

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ

Государственное образовательное учреждение
высшего профессионального образования
«Оренбургский государственный университет»

Т.С. БОЧКАРЕВА, Т.В. МИНАКОВА, В.В. МОРОЗ

СБОРНИК КОММУНИКАТИВНЫХ СИТУАЦИЙ ПО РАЗВИТИЮ НАВЫКОВ УСТНОЙ РЕЧИ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для студентов 1-2 курсов неязыковых специальностей. Целью пособия является развитие речевых умений по коммуникативным ситуациям: ОГУ, День студента, Россия, Оренбургская область, Великобритания, США.

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Введение

Данное пособие предназначено для студентов 1-2 курсов неязыковых специальностей и адресовано всем, кто, работая с преподавателем или самостоятельно, ставит перед собой задачу развития навыков устной речи с целью включения в сферу реального общения на английском языке по установленной тематике.

Цель пособия – развитие устной, не связанной со специальностью студента, речи с помощью ряда конкретных коммуникативных ситуаций.

Пособие состоит из шести тематических циклов по темам: Оренбургский государственный университет, День студента, Оренбургская область, Россия, Великобритания, США. Каждый из циклов включает тематически сгруппированный список слов, который дает представление о том, какого рода лексику необходимо проработать прежде чем приступить к чтению текстов и выполнению упражнений. Последовательное выполнение серии упражнений позволяет постепенно сформировать речевые умения, элементы иноязычного коммуникативного поведения в ситуациях реального общения.

Основные методические принципы пособия вытекают из последовательной реализации коммуникативного подхода к обучению устной речи: от простого к сложному, моделирование типичных коммуникативных ситуаций, поэтапность формирования речевых умений, комплексность материала и т.д.

Пособие рассчитано на 60 часов аудиторных и такое же время самостоятельной работы студентов. Сообразуясь с конкретными условиями обучения, преподаватель может опустить отдельные разделы пособия или дополнить его собственные коммуникативно-тематическими ситуациями.

1 Orenburg State University (Pre-Intermediate)

1.1 Repeat the following words and phrases first after the teacher and then do it independently

academic year - учебный год;
activity - деятельность;
social activity - культурно-просветительское мероприятие;
political activity - политическое мероприятие;
area - сфера;
to attend - посещать;
broad - широкий, обширный;
campus - кампус, территория университета;
change - перемена, изменение;
class - практическое занятие;
computer - компьютер;
construction - строительство, стройка;
under construction - в процессе строительства, строящийся;
course - курс;
course of instruction - курс обучения;
to create - создавать, творить;
department - отделение;
correspondence department = extra-mural department - заочное отделение;
daytime department - дневное отделение;
evening department - вечернее отделение;
different - разный, различный;
during - во время;
education - образование;
higher education - высшее образование;
educational - образовательный;
higher educational establishment - высшее учебное заведение;
educational mission - образовательная цель;
examination (exam) - экзамен;
to take an exam - сдавать экзамен;
to pass an exam - сдать экзамен;
to fail in an exam - провалить экзамен;
competitive exam – вступительный экзамен;
final exam - выпускной экзамен;
excellent - превосходный, отличный;
experience - опыт, познания;
facility pl. - условия, возможности;
faculty – 1. факультет, 2. профессорско-преподавательский состав;
the faculty of Economics and Finance - факультет экономики и финансов;
the faculty of Economics and Management - факультет экономики и

управления;

Engineering faculties – технические факультеты;
fresher = first-year student - первокурсник;
to found – основывать;
grants – стипендия;
to receive state grants – получать государственную стипендию;
hostel = hall of residence – общежитие;
knowledge – знание;
laboratory – лаборатория;
lecture – лекция;
lecture hall – лекционный зал;
level – уровень;
library – библиотека;
number – число;
overall number – общее число;
to offer – предлагать;
original – первоначальный;
point – точка;
point of view – точка зрения;
polytechnical – политехнический;
program(me) – программа;
to provide (with) – обеспечивать, снабжать;
to recruit – комплектовать (персонал), набирать;
to reflect – отражать, освещать;
to rent a room – снимать комнату;
research – исследование;
scientific – научное исследование;
to carry out researches – проводить научные исследования;
scholar – ученый;
speciality – специальность;
staff - штат служащих;
to study – учить(ся);
to take part – принимать участие;
term – семестр;
to train – обучать;
university – университет.

1.2 Find Russian equivalents

1 full-time department;	1 курс обучения;
2 course of instruction;	2 первокурсник;
3 higher education;	3 сдавать экзамен;
4 to take an exam;	4 высшее образования;
5 to pass an exam;	5 дневное отделение;
6 correspondence department;	6 заочное отделение;

7 first-year student	7 сдать экзамен.
1 hall of residence;	1 вечернее отделение;
2 to rent a room;	2 точка зрения;
3 day-time department;	3 проводить научные исследования;
4 evening department;	4 общежитие;
5 to receive grants;	5 получать стипендию;
6 point of view;	6 дневное отделение;
7 to carry out researches.	7 снимать комнату.

1.3 Find pairs of synonyms

1 to create;	1 to teach, to educate;
2 to attend;	2 to form, to establish;
3 to found;	3 to give a job to;
4 to provide with;	4 to be present;
5 to recruit;	5 to participate;
6 to reflect;	6 to make;
7 to train;	7 to show, to describe;
8 to take part.	8 to supply.

1.4 Guess the word judging by the definition

- 1 The area of land that has the buildings of a university such as the lecture rooms, administration offices, sports facilities, hostels.
- 2 One of the sections in a large organization such as university.
- 3 The system of teaching people, usually at a school or college.
- 4 Equipment, buildings, services.
- 5 The staff who belongs to the university.
- 6 Money that the government gives to a student.
- 7 An a piece of information about a subject which a person has.
- 8 A talk on a subject that is given to teach people.

1.5 Read the following sentences. Choose one of the appropriate words

- 1 Entrance to the University is by (competitive, final) examination.
- 2 All the applicants (take, give) examination in summer.
- 3 Students receive monthly (degree, grants).
- 4 The (study, academic) year is divided into two terms.
- 5 Students must (attend, go) lectures on different subjects.
- 6 The Orenburg State University was (founded, situated) in 1996.
- 7 The University campus (consists of, surrounds) a number of buildings.
- 8 Many students live in the (hostel, hotel).
- 9 Some of the students (enter, rent) rooms.
- 10 All the students may (carry out, graduate) research work.
- 11 I am a first-year (student, graduate).
- 12 Our University offers a five-year (course, subject) of study.

1.6 Read the following sentences. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words

- 1 I am a first-year student of ...
- 2 The University has a full-time, part-time and correspondence ...
- 3 The University trains students in many ...
- 4 During the ... students ... lectures and classes.
- 5 They take their ... at the end of each ...
- 6 Most of my friends live ..., but some of them ...
- 7 Students ... grants.

1.7 Read the text and then choose one sentence which reflects the main idea of the text

- 1 The text reflects the students' life in the OSU.
- 2 This text is about higher educational establishments in Orenburg.
- 3 The text gives the main information about the OSU.
- 4 This text speaks about the OSU's facilities.

The OSU is a new one. It was founded in 1996. Its original name was the Orenburg Politechnical Institute. This name change reflects the changing role of the University: it has a broader educational mission now. The University offers programs at all levels of instruction.

At present there are 20 faculties at the University: the faculty of Economics and Finance, the faculty of Economics and Management, the overall number of students is about 16000. They study in the daytime, evening and extra-mural departments. Most of the students live in the hostel, the others live either with their families or rent rooms.

The University trains students in many specialities. It offers a 5-year course of study. During the academic year students attend lectures and classes and do laboratory work. They take their tests and examinations at the end of each term. If a student passes exams well, he gets state grants.

The University recruits excellent students, faculty and staff. The faculty are scholar-teachers. They create new knowledge and new points of view in different areas.

The University campus consists of teaching blocks, sport grounds, some buffets, a dining hall and 3 halls of residence. Some new buildings are under construction. The University provides students with different facilities: laboratories, computer rooms, lecture halls and libraries.

Education is more than classroom experience. Students take part in scientific research, social and political activities. The University has its own newspaper "University News". It reflects the University life.

1.8 Correlate the beginning of the following sentences on the left to the end of the sentences on the right. Read these sentences

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 The OSU ... | 1 ... 9 faculties at the University. |
| 2 If a student passes exams well, ... | 2 ... a five-year course of study. |
| 3 The University recruits ... | 3 ... are under construction. |
| 4 At present there are ... | 4 ... was founded in 1996. |
| 5 This name change reflects ... | 5 ... in scientific research, social and political activities. |
| 6 It offers ... | 6 ... he gets state grants. |
| 7 Students take part ... | 7 ... excellent students, faculty and staff. |
| 8 Some new buildings ... | 8 ... the changing role of the University. |

1.9 Say whether the following statements are true or false

- 1 The OSU is an old one.
- 2 The University offers programs at all levels of instruction.
- 3 It offers a 3-year course of study.
- 4 Students take their tests at the end of each year.
- 5 The University recruits excellent students, faculty and staff.
- 6 Students do not take part in scientific research, social and political activities.

1.10 Comment on the following sentences. Use the information of the text

At present there are 22 faculties at the University.
Students study in three departments.
During the academic year students have to do a lot of things.
The University campus consists of several buildings.
The University provides students with different facilities.

1.11 Answer the following questions basing your answers on the text

- 1 When was the OSU founded?
- 2 How many faculties are at the University?
- 3 What are they?
- 4 What are the departments?
- 5 When do students take their tests and exams?
- 6 Whom does the University recruit?
- 7 What does the University campus consist of?
- 8 What facilities does the University provide students with?
- 9 Has the University its own newspaper?

1.12 Listen to the dialogues and then read them

- A. How are you getting on at the University?
B. I am doing well, thank you. And where do you study?
A. I study at the OSU.
B. What faculty are you in?
A. Economics and Finance. It seems very interesting to me.
B. Oh, yes it is.

- A. What year are you in?
B. I am a fresher.
A. Do you study full time?
B. Yes, I do. And I carry out research too.
A. Do you really?

- A. What's wrong? What are you so unhappy about?
B. I failed mathematics.
A. Oh, I expected that much. You work in fits and starts.
B. I'll have to recite the exam.

- A. Hello, Nick, haven't seen you for ages! Have you passed all your exams?
B. Yes, I hope I'll receive monthly grants. What are your plans for the coming holiday?
A. No holiday for me. I'll start working on my thesis next week.
B. I wish you success.

1.13 Make up your own dialogues using the material of ex 1.12

1.14 Read the text and do the assignments that follow

Oxbridge

Oxford and Cambridge are the oldest and most prestigious universities in Great Britain. They are often called collectively Oxbridge to denote an elite education. Only rich and aristocratic families can afford to send their sons and daughters to these universities.

The tutorial is the basic mode of instruction at Oxford and Cambridge.

The normal length of the degree course is three years, after which the students take Degree of Bachelor of Arts (B.A.). Some courses, such as languages or medicine, may be one or two years longer. The students may work for other degrees as well. The degrees are awarded at public degree ceremonies. Only Latin is spoken at these ceremonies. Another tradition is to wear full academic dress at examinations.

Oxford and Cambridge universities consists of a number of colleges. Each college is different, but in many ways they are alike. Each college has its name, its

coat of arms. Each college is governed by a Master. The larger ones have more than 400 members, the smallest college has less than 30. Each college offers teaching in a wide range of subjects. Within the college there is a chapel, a dining hall, a library, rooms for undergraduates, fellows and the Master, and also classrooms and laboratories.

Words:

to call - называть;

to denote - обозначать;

to afford - позволять;

tutorial - консультации, практические занятия с наставником;

the Degree of Bachelor of Arts - степень бакалавра гуманитарных наук;

to award - награждать, вручать;

full academic dress - парадная форма одежды (мантия, парик);

coat of arms - герб;

undergraduate - студент университета;

fellow - младший научный работник колледжа или университета;

Master - мастер (титул главы некоторых колледжей в Оксфорде и Кембридже)

1.15 Retell the text in Russian

1.16 In which of the passages traditions are described?

1.17 Find answers to the following questions

1 Who studies at Oxford and Cambridge universities?

2 What is the basic mode of instruction there?

3 How long do students study to get the Degree of Bachelor of Arts?

1.18 Find English equivalents for the following Russian ones

- основной вид обучения;
- ученая степень, звание;
- самые старые и самые престижные университеты;
- колледж;
- широкий перечень предметов.

1.19 Prepare a short report on the topic "The University of my dream"

1.20 Do the following grammar exercises

Глагол to be

I am student.

You are a student.

He is a student.

I was a student.

You were a student.

He was a student.

I shall be a student.

You will be a student.

He will be a student.

We are students.

You are students.

They are students.

We were students.

You were students.

They were students.

We shall be students.

You will be students.

They will be students.

1.21 Read the sentences. Change the Present Simple into the Past Simple

1 I am a first-year student.

2 My friend is a second year student.

3 The students are in the library.

4 We are full-time students.

5 My friend is a part-time student.

6 The group leader (срапоцта) is in the Dean's office.

7 The methods of instructions are lectures, classes and seminars.

8 He is at the lecture on mathematics.

9 I am short of time.

1.22 Read the sentences. Give the negative and interrogative forms of these sentences

Образец 1:

They have classes every day.

Have they classes every day?

They have no (not any) classes every day.

Образец 2:

You'll have a test next week.

Will you have a test next week?

You will have no (not any) test next week.

1 The students had 3 lectures yesterday.

2 Our University has a part-time department.

3 We shall have an exam next month.

4 They will have a meeting tomorrow.

5 Students have monthly grants.

1.23 Use the appropriate verb forms in the following sentences

I (to study) at the Orenburg State University. The University (to have) 22 faculties. Now the University campus (to consist of) several buildings. The overall number of students (to be) about 30,000. The University (to train) specialists in many specialities. During the academic year students (to attend) lectures and seminars. Students (to take) exams at the end of each term. Most of the students (to pass) their exams successfully, but some of them (to fail) in this or that subject. I (to live) at a hostel. My friend (to rent) a room. We (to receive) monthly grants. We (to carry out) research work.

1.24 Answer the following questions

Образец 1:

Are you a student?

Yes, I am a student.

Образец 2:

Do you miss lectures?

No. I don't. I don't miss lectures.

1 Was the Orenburg State University founded in 1996?

2 Does the University campus consist of a number of buildings?

3 Are there 15 faculties at the University?

4 Does the University offer a 5-year course of study?

5 Are all the laboratories well equipped?

6 Have you good gymhalls and sport grounds?

7 Do all your friends receive monthly grants?

8 Is the academic year divided into 3 terms?

9 Do all the students pass their exams?

2 Orenburg State University (Intermediate)

2.1 Meeting OSU

2.1.1 Pre-text exercises

2.1.1.1 Practice the reading of the following words and try to guess their meaning

atmosphere

region

career	seminar
center	speciality
club	stadium
conference	status
diploma	student
decent	talent
institute	test
lecture	academic
menu	autonomous
mission	humanitarian
professor	professional
program	technical

2.1.1.2 Give the translation of the following nouns formed from the verbs

to accommodate (представлять жилье, помещение) - accommodation
to achieve (достигать, добиваться) - achievement
to add (прибавлять, присоединять) - addition
to aware (знать, сознавать) - awareness
to build (строить, сооружать) - building
to contribute (делать вклад; содействовать) - contribution
to create (строить; создавать) - creation
to develop (развивать) - development
to examine (исследовать; проверять, экзаменовать) - examination
to educate (воспитывать, давать образование) - education
to exhibit (выставлять, показывать) - exhibition
to found (основывать, создавать, учреждать) - foundation
to graduate (окончить учебное заведение) - graduation
to instruct (учить, обучать) - instruction
to perform (исполнять, выполнять) - performance
to recreate (отдыхать, развлекаться) – recreation
to teach (учить, обучать) - teacher

2.1.1.3 Read the following words and word combinations and try to remember them

to be based - основываться, быть основанным
to be founded - основываться, быть основанным, создаваться
to be known - быть известным
to be named- быть названным
to be re-named - переименоваться
to be under construction - находиться в процессе строительства .
to attend- посещать
to attend classes - посещать занятия
to attend lectures- посещать лекции

to attend seminars- посещать семинары
to offer - предлагать
to provide - снабжать, обеспечивать
provision- снабжение, обеспечение
to reflect - отражать, изображать
to study - заниматься, учиться; изучать
to train - воспитывать, учить
activity- деятельность, мероприятие, активность
political activity - политическая активность
social activity - культурно-просветительное мероприятие
research activity - научная деятельность
accommodation- помещение, жилье
admission - принятие
applicant - кандидат, абитуриент
campus - кампус, территория университета
career - карьера
canteen - столовая
cafeteria - кафетерий
course - курс
course of instruction - курс обучения
credit - зачет
to get credit - получить зачет
curriculum (pl. curricula) - курс обучения, учебный план
department - факультет
full-time/daytime department - дневной факультет
part-time/evening department - вечерний факультет
correspondence/extra-mural department - заочный факультет
education- образование
educational- образовательный
educational services- образовательные услуги
higher educational establishment - высшее учебное заведение
examination- экзамен
to take an exam - сдавать экзамен
to pass an exam-сдать экзамен
to fail in a exam- провалить экзамен
competitive/entrance exam - вступительный экзамен
final exam- выпускной экзамен
facilities - возможности, условия
faculty-факультет; профессорско-преподавательский состав
flexible - свободный, гибкий
graduation - окончание учебного заведения
grant- стипендия
gymnasium (gymnasia)- спортивный зал
hostel/dormitory -общежитие
high school - средняя школа

knowledge - знания
 humanitarian knowledge ~~ гуманитарные знания
 technical knowledge - технические знания
 natural-science knowledge- естественно -научные знания
 library – библиотека
 research-исследование
 to carry out research - проводить исследование
 schedule - расписание
 scholar/scientist—ученый
 science-наука
 field of science - отрасль науки
 score- счет, количество баллов
 speciality - специальность
 specialist - специалист
 stadium - стадион
 staff- штат служащих
 support - поддержка
 supportive - поддерживающий, помогающий
 swimming pool - бассейн
 teaching blocks -учебные корпуса
 term/semester - семестр
 university - университет
 academic year - учебный год
 free of charge - бесплатный
 Dean –декан
 Head of department-заведующий кафедрой
 Provost - проректор
 Professor-профессор
 President - президент
 Senior lecturer – доцент

2.1.1.4 Find the equivalents

1	full-time department	1	учиться
2	competitive exam	2	отражать
3	study	3	доцент
4	train	4	курс обучения
5	reflect	5	дневное обучение
6	senior lecturer	6	обучать
7	course of instruction	7	вступительный экзамен
1	applicant	1	штат сотрудников
2	speciality	2	помещение, жилье
3	Provost	3	зачет
4	staff	4	специальность

5 accommodation	5 расписание
6 credit	6 абитуриент
7 schedule	7 проректор
1 admission	1 помогающий
2 hostel	2 учебный план
3 activity	3 обеспечение
4 supportive	4 общежитие
5 score	5 количество баллов
6 curriculum	6 деятельность
7 provision	7 прием (в учебное заведение)

2.1.1.5 Read the synonyms

1 to call	1 to be famous
2 to train	2 to show
3 to be founded	3 scholar
4 to be known	4 to name
5 to reflect	5 to be created
6 to support	6 to teach
7 scientist	7 to encourage

2.1.1.6 Read the definitions and try to guess words

- 1 the grounds and buildings of a university or college;
- 2 a branch of study and its administration at a university;
- 3 a period of some weeks, during which instruction is given in a college or university;
- 4 opportunities, the equipment or the resources for doing something;
- 5 the staff of a university or college;
- 6 a person who is trained in a particular branch of a profession;
- 7 an educational institution for instruction, examination of students in many branches of learning, ... often including colleges;
- 8 a person's advancement through life, especially in a profession;
- 9 a series of lectures, classes, etc., in a particular subject;
- 10 a university academic of the highest rank.

2.1.1.7 Read the following sentences and choose the right word

- 1 Admission to the Orenburg State University is based upon high school performance and (competitive, final) test scores.
- 2 All the applicants (take, pass) examinations in summer.
- 3 If students pass exams well, they get monthly (degree, grant).
- 4 Two-term (study, academic) year is adopted at the Orenburg State University.

- 5 Students must (attend, go) lectures on different subjects.
- 6 Many students live in the (hotel, hostel).
- 7 All the students may (carry out, graduate) research.
- 8 The OSU offers a wide range of educational (establishments, services) through its faculties, institutions and colleges.
- 9 The University (library, gymnasium) houses more than 600,000 books and other items, including political and government documents.
- 10 The University is accessible to a wide section of population, (receiving, providing) flexible learning opportunities.

2.1.1.8 Fill the blanks with appropriate words

1. I am a student of the ... University. 2. Our university ... in 1971. 3. It is one of the ... higher educational establishments in our region. 4. The university ... consists of teaching blocks, hostels, a stadium, a students' center, a canteen. 5. About 37,000 ... study in the ... , ... , ... departments. 6. The university ... students in 82 7. During the ... students ... lectures and classes. They take their ... at the end of each ... 8. Students take part in ... , ... , ... activities.

