы, молодые, знаем совсем другую Москву. Появились не только новые улицы, но и целые районы, например на юго-западе. Это великолепное место с широкими, прямыми (straight) улицами и парками.

С: Мне бы хотелось там побывать.

Л: Мы обязательно попадем туда по дороге к Московскому Университету.

С: Хотелось бы также побывать в Третьяковской Галерее, в Большом Театре, в Кремле. Удастся ли нам (shall we succeed in) посмотреть все это?

Л: Думаю, да. Начнем сегодня же.

3.8 Text 2. Read the text without using the dictionary and answer the questions:

1) What is Magnitogorsk famous for?
2) What is Perm famous for?
3) Where are the towns situated?

Magnitogorsk

Magnitogorsk, a city in Chelyabinsk Region, was founded near very rich iron ore deposits in 1929. The Ural River divides the town into two parts. One part of the city is in Asia, and the other is in Europe. In 1931 Magnitogorsk got city status. This was a time when Russian people were creating a coal and metallurgical centre in the east of the country. Nowadays the population of the town is constantly growing.

The Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Works is one of the largest and best equipped enterprises of this kind in our country. In the years of its operation the works supp[illegible]19 hundreds million tons of pig iron, steel and rolled stock.

Magnitogorsk is not only a well-known industrial giant but a well-planned modern city, an important cultural centre in the Southern Urals. It has dozens of secondary specialized and vocational schools and some schools of higher learning. One out of 20 residents in the town is a higher school student. There are several residential areas in the town. Every district has schools, kindergartens, shops, everyday services. There are also many public gardens and parks there. The newly built streets are wide and spacious, with many trees.

Perm

Perm is one of the largest towns in Ural. It was founded in 1723. The population of Perm is more than nine hundred thousand. Today Perm is an important industrial centre. There are many factories and plants in the town. They produce modern machine-cutting tools and television-sets, textiles, clothing, footwear, carpets and other articles.

Perm is a big cultural centre. There are 140 secondary schools, many technical secondary schools and colleges, 8 higher educational establishments. The Perm Drama theatre is one of the oldest in Russia.

Perm is a beautiful town. There are many trees and flowers in the streets and squares of the town.

3.9 Listen to the text (see 7.7; 7.8; 7.9)

3.10 Speak on Russian cities and towns

4 Section 4
Russian press

4.1 Topical vocabulary

a copy	экземпляр
to appear	появляться, выходить, печататься (о газетах …)
to subscribe to smth	подписываться на что-либо
to buy smth at newsstands	покупать что-либо в газетных киосках
a national daily newspaper	общенациональная ежедневная газета
a weekly newspaper	еженедельная газета
to express a political opinion	выражать политическое мнение
20 ording to one's political belief	в соответствии с политическими убеждениями
to contain news	содержать новости
a detailed article on smth	подробная статья о чём-либо
home and international affairs	внутренние и международные дела, проблемы
a review of books, art and TV shows	обзор книг, искусства и телевизионных передач
to cover sports events	освещать спортивные события
a local newspaper	местная газета
a free newspaper	бесплатная газета
to be delivered to people's home	доставляться в дома
to contain advertisements	содержать объявления
a newspaper for teenagers	газета для подростков
a sports fan	спортивный болельщик

4.2 Text 1

Newspapers of Russia

Russians are a reading nation. It is impossible to imagine our life without newspapers. Millions of copies of them appear every day. Many people subscribe to two or more newspaper, others buy newspapers at the newsstands.

There are national daily newspapers, such as the “Izvestiya”, the “Segodnya”, the “Komsomolskaya Pravda”, the “Trud”, the “Ekonomitcheskaya Gazeta”, the “Nezavisimaya Gazeta”, the “Sovetskaya Rossiya”. There are also national weekly newspapers, such as the “Argumenti i Fakti”, the “Nedelya”, the “Literaturnaya Gazeta”. Most national newspapers express a political opinion, and people choose them according to their political beliefs.

Most newspapers contain news, detailed articles on home and international affairs, reviews of books, art and TV shows. Many of them also cover sports events.

There are local newspapers in every city and town of Russia. The most popular local newspapers in Moscow are the “Moskovsky Komsomolets” and the “Vechernyaya Moskva”. There are also a lot of free newspapers in Moscow. They are delivered to people’s homes whether they like it or not. They usually contain advertisements.

One can also find newspapers for teenagers and children, for sports fans and people of different professions, and newspapers for women.

There is also a newspaper for people studying the English language, “The Moscow News”. When one reads this newspaper, he or she learns much about everyday life in Russia and Great Britain. One also learns a lot of English words and phrases.

4.3 Answer the questions

1) What proves that Russians are a reading nation?
2) What national daily and weekly newspapers are there in Russia?
3) What do most newspapers contain?
4) What local newspapers are there in Russia?
5) What other types of newspapers can one find in Russia?
6) What does one learn when reading “The Moscow News”?