2.1.1.9 Make up sentences. Translate them from English into Russian

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 The university offers facilities... | 1 ... a large venue suited to wide range of dance, music and theatre events |
| 2 Meals, snacks and drinks are available ... | 2 ... all academic and professional subjects. |
| 3 The Students' Centre 'Russia' is... | 3 ... for on-line database searching, accessing CD-ROMs and INTERNET. |
| 4 The library stock covers ... | 4 ... for recreation and leisure. |
| 5 PC are used ... | 5 ... from snack cafes and a canteen. |

2.1.2 Read the text

Background

Initially our University majored in various fields of engineering. When it was founded in 1955, the University was an evening department of the Kuibyshev Polytechnic Institute. In 1971 it became an autonomous institute named as the Orenburg Polytechnic Institute. Changes in the institute went hand in hand with changes in the country. There was a growing need for many new specialities which had not been previously taught neither at the institute nor elsewhere in the region, for instance, law, management, marketing, design, etc. In October 1994 the Institute was renamed into the Orenburg State Technical University. In January 1996 the University got the status of the Orenburg State University. This name change reflects the changing mission of the University: to be a center in the provision of humanitarian, technical and natural-science knowledge, to develop teaching and

research, to support its students, to contribute to the well being of our town and region.

Why Choose the Orenburg State University

In recent years the University's strengths have been built. It offers a broad range of courses which make up an expanded and modern curricula of the University. Its programs broaden perspectives, enrich awareness, prepare for meaningful careers, thus helping to develop informed, responsible, productive citizens. With about 30,000 students and about 1,500 faculty, the Orenburg State University is the largest in the Orenburg region. It is accessible to a wide section of the population, providing flexible learning opportunities to meet varied needs.

Admission

Applicants are required to have earned a high school diploma. July 15 is the freshman application dead line. Admission to the Orenburg State University is based upon high school performance and competitive test scores, and also on special ability, talent or achievement.

Education

The Orenburg State University offers a wide range of educational services through its 20 faculties (the Faculty of Power & Electrical Engineering, the Faculty of Natural Sciences, the Faculty of Humanities, the Faculty of Finance, the Faculty of Innovations, the Faculty of Industrial Management, the Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering, the Faculty of Transport, the Faculty of Information Technologies, Correspondence Faculty and the Evening Faculty, etc.), 5 colleges (the College of Electronics and Business, the Humanitarian Law College, etc.) and several institutes (the Institute of Micro- and NANO technologies, the Aerospace Institute, the Institute of Law, the Institute of Economics). The University trains students in many specialties. The University has its branches-in Orsk, Buzuluk, Novotroitsk, Ufa, Buguruslan, Akbulak.

Academic year

Two-term academic year is adopted at the University. Each term is 17 weeks long, of which the last week is given for getting credits. During the examination period students are required to take the exams according to the schedule. On graduating students are to write a thesis project.

Various forms of instruction, are used to develop individual's potential: lectures, seminars, classes, laboratory works. The duration of the course depends on the chosen faculty and speciality. It varies from 2,5 years to 6 years.

Faculty

The Orenburg State University prides itself on the quality and commitment of all its staff and faculty. The faculty help students to get ready for future career and give advice based on genuine experience. The President, the Deans of faculties, the Heads of departments, the teachers provide the supportive atmosphere in which to study.

Many of them are known and respected in their fields of science as real scholars who create new knowledge and new points of view.

Other Academic Activities

In addition to its program of teaching and research activity, the University has regular extra-curricula seminars, public lectures, exhibitions and conferences on different subjects. Students are always welcomed free of charge at these events. They can debate about the latest developments in their region of study.

Supporting Studies

The University library houses more than 600,000 books and other items, including periodicals and government documents. This stock covers all academic and professional subjects offered at the University, as well as many fields of general interest. A new building of the University library, which is under construction now, will offer more study places with open access computers.

The Informational Center Internet was opened in February 1999 and holds computer study places for 130 visitors. PC are used for on-line database searching, accessing CD-ROMS and the Internet.

University Life

The University offers facilities for leisure and recreation. *Food and Drink.* Meals, snacks and drinks are available from snack cafes and a cafeteria, which provides a cheap and varied menu.

Sport facilities include a stadium, a swimming pool and gymnasiums. At present student may choose basketball, badminton, volleyball and ping-pong clubs. The University also has facilities for outdoor sports such as football and hockey. *The Students' Centre «Russia»* is a large venue suited to dance, music and theater events. Discos and club nights take place here regularly. *Accommodation.* Hostels accommodations are reserved exclusively for students coming from other towns and cities.

2.1.3 Assignment

2.1.3.1 Say whether the following statements are true or false

- a) The Orenburg State University was founded not long ago.
- b) The University offers a broad range of courses.
- c) The Orenburg State University is the smallest in our region.
- d) Admission to the University is based only upon high school performance.
- e) Three- term academic year is adopted at the OSU.
- f) Hostels accommodation is reserved for all students.
- g) The Orenburg State University prides itself on the quality and commitment of all its staff and faculty.
- h) Students take part only in academic activities.
- i) There is no library at the University.

2.1.3.2 Add some details to the statements using the information from the text

- a) In recent years the University's strengths have been built on.
- b) The University provides a wide range of educational services through its faculties, institutes and colleges.
- c) Various forms of instruction are used to develop individual's potential.
- d) The university campus consists of several buildings.
- e) There are many facilities, supporting students' studies.

2.1.3.3 Answer the following questions

- 1 When did our University get the status of the Orenburg State University?
- 2 What is the mission of the university now?
- 3 How many students are there at the Orenburg State University?
- 4 What faculties do they study in?
- 5 What cities does the University have branches in?
- 6 What is the number of the staff?
- 7 How long is the term?
- 8 What forms of instruction are used?
- 9 Who provides the supportive atmosphere in which to study and develop?
- 10 Do students take part only in academic activities?
- 11 Where are snacks, meals and drinks available from?
- 12 What do sport facilities include?
- 13 What is the Students' Centre suited for?
- 14 When was the Internet Centre opened and what are PC used for?
- 15 What books does the University library house?

2.3.2.4 Retell the text. Finding it difficult, refer to the answers of the 2.1.3.3 ex.

2.2 Comprehensive Reading

2.2.1 Colleges and Universities of the United States

2.2.1.1 Pronounce property

Massachusetts

General Court

Harvard University

College of William and Mary

Yale University

Princeton University
Washington and Lee University Columbia University
University of Pennsylvania
Rutgers College
Dartmouth College
University of Michigan
Oberlin College
Mount Holyoke
Wells
Wellesley
Illinois
Missouri
California
Vassar

2.2.1.2 Read the following words and expressions. Pay attention to their translation

colonist - колонист, поселенец

territory - территория

to make contribution - сделать вклад, взнос

to be named in honor - быть названным в честь

to leave sth. to sb. - оставить что-то кому-либо

half of one's property - половина имущества

to depend on - зависеть от

to establishment - основание, создание

establish - основать, создавать, организовывать

to declare one's independence.-провозгласить независимость

institution-учреждение

to vote for - голосовать за

to support by taxes - оказывать материальную поддержку с помощью
НАЛОГОВ

state university - государственный университет

to play a leading role - играть ведущую роль

to feel certain - быть уверенным

co-educated colleges - колледжи совместного обучения

separate colleges - колледжи раздельного обучения

to be founded - быть основанным

to admit sb. to sth. - допускать кого-то к чему-либо

2.2.1.3 Read the text

A short time after the first colonists came to the territory which we now call Massachusetts, the General Court of Massachusetts made the first contribution for Harvard College. It was in 1636. This school later became the famous Harvard Uni-

versity. It is the oldest university in the United States. It was named in honor of John Harvard, who died in 1638. This man left *his* library and half of his property to the university. People knew that the future of the new country depended on education. And after the establishment of Harvard they began to establish other schools. In 1776 the Americans declared their independence. By this time nine other institutions were opened. Their present names and the dates of their opening are:

College of William and Mary (1693)
Yale University (1701)
Princeton University (1746)
Washington and Lee University (1749)
Columbia University (1754)
University of Pennsylvania (1755)
Brown University (1764)
Rutgers College (1766)
Dartmouth College (1770)

Some of the money for the educational institutions came from the government, but most of it came from people who felt that by giving their money they were investing in the new country. People believed that new country needed colleges. They voted for their state governments to organize colleges which would be supported by taxes. These are called state universities and they are playing leading roles in the world of education in America. By 1894 all states had such universities. The University of Michigan which first opened as a school in Detroit in 1817, became a state university in 1837, when Michigan became a state.

In the early 1800s most people thought that only men should attend college. But other people felt certain that women, too must be educated. Some of them thought that the best would be to have co-educated colleges. Others thought that there must be separate colleges for men and women. Oberlin College, which was founded in 1833 was the first co-educational school. Mount Holyoke was founded in 1837. It was the first school for women. Other schools for women are: Vassar (1821), Wells (1868), Wellesley (1871). In 1870 Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, California began to admit women to state universities. Now all public universities admit women. Even many private men's colleges are beginning to admit women.

2.2.1.4 Answer the following questions

- 1 Which is the oldest university in the United States?
a) Yale University; b) Columbia University; c) Harvard University.
- 2 Do you remember when John Harvard died?
a) in 1720; b) in 1638; c) in 1785.
- 3 Whom was the first American university named after?
a) Franklin Roosevelt; b) John Harvard; c) John Kennedy.
- 4 What did the future of America depend on?

a) trade; b) industry; c) education.

5 When did the Americans declare their independence?

a) in 1620; b) in 1850; c) in 1776.

6 How many educational institutions were opened in America by the time it became independent?

a) 5; b) 9; c) 15.

7 Where did most of the money for the educational institutions come from?

a) the government; b) people; c) church.

8 How were state universities supported?

a) by the government; b) by taxes; c) by church.

9 What educational institutions play leading roles in the world of education in America?

a) private universities; b) state universities..

10 By what time did all the states have state universities?

a)1780; b)1894; c)1870.

11 What was the first co-educated college?

a) Oberlin College; b) Rutgers College; c) Dartmouth College.

12 Do all public universities admit women?

a) yes, b) no.

2.2.2 Going Back to School

2.2.2.1 You are going to read a magazine article about various people who did courses later in life. For Questions 1-15, choose from the people (A-D). There is an example at the beginning (0). Of which of the people A-D are the following true?

A. Fiona

B. Deborah

C. Joyce

D. Sonya

She recommends the course she took.

She felt relaxed when doing a course.

She felt obliged to do a course.

Her training made it hard for her to do some of the work on a course.

Her colleagues' attitude towards her has changed.

She feels confident about the future.

She was put off education earlier in life.

0	C
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	

The way classes were organized suited her.
Her plans became more ambitious while doing a course.
She wasted her time when she was at college before.
She realized she had thought of a strong commercial idea.
Her teacher provided practical advice.
She found her experience of life useful when doing a course.
She enjoyed the company of the others taking a course.
She has learnt not to be nervous in certain circumstances.
A success encouraged her to study other subjects.

Returning to education after years of working can open any number of doors, as Frances Brierley discovered.

Fiona, a freelance journalist, has just finished a four-year part-time degree in English Literature. Fiona, 33, who hadn't been in further education since finishing a journalism course at London Printing College 11 years ago, says; 'I got more out of doing it later in life than straight after school. When I did my journalism course, we at in the canteen chatting half the time, but when you're older you realize that the only person you're cheating is yourself if you do that. And when you're older you can bring so much more to your analysis because you've done more. It was quite strange having to write an essay after many years, particularly after being a journalist where you have to say things as briefly as possible. But It WBB Interesting having access to such knowledgeable tutors'

Deborah left school without any qualifications and ended up ten years later with a degree. Obtaining the degree gave her an enormous desire to learn more. Since then, Deborah has enrolled on courses ranging from pottery to African cinema to salsa dancing.

She says: "I never liked school. They didn't teach me to enjoy learning and I'm sure this experience can destroy many people's desire to learn more later in life. There's so much in life to learn as you get older. It becomes a real pleasure. There are no pressures - you don't have to prove anything. You are there because you want to be. There is also something special about spending time with people who share a common passion. You don't know their names or anything about them, but all the barriers are broken down because everyone has the same objective."

Joyce joined the Start Your Own Business course a few months ago and she is now preparing to start an international business in furniture design. Joyce, who is in her early thirties, says: "I had a flood of ideas that came to me in bed one night and I had to get up to draw them while they were still fresh in my mind."

The course was taught by a businesswoman, Diane Shelley. She says: 'Joyce was full of ideas and is now about to start her own multi-million pound business. "The course helps you identify so many things," says Joyce, 'the ideas developed until they were almost out of control; by the end my idea had become an international business. Diane didn't just teach theory, she also shared her own experience with us. That helped me a lot, because years ago I would have been frightened to see bank managers and accountants as I didn't understand the financial aspects. Diane made

me realize that you employ these people to do the work. Now I'm not scared of borrowing money because I know the business will be successful.

Sonya did a three-day intensive desk-top publishing course in May. Sonya, 24, who works as a publicity assistant at a bank, says: 'I needed some skills to make me better at my job. Writing reports is an essential part of my job and so the presentation of my work is important.' The course, held at the London College of Printing, covers both practice and theory. Sonya says: 'It was quite demanding, they really get you thinking. Because there were only six or seven in the group, we got more attention and it was easier to ask questions. Now my reports appear more professional and I can produce them quicker. A lot of people have said «Your work's improved», and it has made me get on better with people in the office because I'm in a privileged position, having knowledge others don't have.

2.3 Interchange: Studying abroad

Every year, many students go abroad to study. These are some of the things they have to think about. Look at the questions below and then add three more to each list.

2.3.1 Getting ready

- a) What subjects are good ones to study abroad?
- b) Which countries are good places to study these subjects?
- c) How can you get more information about studying abroad?
- d) Where can you get information about scholarships?
- e) How do you enroll in a foreign school?
- f) What are the main things you have to do before you leave?
- g) What things will you need to take with you?
- h)
- i)
- j)

2.3.2 After you're there

- a) Where can you stay when you first arrive?
- b) What kinds of things will you have to buy?
- c) How can you get information about housing in the city?
- d) Is it better to stay in a dormitory or with a family? Why?
- e) Where could you get extra help in studying the language?
- f)
- g)
- h)

2.3.3 Group work

Now discuss the questions. One person is the group secretary and takes notes.

2.3.4 Class activity

Compare your answers.

2.4 Practice your writing skills

2.4.1 You are studying in Cambridge at present and two friends from your country are coming to visit you next month. During their visit they would especially like to spend a few days in Edinburgh and you are planning to go with them. A travel agency has given you the following information. Read it carefully. Then write a letter to your friends, giving them some information about the three different ways of travelling to Edinburgh. Suggest which you think is the best way and explain why.



Cambridge to Edinburgh - 540 km

CAR

Car hire; £40 a day plus petrol and insurance.

TRAIN

Cambridge dep.	Edinburgh arr.
----------------	----------------

07.00	12.15
-------	-------

07.56	13.38
-------	-------

09.00	14.12
-------	-------

Return fare: £90 (Friday and Saturday)

£75 (all other days)

30% off with a young person's rail card.

COACH

Cambridge dep. 11.00 18.08 22.30

Return fare: £60 (Friday and Saturday)

£45 (all other days) 30% off with a young person's coach card.

Write a letter of between 120 and 180 words in an appropriate style on the opposite page. Do not write any addresses.

2.5 Translate into Russian in the written form

Types of university

There are no important official or legal distinctions between the various types of university in the country. But it is possible to discern a few broad categories.

2.5.1 Oxbridge

This name denotes the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, both founded in the medieval period. They are federations of semi-independent colleges, each college having its own staff; known as 'Fellows'. Most colleges have their own dining hall, library and chapel and contain enough accommodation for at least half of their students. The Fellows teach the college students, either one-to-one or in very small groups (known as 'tutorials' in Oxford and 'supervisions' in Cambridge). Oxbridge has the lowest student/staff ratio in Britain. Lectures and laboratory work are organized at university level. As well as the college libraries, there are the two university libraries, both of which are legally entitled to a free copy of every book published in Britain. Before 1970 all Oxbridge colleges were single-sex (mostly for men). Now, the majority admit both sexes.

2.5.2 The old Scottish universities

By 1600 Scotland boasted four universities. They were Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and St Andrews. The last of these resembles Oxbridge in many ways, while the other three are more like civic universities in that most of the students live at home or find their own rooms in town. At all of them the pattern of study is closer to the continental tradition than to the English one - there is less specialization than at Oxbridge.

2.5.3 The early nineteenth-century English universities

Durham University was founded in 1832. Its collegiate living arrangements are similar to Oxbridge, but academic matters are organized at university level. The University of London started in 1836 with just two colleges. Many more have joined since, scattered widely around the city, so that each college (most are non-residential)

is almost a separate university. The central organization is responsible for little more than exams and the awarding of degrees.

2.5.4 The older civic ('redbrick') universities

During the nineteenth century various institutes of higher education, usually with a technical bias, sprang up in the new industrial towns and cities such as Birmingham, Manchester and Leeds. Their buildings were of local material, often brick, in contrast to the stone of older universities (hence the name, 'redbrick'). They catered only for local people. At first, they prepared students for London University degrees, but later they were given the right to award their own degrees, and so became universities themselves. In the mid twentieth century they started to accept students from all over the country.

2.5.5 The campus universities

These are purpose-built institutions located in the countryside but close to towns. Examples are East Anglia, Lancaster, Sussex and Warwick. They have accommodation for most of their students on site and from their beginning, mostly in the early 1960s, attracted students from all over the country. (Many were known as centres of student protest in the late 1960s and early 1970s.) They tend to emphasize relatively 'new' academic disciplines such as social sciences and to make greater use than other universities of teaching in small groups, often known as 'seminars'.

2.5.6 The newer civic universities

These were originally technical colleges set up by local authorities the first sixty years of this century. Their upgrading to university status took place in two waves. The first wave occurred in the mid 1960s, when ten of them (e.g. Aston in Birmingham, Salford near Manchester and Strathclyde in Glasgow) were promoted in this way. Then, in the early 1970s, another thirty became 'polytechnics', which meant that as well as continuing with their former courses, they were allowed to teach degree courses (the degrees being awarded by a national body). In the early 1990s most of these (and also some other colleges) became universities. Their most notable feature is flexibility with regard to studying arrangements, including 'sandwich' courses (i.e. studies interrupted by periods of time outside education). They are now all financed by central government.

2.6 Listening

2.6.1 Listen to the recording and answer the questions

1 Why did the football coach want the dean to let the student enter college without an examination?

2 What question did the dean ask the student?

3 What was the student's answer?

4 What did the dean do then?

2.6.2 Listen to the recording and choose the correct answers to these questions

1 Did the students in this story know in advance when a new girlfriend was going to visit one of their friends?

a. Yes, they did.

b. No, they didn't

2 What did they usually do then?

a. They changed all the student's furniture around.

b. They removed the student's furniture from the room.

3 What would the girlfriend find when she arrived?

a. She would find that the chairs were too uncomfortable to sit on.

b. She would find that there were no chairs.

4 What did Ted Jones decide to do when he heard about this?

a. He decided to lock his door.

b. He decided to take his door away.

5 What did his girlfriend find when she arrived?

a. That all the furniture had been taken away.

b. That the door of Ted's room was missing.

2.6.3 Listen to the recording. Draw lines from the words on the left to the correct words on the right. Then write out the five complete sentences

1 George and Carol

2 One of the medical lectures

3 Smoking

4 The professor

5 The skeleton

a) advised the skeleton to stop smoking and give up students.

b) put a cigarette in the skeleton's mouth.

c) was used for medical lectures.

d) was disapproved of by the professors.

e) was about bones.

2.7 Discussion

2.7.1 Think about these questions (with your partner). Present your ideas to the class

2.7.1.1 Here are the ten subjects which, according to the national

curriculum for England, must be taught in the first three years of secondary education: English, Mathematics, Science, Technology, History, Geography, a modern foreign language (French is the most common), Art, Music and Physical Education (PE). Is there anything here that surprises you? Do you think any other subjects should be included? Are these the main subjects taught in your country?

2.7.1.2 What would you say¹ are the successes and failures of the Russian educational system? What thing, if any, does it appear to do well, and what areas does it seem to neglect or do badly in?

2.7.2 Practice your communicative skills

You meet (receive) students from Britain (the USA) at your university. You describe the structure of the university, the system of higher education in Russia. You talk about the life of students.

2.8 Dialogues

2.8.1 Read the dialogues. Act them out making necessary changes and additions

- A - I see your university is a rather new one.
- Yes, it was founded twenty years ago becoming the twelfth higher educational establishment in the city.
-How many faculties are there in your university and what is the total number of students involved in all forms of studies?
-About eight thousand students study in eight faculties.
-Do students in Russia pay tuition?
-Some forms of education are free of charge. Students of higher and secondary specialized educational establishments get grants. Though nowadays there are a lot of new educational forms, for instance, business schools, where tuition is paid by the students.
- B - What subjects do students take at the university?
-It depends on the faculty and the year they are in.
-Well, let's say the first year at the faculty of language and literature.
-Among the subjects studied in the first year are: linguistics, languages(Russian, Latin and foreign), literature, ethnography, political sciences, physical training.
- C - Your institute has a large campus.
-Yes, rather. Here is the administrative building. Father and behind it there are four teaching blocks. The library and the students' hostel are on your left.

-Yes, the institute was planned and built as a single separate complex on the outskirts of the city.

D - How do university students spend their summer holidays?

-In different ways. Some return home, some stay at the students' camp for a few weeks, some join together in building teams and go to the countryside and some work at restaurants.

-What about sports, hobbies, music and dance?

-Well, I think those things always come first.

-Thank you for your reception. You've shown and explained to us a lot of things. You must be tired, let's call it a day (закончим на этом). We'll meet this evening at the club, shan't we?

E - Did you pass all your session exams?

- Yes. I could hardly manage them. I was sure I would fail at least two of them.

- The trouble is you can't work all day and play all night.

- But I don't. I sat up late and worked at night for the last two weeks.