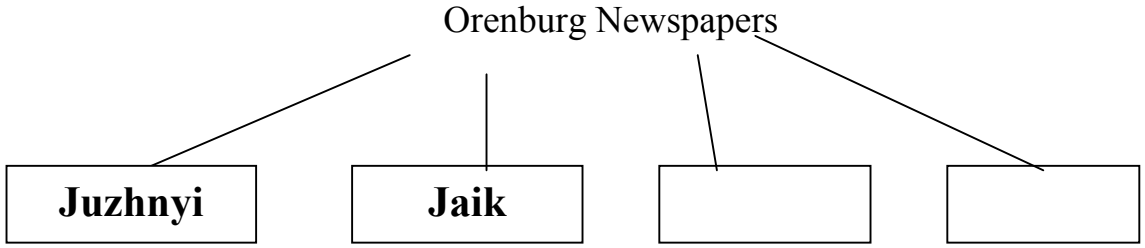
4.4 Find the endings to the sentences

1) Many people cannot …	1) … according to their political beliefs
2) We can …	2) … contain news
3) Millions of newspaper and magazine copies …	3) … on home and international affairs in weekly newspapers
4) National daily newspapers …	4) … subscribe to newspapers or buy them at the newsstands
5) People choose them …	5) … live without newspapers
6) Most newspapers …	6) … express a political opinion
7) There are many detailed articles …	7) … appear every day in Russia
8) Almost all newspapers contain …	

9) In each region of Russia …
10) Almost all newspapers print articles…

8) … there are some local newspapers
9) … about sports events
10) … advertisements

4.5 Fill in the scheme and speak on the Orenburg newspapers. Use the Topical vocabulary



4.6 Translate into English

1) Россияне – читающая нация
2) Многие подписываются на две или более газет
3) Миллионы экземпляров газет покупаются каждый день в киосках
4) Общенациональные ежедневные и еженедельные газеты выражают политическую оценку
5) Большинство газет освещают новости и содержат статьи по внутренним и международным проблемам, различные виды обзоров, статьи о спортивных событиях
6) В каждом регионе России печатаются свои, местные газеты, освещающие события на местном уровне
7) Все местные газеты содержат много рекламы, которая способствует экономическому развитию региона

4.7 Using the Topical Vocabulary make up your own dialogues.

4.8 Text 2. Read the text and write down the information not mentioned in the Text 1

Russian press

It is almost impossible to imagine our life without newspapers. Millions of copies of them appear every day. There are few homes to which at least one newspaper is not delivered every morning. Many people subscribe to two or even more newspapers, others buy morning or evening papers at the news stands.

Newspapers and magazines play a great and very important role in the life of a modern man. Reading a newspaper you can get information about the events that have taken or are going to take place in our country and abroad. You can also read articles

about historical events and public figures of the past. Our newspaper publish information about the work of the State Duma of Russia. The pages of newspapers carry articles on our economy, industry and agriculture. Many newspapers carry material about international events, about life of the people in all pans of the world.

Sports-fans can read about sport events in Russia and other countries. Practically all newspapers also give radio and TV programmes, weather forecasts. Sometimes you can read some sensational or extraordinary material. So reading newspapers is a very interesting and useful thing.

There are very many newspapers in our country: “Izvestiya”, “Komsomolskaya Pravda”, “Moscow News”, “Arguments and Facts”, and many others. Every newspapers has its readers. The young people prefer reading “Komsomolka”. It is a newspaper for the youth, its articles are devoted to the younger generation. They describe the life of the young people in our country and abroad. They touch upon the problems of the youth.

Besides the newspapers, there are a lot of magazines in our country. Some of them are very interesting, for example “Round the World”, “Navy Mir”, “Sovremennik”, “Smena” and others. The most popular magazines with the youth are “Younost”, “Rovesnik”, “Smena”.

4.9 Listen to the text (see 7.10; 7.11; 7.12)

4.10 Speak on the Russian press according to the plan:

1) newspapers in Russia
2) local newspapers
3) magazines in Russia
4) TV in our life
5) Your favorite kind of Russian press

5 Section 5

Education in Russia

5.1 Topical vocabulary

to show a great concern for education	придавать большое значение образованию
the right to education	право на образованию
to be stated	отмечаться, констатироваться
to be ensured by smth	обеспечиваться чем-либо
compulsory	обязательный
a secondary school	средняя школа
a vocational school	училище
a higher education establishment	вуз

an extramural course	заочное обучение
an evening course	вечернее обучение
state scholarships and grants	государственные стипендии
inclusive	включительно
a stage	этап
compulsory schooling	обязательное школьное обучение
primary education	начальное образование
secondary education	среднее образование
intermediate school	средние классы
senior school	старшие классы
to go on in higher education	продолжать образование в вузе
a core curriculum	основная программа
an academic subject	академический предмет
a lyceum	лицей
a gymnasium	гимназия
to give a profound knowledge	давать углубленные знания
a programme of training in smth	программа подготовки по какому-либо предмету
an applicant	абитуриент
to take competitive examinations	сдавать конкурсные экзамены
a higher education institution	вуз
an undergraduate	студент
a post-graduate course	аспирантура
a thesis	диссертация
a candidate degree	степень кандидата наук
a doctoral degree	степень доктора наук
to be headed by Rector	возглавляться ректором
to be in charge of academic and scientific work	отвечать за учебную и научную работу
a faculty	факультет
a specialized council	специализированный совет
to confer a degree	присваивать степень
to go through a transitional period	находиться в переходном периоде
an objective	цель
to decentralize smth	уничтожить централизацию в чем-либо
to develop a new financial mechanism	создать новый финансовый механизм
to be funded by the state	финансироваться государством

a private school	частная школа
a fee-paying school	платная школа

5.2 Text 1

Education in the Russian Federation

Russians have always shown a great concern for education. The right to education is stared in the Constitution of the Russian Federation. It is ensured by compulsory secondary schools, vocational schools, and higher education establishments. It is also ensured by the development of extramural and evening courses and the system of state scholarships and grants.

Education in Russia is compulsory up to the 9th form inclusive. The stages of compulsory schooling in Russia are: primary education for ages 6-7 to 9-10 inclusive; secondary education including intermediate school for ages 10-11 to 12-13 inclusive, and senior school for ages 13-14 to 14-15 inclusive. If a pupil of a secondary school wishes to go on in higher education, he or she must stay at school for two more years. Primary and secondary school together comprise 11 years of study. Every school has a "core curriculum" of academic subjects, such as Russian, Literature, Mathematics, History, a foreign language and others. Lyceums and gymnasiums offer programs giving a profound knowledge in some field of study.

After finishing the 9th form one can go on to a vocational school which offers programmes of academic subjects and a programme of training in a technical field, or a profession.

After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school, a lyceum or a gymnasium one can go on in higher education. All applicants must take competitive examinations. Higher education institutions, that is, institutes or universities, offer a 5-year programme of academic subjects for undergraduates in a variety of fields, as well as a graduate course. If one finishes a graduate course and writes a thesis, he or she receives a candidate's degree or a doctoral degree.

Higher educational establishments are headed by Rectors. Prorectors are in charge of academic and scientific work.. An institute or a university has a number of faculties, each specializing in a field of study. Faculties have specialized councils which confer candidate and doctoral degrees.

The system of secondary and higher education in Russia is going through a transitional period. The main objectives of the reform are: to decentralize the higher education system, to develop a new financial mechanism, to give more academic freedoms to faculties and students. All secondary schools, institutes and universities until recently have been funded by the state. Now there is quite a number of private fee-paying primary and secondary schools; some universities have fee-paying departments.

5.3 Answer the questions

1) What is the right to education in Russia ensured by?
2) What are the stages of compulsory schooling in Russia?
3) What programmes of study do different types of school in Russia offer?
4) What is a vocational school?
5) What is necessary for entering a higher education establishment?
6) What degrees can one get at a higher education establishment?
7) What is the structure of an institute or a university?
8) How can you prove that education in Russia is going through a transitional period?

5.4 Find the endings to the sentences

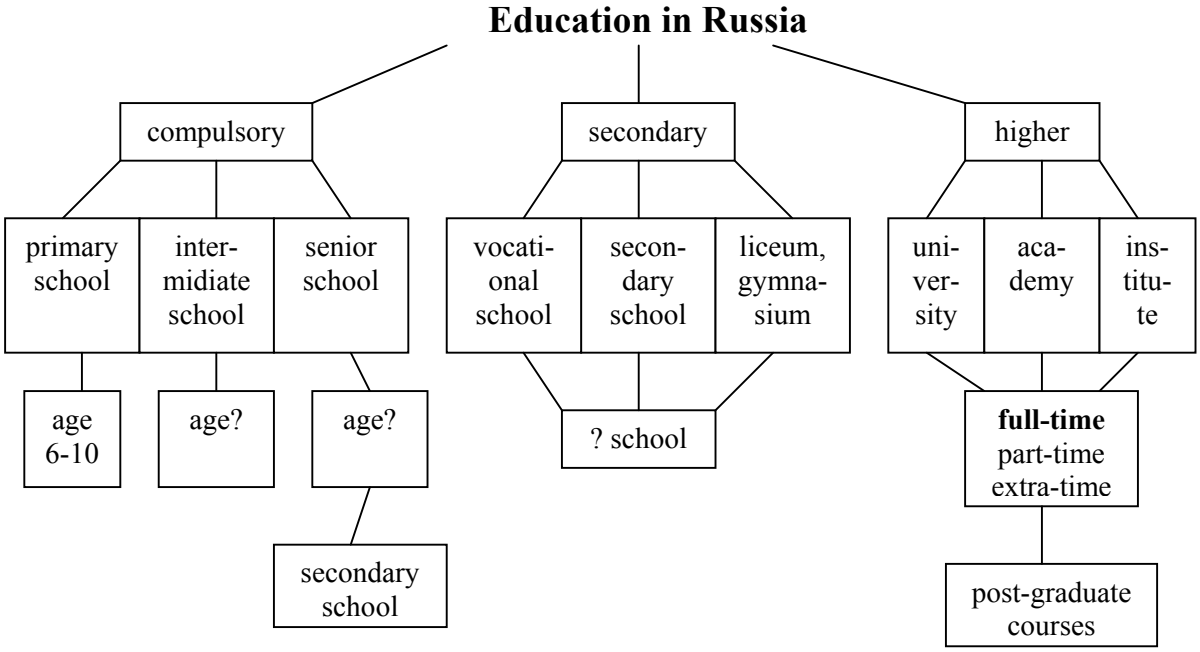
1) The Constitution of the Russian Federation …
2) Compulsory secondary schools, vocational schools and …
3) Extramural and evening courses are …
4) Our education has also …
5) Compulsory schooling includes …
6) Primary and secondary school together …
7) Lyceums and gymnasiums offer programs …
8) Vocational school offers programs …
9) Higher school offers … a program of …
10) Today the secondary and higher education in Russia is …