-Studying all night isn't good either. You need your rest, too.

-I took a short sleep every few hours.

-Well, well. You should be serious about your studies at the university. It isn't a playground, you know.

F - I enjoyed yesterday's lecture very much. The speaker really knew his subject, didn't he?

-Yes, he covered it from A to Z, giving the audience convincing arguments and examples.

-We're lucky we can listen to such lectures- people who aren't afraid to come out with new ideas.

2.9 Refresh Your Grammar

2.9.1 Noun

2.9.1.1 Give the plurals of the following nouns

cow, glass, story, tomato, box, mouse, child, wish, friend, parent, piano, key, tooth, lorry, bus, monkey, house, way, clergyman, leaf, sheep, stepdaughter, datum, youth.

2.9.1.2 Complete these sentences with a singular or a plural verb

a)The children..... ready to school. (is getting/are getting)

b)My brotherin the army. (is/are)

c)The cake.....delicious. (smell/smells)

d)The mice..the cheese. (has eaten/have eaten)

- e) The books we bought..... expensive. (was/were)
- f) Did you notice the picture thaton the wall? (was hanging/were hanging)
- g) The young man you metto college with my sister. (go/goes)
- h) The letters you posted..... wrongly addressed. (was/were)
- i) The woman they were meeting...telephoned to say she can't come. (has/have)
- j) Mary and Peter, the couple I met last week, ...invited us to dinner. (has/have)

2.9.2 Article

2.9.2.1 Where you find a noun phrase with a singular count noun but no determiner, put in **a** or **an**

- a) In English a noun phrase with a singular count noun can hardly ever stand on its own.
- b) We have just bought new house with large garden.
- c) My brother is teacher and I have cousin who works with young children as well.
- d) Would you like biscuit or piece of cake?
- e) I spoke to official and he gave me very good advice.

2.9.2.2 Explain the use of **the**

Three learned Christian monks were travelling through Turkey hoping to meet the wisest man in the whole country. The monks explained that they wanted to meet him because they each had a question to ask him. The sultan sent for Nasreddin Hodja who came to the palace at once. The first monk stepped up and asked his question.

'Where is the centre of the earth?' 'At this moment the centre of the earth is exactly below the front right foot of my donkey.'

'How can you possibly know that?' asked the monk.

'If you measure the earth carefully you will find that I am correct replied Hodja.

The second monk stepped up and asked his question.

'How many stars are there in the sky?'

'As many as there are hairs on my donkey,' replied Hodja. 'As you will see if you count them.'

The third monk came forward. 'How many hairs are there in my beard?' he asked.

'That is easy said Hodja. 'As many as there are hairs in the donkey's tail. If you do not believe me step forward and we can pull out the hairs from your beard and the hairs from the donkey's tail one by one and count them.'

The third monk was not very keen on this idea so he had to admit he was beaten, so every one could see that Hodja was the wisest man of all.

2.9.3 The verb "to be"

2.9.3.1 Fill the gaps with “to be” in Present Indefinite

- a)... these women old?
- b)My teacher... a professional person.
- c)Ann ... absent today
- d)These ... knives and forks.
- e)His son.....ill.
- f)What colour... those desks?
- g)What... this? This ...a dean's office.
- h)Who ... they? They... students.

2.9.3.2 Read and translate these sentences

- a)I was busy yesterday.
- b)We were at the students¹ concert last night.
- c)My elder brother missed the last lecture because he was ill.
- d)She was very tired after classes.
- e)Students were glad to move into a new dormitory.
- f)He was at Oxford university a year ago.
- g) It was an interesting trip.
- h) He was a gifted person.

2.9.3.3 Transform sentences from 9.3.2 into the Future Indefinite. Make necessary changes

2.9.4 The verb “to have”. Translate into Russian

- a)Students of our university have all facilities for study.
- b)We had an interesting seminar on literature yesterday.
- c)How many classes do you have every day?
- d)Will you have to stay at the university for a while?
- e)We didn't have any special task for today.
- f)It's so nice to have such a professional help.
- g) When will you have the final exam?
- h) Did you have holidays last month?

2.10 Supplementary

Имеется определенная трудность в передаче на английском языке ряда терминов, относящихся к отечественной системе высшего образования. Так, не совсем удачно использование слова *institute*, поскольку в Великобритании в значении институт оно практически не используется. Весьма близко по смыслу к институту слово *college*, однако далеко не каждый *college* в Англии или США - высшее учебное заведение. Поэтому при общении на английском языке следует, опираясь все же на термин *institute*, давать объяснения или

дублирующие варианты. Например: педагогический институт pedagogical institute/college of education/teacher training college, политехнический институт polytechnic(al) institute/polytechnical college, технологический институт technological institute/college of (advanced) technology, медицинский институт medical institute/medical school, архитектурный институт institute of architecture/college of architecture, сельскохозяйственный институт agricultural institute/argicultural college, строительный институт institute of building/college of building/institute of civil engineering, экономический институт institute of economics/college of economics.

Для перевода на английский язык слова училище чаще всего используется слово school. Например: педагогическое училище pedagogical school, художественное училище art school, театральное училище drama school, профессионально-техническое училище (ПТУ) vocational (technical) school.

При переводе на английский слова техникум можно использовать словосочетание technical college или polytechnic.

Если вуз или техникум носит имя известного лица, то соответствующие наименования на английском языке имеют следующий вид: The Shevchenko University, Kiev; The Grekov Art School, Odessa; The Patrick Lumumba University, Moscow (но можно и Lumumba University). В англоязычной речевой практике США наименования университетов и колледжей употребляются без артикля, например, Harvard University, Tuft University, Columbia University, Goucher College. Названия британских университетов с топонимическим компонентом также употребляются без артикля, например, Oxford University, Cambridge University, London University.

Русское слово курсы как учебное заведение переводится school. Например: language school/school of languages. Можно использовать и слово courses: The Courses of Foreign Languages.

London School of Economics Лондонская высшая школа экономики (отделение Лондонского университета).

2. Он учится в университете. He's at university. Она учится в колледже. She is (studies) at college. Я окончил колледж в 1982 г. I left college in 1982. Как у него дела (с учебой) в университете? How's he getting on (doing) at university? Обратите внимание на отсутствие в этих фразе артикля перед существительным, обозначающим учебное заведение.

Словосочетания типа your (my, our) university, our (my) town, our country и тд. не характерны для английской речевой практики. Англичане предпочитают в этих случаях употреблять фактическое наименование объекта (вуза, города и тд.) либо сочетать существительное с указательным местоимением (ср.: Cambridge University, this college, this country, etc.).

3 Student's Day

3.1 Learning and using new vocabulary

3.1.1 Practice the reading of the following words and try to guess their meaning

administrative [ədminɪstrətɪv]

business [bɪznəs]

businessman [bɪznəsmən]

ceremony [serəməni]

class [klɑ:s]

club [klʌb]

computer [kəmputə]

formal [fɔ:ml]

hospital [hɒspɪtl]

lecture [lektʃə]

match [mætʃ]

minute [mɪnɪt]

music [mju:zɪk]

official [əfɪʃl]

police [pəli:s]

prince [prɪns]

princess [prɪnses]

radio [reɪdiəʊ]

reputation [repju:teɪʃn]

salad [sæləd]

secretary [sekrətəri]

seminar [semɪnɑ:]

social [səʊl]

student [stju:dnt]

telephone [telɪfəʊn]

television [telɪvɪʒn]

traditional [trədiʃnl]

video [vɪdiəʊ]

3.1.2 Try to guess the meaning of the following compound nouns

bathroom

ballroom

classroom

holiday

homework

housekeeper

lifestyle

pastime

weekend

workmate

3.1.3 Put the words in the groups into a chronological order. Translate them into Russian

Wednesday, Sunday, Saturday, Monday, Thursday, Friday, Tuesday

morning, evening, noon, midnight, afternoon

dinner, breakfast, supper, lunch

3.1.4 Find the equivalents

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 1) also | a) обычно, обыкновенно |
| 2) always | b) никогда |
| 3) never | c) иногда |
| 4) often | d) редко |
| 5) seldom | e) тоже, также |
| 6) sometimes | f) часто, много раз |
| 7) usually | g) всегда, постоянно |

3.1.5 Give the translation of the following nouns formed from the verbs

to add (прибавлять, складывать) → addition

to build (строить, сооружать) → building

to consult [kʌnsʌlt] (советоваться, консультироваться) → consultation

to concentrate [kɒnsəntreɪt] (сосредоточивать(ся), концентрировать(ся)) → concentration

to engage [ɪnˈɡeɪdʒ] (занимать, заниматься) → engagement

to train (тренировать(ся)) → training

to subtract [sʌbˈtrækt] (вычитать) → subtraction

3.1.6 Read the following vocabulary. Try to remember words and word combinations

to arrive – прибывать, достигать

to be back to – возвращаться, вернуться

to be busy with smth. – быть занятым, заниматься чем-л.

to be fond of smth. – любить что-л.

to be fond of music \ sports – любить, увлекаться музыкой \ спортом

to be interested in smth. – интересоваться чем-л.

to be in time – прийти вовремя, успеть

to be late – опоздать, опаздывать

to be on one's own – быть самостоятельным

to bother – беспокоить, надоедать

to bother about smth. – беспокоиться о чем-л.

don't bother! – Не стоит беспокоиться

to call – звать; называть

to call for smb. – заходить за кем-л.
 to call up \ on smb. – навестить кого-л.
 to do cooking – готовить
 to do ironing – гладить
 to do washing – стирать
 washing machine – стиральная машина
 to do homework – выполнять домашнее задание
 to eat – есть
 to finish – заканчивать (ся)
 to get dressed – одеваться
 to get ready for smth. – подготовиться к чему-л.
 to get up – вставать
 to go – идти
 to go out – выйти, выходить на воздух
 to go through – испытывать; подвергаться, выдержать
 to have tea \ coffee – выпить чай \ кофе
 to have a cup of tea \ coffee – выпить чашку чая \ кофе
 to last – длиться, продолжаться
 to leave – покидать, уезжать
 to leave home for somewhere – уезжать из дома куда-л.
 to listen – слушать
 to listen to music – слушать музыку
 to live – жить
 to live in a house \ flat – жить в доме \ квартире
 living – жизнь, образ жизни
 standard of living – уровень жизни
 life – жизнь
 lifestyle – стиль жизни
 to look – смотреть
 to look at – смотреть на
 to look through – просматривать
 to look through letters \ mail \ newspapers – просматривать письма \ почту \
 газеты
 to make use of smth. – использовать
 to marry smb. – выйти замуж за кого-л., жениться на ком-л.
 to get married to smb. – выйти замуж за кого-л., жениться на ком-л.
 to move outside – выходить на (открытый) воздух
 to know – знать
 to know well – знать хорошо
 to pick up smb. – подвезти, подбросить кого-л.
 to play – играть
 to play football \ golf \ tennis – играть в футбол \ гольф \ теннис
 to play the piano \ violin – играть на пианино \ скрипке
 to recite – рассказывать, амер. отвечать урок
 to rest – отдыхать

to spend (spent, spent) time \ vocations – проводить время \ каникулы
to start – начинать (ся)
to stay – оставаться; гостить, останавливаться
to stay at home \ the university – оставаться дома \ в университете
to stay in the office – оставаться в офисе
to stay somewhere – оставаться где-л.
to stay with friends – останавливаться, гостить у друзей
to teach (taught, taught) – учить, обучать
to telephone \ to make a call – звонить
to wake up (woke, waked; woken, waked) – просыпаться
to wear (wore, worn) – носить (одежду), быть одетым
to work – работать
to work on – работать над
afternoon – время после полудня, послеобеденное время
in the afternoon – после полудня, днем
bathroom – ванная комната
to bathe \ to have a bath \ to have a wash – купаться, мыться
bed – кровать, постель
to go to bed – ложиться спать
to make one's bed – заправлять кровать
breakfast – завтрак
at breakfast – за завтраком
for breakfast – на завтрак
to have breakfast - завтракать
camping – кемпинг
central heating – центральное отопление
clothes – одежда
to change clothes – переодеваться, переодеться
decision – решение
to make decisions – принимать решения
dinner – обед
at dinner – за обедом
for dinner – на обед
to have dinner - обедать
divorce – развод
to divorce – развестись, разводиться
divorced – разведенный
to be divorced from – развестись с кем-л.
engagement – занятие
to be engaged in – заниматься, быть занятым
evening – вечер
in the evening – вечером
food – еда, пища
freezer \ refrigerator – холодильник
exercise – упражнение

to do morning exercises – делать утреннюю зарядку
 gardening – садоводство
 holiday (часто pl.) – отпуск, каникулы; выходной, праздник
 housekeeper – домохозяйка
 midnight – полночь
 at midnight – в полночь
 Monday – понедельник
 on Monday – в понедельник
 morning – утро
 in the morning – утром
 lunch – обед
 at lunch – за обедом
 for lunch – на обед
 to have lunch – обедать
 nap – дремота, короткий сон
 to have a nap – вздремнуть
 noon – полдень
 at noon – в полдень
 pub – пивная
 reception – прием, вечеринка
 relatives – родственники
 route – маршрут
 supper – ужин
 at supper – за ужином
 for supper – на ужин
 to have supper – ужинать
 television (TV) – телевидение; телевизор
 on TV – по телевидению; по телевизору
 to watch TV – смотреть телевизор
 time – время
 to have a good time – хорошо проводить время
 free time \ pastime – свободное время
 weekend – время отдыха с пятницы или субботы до понедельника
 at weekends – на выходных
 video-recorder – видео-магнитофон
 records – записи
 asleep – спящий
 to be asleep – спать
 to fall asleep – засыпать, заснуть

3.1.7 Find pairs of synonyms

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1) to arrive | 1) to be engaged in |
| 2) to go out | 2) to be asleep |
| 3) to rest | 3) pastime |

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4) to return | 4) freezer |
| 5) to start | 5) to come |
| 6) to study one's lessons | 6) to spend time |
| 7) to telephone | 7) to move outside |
| 8) free time | 8) to relax |
| 9) refrigerator | 9) to be back to |
| 10) to sleep | 10) to do one's homework |
| 11) to be busy with | 11) to make a call |
| 12) to use time | 12) to begin |

3.1.8 Find pairs of words and word combinations with the opposite meaning

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) to be busy with | 1) to leave |
| 2) to be in time | 2) to fall asleep |
| 3) to be on one's own | 3) to go to bed |
| 4) to be fond of | 4) to get dressed |
| 5) to die | 5) to rest |
| 6) to finish | 6) to divorce |
| 7) to get married to smb. | 7) to be late |
| 8) to get up | 8) to depend on |
| 9) to undress | 9) to live |
| 10) to stay | 10) to start |
| 11) to wake up | 11) to dislike |

3.1.9 Read the definitions and try to guess words

- 1) to have an interest to
- 2) to smooth (clothes) with an iron
- 3) the particular way of life of a person or a group
- 4) to turn one's eyes in some direction
- 5) a person who manages a house
- 6) an apparatus for recording and playing videotapes
- 7) to give trouble to; worry, disturb
- 8) have in the mind; have learned
- 9) to continue for a specified time
- 10) to repeat aloud from memory
- 11) to examine the content of smth.
- 12) twelve o'clock in the day

3.1.10 Put the words into the text

has like breakfast goes works bus gets up
opens stops plays starts goes

Stan Dixon is a shop assistant. He sells men's clothes in a small shop. It is a tiring job.

Stan ...(1)... at seven o'clock. After ...(2)... he ...(3)... to work by ...(4)... He ...(5)... work at a quarter past nine; the shop ...(6)... at half past nine. Stan ...(7)... lunch at twelve and then ...(8)... from 12.45 until 5.45. On Saturdays Stan ...(8)... at one o'clock. On Sundays he ...(9)...cycling or ...(10)... tennis. Stan does not ...(11)...his job much.

3.1.11 Make up sentences

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) A soon as I get up ... | 1) ... I just try to relax. |
| 2) While having breakfast ... | 2) ... from 2 till 6. |
| 3) My flat's near the university. | 3) ... I often listen to the latest news on the radio or look through the newspapers. |
| So ... | 4) ... as I need a book or an article to read. |
| 4) It doesn't take me long ... | 5) ... I have supper and watch TV. |
| 5) In the afternoon ... | 6) ... I do my morning exercises. |
| 6) On my days-off ... | 7) ... to get ready for breakfast. |
| 7) In the evening ... | 8) ... I wake up later than usual. |
| 8) I probably sleep about 6 hours a night - ... | 9) ... I don't spend more than half an hour a day walking. |
| 9) At midnight ... | 10) ... I go to bed. |
| 10) Sometimes I stay at the library ... | |

3.2 Text "My working day"

3.2.1 Read the text

My working day begins early. I always get up at 6 o'clock. Before I leave for the university I have a lot of things to do. First of all I do my morning exercises. When doing them I usually open the window and switch on the radio. I like to do my morning exercises to music. Then I go to the bathroom where I wash, clean my teeth and dress. At a quarter to seven I am ready to have breakfast. While having breakfast I often listen to the latest news on the radio or look through the newspapers.

It doesn't take me long to have breakfast. At a quarter past seven I leave for the University. As I live far from the university I go there by bus. It usually takes me half an hour to get there. I seldom walk to the university in the mornings because I have no time.

I am never late. I always come to the university in time. Between classes we have short breaks. I usually have lunch in the university's cafeteria.

As a rule we have three lectures or seminars a day. Classes are over at about 2 o'clock. If I have no meeting I go home. Sometimes I stay at the university if I have some social work to do. Very often I stay at the university as I need a book or an article which I can get only in the reading room. Before or after classes there are a lot of students there. They read different books and journals, work on their reports or study their lessons.

After classes I usually walk home. I like to walk after a busy day at the university. When I come home I have dinner and a short rest. Then I do my homework. It usually takes me about three hours. In the evening I have supper and watch TV. Sometimes if I have time I go to the cinema. I usually go to bed at about 12 o'clock.

3.2.2 Answer the questions

- 1) Does your working day begin early?
- 2) When do you get up?
- 3) Do you have a lot of things to do before you leave for the university? What do you do?
- 4) When are you ready to have breakfast?
- 5) What do you like to do while having breakfast?
- 6) Does it take you long to have breakfast?
- 7) When do you leave home for the university?
- 8) Do you live far from the university?
- 9) How long does it take you to get to the university?
- 10) Do you come to the university in time or are you late?
- 11) Where do you usually have your lunch?
- 12) How many classes a day do you have?
- 13) Are there any breaks between classes?
- 14) When are your classes over?
- 15) Do you stay at the university's library? What do you do there?
- 16) What do you do at home after you come from the university?
- 17) How long does it take you to do your homework?
- 18) How do you spend your evenings?
- 19) What time do you usually go to bed?

3.3 Comprehensive reading

3.3.1 Read and translate the text paying attention to the new words

3.3.1.1 New words

to organize time wisely - умно планировать время
to get up on time - вставать вовремя
not to get enough sleep - не выспаться
to wind two alarm-clocks - заводить 2 будильника
to oversleep - проспать
to be an early riser - рано вставать
to have a shower - принять душ
to set off to the university - отправлять в университет
to have a hasty bite - перекусить
to catch a bus - сесть в автобус

to feel guilty - чувствовать вину
to keep smb busy - занимать кого-либо
to have a snack - перекусить
to come home tired - возвращаться домой усталым
to find excuses - находить оправдания
to put homework off - откладывать домашнее задание
to get down to smth - сесть за выполнение чего-либо
to sit up late \ to keep late hours - сидеть допоздна
to relax - отдохнуть
to keep oneself fit - вести здоровый образ жизни
to catch up on studies - нагонять в учебе
to spoil leisure time - портить свободное время
to call - навещать

3.3.1.2 Text

I'm in the first year at the university, where I study English. My elder sister, Betty, studies history at the same university. Betty can *organize her time wisely* and I don't know what order I should do things in. I find it hard *to get up on time*, and usually I *don't get enough sleep*. I usually *wind two alarm-clocks* in order not *to oversleep*.

My sister, *an early riser*, is awake by 7 o'clock, refreshed and full of energy. She manages *to have a quick shower*, make her bed, put on make up, do her hair, eat full breakfast and set off to the university while I fight the urge to go back to bed. It takes me an hour and a half to get ready. I *have a hasty bite* and rush out of the house. Even if I *catch a bus* at once I still arrive at the university 15 minutes late and I always *feel guilty* because of it.

My studies *keep me busy* all day long. I have 14 hours of English a week. I also have lectures and seminars. At lunchtime I meet up with my sister and we *have a snack* at the university café. After classes I must go to the library where I spend about six hours a week preparing my seminars.

My sister and I *come home tired*, I always *find excuses to put my homework off*. My sister manages to do the housework and *get down to homework*. I like to go to bed early, but quite often *I sit up late* though I feel sleepy. My sister says that *keeping late hours* ruins my health. Of course, I agree.

My sister and I don't have free time during the week, we try *to relax* on the weekends. One of my greatest pleasures is to lie in bed and read my favourite books. My sister is a sporty person. She goes for a run in the park in order *to keep herself fit*.

I usually stay in but sometimes on Saturday night my sister takes me out to a concert or a play. Sometimes we go to a party or to a disco. But more often I stay at home & *catch up on my studies*. I wonder how I manage *to spoil my leisure time*.

Every Monday I think I should start a new life. I think that I must become well-organized & correct my daily routine. I make plans *to go to keep-fit classes*, to do shopping with my sister, to do the cleaning & to do a hundred good things. But soon

I remember that I have *to call on* my friend in the evening & I *put off* my plans till next Monday.