1) … higher schools ensure this right.
2) … primary education, intermediate school and senior school
3) … states the right to education
4) … giving knowledge in some field of study
5) … giving knowledge and skills in some technical field
6) … going through a period of changes
7) … widespread in our education system
8) … comprise 11 years of study
9) … the well developed system of State scholarships and grants
10) … subjects for students

5.5 State which sentences don't correspond to the text. Correct them

1) Higher schools are headed by Rectors and prorectors.
2) Rectors are busy with academic and scientific work in a higher school.
3) An undergraduate can write a thesis and receive a candidate's degree or a doctor's degree.
4) The Universities and academics confer candidate and doctoral degrees.
5) All secondary and higher schools until recently were funded by the state.
6) The main aim of the education reform in Russia is to establish private fee-paying primary, secondary and higher schools.
7) Today there are fee-paying departments in some universities.

5.6 Fill in the scheme and speak about the education in Russia. Use the topical vocabulary



5.7 Translate into English and reproduce the dialogue

A: Право на образование, записанное в Конституции, доказывает, что в России придаётся большое значение образованию, не так ли?

B: Да, это действительно так. Существует два этапа обязательного школьного образования: начальное и среднее, которое в свою очередь (in turn) включает средние и старшие классы (forms).

A: А как насчет программ? Ведь есть же ещё лицеи и гимназии?

B: Во всех школах есть основная программа; лицеи и гимназии предлагают академические программы и программы, дающие углубленные знания в одной из областей.

A: А может ли школьник закончить девятый класс и пойти работать?

B: Думаю, ему следует сначала получить специальность в профессиональном училище. Кстати, большинство таких училищ дают законченное среднее образование. И после него, как и после 11 класса можно поступить в вуз.

A: Поступающие в вуз должны пройти через конкурсные вступительные экзамены, не так ли?

B: Вообще, да. А ты знаешь, что сейчас появляются частные школы и платные отделения в вузах, т. е. (that is) меняется финансовый механизм образования?

A: Думаю, что Россия приближается к мировым стандартам в образовании.

5.8 Text 2. Read the text and answer the questions

In the centre of Moscow, opposite the Alexandrovsky Garden near the Kremlin wall you can see an assemblage of buildings in the classical style. In 1793 Matvei Kazakov, the well-known Moscow architect, created the building for the first Russian University founded by Mikhail Lomonosov, the great Russian scientist.

The University founded in 1755 was the first European university which didn't have a theological faculty. At first it had three faculties – philosophy, medicine and law with ten chairs. Later new chairs and faculties were organized including the first chair of agronomical sciences in the world. The University together with its remarkable library was burned down in 1812 but after the war over architect Gilardi restored the old building, to the state in which we see it now. Monuments to Herzen and Ogarev, two Russian revolutionary writers, were erected in front of the building. Both of them just like many other famous Russian poets, writers and scientists studied at Moscow University. The University has given the world many men of letters. Among its graduates were Griboyedov, Lermontov, Belinsky, Pirogov, Sechenov, Timiryazev and many others.

The University grew and the so-called "new" building was erected in the XIX century. It stands next to the older building but on the opposite side of Herzen street. The new building was constructed by architect Tyurin in 1836 and a monument to Mikhail Lomonosov, the founder of the University, was placed in front of it. The other buildings of the University went up behind the first two. However, they too proved inadequate to house the rapidly growing faculties. Therefore, the main building, 36-stories high, and the complex of buildings for natural sciences faculties, students' hostels and teachers' flats were all built in Lenin Hills in the early 1959's.

The main University building is unique and of special interest. The departments and faculties, libraries, assembly halls, museums are all located in the central tall structure. The teachers' apartments and students' rooms are in the wings.

The University campus is a large students' town in itself with its own shops, all kinds of services, several gymnasium and swimming facilities. There are 16 departments, 275 chairs, 360 laboratories, four research institutes, a computer centre, four observatories, a botanical garden and three museums.

Today 16 departments of the University have 30,000 undergraduate and post-graduate students. There are about 2,000 foreign students and post-graduates from 101 countries in the University. The University has a lot of laboratories, research centres, museums, botanical gardens and observatories.

The teaching standards in Moscow University are very high and internationally recognized.

5.9 Answer the following questions:

1) Where are the old and new building of Moscow University situated?
2) In what way did Moscow University differ form European University?

3) How many faculty were there in Moscow University at first? What were are?
4) What happened to the University in 1812?
5) Why was the main building built in Lenin Hills in the early 1959's?
6) What faculties has the University at present?