3.3.1.3 Give antonyms to the following

to oversleep-, to eat full breakfast-, refreshed and full of energy-, to rush out the house-, to get down to homework-, to go to bed early-, to hate -

3.3.1.4 Answer the questions

- 1) What is the girl afraid of?
- 2) How does Betty begin her day?
- 3) How much time does it take the girl to get ready?
- 4) Does the girl arrive to the university in time?
- 5) Where do the girls go to have a snack?
- 6) Does the girl like to go to the library? Give your opinion.
- 7) Why does the girl find excuses?
- 8) The girls don't have free time during the week, do they?
- 9) Does the girl realize her plans of a new daily routine?

3.3.1.5 Give your advice to the girl about her daily routine

3.3.1.6 Find all the differences (различия) in the daily routines of the sisters

3.3.1.7 Describe your daily routine and answer the questions

- 1) Do you have any of the girl's problems? Do you want or try to overcome (преодолеть) these problems?
- 2) Is your daily routine always the same? What is your busiest day?
- 3) What time do you usually get up?
- 4) Where do you usually have breakfast, dinner, supper?
- 5) What do you usually do after classes?
- 6) What time do you usually get home after classes?
- 7) Do you often oversleep/arrive late to the university?
- 8) How much time does it take you to get to the university?
- 9) Do you have free time? How do you prefer to spend your free time?

3.3.1.8 Describe your daily routine & finish up the sentences

- 1) One of my greatest pleasures is
- 2) I find it hard to
- 3) It takes me to get ready for the university.
- 4) After classes I

- 5) In order to keep myself fit I
- 6) I sit up late if
- 7) I think that I must become
- 8) I don't like to, but I do.
- 9) It's frustrating (огорчительно)

3.3.1.9 Analyse your day & divide your daily activities into two columns-boring and enjoyable

Boring	Enjoyable

3.3.1.10 Correct mistakes in the questions

- 1) What does she manages to do in the morning?
- 2) Where does she go for a run?
- 3) I don't know what order I should do things in, or not?
- 4) Who feel guilty?
- 5) Does I catch a bus at once?
- 6) I put my plans till tomorrow, do I?
- 7) Where I arrive late?

3.3.1.11 Compose 5 sentences with the new words in English

3.3.1.12 Imagine that you are a journalist & can ask questions to any celebrity. Whom & what will you ask about?

3.3.2 Read the description of a typical day in the life of Queen Elizabeth II and find

- three things that the Queen does every day;
- three things that the Queen did on that particular day;
- three things that you expect the Queen to do;
- three things which you don't expect the Queen to do.

A day in the Queen's life

7 A.M. Wakes up, has a cup of tea. Reads "The Sporting Life" cover to cover.

7.30 A.M. Has a bath and get dressed. The Queen selects her clothes but a personal maid lays them out in her dressing room.

8 A.M. Listens to BBC news and has breakfast with Prince Philip in the private Royal Dining Room. This usually consists of eggs or kippers, tea and toast. Both look through all the newspapers as they eat. The Queen first opens "The Times", then the "Daily Telegraph", followed by the "Daily Mirror"

8.45 A.M. Makes her daily phone call to Princess Margaret.

8.55 A.M. Sees the Buckingham Palace housekeeper about the Palace matters.

9.10 A.M. Reads her personal mail. The letters for the Queen's eyes only are marked with a special code.

9.30 A.M. The first important business consultation with her Private Secretary, Sir Philip Moore. The Queen has to make many decisions involving the State and administrative matters.

10.15 A.M. Works on her government documents.

11.00 A.M. An official ceremony in the Grand Ballroom of Buckingham Palace. The Queen remains standing and smiling for 90 minutes.

12.45 P.M. A quick lunch, often eaten alone in her private apartment – usually salad, fruit and mineral water.

1.30 P.M. Changes clothes for next engagement.

2.00 P.M. Leaves the Palace to open a new hospital in Hertfordshire. Her route is always cleared by the police.

3.00 P.M. Unveils the plaque, makes a speech. Shakes dozens of hands at the hospital. A cup of tea, eats nothing.

4.45 P.M. Back to the Palace and works in her office. Simply putting her signature to official papers can take 30 minutes.

5.30 P.M. Receives foreign VIPs.

6.00 P.M. The final meeting of the day with her Private Secretary.

6.30 P.M. A quick change of clothes before leaving for a reception at St. James's Palace.

7.00 P.M. Arrives at St. James's Palace, shakes hands and talks to no fewer than 70 people.

8.15 P.M. Back to the Place and changes into less formal clothes.

8.30 P.M. An informal dinner with Philip and a group of famous businessmen.

10.00 P.M. Watches television news.

10.15 P.M. Looks through the next day's engagements and finishes any official papers she has not yet time to read.

10.30 P.M. Telephones some members of the Royal Family – just to see if all is well.

10.45 P.M. Goes to bed. If Philip is out on an engagement alone, she always waits up for him before going to bed.

3.3.3 Will it be of interest to you to compare the Queen's lifestyle with the lifestyle of ordinary people? Here is an article about the average Briton. There is a lot of statistics in it which could give you an idea of 'an average lifestyle'. Look through the article and compare the standard of living in Britain with that in your country

What is the average Briton like?

The average Briton is a woman (51 %).

The average Briton lives in a house, not a flat (80 %). She (or he) has a bathroom (95 %), a refrigerator or a freezer (99 %), a car (69 %) and a telephone (90 %), a TV-set (98 %), a central heating system (83 %), a video-recorder (73 %), a washing machine (92 %), a computer (20 %).

The average Briton is between 16 and 64 years old. The average British man will die at 73 years old, while the average woman will live until she's 78.

The average Briton is married (60 %) and more Britons than ever before are getting married. Men get married at the age of 28 while British women marry at 26. About 20 % of marriages end in divorce, though about half will marry again.

The average age for divorce, if you are thinking of marrying a Briton, is 36 for women and 38 for men.

The average Briton works 35-40 hours a week and has a 4-week holiday a year. At present 40 % of holidays are spent staying with relatives or friends and a quarter are spent camping. British residents take about 23 million holidays abroad every year. The most popular foreign countries are Spain, France, the USA and Greece.

What does the average Briton do in his/her free time? Well, he/she watches television. Every Briton over the age of 5 watches television an average of 27 hours a week. Other popular pastimes are listening to the radio or to CDs, gardening and of course the pub.

3.3.3.1 Test your memory

Do you remember the statistics data given in the article? Match the data given in the columns A and B and then look through the article again and check your answers. Count the number of correct answers you've got and read the interpretation of your results given after the test. Good luck!

A	B	A	B
Men	69 %	Divorced	99 %
Women	98 %	A house	20 %
Married	73 %	A bathroom	20 %
A refrigerator or freezer	51 %	A video-recorder	95 %
A car	83%	A central heating system	92 %
A telephone	80 %	A washing machine	90 %
A TV-set	60 %	A computer	49 %

Good or very good memory?

Less than 7 correct answers

7-8 correct answers

9 correct answers

10-11 correct answers

12-13 correct answers

14 correct answers

Don't panic, it could be worse.

Cheer up! You have ever chance to improve your memory.

Your memory is very good! But still continue training it.

Great! Congratulations! You've done it!

Fantastic! Terrific!

Excellent! Next to impossible!

3.3.4 You are going to read a newspaper article about a day in the life of a footballer. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-I for each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0)

- A Domestic matters
- B Time off
- C All players are different
- D Putting in the practice
- E Working together
- F Keeping my standard up
- G What makes a good player
- H Not my choice
- I Getting started

A day in the life of Jim Barber, Scottish Footballer

Jim Barber is a centre forward for Glasgow Rangers football club. He talks to Paul Sullivan about a typical day in his life.

0	I
---	---

I don't usually get up till 8.30. On a match day I'll get up even later. I'll sit in bed, watch breakfast TV for a while, and then I'll go down, get the mail, have a coffee and read the papers. I'll have a wash and then I'll get ready to go to the club. Rangers is probably the only club where the players have to come in every morning wearing a shirt and tie; it's a traditional thing and I quite like it really.

1	
---	--

Every day except Sunday, I'll be at the club by 10. It's a short drive but I'll still usually be a few minutes late. I've a bad reputation for being late. And I've been fined many times. Each day of training is in preparation for the next match. We'll do some weight training and some running to build up some stamina. Players work on particular aspects of the game but tactics are usually left till match day.

2	
---	--

After training I'll usually have a sauna and then we'll have lunch: salads and pasta, stuff like that. In the afternoon I just try to relax. I started playing golf with the rest of the lads and I love horse racing too. My other great hobby is music which helps me to escape the pressure of work.

3	
---	--

The best thing in football is scoring goals – and I am a top goal-scorer. It feels absolutely fantastic but I never feel above the rest of the team; if I did I wouldn't last two minutes in the dressing room. Any success I have is a team success. My idol in the past was always Kenny Dalglish. My idols now are the other Rangers players.

4	
---	--

The matches themselves are always different from each other. You go through a lot of emotions during a game but really it's a question of concentration. You've got just 90 minutes to give everything you've got and take every chance you can. There's luck and there's being in the right place at the right time but you can't make use of those without concentration and responsibility.

5	
---	--

Sport writers often talk about age but it's not something that bothers me. I'm 30 and feel fantastic. I missed a few games last year due to injury and my place was taken by a young player at Rangers. We are friends but he is a great threat to my position. My job is to score goals and if I don't I'll be replaced.

6	
---	--

I try not to let football to rule my home life but my wife would probably disagree; last year we only got three weeks holiday. It's difficult for Allison, my wife, but I think she's learnt to accept it. She likes football and comes to the matches. I do like to go out and see friends but I always have dinner with my wife.

7	
---	--

We'll usually go to bed about midnight. Sometimes I do worry when I think of the day it all ends and I stop scoring. That scares me and I can't see myself for any other team, either, but the reality is that the players don't make the decisions. If someone makes your club a good enough offer for you, they'll accept it. But I try not to let things like that bother me.

3.4 Texts for translation in the written form

3.4.1 Translate the following text in the written form

Sunday is my day-off. I may do anything I like after my week's work.

On my days-off I wake up later than usual. As soon as I wake up I switch on the radio. I like to do my morning exercises to music. I also open the window to air the room.

Then I go to the bathroom. There I clean my teeth and have a warm shower. It doesn't take me long to get ready for breakfast.

After breakfast I make my bed, tidy up the room and wash the dishes.

On my days-off I go to the country or to the cinema or visit museums and art galleries. I am fond of sports. So in summer I like to go swimming and in winter to go skating or skiing.

In the evening I can go to a concert or theatre. I can also watch TV if there is something interesting on.

At 12 o'clock I go to bed. Thus my day-off comes to an end.

3.4.2 Translate the following text in the written form

Philip Blake is Mr Blake's elder son. He has got a small house in Bishopton [bi]ʔptʔn]. Bishopton is a small place near London. Philip works in London. He is a manager of a plant. He always goes to London in the morning on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. He doesn't go to his office on Saturday and Sunday. Every morning Philip looks through newspapers. He is interested in the latest political and business events. Sometimes Philip goes to different places to discuss business with their customers. He is a very busy man. Floy Robinson is a secretary to Mr Philip Blake. Her office is not large. Every morning from Monday till Friday Floy comes to the office at 9. At 10 o'clock Floy usually looks through the mail and at 11 she comes into the manager's office with the letters. The manager reads them and gives answer to the letters. Floy writes the answers in her book and goes to her office.

Floy usually has lunch at home but sometimes she has lunch at the plant with her friend Tom. She stays in the office till 5. In the evening Floy has French lessons. She learns the French language with pleasure. Floy wants to know French well to read books and see films in Fernch.

3.4.3 Translate the following text in the written form

Dong-feng (East Wind) Kindergarten is a preschool run by a city in southwest China. It has 270 three to six-year-old children and 60 staff members. Three-quarters of Dong-feng's children are day students who attend school from about 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., Monday through Saturday. The others are boarding students who go home only on Wednesday evenings and on weekends.

On a typical day school starts at 7.30 A.M. with a breakfast of steamed buns. After breakfast when the day students arrive, the teachers lead the children in morning exercises followed by a song. Then the children sit down and the teachers hand out wooden blocks. Ms. Xiang says: "Just pay attention to the picture of the building and build it. Build according to order." The children begin to work.

At 10.00 it's time for the children to go to the bathroom. After that they play a game of tag. At 10.45 it's bath time for the boarding students. Three or four at a time the children bathe in large tubs. The children return to the classroom and Ms. Wang drills them in addition and subtraction.

Later lunch is delivered from the central kitchen. Ms. Xiang reminds the children to eat in silence and not to waste any food. After lunch it is time to go to the dormitory for a nap. Nap time lasts from noon to 2.30. While the children rest the teachers catch up on paper work, eat and relax in the classroom next door.

After returning to their classroom the children are taught to recite a story. Then they move outside for some relay races. At 5 P.M. the children have supper – a meal of meat, vegetables and rice. At 6 P.M. the parents arrive to pick up their children. Inside the boarders listen to music before getting ready for bed. By 7.45 the children are all in bed and by 8.00 all are quiet and asleep.

3.5 Listening

3.5.1 Listen to the recording and answer the questions

- 1) What kind of boy was John?
- 2) What did his parents want him to be when he grew up?
- 3) What did John say he wanted to be?
- 4) Why did John want this job?
- 5) How did his mother feel about this?
- 6) Why did John think that garbage collectors only worked one day a week?

3.5.2 Listen to the recording “I wander around the kitchen”

3.5.2.1 What are Tony's two jobs? Can you remember anything about how he spends his day?

3.5.2.2 Read the transcript of Tony's interview, and then see if you can put the pictures in the right order

INTERVIEWER: How do you organize your work?

TONY: Well, I'm married, so to be alone in the mornings, the first thing is to get rid of my wife, who fortunately has a job, so she gets up in the morning, makes a cup of tea, rouses me, I come downstairs, wander round the kitchen, have my cup of tea, iron her clothes for her that she's put out for me on the first floor landing on top of the ironing board, so I do her ironing - by that stage she's in the bath, so I'm - by that stage it's half past eight, quarter to nine, I'm only half an hour from being on my own - come down and make sure she's got all her lunch in a bag, by that stage I've finished my tea, I've finished the ironing, she's out of the bath, I'm in the bath, she goes upstairs and gets dressed; by the time- if this is all synchronised properly- by the time I get out of the bath and go upstairs she's fully dressed; and then by the time I'm dressed and come downstairs she's just about to hop on her bicycle and go off to work, which makes it about nine o'clock or nine fifteen.

And then I'm on my own. And I fluffle around for half an hour, putting off sitting down, make myself another cup of tea; but I'm usually working by ten o'clock. Then I work till twelve o'clock, half past twelve, then reward myself with some

lunch, have a cup of tea, waste another ten minutes, start working about one o'clock again, and work till two o'clock, half past two.

Thereafter I become a househusband, and get the house organised for the evening when my wife comes home, at anywhere between six and seven o'clock, and the house has got to be tidy or I get into trouble. And doing it all myself involves doing most of the housework, most of the ironing, all the washing, a good part of the cooking...



3.5.2.3 Tony is a writer and 'househusband'. He works alone all day. Would you like his kind of life? Why (not)?

3.6 Speaking

3.6.1 Please, tell what do you usually do at the university and in the pastime. Use given words and words combinations. Try to add the list

at the English lesson

to read the texts, to ask and answer questions, to learn new words, to translate from Russian into English and from English into Russian, to listen to the tape, to repeat after the speaker, to write tests.

at the lecture

to listen to the lecturer, to take notes, to ask questions

at the seminar

to make a report, to ask the teacher to explain something, to take part in discussions, to write tests

in the pastime

to have a good time, to go for a walk, to play chess (tennis, football, etc), to watch TV, to listen to records, to go to the cinema (theatre, concert), to go fishing (hiking, swimming, etc.)

3.6.2 Imagine that you are hosting a students' delegation from England. Your new English friends would like to learn about your typical working day. Please, tell them the facts using the following scheme. Make changes or additions if necessary

7.00 – 7.30 getting up; morning \ physical exercises; washing; breakfast
7.30 – 8.00 walking to the university
8.30 – 14.00 having classes; working at the library; visiting Internet center
14.00 – 15.00 lunch
15.00 – 17.00 shopping; swimming in the pool; meeting friends
17.00 – 20.00 preparing for classes; playing with younger sister \ brother
20.00 – 21.00 dinner
21.00 – 23.00 reading; watching TV; telephoning friends
23.30 – going to bed

3.6.3 Read the text about Andy Powell, a 22-year-old student at London University, how he divides his day

Work: I go to lectures from 9 till 12, and I have classes from 2 till 4. Apart from that I spend about 3 hours in the library or working in my room.

Travel: My flat's near the university. I don't spend more than half an hour a day travelling.

Eating: I don't eat breakfast, and I only have time for a quick lunch. Dinner's more relaxed. I suppose I spend about 2 hours altogether having meals.

Friends: I go out nearly every night for four hours or so. We usually meet in a pub and go on somewhere.

Reading: I don't read much apart from work. I read a bit in bed – may be half an hour a day.

TV: I watch TV for about an hour a day on average. I usually watch the news, and sometimes there is a good movie or music program.

Sleep: I go to bed pretty late usually, I probably sleep about 6 hours a night – from 2 till 8.

That makes 22 hours out of 24. So how does Andy spend the other 2? Doing nothing!

How do you divide your day? How much of your day do you spend sleeping? working? Eating? Talking to people? What else do you do? Tell your partners. Ask some other students what they did either yesterday or at the weekend. Ask as many questions as possible.

Examples:

What time did you get up yesterday?

Did you come to school by bus?

What did you have for breakfast?

3.6.4 Find Russian equivalents to the following English proverbs. Make up a short story using one of these proverbs

After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile
Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise
Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today
All is well that ends well
Live and learn
Everything is good in its season

3.6.5 Read, translate, learn and recite the dialogues

3.6.5.1

Pavel: What are you doing after finishing school?

Mike: I am working as a turner at one of the factories.

Pavel: When does your working day begin?

Mike: Very early. I usually get up at half past six and leave for work at half past seven.

Pavel: How long does it take you to get from home to the factory?

Mike: About half an hour.

Pavel: You surely made friends with some workmates, didn't you?

Mike: Certainly, I did. Excellent chaps they are!

Pavel: Do you get your dinner in the factory's cafeteria or at home?

Mike: In the cafeteria. At noon we have an hour interval.

Pavel: What are you doing after the working day is over?

Mike: Sometimes I call on a friend of mine and sometimes I do a bit of reading. Very often I listen to music or watch TV.

Pavel: I suppose you go to bed late, don't you?

Mike: Oh, yes, at 12.

3.6.5.2

Lavrov: I know your company is very big Mr Bell

Bell: Yes we've got offices in different cities. I meet our customers every day.

Lavrov: Oh really? And when do you usually come to the office?

Bell: At 9 in the morning.

Lavrov: Do you stay in the office all day?

Bell: I often do. I read cables and telexes and write letters.

Lavrov: I do that in my office in Moscow too.

Bell: Are you always very busy?

Lavrov: Yes, very busy till 6 o'clock.

Bell: I finish my work at 6 too and come home at 7.

Lavrov: Do you always stay at home in the evenings?

Bell: Not always. Sometimes we go out, but sometimes we stay at home and read books or watch television.

Lavrov: That sounds nice.

3.6.5.3

Lavrov: What do you usually do at weekends, Mr Bell?

Bell: Oh, at weekends we often go to Brighton [braɪtən].

Lavrov: Brighton? Is it a nice place?

Bell: Yes, it is a very nice place near London. We got to Brighton in the morning and stay there all day

Lavrov: That sounds nice.

Bell: But we don't always go out at weekends. Sometimes we stay at home and meet our friends or watch television.

Lavrov: We often do that at weekends too.

3.6.5.4

Ann: What do you usually do after work Susan?

Susan: Oh, a lot of things. There are always a lot of things to do about the house: washing up, doing the rooms, ironing.

Ann: No, I don't mean that. What's your favorite pastime?

Susan: Again, nothing very special. Sometimes I read a little or watch TV. When Jane calls we go to the cinema, very seldom, though, to the theatre.

Ann: I see. What's about dancing? Do you like it?

Susan: Oh, very. Actually I'm crazy about dancing. Do you mean to say we'll go to a dance?

Ann: Yes, I'd like to.

3.6.6 Make up a dialogue with a partner telling how you spend your working day / day-off

3.7 Refreshing your grammar

3.7.1 Present Simple

3.7.1.1 Do you agree that ...

A good student ...

... always comes to class in time.

... pays attention to the manner of his/her behaviour.

... does homework everyday.

... never interrupts the teacher.
... asks intelligent questions.
... doesn't forget things.

3.7.1.2 Work in pairs. Choose one of the following and discuss what the person does and doesn't do. Write a list

a good mother	a good father
a good wife	a good husband
a good friend	a good son or daughter
a good boss	a good employee

Discuss your list with other students

3.7.2 Past Simple

3.7.2.1 Listen to the poem and try to write down the verbs

My old dad

We never him in the mornings
And he always home late
Then he and the paper
Andthe crossword while he

He never us with our homework
But he me how to swim
And he to be patient
I guess I a lot from him.

My old dad
He was one of the good guys
He was nobody's hero
But he was special to me.
Every summer we to Blackpool
Except when he unemployed
He to and the sunset
That one thing we both

He very gentle
Nothing ever him mad
He never rich or famous
But I proud of my old dad

My old dad
He was one of the good guys
He was nobody's hero
But he was special to me.