5.10 Compare two Universities: Moscow State University and Orenburg State University according to the plan:

1) Location
2) Chairs and Faculties
3) The history of the Universities
4) The scientists of the Universities
5) Departments of the Universities

5.11 Listen to the text (see 7.13; 7.14; 7.15)

5.12 Speak on the Education in Russia

6 Section 6

Russian scientists

6.1 Topical vocabulary

innovator	новатор
to reject	отвергать
to anticipate	предвидеть, опережать
conservation of matter	сохранение материи
freezing of mercury	точка замерзания ртути
solar transit	солнечное излучение
Old Church Slavonic	староцерковный славянский
to revive	выживать
to display	показать
to prove	доказывать
to investigate	исследовать
solution	раствор
thermal expansion of liquids	тепловое расширение жидкостей
the Bureau of Weights and Measures	Палата Мер и Весов
to respect	уважать
to honour	чтить, почитать
to influence the world outlook	влиять на мировоззрение
to dedicate	посвящать

plant nutrition	питание растений
existence of life	существование жизни
to strengthen	укреплять
public figure	общественный деятель
to depend the thesis	защищать диссертацию
to elect	избирать
to play a decisive role (in)	играть решающую роль
hydrogen bomb	водородная бомба
to bar atomic and nuclear weapons	запрещать атомное и ядерное оружие
to take part (in)	принимать участие
human rights	права человека
to deprive	лишать
to exile	ссылать
to foresee	предвидеть
to take place	происходить
to have much in common	иметь много общего

6.2 Text 1
Russian scientists

Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov

Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov was a famous Russian writer, chemist and astronomer who made a lot in literature and science.

Lomonosov was born on November 19, 1711 in Denisovka (now Lomonosov) near Archangilsk and studied at the University of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg . After studying in Germany at the Universities of Marburg and Freiberg, Lomonosov returned to St. Petersburg in 1745 to teach chemistry and build a teaching and research laboratory there four years later.

Lomonosov is often called the founder of Russian science. He was an innovator in many fields. As a scientist he rejected the phlogiston theory of matter commonly accepted at the time and he anticipated the kinetic theory of gases. He regarded heat as a form of motion, suggested the wave theory of light, and stated the idea of conservation of matter. Lomonosov was the first person to record the freezing of mercury and to observe the atmosphere of Venus during a solar transit. Interested in the development of Russia education, Lomonosov helped to found Moscow State University in 1755 and in the same year wrote a grammar that reformed the Russian literary language by combining Old Church Slavonic with modern language. In 1760 he published the first history of Russia. He also revived the art of Russian mosaic and built a mosaic and coloured-glass factory. Most of his achievements, however, were unknown outside Russia. He died in St. Petersburg on April 15, 1765.

Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleyev

Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleyev is a famous Russian chemist. He is best known for his development of the periodic table of the properties of the chemical elements. This table displays that element' properties are changed periodically, when they are arranged according to their atomic weights.

Mendeleyev was born in 1834 in Tobolsk, Siberia. He studied chemistry at the University of St. Petersburg, and in 1859 he was sent to study at the University of Heidelberg. He returned to St. Petersburg and became Professor of Chemistry at the Technical Institute in 1863. He became Professor of General Chemistry at the University of St. Petersburg in 1866. Mendeleyev was a well-known teacher, and because there was no good textbook in chemistry at that time he wrote the two-volume "Principles of Chemistry" which became a classic textbook in chemistry. In this book Mendeleyev tried to classify the elements according to their chemical properties. In 1869 he published his first version of his periodic table of elements.

In 1871 he published an improved version of the periodic table, in which he left gaps for elements that were not known at that time. His table and theories were proved later when three predicted elements: gallium, germanium and scandium were discovered.

Mendeleyev investigated the chemical theory of solution. He also investigated the thermal expansion of liquids and the nature of petroleum.

In 1893 he became director of the Bureau of Weights and Measures in St. Petersburg and held this position until his death in 1907.

Kliment Arkadyevich Timiryazev

Kliment Arkadyevich Timiryazev belongs to the scientists who are most popular and most respected and honoured by the Russian people.

He was born in St. Petersburg on the third of June, 1843. His parents, well-educated and progressive people of the time directed his education and greatly influenced his word outlook. Later Timiryazev dedicated his work «Science and Democracy» to his parents. In his dedication he wrote that his parents had taught him to love truth in everything.

In 1868 after graduating from the Petersburg University he made a report on his experiments in the field of plant nutrion from the air at the first Congress of Naturalists in Petersburg. The same year he went abroad and worked in the laboratories of famous scientists till 1870 when he returned to Russia and became the head at the Chair of Botany at the Petrovskaya Academy.

As a scientist Timiryazev was the researcher who devoted his life to solving one and the same problem – the problem of photosynthesis. The problem is very important because it is connected with the existence of life on the Earth. His brilliant lecture on the

cosmic part of plants read by him at the Royal Society of London was the result of his 35 years of research.

His books «The Life of Plants», «Charles Darwin and his Teaching», «The Historical Method in Biology» and many others have been published and republished in many countries.

Timiryazev was a great patriot of his Motherland. He wrote: «Science based on democracy and the democracy stregthened by science will bring peace to peoples». He died on the 28th of April, 1920. A monument to the great scientist and citizen was put up in Moscow. Many educational establishments bear the name of Timiryazev, among them the oldest Agricultural Academy of Russia.