3.7.2.2 Match the present and past forms of these irregular verbs

go tell can do come hear wake have say know woke could went heard said told came had did got knew
--

3.7.2.3 Make fifteen sentences about people who lived in Russia 500 years ago. Use *didn't*, *wasn't* and *weren't*

Examples:

They didn't eat bananas.

They didn't drink tea.

They didn't have passports.

Most people weren't very tall.

There wasn't any paper money.

3.7.3 Future Simple

3.7.3.1 Write your own "promise" what you will do (not do) when you are old. Use some or all of the following structures

When I am old, I will ...

I will ...

I will not ...

I will (not) be able to ...

I will (not) have to ...

I (don't) suppose I will ...

I doubt if I will ...

I am sure I will (not)

I might ...

3.7.3.2 Choose five of the following predictions and say whether or not you agree with them. Add three more predictions of your own

In the year 3000

Everybody will speak the same language.

Books will no longer exist.

There will be no religion.

Most animals and birds will be extinct.

People will be taller and stronger.

People will live much longer than now.

Large parts of the earth will be uninhabitable.

The world will be seriously overcrowded.

Families will be limited to one child.

There will be a world government.

There will be no such thing as money.

There will be no shops.

Private houses will not exist.

Private cars will not exist.
Nobody will work.

Useful expressions and structures:

I don't think ... will ...

I don't suppose ... will ...

I'm sure \ certain that ... will (not) ...

It's likely \ not very likely \ unlikely \ very probable \ possible that ... will ..

3.7.3.3 Work in groups. Each group should choose one of the following subjects, and spend a quarter of an hour discussing it. Then a member of each group should tell the class what the group has decided

What will the housing situation be like in 50 years' time?

What kind of games and sports will people play in 200 years?

How will shopping work in 50 years' time? Will people still use money? If not, what will they use instead?

What do you think education be like 100 years from now?

What will ... be like in 100 years? (Your choice of subject.)

3.8 Some fun

3.8.1 Try to pronounce the tongue-twisters quickly and correctly

- Elizabeth's birthday is on the third Thursday of this month.
- How many cookies could cook a good cook to cook if a good cook could cook cookies?
- Mr. Tounge Twister tried to train his tounge to twist and turn, and twit and twat, to learn the letter "T".
- She saw Sherif's shoes on the sofa. But was she sure she saw Sherif's shoes on the sofa?
- Through three cheese trees three free fleas flew.
- While these fleas flew, freezy breeze blew.
- Freezy breeze made these three trees freeze.
- Freezy trees made these three cheese freeze.
- That's what made these three free fleas sneeze.
- He threw three free throws.
- I thought, I thought of thinking of thanking you.
- Eddie edited it.
- Four furious friends fought for the phone.
- The queen in green screamed.
- Six slimy snails sailed silently.
- On a lazy laser raiser lies a laser ray eraser.
- Wow, race winners really want red wine right away.

- The ruddy widow really wants ripe watermelon and red roses when winter arrives.
- Chester Cheetah chews a chunk of cheep cheddar cheese.
- Two tiny tigers take two taxis to town.
- Excited executioner is exercising his excising powers excessively.
- Casual clothes are provisional for leisurely trips across Asia.
- I wish you were a fish in my dish.
- The big black bug bit the big black bear but the big black bear bit the big black bug back.

3.8.2 Read and memorize the poem

Leisure

W. Davies (1871-1940)

What is this life if full of care
 We have no time to stand and stare.
 No time to stand beneath the boughs,
 And stare as long as sheep and cows.

No time to see when woods we pass,
 Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.
 No time to see in broad daylight
 Streams full of stars, like skies at night.

No time to turn to Beauty's glance,
 And watch her feet, how they can dance.
 No time to wait till her mouth can
 Enrich that smile her eyes began.

A poor life this is if full of care
 We have no time to stand and stare.

Notes:

care – забота

to stare – пристально смотреть

beneath the boughs – под сучьями, под ветвями

in broad daylight – в разгар дня

stream – ручей

to turn to Beauty's glance – зд. восторгаться сверканием красоты

to enrich – обогащать; украшать

3.8.3 Read and try to retell the jokes

“How is it that you are late this morning?” the boy was asked by his teacher.

“I overslept,” was the answer.

“What? Do you sleep at home as well?” asked the teacher.

Mother: It is nine o'clock and you are not yet in bed. What will your father say when he comes home?

Henry: He'll say: “Supper! Supper! What's for supper?”

A man was very ill and was advised to go to the village to have a good rest. Doctor's recommendations were: to go to bed early, to drink much milk, to eat much meat and butter and to smoke only one cigarette a day.

A month later the man came to the doctor again.

“How are you?” said the doctor. “I see you are quite well.”

“Oh, yes. I am quite well, thank you,” answered the man. “I did everything you had advised me. I went to bed early, ate much meat and butter, drank much milk. But one cigarette a day almost killed me.”

“Why?” asked the doctor.

“Because I had never smoked before.”

4 Orenburg Region

4.1 Read the new words according to the transcription; mind their pronunciation and meaning

1 to dispose of	располагать чем-либо
2 resource	ресурсы, запасы, ископаемые
3 abundance	изобилие, богатство
4 to distinguish	различать, выделять
5 deposits	залежи, месторождение
6 stocks	запасы
7 saturation	насыщенность
8 extraction	добывание, разработка
9 purity	чистота
10 industrial waste	промышленные отходы
11 to contain	содержать
12 mining industry	горная промышленность
13 blacksmith's and press equipment	кузнечное и прессовое оборудование
14 boring devices	буровое оборудование
15 cast iron	чугун
16 rolled goods	прокат
17 head of cattle	поголовье скота
18 food stuffs	продовольственные товары
19 wheat	пшеница

20 sun-flower seeds

подсолнечник

21 gourds

бахчевые культуры

4.2 Pay attention to the meaning of the words, belonging to the group of mineral resources. Mind their pronunciation

1 oil	нефть
2 brown coal	бурый уголь
3 oil shale	сланец
4 ferrous metals	черные металлы
5 non-ferrous metals	цветные металлы
6 limestone	известняк
7 jasper	яшма
8 marble	мрамор
9 sand	песок
10 clay	глина
11 chalk	мел
12 gypsum	гипс
13 asbestos	асбест
14 crushed stone	щебень
15 precious metals	драгоценные металлы
16 nickel	никель
17 aluminum	алюминий
18 copper	медь
19 elk	лось
20 deer	олень
21 boar	кабан
22 black grouse	тетерев

4.3 Read the text. Translate it

ТЕХТ 1

The Concise Reference of the Orenburg Region.

The Orenburg region lies to the South-East of the European part of Russia. Its main river is the Ural River which flows into the Caspian Sea. The region occupies a very favourable geographical position. It is situated at the cross-roads of the most important ways that connect Europe and Asia. The Orenburg region is one of the largest in Russia. Its territory is 124000 square km. The region stretches for some 750 km from east to west.

The region's climate is sharp continental. It means that summers are very hot with much sun and winters are cold with much snow. There are many springs of mineral waters. Many of these waters are used for medical purposes. The region is famous for the Buzuluk pine forest where one can meet wild animals: elks, deer,

boars, wolves, foxes, hares, squirrels, black grouse and others. The steppes and old mountains occupy a large part of the region's territory.

The Orenburg region disposes of great amount of mineral resources. Their variety distinguishes the Orenburg region not only in the country but also abroad. The well known geologist Fersman called our region "The Pearl of the Urals". There are more than 2500 deposits of 75 economic minerals: gas, oil, oil shale, brown and stone coal, ferrous and non-ferrous metal-ores, rare metals, stone salt, jasper and other. The unique gas condensate deposits come to nearly 10 percent of all gas stocks in the country. This deposit is characterized by gas saturation.

Building materials are also here: sand, clay, limestone, chalk, gypsum, asbestos, crushed stone. The Orenburg region has white and grey marble deposits.

The Sol-Iletsk stone salt is distinguished by the unique purity.

The leading part in the industrial structure of the region belongs to the fuel and energy complex, machine-building, metallurgical branches and agricultural enterprises.

Enterprises of the machine-building complex produce blacksmith's and press equipment, boring, electrotechnical devices, means of transport (buses).

Metallurgical enterprises produce non-ferrous and ferrous metals, cast iron, rolled goods, nickel and aluminum, copper rolled goods.

The region disposes of favorable conditions for food-stuffs production: high-quality wheat, sun-flower seeds, fruit, vegetables, gourds, as well as milk and meat. Cattle-breeding and sheep-breeding are developed in the region.

The Orenburg region is divided into 35 administrative districts. There are 12 towns in the region, among them are Orsk, Buzuluk, Kuvandyk and others. The region's population is more than 2,2 ml. people of more than 80 nationalities.

4.4 Answer the questions to the text

- 1 Where is the Orenburg region situated?
- 2 What distinguishes the Orenburg region in the country and abroad?
- 3 What can you say about landscapes of the region?
- 4 What can you say about the Buzuluk pine forest?
- 5 What mineral resources are extracted in the Orenburg region?
- 6 What is the unique gas condensate deposit famous for?
- 7 What are the characteristics of the Orenburg gas deposits?
- 8 Are there any building materials in the Orenburg region?
- 9 What enterprises are the most important in our region?
- 10 What food-stuffs are produced in the Orenburg region?

4.5 Arrange items for the plan according to the text

- 1 Gas deposits in Orenburg.
- 2 Mineral resources in the Orenburg region.
- 3 The geographical position of the Orenburg region.
- 4 Orenburg region enterprises.

5 Agriculture in the Orenburg region.

6 Landscapes of the region.

4.6 Speak about the Orenburg region according to the plan

TEXT 2

The history of Orenburg is very interesting. It got its name before its factual foundation which took place three times. For the first time Orenburg was founded in August 1735 by the state expedition headed by the statesman Ivan Kirillovich Kirilov. It happened on the site of the present Orsk. For the second time Orenburg was founded in August 1741 by the state expedition headed by prince V.A.Urusov. It happened on the site of present village Krasnaya Gora (not far from Saractach). It was done according to the advice of the prominent Russian scientist Vasily Nikitich Tatischev. Finally Orenburg was founded on its present site by the prominent Russian statesman Ivan Ivanovich Neplyev.

Orenburg was planned not only as fortress but also as an important centre of commerce between Russia and Asia. The original fortress had 10 bastions and 4 gates. In the 18th century the development of the town was rather slow because of the severe climate and the lack of population.

During the peasant's uprising of 1774 Orenburg was besieged by the Pugachev's army. The Orenburg province was the site of exile for many prominent people - several Decembrists, poets Alexei Plescheyev, Taras Schevchenko; a composer Alexander Alyabyev and many others.

Step by step the population of Orenburg and its province grew. In general the population of the Orenburg province was multinational. At the beginning of the 19th century more and more buildings were constructed in Orenburg. They were private houses for nobleman, merchants, doctors, engineers, teachers, clerks and common people.

More and more military and public institutions appeared in the town. In 1833 Orenburg was visited by A.S.Pushkin who collected materials for his literary works - "The Captain's Daughter" and "History of Pugachov". Vladimir Ivanovich Dal lived and worked in Orenburg for several years. Orenburg is the birthplace of the revolutionary poet M.Z. Mihkailov.

S.T. Aksakov had a country - seat in the Orenburg province. He devoted many beautiful stories to the nature of the province. In the 1850ies the development of the greenery in the Zauralnaya Roscha began under the supervision of the engineer and general Bikbulatov.

At the end of the 19th century Lukian Vasilyevich Popov, an artist belonging to the Peredvizhniks' movement lived and worked in Orenburg. One can see his works not only in the local museum of Fine Arts but also in the Tretyakov Gallery.

Orenburg was traditionally famous for the Orenburg shawls. They are real works of art.

There are some examples of fine architecture in Orenburg. The famous Karavan Sarai was built according to the project of architect Brullov. There are many

interesting buildings in the present Sovetskaya Street (the former Gubernskaya, then Nicolaevskaya street).

During the revolutionary years Orenburg was the place of severe battles between the Red and White Army. During the Great Patriotic War many factories were evacuated to Orenburg from the West of our country. Our People did their best for the victory. 188 people from Orenburg were awarded with the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union for their courage in combat action (service in battle) - among them were poet Musa Jalil and general Alexander Rodimtsev.

Now Orenburg is not only administrative and industrial centre of the huge region but also its major cultural centre.

There are several institutions of higher learning in Orenburg, among them there are the Orenburg State University, the State Pedagogical University and some institutes where students study by correspondence and in the evening.

There are some training colleges - medical, pedagogical, technical, musical ones, several vocational schools and a lot of secondary schools.

The first world cosmonaut Y.A. Gagarin studied at the Orenburg flying school. There are five stationary theatres in Orenburg: the Drama Theatre, the Comedy Theatre, two Puppet Theatres, the National Tatar Theatre and State Folk Choir.

There's a Large Exhibition Hall in Volodarskaya street and the Musical Hall in Zhukov Street. There are some museums, the major of them are Museum of Regional Studies and the Fine Arts Museum. There are many palaces of culture, cinemas, clubs, stadiums, parks.

I like my native town and I want it to become more beautiful and clean.

4.7 Find the equivalents

1 быть награжденным медалью, орденом (получить звание, титул)	1 to take place
2 делать все возможное	2 to be the site of exile
3 быть эвакуированным с запада на восток	3 to be built according to the project
4 быть построенным по проекту	4 to devote stories to smth, smb.
5 находиться под руководством	5 to have a country-seat
6 посвящать рассказы чему-либо, кому-либо	6 to be the birthplace of smb.
7 иметь усадьбу	7 to be under the supervision of
8 быть местом рождения	8 to do one's best
9 быть местом ссылки	9 to be evacuated from the West to the East
10 происходить, иметь место	10 to be awarded with the medal (order) title
11 быть осажденным	11 to be besieged

4.8 Find the equipment

1 factual foundation	1 техникум (училище)
2 according to smth	2 боевые действия
3 a prominent scientist	3 краеведческий музей
4 a centre of commerce	4 проведение работ по озеленению
5 the development of the town	5 на месте теперешнего села
6 a severe climate	6 ПТУ
7 the lack of smith	7 музей изобразительных искусств
8 step by step	8 фактическое основание
9 a province	9 литературное произведение
10 private houses	10 согласно чего-либо
11 a military institution	11 местный музей
12 military barracks	12 видный ученый
13 peasants' uprising	13 торговый центр
14 on the site of present village	14 застройка города
15 literary works	15 суровый климат
16 the development of greenery	16 нехватка чего-либо
17 a local museum	17 крестьянское восстание
18 Fine Arts museum	18 казармы
19 Museum of Regional Studies	19 военное учреждение
20 combat actions (service in battle)	20 губерния
21 an institution of higher learning	21 частный дом
22 a training college	22 шаг за шагом
23 a vocational school	23 ВУЗ

TEXT 3

- 1 Orenburg was founded in 1743.
- 2 It was planned as a fortress and as a centre of commerce between Russia and Asia.
- 3 In the 18th century the development of Orenburg was slow.
- 4 The population of the Orenburg province was multinational.
- 5 In 1774 Orenburg was besieged by the Pugachov's army.
- 6 The Orenburg province was the place of exile for many prominent people.
- 7 In 1883 Orenburg was visited by A.S. Pushkin.
- 8 V.I. Dal lived and worked in Orenburg in the 1830ies.
- 9 There are many interesting buildings in the old part of our town.
- 10 During the revolutionary years Orenburg was the place of severe battles between the Red Army and White Army.
- 11 When the Great Patriotic War broke out, our people did their best for the victory of our country.
- 12 Now Orenburg is not only a big administrative and industrial centre of the Orenburg Region but also its cultural centre.
- 13 There are several institutions of higher learning: the Orenburg State University, the State Pedagogical University, the Medical Academy and the State Agrarian Academy.

- 14 There are many Institutes where students study in the evening or by correspondence, many training colleges, secondary schools and vocational schools.
- 15 The first world cosmonaut, Y.A. Gagarin studied at the Orenburg Flying School.
- 16 There are many places of interest in Orenburg: the Museum of Regional Studies, the Fine Arts Museum, the Exhibition Hall, the Musical Hall, some palaces of culture, clubs, cinemas, stadiums, monuments, parks.
- 17 There are five theatres (Drama, Musical Comedy, two Puppet Theatres, the National Tatar Theatre) and the State Folk Choir.
- 18 I like my native town.

4.9 Pronounce the following words

advice	merchant
among	multinational
arts	movement
Asia	museum
award	native
barracks	nobleman
besiege	peasant
birth	puppet
choir	science
church	severe
clerk	shawls
cosmonaut	supervision
courage	uprising
exhibition	vocational
famous	warehouse

4.10 Read the following international words

Administrative, agricultural, architect, architecture, barracks, climate, comedy, commerce, composer, doctor, drama, engineer, evacuate, expedition, fortress, foundation, hall, history, industrial, park, pedagogical, poet, polytechnics, province, public, region, revolutionary, stadium, stationary, steppes, technical, theater.

5 Russia

5.1 Unit 1. The Russian Federation

5.1.1 Text

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 kilometers. 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, Byelorussia, the Ukraine. It also has a sea-borders with the USA and Japan.

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 mountains 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 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, 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's 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.

But in spite of the problems Russia is facing at present, there are a lot of opportunities for this country to become one of the leading countries in the world. I'm sure that we, the younger generation, can do very much to make Russia as strong and powerful as it used to be.

5.1.2 Vocabulary. Pronounce the following words

border - граница

total area - общая площадь

to astonish - изумлять
size - размер
population - население
to vary - меняться, изменяться
mountain chain - горная цепь
to flow - впадать
variety - разнообразие
wildlife - дикие животные
mild - мягкий
wet - влажный
windy - ветреный
snowy - снежный
dry - сухой
fuel - топливо
to include – включать
oil - нефть
natural gas - природный газ
coal - уголь
diamonds - алмазы
stripe - полоса
nobleness - благородство
honesty - честность
courage - мужество
double-headed eagle - двуглавый орел
to introduce - вводить

5.1.3 Questions. Answer the questions upon the text

- 1 Is the Russian Federation one of the largest countries in the world?
- 2 Where is the Russian Federation situated?
- 3 What kind of climate is there in the country?
- 4 What do you know about the climate in the south of the country?
- 5 How many rivers are there in Russia?
- 6 Is Russia a very rich country?
- 7 What kind of mineral resources has Russia?
- 8 What kind of lakes are there in our country?
- 9 What is the capital of our country?

5.2 Unit 2. State System of Russian Federation

5.2.1 Text

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 chamber 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. The hymn of Russia is «The Patriotic Song» by M.Glinka. 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.

5.2.2 Vocabulary. Pronounce the following words

under the Constitution – в соответствии с конституцией

a presidential republic – президентская республика

a branch – власть (как часть правительства)

legislative – законодательный

executive – исполнительный

judicial – судебный

to be checked by smb. – контролироваться кем-либо

to be balanced by smb. – балансироваться, уравновешиваться кем-либо

to be vested in – осуществляться кем-либо

the Federal Assembly – Федеральное собрание

5.2.3 Questions. Answer the questions upon the text

1 What branches does the Government consist of?

2 What is the legislative power exercised by?

3 What body does the executive power belong to?

4 What does the system of courts consist of?

5 What are the national symbols of Russia?

6 How is a law made?

5.2.4 Translate into English

1 Глава парламентской республики России – президент.

2 Законопроект становится законом, если президент не наложит на него вето.

3 Законопроект должен быть одобрен обеими палатами и подписан президентом.

4 Исполнительную власть представляет кабинет министров, возглавляемый премьер-министром.

5 Судебная власть осуществляется Конституционным судом, Верховным судом и другими судами.

5.2.5 Text

Political System of Russia

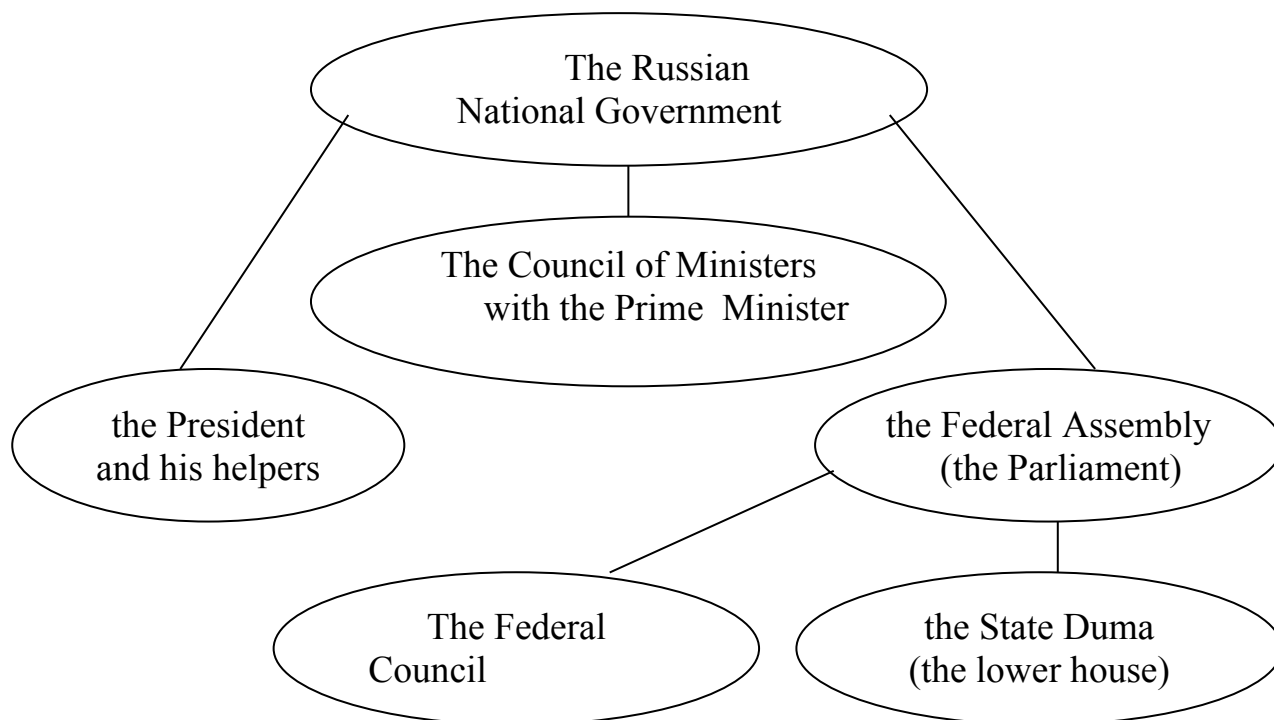
The Russian Federation is a Presidential (or a constitutional) republic. The President is the head of the state and is elected directly by the people. In fact he has much power, he controls all the three branches of power. The President can even dissolve the Duma if he doesn't agree with its suggestions three times running. The President has his administration, but it's not part of the Federal Government. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and executive branches.

The Federal Assembly represents the Legislative branch of power. It's made up of the two houses: the Federation Council and the State Duma, which make laws. The Federal Assembly is also called the Parliament, but it's not its official name. Both chambers are headed by chairmen sometimes called speakers. The Duma consists of 450 deputies (one half is elected personally by the population, and the other half consists of the deputies who are appointed by their parties after voting). The members of the Federation Council are elected on a different basis. There are two representatives of each subject of the RF (89 subjects). Every law to be adapted must be approved by the State Duma, the Council of Federation and signed by the President. The President can veto laws passed by the Federal Assembly, but it can pass laws over the President's veto a two-thirds majority.

The Federal Government represents the executive branch of power. The President appoints its head, the Chairman of the Government, but the Duma must approve his appointment.

The judicial branch of power consists of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and lower Courts. The responsibility of the Constitutional Court is to analyse the new laws, to make sure they correspond to the laws of the state. The Constitutional Court has the right to declare actions of the President, the Federal Assembly and the Federal Government unconstitutional. The Supreme Court is the highest instance for civil and criminal cases.

5.2.6 Look at the table and described the Russian National Government. Say who the Head of the country is, who the Head of the Council of Ministers is. What is the official name of the Russian Parliament? Who is the Head of the Federal Council? Who is the Head of the State Duma?



5.2.7 Choose the right item

1 The official name of our homeland is

- a) Russia;
- b) the Russian Federation;
- c) the Republic of the Russian Federation.

2 There are ... republics and 68 other regions in the Russian Federation.

- a) 21;
- b) 12;
- c) 17.

3 The National Government of Russia consists of ...

- a) the President and the Prime Minister;
- b) the President and the Council of Ministers;
- c) the President, the Council of Ministers and the Federal Assembly.

4 There are ... Houses in the Federal Assembly.

- a) two;
- b) three;
- c) four.

5 The lower House of the Federal Assembly is ...

- a) the State Duma;
- b) the Council of Ministers;
- c) the Federal Council.

6 The population of Russia is about

- a) 148 000 000;
- b) 48 000 000;
- c) 548 000 000.

7 The Head of the Republic of the Russian Federation is ...

- a) the President;
- b) the Prime Minister;
- c) the Speaker of the State Duma.

8 The original name of the city founded on the Neva banks by Peter the great was ...

- a) Petrograd;
- b) St. Petersburg;
- c) Leningrad.

9 The five ancient Russian towns which are known as Zolotoe Koltso (the Golden Ring) include Rostov Veliky, Suzdal, Vladimir, Zvenigorod and ...

- a) Tver;
- b) Smolensk;
- c) Yaroslavl.

10 Russia is a land of over ... nationalities.

- a) 10;
- b) 100;
- c) 1000.

5.3 Unit 3. Moscow

5.3.1 Text A

Moscow is the capital of Russia. The city is located in western Russia and lies in the broad, shallow valley of the Moskva River, a tributary of the Oka and thus of the Volga, in the centre of the vast plain of European Russia. This region is one of the most highly developed and densely populated areas of Russia.

The climate of Moscow is of the continental type, modified by the temperate influence of westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean. Winters are cold and long,

summers are short and mild. The moderate annual precipitation occurs predominantly in the summer months, often in brief, heavy downpours.

Moscow is the largest metropolitan area in Russia with the population of about 10 million people, one of the largest cities in the world. The original settlement was founded where the Kremlin now stands. Because of its central location in the heart of European Russia, Moscow became a focal point for important trade routes.

Moscow was first mentioned in the chronicles in 1147. It is the official date of the foundation of Moscow, though the settlement had been there for some time before. It was fortified and became a market town in the late 12th century. The town was almost totally destroyed in 1237 and 1293 during the Tatar invasion. In the early 14th century Moscow became the political and religious centre of the north-eastern part of Russia. It was again captured by the Tatars in 1382. By the end of the 15th century, Moscow extended its rule over most of central and northern Russia. Its rulers continued to build fortifications around it.

The transfer of the capital by Peter the Great to St. Petersburg in 1712 brought a period of decline to Moscow. In 1812 came the Napoleon's conquest and the city was destroyed by fire. The city was rebuilt within a short period. In the 19th century Moscow became a centre for industry and commerce, as well as a leading cultural, scientific and political centre.

Moscow is the seat of the Government of the Russian Federation.

Moscow is Russia's largest industrial city. Nearly 30 percent of the city's workforce is employed in industry and industrial research. Some of Russia's largest plants are located in or around Moscow. Metallurgy, metal processing and engineering are the largest industrial sectors. Other large sectors are textiles, clothing and footwear, chemical and petrochemical industries, electronic instruments and automation equipment.

Moscow, apart from its political, administrative and economic functions as the capital of Russia, its leading cultural centre.

Moscow has a large concentration of educational institutions, and its centers of higher-education draw students from throughout Russia. Moscow State University (1755) is the leading educational institution. The city's many specialized educational institutions include the Moscow Timiryazev Academy of Agriculture and the Moscow P.I. Tchaikovsky State Conservatory. Scientific research is conducted by the Academy of Sciences of Russia and many institutions linked to industry. The city's libraries include the V.I. Lenin State Library.

Theatre, music, and art are important in the city's life. The State Academic Bolshoi ("Great") Theatre (1825), Maly ("Little") Theatre, and Moscow Art Theatre are especially renowned. Of the many museums and galleries, the State Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretyakov Gallery are notable. Moscow is Russia main tourist attraction.

5.3.2 Text B

Moscow is a political and cultural centre of Russia. It is the Seat of the Government. Its history dates back to the times when it was a small wooden fortress.

Moscow was founded in 1147 by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky. At that time all of Moscow occupied an area equal to one-third of the Kremlin grounds as they are today. Now Moscow is one of the largest cities in the world.

It's divided into 9 administrative districts named according to their geographical position, that is, the Northern, the North-Eastern, the Eastern, the South-Eastern, the Southern, the South-Western, the Western, the North-Western and the Central Districts.

Moscow is an industrial and business giant. Its 1700 plants and factories manufacture the most diverse items ranging from needles to rockets.

Moscow has more than 80 higher educational establishments. The largest of them is the State University. Moscow is a great book centre. It has more than 4000 libraries.

Men whose names are hallmarks of genius - Andrey Rublev, Alexander Pushkin, Leo Tolstoi, Fyodor Dostoevsky, Anton Chechov, Pyotr Tchaikovsky, Fyodor Shalyapin and many others lived and worked in Moscow.

There are over 100 cinema-theatres, 40 theatres and concert halls in Moscow. Moscow theatres are famous not only in this country but also abroad. Moscow competitions and festivals become a feature of Moscow's musical life.

Moscow saw the 22-d Olympic Games. There are 58 sports stadiums, 26 swimming pools and 16 recreation parks.

There are 150 museums and exhibition halls in Moscow. Moscow fine arts museums contain the finest examples of Russian and European pictorial art from the 11-th century mosaics and ancient icons to the works of contemporary painters and sculptures.

Among numerous monuments there are real sculptural masterpieces, for example, the monument to Minin and Pozharsky by Martos, the monument to Ivan Fyodorov by Volnukhin, the monument to Pushkin by Opekushin and many others.

Many places of interest in Moscow are connected with the crucial events in the country's history. But the Moscow Kremlin holds a place apart among the numerous sights of the city. It is our country's greatest historical monument, a creation of Russian genius. On the Kremlin grounds there are old magnificent palaces, cathedrals, churches and belfries. The unique Kremlin museums - the Patriarch's Chambers, the Armoury Chamber, the Diamond Fund Exhibition contain masterpieces of pictorial and decorative art. The Moscow Kremlin has 20 towers, the main of them are the Spasskaya (Frolov) Tower, the Borovitskaya Tower and the Troitskaya Tower. Apart from the historical and architectural monuments the Kremlin is also attractive for its gardens and park. The Kremlin is inseparably linked with Red Square. Red Square is the oldest, the largest and the most famous square in Moscow. The Lobnoe Mesto (15-th century), the church of St.Basil (1561), the monument to Minin and Pozharsky (1818), the State Historical Museum (1880), the building of the GUM (1890-ties) and the Lenin Mausoleum (1930) serve as recognizable signs of Red Square.

Whatever your field of interest - history or literature, technology or fine arts, politics or economics - you may learn many new things in Moscow.

5.3.3 Vocabulary. Pronounce the following words

a metropolitan area – район, где расположен город

a settlement – поселок

to become a focal point – стать фокусом, пересечением

a trade route – торговый путь

to be fortified – быть укрепленным

to become a market town – стать торговым городом

to be destroyed – быть разрушенным

the Tatar invasion – татарское нашествие

to extend its rule over smth. – распространить свою власть на (что-либо)

to build fortifications – строить укрепления

a period of decline – период упадка

the Napoleon's conquest – нашествие Наполеона

workforce – рабочая сила

metal processing – металлообработка

engineering – машиностроение

textiles – ткани

footwear – обувь

chemical and petrochemical industries – химическая и нефтехимическая промышленность

electronic instruments – электронные станки

automation equipment – автоматика

the Academy of Science – Академия наук

a scientific research institution – научно-исследовательский институт

a tourist attraction – предмет интереса туристов

5.3.4 Questions. Answer the questions upon the text

1 What part does Moscow play in the life of Russia?

2 What was Moscow's history before the 18th century?

3 What happened to the city in the 19th century?

4 How can you prove that Moscow is the largest industrial city in the country?

5 How can you characterize the city's role as a cultural centre?

5.3.5 Translate into English

1 Москва – крупнейший город в России, в Москве пересекаются многие важные торговые пути.

2 Официальная дата основания Москвы – это дата первого упоминания Москвы в летописях.

3 Сначала Москва была поселком; позже город был укреплен и стал торговым центром.

4 Из-за центрального положения Москвы в европейской части России город стал торговым, политическим и религиозным центром России.

5 Москва была несколько раз захвачена и разрушена: татарами в 13 и 14 веках, французами в 19 веке.

6 Перенос столицы в Санкт-Петербург привел Москву к упадку.

7 Москва – промышленный и торговый центр, местонахождение правительства Российской Федерации.

8 Рабочая сила столицы занята в металлургии, металлообработке, машиностроении, химической и нефтехимической промышленности и других отраслях.

9 В Москве находятся около 80 НИИ, Академия наук, Российская государственная библиотека с крупнейшим архивом.

10 Москва – центр издательского дела.

5.3.6 Put questions to the following sentences

1 Moscow is located in western Russia.

2 Moscow was first mentioned in the chronicles in 1147.

3 In 1812 came the Napoleon's conquest and the city was destroyed by fire.

4 Moscow has a large concentration of educational institutions.

5 Scientific research is conducted by the Academy of Sciences of Russia.

5.3.7 Find in the text the English equivalents for

- 1) приток Оки;
- 2) сильные дожди;
- 3) пересечение торговых путей;
- 4) быть укрепленным;
- 5) быть разрушенным;
- 6) распространить свою власть;
- 7) период упадка;
- 8) центральное местоположение;
- 9) нашествие Наполеона;
- 10) Академия наук.

5.3.8 Choose the endings to the following sentences which are correct according to the text

1 Moscow was first mentioned in chronicles ...

- a) in 1147.
- b) in 1237.
- c) in 1712.

2 Moscow was almost totally destroyed in 1237 during ...

- a) the Great Patriotic War.
- b) the Tatar invasion.
- c) the earthquake.

3 The climate of Moscow is modified by the temperate influence of westerly winds from the ...

- a) Pacific Ocean.
- b) Atlantic Ocean.
- c) Indian Ocean.

5.3.9 Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions

1 Moscow is the capital ... Russia.

2 Moscow is the largest metropolitan area ... Russia ... the population ... 10 million people.

3 ... 1812 came the Napoleon's conquest and the city was destroyed ... fire.

4 Some of Russia's largest plants are located ... or ... Moscow.

5 Scientific research is conducted ... the Academy ... Sciences ... Russia.

6 Nearly 30 percent ... the city's workforce is employed ... industry.

5.3.10 Read and learn the dialogue by heart

- When was Moscow founded?
- Moscow was founded in 1147.
- Is there a monument to Yuri Dolgoruky in Moscow? Where is it?
- Yes, there is. It is in the centre of Moscow.
- When did Moscow become the capital?
- In the 16th century. It was under Ivan III that Moscow became the capital of the state of Moscow.
- In 1712 the capital was moved to St. Petersburg, wasn't it? When did Moscow become the capital again?
- After the October Revolution Moscow became the capital again.
- What do you know about St. Basil's Cathedral?
- St. Basil's Cathedral was built in the mid-16th century in memory of the victory over Kazan.
- There is a monument to Minin and Pozharsky in Red Square. What can you say about it?
- During the Troubled Times Moscow was occupied by the Polish invaders, but they were routed by the popular levy headed by Minin and Pozharsky.
- What can you see on the territory of the Kremlin?
- On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great (колокольня Ивана Великого), the Palace of Congresses, the Tzar-Cannon (Царь-пушка) and Tzar-Bell (Царь-колокол) – the biggest cannon and bell in the world.
- What is your favorite place in Moscow?
- Red Square.

5.4 Unit 4. Moscow is a cultural centre of Russia

5.4.1 Text

In March of 1918 Moscow became the capital. The supreme organs of state power and many central institutions moved to Moscow from Petrograd. It was extremely difficult in the years of the Civil war to see the image of a new city in deserted and unheated Moscow.

The rapid growth of Moscow's population occurred during the twenties and thirties, in 1931 work began to develop the Master Reconstruction Plan of Moscow, a plan which many people abroad considered to be vain dream.

The city grew and changed, the streets and squares became wider, the wooden houses at the former outskirts disappeared. But the buildings of cultural and historical value were carefully preserved.

Today, as ever, the Kremlin with Red Square is the centre of Moscow. Here Moscow began more than eight hundred years ago. The city has grown so vast since, the present and the past are so closely interwoven that one can not embrace it all at once.

Certain villages, distant country estates have become the new residential areas of Moscow. New dwellings rose not only within the established parts of Moscow but new neighborhoods took shape in Tyoply Stan, Orekhovo-Borisovo, Yasenevo.

In the past century Moscow went through the invasion of Napoleon's army that forced all Muscovites to leave their city. Moscow was burned down but was never conquered. Once the enemy was driven away, its inhabitants set about building Moscow anew.

Nowadays in erecting new buildings, the Muscovites take care to preserve its unique monuments. Its architectural ensembles have been formed over the centuries and each generation added features of its Lime to the appearance of the city.

The city has thousands of libraries, schools, kindergartens and nurseries, hundreds of clubs and cinemas, dozens of higher educational establishments, theatres, museums and stadiums.

Neither words nor convincing figures, however, can give a complete idea of what had been done in Moscow. One has to visit Moscow plants and factories, to stroll about its streets and squares, to see its new residential areas.

The Kremlin is now both a piece of living history and an ensemble of masterpieces of Russian architecture.

The first thing that meets the eye is the redbrick walls of the Kremlin, reinforced by 20 towers, five of which are also gates. The Kremlin's towers are unique in appearance. Built in 1485, the Tainitsky Tower is the oldest. The highest of them is the Trinity Tower which is 80 meters tall.

The Bolshoi Theatre was opened in 1825. The theatre seats 2,150. The company has more than 900 members.

The State Tretyakov Gallery. The gallery's works of Russian fine arts range from unique mosaics and icons of the 11th century to works of contemporary artists.

The gallery is named after great Russian Connoisseur Pavel Tretyakov who left his collection as a gift to the nation. It has become one of the most popular places of interest in Moscow since then.

5.4.2 Vocabulary. Pronounce the following words

deserted – пустынный
unheated – неотапливаемый
rapid – быстрый, скорый
to occur – иметь место, случаться
to be vain dream – быть напрасной мечтой
outskirts – окраина, предместье
to disappear – исчезать, скрываться
to preserve – сохранять
to interweave – переплетать, переплетаться
to embrace – принимать, охватывать
estate – поместье
dwelling – дом, жилище
to take shape – оформляться
invasion – вторжение
inhabitant – житель
to stroll – прогуливаться, бродить
to reinforce – усиливать, подкреплять
Connoisseur - знаток

5.4.3 Questions. Answer the questions upon the text

- 1 When did Moscow become the capital?
- 2 What was the former capital of Russia?
- 3 When did the rapid growth of Moscow's population occur?
- 4 What is the centre of Moscow?
- 5 When did Napoleon's invasion take place?
- 6 What did all Muscovites do then?
- 7 Do Muscovites love their city? What do they do for Moscow?
- 8 What new residential areas in Moscow do you know?
- 9 Have you ever been to Moscow?
- 1 What impression did Moscow produce on you?
- 2 What places of interest do you know?
- 3 What would you like to see in Moscow?
- 4 Have you ever been to the Bolshoi Theatre?
- 14 What do you know about the Tretyakov Gallery?

5.4.4 Put questions to the following sentences

- 1 In March of 1918 Moscow became the capital.

- 2 The Kremlin with Red Square is the centre of Moscow.
- 3 In the past century Moscow went through the invasion of Napoleon's army.
- 4 The Kremlin's towers are unique in appearance.
- 5 The Bolshoi Theatre was opened in 1825.
- 6 The gallery is named after great Russian Connoisseur Pavel Tretyakov.

5.4.5 Find in the text the English equivalents for

- 1) переехать в Москву из Петрограда;
- 2) гражданская война;
- 3) быть напрасной мечтой;
- 4) историческая ценность;
- 5) предместье;
- 6) воздвигать новые здания;
- 7) коллекция шедевров;
- 8) оформляться;
- 9) знаток;
- 10) попадаться на глаза.

5.4.6 Fill in the blanks with the prepositions

- 1 The supreme organs ... state power moved to Moscow from Petrograd.
- 2 The Kremlin ... Red Square is the centre ... Moscow.
- 3 ... the past century Moscow went ... the invasion ... Napoleon's army.
- 4 The Tainitsky Tower was built ... 1485.
- 5 The gallery is named ... great Russian Connoisseur Pavel Tretyakov.
- 6 The gallery's works ... Russian fine arts range ... unique mosaics and icons ... the 11th century to the works of contemporary artists.

5.5 Unit 5. From the History of Moscow

5.5.1 Text

The first mention of Moscow appears in the chronicles for 1147, nearly a century before the Mongol-Tatar invasion. In those times Moscow belonged to Yury Dolgoruky, Prince of Vladimir. It was a small settlement on the banks of the Moskva River. At the prince's order a wooden fortress (a Kremlin) was erected on a high hill above the river. In the 13th century Moscow became the centre of a principality. Moscow expanded its territory until it reached supremacy over all the other Russian principalities, though still a Tatar vassal state. In 1320s the Orthodox church moved its administration from Vladimir to Moscow and that rose its prestige.

Prince Ivan I Kalita (1325—1341) was the first Moscow prince to be granted the right to collect the tribute money from the other Russian principalities. His grandson, Prince Dmitry Donskoi, was the victor of the battle of Kulikovo over Mongols in 1380.

Prince Ivan III who had earned himself the title Ivan the Great expanded Muscovy northwards. He subjugated Novgorod in 1487.

In 1472 Ivan the Great strengthened his position by marrying Sophia Paleologus as his second wife. She was a niece of the last Byzantine emperor. Since then Ivan had adopted the prestigious Byzantine emblem of the double-headed eagle.

Already Ivan III saw Muscovy as an imperial power. Texts were propagated in order to give the dynasty a Roman pedigree and Byzantine regalia. To transform Moscow into a capital, a huge building programme was undertaken, involving the reconstruction of the Kremlin. The results were impressive. After the fall of Constantinople a monk from Pskov, writing to Ivan's son Vassily III, referred to Moscow as the third Rome: "Two Romes have already fallen, but the third remains standing, and the fourth there will not be."

When Ivan III died in 1505, his power of Muscovy was consolidated by his successor Vassily III, who annexed the principalities of Pskov (1510), Smolensk (1514), and Ryazan (1521).

5.5.2 Vocabulary. Pronounce the following words

Muscovy – Москва
settlement – поселение
principality – княжество
supremacy – зд. верховная власть
vassal – вассальный, зависимый
tribute – дань
to subjugate – покорять, подчинять
to strengthen – усилить
to propagate – распространяться
pedigree – родословная
to undertake – предпринять
successor – преемник
to annex - присоединять

5.5.3 Questions. Answer the questions upon the text

- 1 Who is considered to be the founder of Moscow?
- 2 When was Moscow first mentioned?
- 3 What happened in 1320s?
- 4 What can you tell about the reign of Ivan Kalita and Ivan the Great?
- 5 What did Ivan the Great's second marriage mean for him?
- 6 What programme was undertaken to transform Moscow into a capital of imperial power?
- 7 Who consolidated Muscovy after Ivan the Great's death?