6.3 Answer the questions

1) Russia is rich in great scientists, isn't it?
2) What great Russian scientists expert mentioned in the text do you know?
3) What researches is Lomonosov famous for?
4) What researches is Mendeleyev famous for?
5) What researches is Timiryazev famous for?
6) What sciences did Lomonosov deal with?
7) What was the main science Mendeleyev did his researches in?
8) What was the main problem Timiryazev devoted his life to?
9) Why can these great scientists be spoken about in one text? What is your opinion?

6.4 Find the endings to the sentences and pay attention to new information about Lomonosov not mentioned in the text. Speak on Lomonosov

1) There is hardly any other person …
2) He was …
3) Since childhood Lomonosov liked …
4) His thirst for knowledge was so great …
5) Then he continued …
6) In Germany he became acquainted with …
7) On his return to Russia (1741) he began to teach …
8) On his initiative the first chemical laboratory was …
9) To spread education in Russia Lomonosov …

1) … delivered public lectures on physics
2) … his education in St. Petersburg University and abroad
3) … chemistry in the Academy
4) … the achievements of science in Europe
5) … more gifted than M. V. Lomonosov
6) … enriched this branch of physics
7) … linquist of his time
8) … a historian, a chemist, a physicist, a poet, etc
10) He studied electricity and …
11) Lomonosov was the founder of …
12) He was also a brilliant …
13) He did a lot for the development of …
14) In 1755 he …

9) … Russian language and literature
10) … to observe nature, the life and customs of the people
11) … built in Russia
12) … that he went on foot to Moscow and entered the Slavonic Greek-Latin Academy in 1730
13) … Russian scientific terminology
14) … founded Moscow University

6.5 Describe the Mendeleyev's life way stages after having composed sentences from the following words and expressions

1834 – to be born
1859 – to be sent
1863 – to become Professor of Chemistry
1866 – Professor of General Chemistry, classic textbook "Principles of Chemistry"
1869 – to publish, the periodic table of elements
1871 – the improved table, to leave gaps for elements, to be unknown
1893 – the Bureau of Weights and Measures, to hold the position
1907 – to die

6.6 Translate into English and speak about K. A. Timiryazev

1) Россияне почитают и уважают великого русского ученого К. А. Тимирязева.

2) Свой замечательный научный труд «Наука и демократия» Тимирязев посвятил своим родителям, которые повлияли на его мировоззрение.

3) На первом Конгрессе Натуралистов в Петербурге Тимирязев сделал доклад о своих экспериментах в области питания растений из воздуха.

4) Однако, проблема фотосинтеза особенно интересовала ученого, так как она связана с существованием жизни на земле.

5) Тимирязев был уверен, что «наука, основанная на демократии, и демократия, укрепленная наукой, принесут мир народам».

6) В Москве сооружен памятник великому ученому и гражданину.

7) Старейшая Сельскохозяйственная Академия в России носит его имя.

6.7 Text 2. Read and retell the text

Sakharov

Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov, an outstanding scientist and public figure, was born on the 21st of May, 1921, into the family of teachers. He graduated from Moscow University in 1942. In 1947 he defended his thesis for the degree of Candidate of Science. In 1953 he defended his Doctorate thesis and was elected member of the Academy of Sciences.

Sakharov played a decisive role in developing the Soviet hydrogen bomb. While working on the bomb he came to the conclusion that any atomic and nuclear weapons should be banned.

In 1966 he took part in his first human rights demonstration, a one-minute silent protest in Pushkin Square. A year later, he wrote a letter to Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev defending imprisoned dissidents.

He fought courageously for human rights in the former USSR and in 1975 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

His international repute as a scientist kept him out official, but in 1980 he was deprived of all his titles and orders and exiled to the city of Gorky. In Gorky he continued to work for peace, justice and human rights.

Only in 1985 A. D. Sakharov was allowed to come back to Moscow. It was Mikhail Gorbachev who helped A. Sakharov to return to Moscow. He was given back all his titles and 3 years later he was elected a deputy of the Supreme Soviet. But soon he died in 1989.

A. D. Sakharov is remembered by everybody as an outstanding humanist and philosopher. He realized even in 1968 that our society should develop in a new direction. He foresaw the changes that are taking place now

6.8 Listen to the text (see 7.16; 7.17; 7.18)

6.9 Make a report on some Russian greatest scientist not mentioned in Section 6

7 Section 7

Text for auding

7.1 Text 1

The Russian Federation

Russia is the largest state in the world. It occupies half of Europe and one third of Asia. When the residents of the Far East hurry to work in the morning, the residents of Moscow hurry to the evening shows. Russia borders on twelve countries on land. Twelve seas wash the shores of it.

Russia is rich in water resources. It has a number of lakes and rivers. The largest river in the European part of the country is the Volga, and the largest river in the Asian part of the country is the Lena. Lake Baikal is the largest fresh-water lake in the world.

Russia is one of the richest countries in the world in natural resources. More than half of the area of Russia is covered with forests, which are of great economic

importance. Three quarters of the country's minerals and fuels including oil, natural gas, coal, diamonds and gold are concentrated in Siberia and the Far East.