5.5.4 Match the two parts of the sentences

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 The first mention of Moscow ... | a) moved its administration from Vladimir to Moscow. |
| 2 It was a small settlement ... | b) was the victor of the battle of Kulikovo over Mongols in 1380. |
| 3 In 1320s the Orthodox church ... | c) on the banks of the Moskva River. |
| 4 Prince Dmitry Donskoi ... | d) appears in the chronicles for 1147. |
| 5 In 1472 Ivan the Great strengthened ... | e) a huge building programme was undertaken. |
| 6 To transform Moscow into a capital ... | f) his position by marrying Sophia Paleologus. |

5.5.5 Agree or disagree with the following sentences

- 1 In the 13th century Moscow became the centre of Russia.
- 2 Prince Ivan I Kalita was the first Moscow prince to be granted the right to collect the tribute money from the other Russia principalities.
- 3 In 1472 Ivan I Kalita strengthened his position by marrying Sophia Paleologus as his second wife.
- 4 Ivan III died in 1505.
- 5 The first mention of Moscovy appears in the chronicles for 1147.
- 6 Sophia Paleologus was a daughter of the last Byzantine emperor.

5.5.6 Find the synonyms to the following words according to the text

dependent; levy; to subdue; to intensify; to spread; to join; family tree; to enlarge.

5.5.7 Fill in the blanks with the verb "to be"

- 1 It ... a small settlement on the banks of the Moskva River.
- 2 Prince Dmitry Donskoi ... the victor of the battle of Kulikovo over Mongols in 1380.
- 3 Texts ... propagated in order to give the dynasty a Roman pedigree and Byzantine regalia.
- 4 "Two Romes have already fallen, but the third remains standing, and the fourth there ..."
- 5 When Ivan III died in 1505, his power of Muskovy ... consolidated by his successor Vassily III.

5.6 Unit 6. The Kremlin

5.6.1 Text

The Kremlin is the heart of Moscow. It is surrounded by a high wall of 21/2 kilometers long, built by the Russian builders by order of Ivan III (1462-1505), and supervised by Italian architects. The twenty towers on the Kremlin wall, which give it a unique aspect, were built for decoration and have no military significance. They were constructed in the century when Moscow had ceased to be a fortress. Among the ancient buildings in the Kremlin are the churches and a tall bell tower built in 1600 by Russian architects under Boris Godunov and known as the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great. The largest cathedral, the Uspenski (Assumption), was built in 1475-1479 by Aristotle Fiorovante. There are some very fine old frescoes, some of which were restored in the XX-th century. It was there that the Russian tsars and emperors were crowned.

The Archangel Cathedral was built in 1505 by the Italian architect, Aleviso Novy. The tombs of the Moscow princes and tsars are here, among them the graves of Ivan the Terrible, of his son Ivan, and of his second son, Tsar Fyodor. The Blagoveshchensky (Annunciation) Cathedral was built in 1484 by architects from Pskov. It's noted for the unusual oil paintings done in the fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries by Andrei Rublev and his pupils, the greatest artists of the time.

Facing the same square is a very beautiful building known as Granovitaya Palata (Palace) which was built in the end of the 15th century by Marco Ruffo and Pietro Solari. In this palace the Moscow tsars held magnificent receptions in honour of foreign ambassadors. The Granovitaya Palace is connected with the enormous Grand Kremlin Palace.

Among other historical monuments in the Kremlin are the Tsar Cannon (sixteenth century) and the Tsar Bell (eighteenth century), both of enormous size and made by Russian masters. In a large wing of the Palace is the Armory and a Museum of Applied Arts where imperial collections of utensils, furniture, weapon and garments of eastern and western workmanship are on display.

In the north-eastern section of the Kremlin is a beautiful building of classic design built by the most famous Russian architect of the eighteenth century, M.Kazakov. In the square opposite this building is the former Arsenal, along the facade of which are numerous cannons captured by the Russian Army from Napoleon in 1812-1814.

5.6.2 Vocabulary. Pronounce the following words

to be surrounded by smth. – быть окруженным чем-либо

by order of – по приказу (кого-либо)

to be supervised by smb. – под руководством кого-либо

to cease to be a fortress – перестать быть крепостью

a bell tower – колокольня

Ivan the Great – Иван Великий

a cathedral – собор
to be restored – быть отреставрированным
a tsar – царь
an emperor – император
to be crowned – быть коронованным
the tombs of princes and tsars – гробницы князей и царей
a grave – могила
the greatest artist of the time – величайший художник своего времени
to face the square – выходить на площадь
magnificent – пышный
to hold receptions in honor of smb. – проводить приемы в честь кого-либо
a foreign ambassador – иностранный посол
the Grand Kremlin Palace – Большой Кремлевский дворец
the Tsar Cannon – Царь-пушка
the Tsar Bell – Царь-колокол
a wing – крыло
the Armoury – Оружейная палата
a Museum of Applied Arts – Музей прикладного искусства
an imperial collection – императорская коллекция
utensils – предметы быта
a garment – предмет одежды
to be on display – выставляться, экспонироваться
a building of classic design – здание в классическом стиле

5.6.3 Questions. Answer the questions upon the text

- 1 What is the history of the Kremlin towers?
- 2 When and what for were the Kremlin towers built?
- 3 What are the Kremlin cathedrals famous for?
- 4 What are the other famous buildings facing the same square?
- 5 What is there in the northern section of the Kremlin?

5.6.4 Translate into English

1 Кремль окружен стеной с 20 башнями, построенными для украшения и не имеющими военного значения.

2 Древние постройки Кремля включают церкви, колокольню Ивана Великого и относятся к 15-18 векам. (date back to)

3 Церкви Соборной площади известны своими фресками и гробницами царей.

4 В Успенском соборе короновали царей и императоров.

5 В Грановитой палате давали приемы в честь иностранных послов.

6 В Оружейной палате хранятся мебель, одежда и оружие из царских коллекций.

5.6.5 Find in the text the English equivalents for

- 1) быть окруженным чем-либо;
- 2) перестать быть крепостью;
- 3) Оружейная палата;
- 4) Царь-пушка;
- 5) иностранный посол;
- 6) выходить на площадь;
- 7) быть коронованным;
- 8) гробницы князей;
- 9) величайший художник своего времени;
- 10) предметы быта;
- 11) здание в классическом стиле;
- 12) Музей прикладного искусства;
- 13) предмет одежды;
- 14) выставляться.

5.7 Unit 7. St. Petersburg

5.7.1 Text

St Petersburg; is the second largest city in Russia and one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It was founded in 1703 by Peter the Great 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 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. The Hermitage Palace and the Winter Palace, the homes of the tsars, were equal to any in Europe.

When the First World War began in 1914, the German-sounding name, St Petersburg, was changed to Petrograd. After the Great October Revolution the city was renamed after Lenin.

During the Great Patriotic War the city suffered a great deal. The German armies laid siege to it in 1941, and for the next year and a half it was cut off from the rest of the country. No food could be brought in, and people died of starvation. Daily shelling and air raids destroyed parts of the city, thousands of people were killed. Rebuilding took years.

Now St. Petersburg is an important industrial, cultural and educational centre. The population of the city is over 5 million.

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. Isaac'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 famous art collections. The Hermitage, for example, contains the richest collection of pictures in the world. The city is called Northern Venice because there are 65 rivers and canals there with artistically decorated bridges. It's also famous for its beautiful white nights.

5.7.2 Vocabulary. Pronounce the following words

Peter the Great – Петр Великий

a swampy land – болотистая местность

at the mouth of – в устье (какой-либо реки)

to be in a hurry – торопиться

to drop dead by the hundreds – падать замертво сотнями

under later rulers – при более поздних правителях

to grow rapidly in wealth and beauty – быстро богатеть и хорошеть

to lay out the city – разбивать город

to be constructed of granite – быть построенным из гранита

the Hermitage Palace – Эрмитаж

the Winter Palace – Зимний дворец

to be equal to any in Europe – не уступать никому в Европе

a German – sounding name – название, звучащее на немецкий лад

to be renamed after – быть переименованным и названным в честь (кого-либо)

to suffer a great deal – сильно пострадать

to lay siege to – начать блокаду

to be cut off from the rest of the country – быть отрезанным от остальной части страны

to die of starvation – умирать от голода

daily shelling and air raids – ежедневные бомбежки и воздушные налеты

at every turn – на каждом повороте

to catch one's eye – привлекать внимание

to house smth. – размещать что-либо

a world's famous art collection – всемирно знаменитая художественная коллекция

5.7.3 Questions. Answer the questions upon the text

1 How was St Petersburg built?

2 What kind of city was built by the workmen?

3 When was the city renamed?

4 What happened to the city during the Great Patriotic war?

5 What kind of city is St Petersburg?

6 What museums and other sights is St Petersburg noted for?

7 What else is St Petersburg famous for?

5.7.4 Translate into English

1 Санкт-Петербург, второй по величине город России, был основан в 1703 году.

2 Тысячи рабочих, приведенных из всех частей России, построили великолепный город.

3 При более поздних правителях западные архитекторы спланировали город, рабочие построили здания из серого и розового гранита.

4 По красоте Санкт-Петербург не уступает любому из европейских городов.

5 Город пострадал во время блокады, от бомбежек и налетов.

6 После войны Ленинград был восстановлен.

7 Великолепные тысячи туристов из разных стран.

8 Санкт-Петербург знаменит также своими белыми ночами и всемирно известными музеями, которые содержат богатейшие художественные коллекции.

5.7.5 Find in the text the English equivalents for

1) не уступать любому в Европе;

2) сильно пострадать;

3) начать блокаду;

4) Зимний дворец;

5) разбивать город;

6) умирать от голода;

7) привлекать внимание;

8) размещать что-либо;

9) быстро богатеть и хорошеть;

10) болотистая местность;

11) торопиться.

5.7.6 Put the questions to the underlined words and expressions

1 St. Petersburg was founded in 1703 by Peter the Great as the “Window to the West”.

2 Architects were brought from Western Europe.

3 After the Great October Revolution the city was renamed after Lenin.

4 During the Great Patriotic War the city suffered a great deal.

5 The population of the city is over 5 million.

6 St. Petersburg is famous for its beautiful white nights.

7 The Hermitage contains the richest collection of pictures in the world.

5.7.7 Read and learn the dialogue by heart

- Where do you come from?

- I came from Leningrad.
- What is the name of this city now?
- Some years ago its previous name was restored. It is St. Petersburg again.
- When was your native town founded?
- It was founded at the very beginning of the 18th century.
- What are the historical landmarks of your city?
- First of all it was founded as the capital of the country. So it was for a long time. But in 1918 the city of Moscow became the seat of the government for the second time. My native town is a heroic city. It overcame the hardships of the Second World War and blockade. I suppose it is the most beautiful city of Russia.

5.7.8 Text

Peter the Great

Peter the Great went down in Russian history for having rejected the Muscovite past. He enthusiastically made Russia closer to West. He was a giant among his contemporaries and a man of genius.

Peter intended to modernize his country and raise it to the first rank of European powers. He engaged skilled foreigners from Prussia, Holland, Great Britain to bring the latest western technology to Russia.

Peter had a passion for navigation. As a founder of the Russian navy, Peter first started to develop the Russian fleet in 1695. He wanted to capture from the Turkey the fortress town of Azov and gain access to the Black Sea.

In 1703 Peter the Great captured the Swedish fortress of Nyenschanz on the River Neva, and on an island nearby he ordered to construct the Peter and Paul Fortress, the first building of the future city of St. Petersburg.

In order to maintain the huge armed forces of Russia, Peter I had to reform many of the traditional administrative, social and fiscal structures of the country. One of the first major steps was to introduce compulsory military service. Another action was to replace the traditional Muscovite hierarchy of titles of the nobility with the Table of Ranks, a system closer to western models.

The Tsar's reforms extended to many different fields: law, police, military discipline, the navy, commerce, the sciences, the fine arts and education. He introduced a simplified new Russian alphabet. He devoted his whole mind and energy to his mission in life: to add to his empire and to hack a window open on Europe.

The city of St. Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great in 1703 as a harbour for the Russian fleet. It was built as a fortress from which Russia could threaten the Swedes, and as spiritual centre of the new European Russia. The construction of St. Petersburg was undertaken at a great speed. Forty thousand peasants were engaged in the building of Russia's new capital. Many of them suffered from disease and malnutrition and met their end in the marshlands.

Peter the Great's rule had been harsh and his reign was full of radical changes. He died in 1725 at the age of fifty-two. Long after his death, he remained a dominant figure in the minds of the people. Catherine the Great commissioned the most famous

monument to him, the Bronze Horseman. The monument was designed by the French sculptor Falconet. It was unveiled in St. Petersburg in 1782 with great pomp and ceremony.

5.7.9 Pronounce the following words

to reject – отвергать
navy – военно-морской флот
access – доступ, выход
to maintain – содержать (зд. армию)
fiscal – финансовый
to introduce – вводить
compulsory – обязательный
nobility – дворянство
Table of Ranks – «Табель о рангах»
simplified – упрощенный
to hack – прорубить (зд. окно)
harbour – гавань
to threaten – угрожать
disease – болезнь
malnutrition – плохое питание
marshland – болото
harsh – жесткий
to commission – поручать
the Bronze Horseman – Медный всадник
to unveil – торжественно открыть
pomp – пышность

5.7.10 Answer the questions upon the text

- 1 What kind of person was Peter the Great?
- 2 Can Peter be considered as a father of Russian fleet? Why did Peter start to develop the fleet?
- 3 What was Peter's greatest wish?
- 4 What building did Peter the Great order to construct after capturing the Swedish fortress on the River Neva?
- 5 What were the results of the Great Northern War against Sweden?
- 6 In what fields did Peter the Great conduct the reforms? Give some examples of Peter's reforms.
- 7 When and why was St. Petersburg founded by Peter the Great?
- 8 Who was engaged in the building of Russia's new capital? What were the labor conditions?
- 9 By whom was the monument to Peter the Great designed? When was it unveiled?

10 To what mission did Peter the Great devote his whole mind and his energy? What is the role of Peter the Great in Russian history?

5.8 Unit 8. Tretyakov gallery

5.8.1 Text

The State Tretyakov Gallery is one of the best-known picture galleries in Russia. It takes its name from its founder Pavel Tretyakov, a Moscow merchant and art connoisseur.

In the mid-19th century, Tretyakov began to collect Russian paintings. He visited all the exhibitions and art studios and bought the best pictures of contemporary artists. He was especially fond of the works of the Peredvizhniki (or Wanderers) — the artists who belonged to the Society of Travelling Art Exhibitions. Little by little Tretyakov extended his range of interest and began to collect earlier Russian paintings. More than once he had to add wings to his house in Lavrushinsky Pereulok, because his collection grew larger and larger.

In 1881 Pavel Tretyakov opened his collection to the public. 11 years later he donated it to the city of Moscow. Since then the gallery has received hundreds of pictures from other museums and private collections.

The Tretyakov Gallery reflects the whole history of Russian art, from the 11th century to the present day.

It has a rich collection of old Russian icons. The world-famous icon is “The Trinity”, painted in the early 15th century by Andrei Rublev.

The gallery contains halls devoted to the magnificent works of such 18th-century celebrities as Rokotov, Levitsky, Borovikovsky, Shchedrin.

The first half of the 19th century is represented by brilliant paintings by Bryullov, Tropinin, Ivanov, Venetsianov. The second half of the 19th century is especially well represented. The gallery has the best collection of the Peredvizhniki, such as Kramskoy, Perov, Ghe, Yaroshenko, Myasoyedov, and others. Linked with the Peredvizhniki are such great names in Russian art as Surikov, Repin, Vereshchagin, Vasnetsov, Levitan. There you can see historical paintings, portraits, still-lives, landscapes, seascapes, etc.

Further on we find the cream of turn-of-the century Russian art: Serov, Vrubel, Kustodiev...

Canvases of modern painters are housed in the new building situated on Krymskaya Naberezhnaya (Crimean Embankment).

The Tretyakov Gallery is not only Russia's biggest and most important museum of Russian Art. It's also a research, cultural and educational centre.

5.8.2 Vocabulary. Pronounce the following words

the State Tretyakov Gallery - Государственная Третьяковская галерея

the Society of Travelling Art Exhibitions - Товарищество передвижных
ВЫСТАВОК

The Trinity - Троица
merchant - купец
connoisseur - знаток
studio - студия
contemporary - современный
little by little - мало-помалу, понемногу
to extend - расширить
range of interest - круг интересов
wing - крыло, флигель, пристройка к дому
to open to the public - открыть для посетителей
to donate - преподносить в качестве дара, передавать в дар
private collection - частная коллекция
to reflect - отражать
icon - икона
to contain - содержать
to devote to - посвящать (чему-либо, кому-либо)
magnificent - великолепный
celebrity - знаменитость
to represent - представлять
to link - связывать
portrait - портрет
still-life - натюрморт (мн. число still-lives)
landscape - пейзаж
seascape - морской пейзаж
further on - далее
cream - цвет, "сливки", самое лучшее
turn-of-the century - начало века
canvas - холст, полотно
to house - помещать, размещать
research - научно-исследовательский

5.8.3 Questions. Answer the questions upon the text

- 1 When did Pavel Tretyakov begin to collect Russian paintings?
- 2 Whose works was he especially fond of?
- 3 What do you know about the Peredvizhniki?
- 4 Where did Tretyakov keep his collection?
- 5 When did he open his collection to the public?
- 6 What did Tretyakov do with his collection?
- 7 Who was The Trinity painted by?
- 8 Do you know any other famous icon-painters?
- 9 What 18th century portrait-painters do you know?
- 10 Why is the second half of the 19th century especially well represented at the Gallery?
- 11 What great Russian names are linked with the Peredvizhniki?

- 12 What turn-of-the-century Russian artists do you know?
- 13 Where are canvases of modern painters housed?
- 14 When did you last go to the Tretyakov Gallery?
- 15 Who are your favourite Russian painters?

5.8.4 Read and learn the dialogue by heart

5.8.4.1 Dialogue

- Have you ever been to Tretyakov Gallery?
- Yes, I have.
- What can you say about the monument in front of the gallery?
- There is a monument to Pavel Tretyakov, one of the two brothers-businessmen.

They organized exhibitions of Russian art, built a special house for such occasions. They had a good taste for art and they used to buy some pieces of art. Russian painters, sculptures considered the Tretyakov proposals to be very creditable. The Tretyakov brothers were real Muscovites. They made another wonderful gift to the city of Moscow – a passage between two streets in the business part of the city. There is a memorial plaque on the wall of one of Moscow houses telling about it.

- What can you say about the gallery collections?
- There are collections of Russian icons, portraits, genre scenes and so on.
- Which painting do you like best of all?
- I can't say. I like Vasnetsov's paintings illustrating Russian fairytales. I like Surikov's paintings because they are close to me. But I take a real delight in Kuingy paintings. They are so unusual and yet realistic.

They are so unusual and yet realistic.

- What other art museums in Moscow do you know?

- I can say about the Museum of Fine Arts in Volhonka Street. It was Marina Tsvetayeva's father, the Moscow University professor who organized it as an educational museum for the university students. But later it grew into a great museum of foreign arts. Nowadays the Museum of Fine Arts is the pride of the city of Moscow and the whole Russia as well as Tretyakov Gallery is.

5.8.4.2 Dialogue

- Do you know names of other Russia's pianists?
- Yes, I do.
- What are they?
- Nicolai Petrov is one of them. By the way, he is related to the famous singer of the Bolshoi Theatre Ivan Petrov.
- Do you visit conservatoire?
- Yes, I do, but not very often.
- Do you play any instrument?
- No, I do not.
- Do you know any composer's names?
- Certainly. They are Chopin, Schumann, Bach, Debussy and so on.

- But all of them are foreign composers. Do you know any Russian composers?
- Of course, I do. I'm fond of Russian opera music. I enjoy visiting Bolshoi Theatre. I look forward to listening to opera "Hovanschina" by Musorgski. It's a pity the Rimski-Korsakov opera "Snow-Maiden" is not performed in Bolshoi Theatre nowadays.
- But there are a lot of ballets staged now.
- My mum is a great admirer of ballet.

5.8.5 Text. Valentin Serov

One of my favourite artists is Valentin Serov. When I first saw his famous pictures — the Girl with Peaches and the Girl in the Sunlight — in the Tretyakov Gallery, frankly speaking, I wasn't too impressed. The girls seemed quite ordinary and I couldn't understand what was so special about these portraits.

Some years later I happened to be in Abramtsevo, where these two pictures had been painted. It's a very beautiful place. Abramtsevo belonged to Savva Mamontov, a well known patron of arts. Our guide told us about the people who had been invited there. It seemed that all artists, actors and writers of that period had stayed at Abramtsevo or at least visited it.

When I went to the Tretyakov Gallery after that and looked at the Girl with Peaches again, I suddenly remembered that day in Abramtsevo, and for the first time I noticed the play of light and shade in the picture, the atmosphere of a sunny summer day.

It's surprising that Serov painted this picture when he was only 22 years old. I read somewhere that at the time he had not seen the works of French Impressionists, who tried to catch the sunlight and the air and transfer it to the canvas. But he managed to do it perfectly.

Serov was born in 1865. His father was a well-known composer and the boy grew up in the atmosphere of creative activity. His first art teacher was Repin, who noticed that the boy could catch the likeness of a model often more quickly and surely than older artists.