There are also iron-stones ores near Kursk and in the Urals, where half of the world's variety of minerals can be found.

Russia is a producer of heavy machines, agricultural machines, airplanes, lorries and cars, tractors, trenchdiggers, refrigerators, railway carriages, ships and boats, TV and radio-sets and a lot of other things. Approximately 10 million people are engaged in agriculture, they produce grain, milk and other dairy products. The largest granaries are located in the North Caucasus and the Volga and the Arur regions. So the country is very different. The northern regions surprise everybody by the beauty of their vast forests stretching away for hundreds of kilometres and by the beauty of their lakes and rivers. The southern regions surprise us by the beauty of the Black Sea coast. The flora of the central region is not less beautiful with its grassy meadows and hills with its wheat fields stretching away for hundreds of kilometres to the horizon.

7.2 State if there are answers to the following questions in the text read.

1) What territory does Russia cover?
2) What kind of country is Russia?
3) What is the country like in the northern regions?
4) What are the names of the biggest lakes and rivers of the North?
5) Do the southern regions surprise us by the beauty of the Black Sea coast?
6) When is the flora of the central regions more beautiful, in early spring or in early autumn?
7) Russia is rich in mineral resources: forests, waters, minerals and fuels, isn't it?
8) What industrial items does Russia produce?
9) What are the biggest hydroelectric stations in Russia?
10) What do people use the energy of the power stations for?

7.3 Write down the contents of the text read in Russian

7.4 Text 2. Title the text being read by the teacher.

The Russian Federation is a multinational state. It comprises many national districts, several autonomous republics and regions. The population of the country is about 140 million people. Russian is the official language of the state. The national symbols of the Russian Federation are a white-blue-red banner and a double-headed eagle.

The Russian Federation is a constitutional republic headed by the President. The country government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The

President controls only the executive branch – the government, but not the Supreme Court and Federal Assembly.

The legislative power belongs to the Federal Assembly comprising two chambers: The Council of Federation (Upper Chamber) and the State Duma (Lower Chamber). Each Chamber is headed by the Speaker.

The executive power belongs to the government (the Cabinet of Ministers) headed by the Prime Minister.

The judicial power belongs to the system of Courts comprising the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and Federal courts.

Our country has a multiparty system. The largest and most influential political parties are the "Unity", the Communist Party, "The Fatherland – All Russia", " The Union of the Right Forces", "The Apple", Liberal-Democratic and some others.

7.5 State if there are answers to the following questions in the text read.

1) What is the climate in Russia like?
2) What is the national symbols of Russia?
3) What does the State Duma consist of?
4) What does the Federal Assembly consist of?
5) Russia is the constitutional republic with the President at the head, isn't it?
6) How many time zones are there in Russia?
7) In Russia parliament there are many parties, aren't there?
8) What branch of the country government does the President control?
9) What branches of the country government are not controled by the President?
10) What is the foreign policy of the Russian Federation?

7.6 Write down the contents of the text read above (Russian or English).

7.7 Text 3. Title the text being read by the teacher.

The Orenburg foundation took place three times. First it was founded in August 1735 by the statesman Ivan Kirilovich Kirilov on the site of the present Orsk. Then it was founded in August 1741 by the state expedition headed by prince V. A. Urusov on the site of present village Krasnaya Gora (near present Saractash). Finally in 1743 Orenburg was founded on its present site by the prominent Russian statesman Ivan Neplyev.

Orenburg was not only a fortress but also an important centre of commerce between Russia and Asia. Always the population of Orenburg was multinational. During the peasants' uprising in 1774 Orenburg was besieged by the Pugachev's army. The

Orenburg province was the site of exile for many prominent people – poet Aleksey Plesheev, Taras Shevchenko, a composer Alexander Alyabjev and others. In 1833 Orenburg was visited by A. S. Pushkin who collected materials for his literary works "The Captain's Daughter" and "The History of Pugachev". Vladimir Ivanovich Dal lived and worked in Orenburg for several years.

Now Orenburg is not only an administrative and industrial centre of the huge region but its major cultural centre. There are several higher educational establishments, among them there are Orenburg State University, the largest one; the State Medical Academy, The State Pedagogical University, The State Agricultural Academy and some private higher schools. There are a lot of secondary schools, lyceums, gymnasiums in the town. There are stationary theatres in Orenburg: Drama Theatre, The Musical Comedy Theatre, two puppet theatres. We are proud by our State Folk Choir, Exhibition Halls, some museums, the major of them are the Museum of Natural History, Sciences and Fine Art Museum. We also boast the role our town plays in the life of our country.

7.8 State if there are answers to the following questions in the text read.

1) When and how was Orenburg founded?
2) Why was the development of Orenburg slow in the 18th century?
3) A lot of different nations live in Orenburg, don't they?
4) When was Orenburg besieged by the Pugachev?
5) Why did many prominent people visit Orenburg in the 19th century?
6) How many interesting buildings are there in the historical part of the town?
7) Why did severe battles take place between the Red Army and White Army?
8) Orenburg is a big administrative, industrial and cultural centre of the Orenburg region, isn't it?
9) When did the first cosmonaut Gagarin study at the Orenburg Flying school?
10) What places of interest are we proud of in our town?

7.9 Write down the contents of the text read above (Russian or English)

7.10 Text 4. Title the text being read by the teacher.

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

But are there more advantages than disadvantages? In the first place television is an entertainment, but not only. For a family of three, four or five, for example, it is more convenient and less expensive to sit comfortably at home than to go out to find entertainment in other places. They don't have to pay for expensive seats at the theatre

or the cinema. They turn on the TV set and can see interesting films, concerts, football matches and different games and shows.

But some people think that it's bad to watch TV. Those who watch TV need do nothing. We are passive when we watch TV. Television shows us many interesting programmes. But there is a disadvantage here: we watch TV every evening and it begins to dominate our lives. It is obvious that when TV set is turned off people have more time to do things and to talk to each other in their families.

There are some other pros and cons television. Very often the programmes are bad. Sometimes they show too much violence in films and news programmes. There is also too much pop music and ads. Ads on the whole may seem convenient for some people. But is it good for children to watch all those ads? But television companies cannot do without ads because they are now commercial organizations and exist often only at the expense of these boring ads.

7.11 State if there are answers to the following questions in the text read.

1) What role does press play in our life?
2) Television is now the main entertainment in our life, isn't it?
3) Why do many people prefer TV to going to theatres and cinemas?
4) Why do many people think that it's bad to watch TV?
5) TV watching influences greatly on our eyes' health, doesn't it?
6) Why can't TV companies refuse different ads?

7.12 After having listened to the text for the second time name advantages and disadvantages of television (English or Russian).

7.13 Title the text being read by the teacher.

There are 98 Universities, large academic and research centres which train specialists in the natural and exact sciences and humanities. In the first two or three years there is a common curriculum for all related faculties. Specialization usually begins in the third or fourth year. Economy, philosophy and a foreign language are obligatory subjects at all higher educational establishments. There are physical training and sports classes. Under the guidance of their professors students engage in research work in the laboratories equipped with up-to date devices and computers.

A diploma in a given field of study is awarded after five or six years of study. After graduating from the Higher educational establishments former students may enter post-graduate courses. After three additional years and the completion of a thesis, the candidate of sciences degree is awarded. The highest degree, The Doctor of Sciences, may be attained upon completion of a thesis based on some independent research.

Russian higher educational establishments are attended by foreign students and post-graduates from different countries.

7.14 State if there are answers to the following questions in the text read.

1) What colleges does higher education provide?
2) What specialities do economic higher schools provide?
3) When does the specialization begin?
4) What subjects are obligatory for all higher schools?
5) What foreign languages are taught in higher schools in Russia?
6) How long do students study at higher schools?
7) How long do post-graduates study?
8) What is the system of selection of students to the post-graduate courses?
9) When may the highest degree be attained?
10) Many foreign students and post-graduates study at our higher schools, don't they?

7.15 After having listened to the text for the second time write down its main ideas in English or in Russian

7.16 Title the text being read by the teacher

The world knows the names of many great scientists: mathematicians, physicists, chemists, biologist, linguists, historians, etc. A lot of discoveries have been made by them in different fields of science and engineering. But the greatest event of the 20th century was the Flight of Man into space.

Special merit here belongs to Russian scientists. K. E. Tsiolkovsky is one of them. K. Tsiolkovsky was born in 1879 in a small Russian village near Ryazan. Through all his life he had been working on the problem of interplanetary travel. He worked out the theory of cosmic flights. Tsiolkovsky believed that "mankind will not remain on Earth forever" and he dreamt to see that. But he died in 1935.

The man who was standing behind Soviet space strategy from the 1930s was Sergei Pavlovich Korolev. An outstanding scientist he devoted all his life to rocket research, constructing artificial satellites.

The first artificial sputnik was launched on October 4, 1957. The Russians have every right to be proud of it. Some years later the most remarkable event in the history of cosmonautics took place. On April 12, 1961 the spaceship "Vostok", piloted by Yuri Gagarin, went up. It is due to Korolev's genius and some other top engineers' talent that Russia became the world leader in conquering space.

Yuri Gagarin was the first man who made his historic flight into space. The whole world applauded this handsome young man. He orbited the earth once, staying in space only for 108 minutes, but he was the first to fly to stars.

With Gagarin's flight to cosmos Tsiolkovsky's utopian dreams came true. A new age of space exploration began. Today we know more than one hundred Russian cosmonauts.

7.17 State if there are answers to the following questions in the text read.

1) Mankind dreamed of traveling in space for ages, didn't it?
2) Why did space travel seem to most people only a fantastic idea?
3) Who was the first scientist in Russia to work on space travels?
4) When and where was the first space satellite launched?
5) Whom does the special merit in launching the first sputnik belong to?
6) What is a satellite?
7) Where did the first flight of the manned spaceship take place?
8) Who was the first man to realize Tsiolkovsky's utopian dream?
9) Whom are we due to that Russia became the world leader in conquering the space?
10) What do you know about the first cosmonaut in the world?

7.18 After having listened to the text for the second time write down the information about Tsiolkovsky, Korolev, Gagarin, mentioned in the text (English or Russian)

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