Later Serov studied at the Academy of Fine Arts and graduated from it when he was 20.

For several years he taught at Moscow School of Painting Sculpture and Architecture. But teaching did not interfere with his painting. Probably now he would be called a workaholic. He painted almost 700 canvases, though, unfortunately, his life was not very long — he died in 1911.

He was a brilliant landscape painter, he created genre scenes, but he is mostly remembered as a portraitist. The list of his portraits reads as "who-is-who" in Russian culture of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He painted Savva Mamontov, Konstantin Korovin, Ilya Repin, Isaak Levitan, Nikolai Leskov, Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov, the great actress Yermolova... The list can be continued. And practically all his portraits are excellent from the technical point of view — the colours, the composition, but there is more than that they show people's personality.

5.8.6 Vocabulary. Pronounce the following words

Valentin Serov - Валентин Серов

Tretyakov Gallery - Третьяковская галерея

Abramtsevo - Абрамцево

Savva Mamontov - Савва Мамонтов

Girl with Peaches - Девочка с персиками

Girl in the Sunlight - Девушка, освещенная солнцем

Academy of Fine Arts - Академия изящных искусств

Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture - Московское

училище живописи, ваяния и зодчества

frankly speaking - откровенно говоря

to be impressed - быть под впечатлением

ordinary - обыкновенный

special - особенный

to belong - принадлежать

patron of arts - покровитель искусств

guide - гид, экскурсовод

atmosphere - атмосфера

Impressionist - импрессионист

to transfer - переносить

canvas - полотно

composer - композитор

creative activity - творческая деятельность

likeness - сходство

to interfere with - мешать

workaholic - трудоголик

landscape painter - пейзажист

genre scene - жанровая сцена

portraitist - портретист

reads as - читается как

"who-is-who" - "кто есть кто"

from the technical point of view - с точки зрения техники

personality - личность, характер

5.8.7 Questions. Answer the questions upon the text

1 What is Abramtsevo famous for?

2 Who did Savva Mamontov invite to Abramtsevo?

3 When was Valentin Serov born?

4 Who was his first teacher?

5 Where did Serov study?

6 How old was he when he painted the Girl with Peaches?

7 How many canvases did he paint?

8 What kind of pictures did Serov paint?

- 9 Can you name any of his famous portraits?
- 10 Who is your favourite painter?
- 11 Have you ever been to the Tretyakov Gallery?
- 12 What kind of pictures do you prefer — portraits, landscapes, genre scenes?
- 13 Somebody said that when an artist creates a portrait it is not a portrait of his sitter, but a portrait of the artist himself. Do you agree?

5.8.8 Text. Isaac Levitan

Isaac Ilyich Levitan, the great Russian artist, became the first painter of the Russian scenery, who revealed all its beauty. He is a real poet of the Russian countryside. He continued and developed the traditions of painters of the Russian realistic school — Savrasov, Polenov, Serov. Levitan found significant meaning and poetry in what would seem the most everyday subjects.

He is a very individual sort of painter. You can't but appreciate his paintings, because there is something in his landscapes that reflects our own moods.

He deeply felt what he wished to express and his brush transferred these feelings to the canvas. It is interesting to note that a master of landscape, he never introduced figures into it. Though if you look at the Autumn Day in Sokolniki - everything seems to bring out the loneliness of the figure in the centre: the trees losing their leaves, the remote, indifferent sky, the path going off into the distance. But the fact is that it was not Levitan who painted the figure. It was Chekov's brother Nicolai who did it.

His travels over the Volga region influenced Levitan's art, the impression made on him by the great Russian river was unforgettable. For his life and painting he chose Plyoss — a small beautiful town on the Volga. His paintings Evening, Golden Plyoss, After Rain reflect his love for nature.

Last summer I visited Plyoss and saw the places where the great pictures were painted. Many people admire his pictures Deep Waters, Evening Bells, Springtime, The Last Snow and, of course, his famous Golden Autumn. All his paintings are very emotional, lyrical and realistic.

In the closing years of his life Levitan made several journeys abroad to France, Italy and Germany where he painted a number of landscapes, although his best works of the period were devoted to Russia. He was only 40 when he died in 1900.

Levitan's influence on the painters of lyrical landscapes was great. Levitan's feeling for nature, his great love for his native land, his ability to reveal and depict the poetry of the Russian land have won his paintings the love and gratitude of people.

5.8.9 Vocabulary. Pronounce the following words

Isaac Ilyich Levitan - Исаак Ильич Левитан (1860-1900)

Savrasov - Саврасов А.К. (русский живописец передвижник)

Polenov - Поленов В.Д. (русский живописец, передвижник)

Serov - Серов В.А. (русский живописец, передвижник)

Plyoss - Плес (город на берегу Волги)
scenery - пейзаж
to reveal - открывать, обнаруживать
countryside - сельская местность
to develop - развивать, совершенствовать
realistic - реалистический
significant - важный, значительный
individual - индивидуальный, особенный, оригинальный
you can't but - нельзя не...
to appreciate - ценить
landscape - пейзаж
to reflect - отражать
mood - настроение
to express - выражать, отражать
brush - кисть
to transfer - переносить
canvas - холст, полотно
to introduce - вводить, представлять, вносить
figure - фигура
to bring out - выявлять, обнаруживать
loneliness - одиночество
remote - отдаленный
indifferent - безразличный, равнодушный, холодный
to influence - влиять
to make an impression on – производить впечатление на
unforgettable - незабываемый
to admire - восхищаться
emotional - эмоциональный, волнующий
lyrical - лирический
closing years - последние годы (жизни)
journey - поездка, путешествие
abroad - за границей, за границу
although - хотя
to devote to - посвящать (кому-либо, чему-либо)
to depict - изображать, рисовать
gratitude - благодарность

5.8.10 Questions. Answer the questions upon the text

- 1 What is Levitan famous for?
- 2 Levitan is a very individual sort of painter. Can you prove it?
- 3 What traditions did Levitan continue and develop?
- 4 What place did Levitan choose for his life and painting?
- 5 Did the Volga influence his art?
- 6 How old was Levitan when he died?

7 Why do so many people like his pictures?

5.9 Unit 9. Comprehension reading

5.9.1 Text. Holidays in Russia

There are many national holidays in Russia, when people all over the country do not work and have special celebrations.

The major holidays are: New Year's Day, Women's Day, May Day, Victory Day, and Independence Day.

The first holiday of the year is New Year's Day: People see the New Year in at midnight on the 31st of December. They greet the New Year with champagne and listen to the Kremlin chimes beating 12 o'clock.

There are lots of New Year traditions in Russia. In every home there is a New Year tree glittering with coloured lights and decorations. Children always wait for Father Frost to come and give them a present. Many people consider New Year's Day to be a family holiday. But the young prefer to have New Year parties of their own.

A renewed holiday in our country is Christmas. It is celebrated on the 7th of January. It's a religious holiday and a lot of people go to church services on that day.

On the 8th of March we celebrate Women's Day when men are supposed to do everything about the house, cook all the meals and give women flowers.

The greatest national holiday in our country is Victory Day. On the 9th of May, 1945, our army completely defeated the German fascists and the Great Patriotic War ended. We'll never forget our grandfathers and grandmothers who died to defend our Motherland. We honour their memory with a minute of silence and put flowers on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Independence Day is a new holiday in our country. On the 12th of June, 1992, the first President of Russia was elected.

We also celebrate Day of the Defender of Motherland on the 23^d of February, Easter, Day of Knowledge and lots of professional holidays which are not public holidays and banks, offices and schools do not close.

5.9.2 Vocabulary. Pronounce the following words

Independence Day – День независимости

Father Frost - Дед Мороз

Christmas - Рождество

Easter - Пасха

Day of the Defender of Motherland - День защитника Отечества

Day of Knowledge - День знаний

celebration - празднование

major - главный

to see the New Year in - встречать новый год

to greet - встречать (возгласами, аплодисментами)

champagne - шампанское

chimes - куранты
to beat (beat, beaten) - бить, отбивать
a New Year tree - новогодняя елка
to glitter - блестеть, сверкать
to consider - считать
the young - молодежь, молодые люди
renewed - возобновленный, восстановленный
religious - религиозный
service – служба
men are supposed to.. - предполагается (подразумевается), что мужчины...
to defeat - наносить поражение, разбивать
fascist - фашист
to elect - избирать
public - общенародный, общественный

5.9.3 Questions. Answer the questions upon the text

- 1 What public holidays are celebrated in Russia?
- 2 What is your favourite holiday?
- 3 How is New Year's Day celebrated in your family?
- 4 Do you see the New Year in at home?
- 5 What New Year traditions do you know?
- 6 When is Christmas celebrated?
- 7 What holiday do we celebrate on the 8th of March?
- 8 What is the greatest national holiday in our country?
- 9 Why is the 9th of May so sacred for the Russian people?
- 10 What other Russian holidays do you know?

5.9.4 Text. Sports in Russia

Sport has always been popular in our country. There are different sporting societies and clubs in Russia, Many of them take part in different international tournaments and are known all over the world. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen: gymnasts, weightlifters, tennis players, swimmers, figure skaters, runners, high jumpers. Our sportsmen take part in the Olympic Games and always win a lot of gold, silver and bronze medals.

Millions of people watch figure skating competitions, hockey and football matches, car races, tennis tournaments and other sports events. Certainly watching sports events and going in for sports are two different things.

In the past it was never admitted that professional sport existed in our country. The official point of view was that our sport was totally amateur. Now everybody knows that sport can be a profession and a business.

But sport can be fun as well. Besides, it helps to stay in good shape, to keep fit and to be healthy.

Doing sports is becoming more and more popular. Some people do it occasionally - swimming in summer, skiing or skating in winter - but many people go in for sports on a more regular basis. They try to find time to go to a swimming pool or a gym at least once a week for aerobics or yoga classes, body building or just work-out on a treadmill. Some people jog every morning, some play tennis.

For those who can afford it there are clubs where they give lessons of scuba diving or riding. In spring and summer young people put on their roller-skates and skate in the streets and parks.

5.9.5 Vocabulary. Pronounce the following words

sporting society - спортивное общество
tournament - турнир, чемпионат
record - рекорд
gymnast - гимнаст
weightlifter - тяжелоатлет
figure skater - фигурист
high jumper - прыгун в высоту
to admit - признавать
professional - профессиональный
point of view - точка зрения
totally - полностью
amateur - любительский
fun - удовольствие
in good shape - в хорошей форме
fit - зд. в хорошем состоянии, в хорошей форме
to do sports - заниматься спортом
on a more regular basis - более регулярно
gym - тренажерный зал
aerobics - аэробика
yoga - йога
body-building - бодибилдинг
work-out - тренировка
treadmill - тренажер "беговая дорожка"
to jog - бегать трусцой
to afford - позволить себе
scuba diving - дайвинг, плавание с аквалангом
roller skates - роликовые коньки

5.9.6 Questions. Answer the questions upon the text

- 1 Why is sport so important in our life?
- 1 Do Russian sportsmen take part in the Olympic Games?
- 2 Do they often win medals?
- 3 Was there a gym or a sports ground in your school?

- 4 What professional sporting societies or clubs do you know?
- 5 Are there any keep-fit centers in your neighborhood? Do you go there?
- 6 Do you go in for sports or do you prefer to watch other people playing?
- 7 What team are you a fan of?
- 9 What is your favourite kind of sport?
- 10 How long have you been playing it?
- 11 Do you take part in competitions?
- 12 What games are popular in Russia?

5.9.7 Text. Anton Chekhov

My favourite writer is Anton Pavlovich Chekhov, in my opinion, he is the greatest Russian dramatist and short-story writer. I'm never tired of reading and rereading his plays and humorous stories.

Chekhov was born in 1860 in Taganrog. In 1879 he went to Moscow, where he studied medicine. Though he practiced little as a doctor in his lifetime, he was prouder of his medical knowledge than of his writing talent.

While in college, Chekhov wrote humorous sketches for comic papers to support his family. He collected the best ones into a volume, *Motley Stories*, in 1886. The book attracted the attention of the publisher of the *Novoje Vremja*, Russia's largest paper, and Chekhov was asked to contribute stories regularly.

Chekhov, as an established writer, was able to develop a style of his own. Though he never gave up writing comic stories, he began working in a more serious vein. In 1887 *Ivanov*, his first play, established Chekhov as a dramatist. From then on, he concentrated on writing plays, as well as short stories.

Chekhov was seriously ill. He had tuberculosis and knew what it meant. By 1892 his health was so bad that he was afraid to spend another winter in Moscow. He bought a small estate near a village Melikhovo, 50 miles from Moscow. He spent 5 years there, and those were happy years in spite of the illness. He wrote some of his best stories there, including *Ward No. 6*, several well-known one-act comedies and two of his serious dramatic masterpieces, *The Seagull* and *Uncle Vanya*.

The Seagull was first staged in the Alexandrinsky Theatre in Petersburg. It was a complete failure because of the dull and clumsy production. It was a cruel blow to Chekhov. However, the play was successfully performed as the first production of the Moscow Art Theatre in 1898. From then on, Chekhov was closely connected with this theatre and with its founder, K.S. Stanislavsky, in 1901 he married an Art Theatre actress, Olga Knipper, who acted in his play *The Three Sisters* the same year.

Chekhov's health went from bad to worse and he had to spend the remaining years in the Crimea and other health spas.

The Cherry Orchard, his last play, was produced in 1904. Soon after the first night Chekhov died. He was 44.

Chekhov had an immense influence on the 20th century drama. Besides, several generations of writers both in Russia and abroad studied and imitated Chekhov to perfect their own literary style.

5.9.8 Vocabulary. Pronounce the following words

Chekhov Anton Pavlovich - Чехов Антон Павлович

Taganrog - Таганрог

Motley Stories - Пестрые рассказы

Ivanov - Иванов

Ward No. 6 - Палата № 6

The Seagull - Чайка

Uncle Vanya - Дядя Ваня

the Alexandrinsky Theatre - Александринский театр

the Moscow Art Theatre – Московский Художественный театр

The Three Sisters - Три сестры

the Crimea - Крым

The Cherry Orchard - Вишневый сад

in my opinion - по-моему

dramatist - драматург

humorous stories - юмористические рассказы

medicine - медицина

lifetime - (вся) жизнь

to be proud of - гордиться чем-либо

sketch - зарисовка, набросок

comic - комический

to support - поддерживать, содержать

volume - том

to attract attention - привлечь внимание

to contribute - сотрудничать (в газете, журнале), писать (для газеты, журнала)

regularly - регулярно

established – признанный, известный

to develop - развивать

a style of one's own - собственный стиль

to give up - бросить, отказаться (от чего-либо)

vein - стиль, направление

from then on - с тех пор, с той поры, с того времени

to concentrate on - концентрироваться, сосредоточиваться

tuberculosis – туберкулез (сокр. форма: ТВ)

estate - поместье

one-act comedy - одноактная комедия

masterpiece – шедевр

it was a complete failure - пьеса провалилась

dull - скучный, монотонный

clumsy - неуклюжий, грубый, неудачный

production - постановка

It was a cruel blow to Chekhov. - Это был страшный удар для Чехова.

to perform - исполнять, играть

to go from bad to worse - ухудшаться, становиться все хуже и хуже
spa - курорт (с минеральными водами)
to produce - ставить (о пьесе)
first night - премьера
immense - огромный
influence - влияние
drama - драма
generation - поколение
to imitate - подражать
to perfect - совершенствовать .
literary - литературный

5.9.9 Questions. Answer the questions upon the text

- 1 Do you like Chekhov's humorous stories?
- 2 When and where was he born?
- 3 When did he begin writing his first humorous sketches?
- 4 Who helped Chekhov in his writing career?
- 5 What made Chekhov move to Melikhovo?
- 6 The Seagull was first staged in the Alexandrinsky Theatre. Why was it a complete failure?
- 7 What was Chekhov's last play?
- 8 Do you know any English or American writers who were influenced by Chekhov?

5.9.10 Text. Andrei 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.

When he was a graduate student Sakharov began to work on the Soviet nuclear weapons programme and soon he suggested a totally new idea for a hydrogen bomb design. But he was getting more and more worried about the consequences of his work. He understood better than anybody else what nuclear weapons meant and he thought about his own responsibility and about the responsibility of the states which possessed such weapons.

In 1968 he wrote an article attacking Soviet political system. He wrote that people needed a democratic society, free of dogmatism.

Sakharov is often called the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, but he became more known as a champion for human rights and freedom. For this work the Nobel Committee awarded him the Peace Prize in 1975. The Committee called him "the conscience of mankind". The Soviet authorities, however, did not allow him to go to Norway to receive the award.

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.

His international repute as a scientist kept him out of jail, but in 1980 when he protested against Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, he was deprived of all his titles and orders and exiled to the city of Gorky. In 1986 Michail Gorbachev invited Sakharov to return to Moscow. He was given back all his titles and orders.

Andrei Sakharov died in 1989. He is remembered by everybody as an outstanding humanist, who could teach and inspire and who foresaw the changes that are taking place now.

5.9.11 Vocabulary. Pronounce the following words

Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov - Андрей Дмитриевич Сахаров
the Academy of Sciences - Академия наук
Nobel Committee - Нобелевский комитет
Peace Prize - Премия мира
Norway - Норвегия
Afghanistan - Афганистан
Gorky - г. Горький
outstanding - выдающийся
public figure - общественный деятель
to defend one's thesis - защищать диссертацию
degree of Candidate of Science - ученая степень кандидата наук
Doctorate thesis - докторская диссертация
to elect - выбирать, избирать
graduate student - студент-старшекурсник
nuclear weapons - ядерное оружие
to suggest - предложить
totally - полностью, совершенно
hydrogen bomb - водородная бомба
design - конструкция
consequence - следствие
responsibility - ответственность
to possess - владеть
to attack - нападать, критиковать
democratic - демократический
dogmatism - догматизм
champion - защитник, борец
human rights - права человека
to award - награждать, присуждать
conscience - совесть
mankind - человечество
authorities - власти
protest - протест;

to protest - протестовать
to defend - защищать
to imprison - заключать в тюрьму
dissident - диссидент
repute - репутация
jail - тюрьма
intervention – насильственное вмешательство, интервенция
to deprive of - лишать чего-либо
title - зд. титул, звание
order - орден
to exile - ссылать, изгонять
humanist - гуманист
to inspire - вдохновлять, воодушевлять
to foresee (foresaw, foreseen) - предвидеть

5.9.12 Questions. Answer the questions upon the text

- 1 When was Andrei Sakharov born?
- 2 What were his parents?
- 3 What university did he graduate from? When?
- 4 What is Sakharov famous for as a scientist?
- 5 When did he defend his Doctorate thesis?
- 6 What conclusion did he come to while working on the bomb?
- 7 When did he take part in his first human rights demonstration?
- 8 What prize was he awarded?
- 9 Why was he exiled to Gorky?
- 10 Who helped him to come back to Moscow?
- 11 Why is Sakharov known all over the world?

6 Great Britain (Pre-Intermediate)

6.1 The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

6.1.1 Phonetic exercises

6.1.1.1 Read the words and remember their pronunciation

1) Britain	[brit(ə)n]	Британия
2) Europe	['juərəp]	Европа
3) The British Isles	['britiʃ aɪlz]	Британские острова
4) Scotland	['skɒtlənd]	Шотландия
5) Wales	[weɪlz]	Уэльс
6) Northern Ireland	[nə:ðn 'aɪələnd]	Северная Ирландия
7) the North Sea	[пэ: θ si:]	Северное море

8) the English Channel	[ɪŋɡlɪʃ tʃæln]	Английский канал (пролив Ла-Манш)
9) the Atlantic Ocean	[ət'læntɪk ouʃn]	Атлантический океан
10) The Irish Sea	[aɪrɪʃ si:]	Ирландское море
11) the United Kingdom	[ju:'naɪtɪd 'kɪŋdəm]	Соединенное Королевство
12) Ben Nevis	[ben 'neɪvɪs]	Бен Нэвис
13) the Severn	['sevən]	Северн
14) the Clyde	[klaɪd]	Клайд
15) Birmingham	['bɜ:mɪŋdəm]	Бирмингем
16) Manchester	['mæ ntʃɪstə]	Манчестер
17) Liverpool	['lɪvəpu:l]	Ливерпуль
18) Cardiff	['kɑ:dɪf]	Кардиф
19) Sheffield	['ʃefɪld]	Шеффилд
20) Newcastle	['nju:kɑsl]	Ньюкасл
21) Belfast	[bəl'fɑ:st]	Белфаст
22) Glasgow	['glɑ:sgou]	Глазго
23) London	['lʌndən]	Лондон
24) Oxford	['ɒksfəd]	Оксфорд
25) Cambridge	['keɪmbrɪdʒ]	Кембридж
26) Edinburgh	['edɪnbərə]	Эдинбург
27) Parliament	['pɑ:lɪmənt]	Парламент
28) the House of Lords	[haus əv lɔ:dz]	Палата Лордов
29) the House of Commons	[haus əv 'kɒmənz]	Палата Общин
30) Conservative	[kɒn 'sɜ:vətɪv]	Консервативный
31) Liberal	['lɪbərəl]	Либеральный
32) Labour	['leɪbə]	Трудовой
Word list:		
1 island	['aɪlənd]	остров
2 to consist of	[kɒn'sɪst əv]	состоять из
3 to be situated	['sɪtju:etɪd]	быть расположенным
4 to separate	['sepəreɪt]	разделять
5 total	[təʊtl]	общий
6 area	['εəriə]	площадь
7 to influence	['ɪnfluəns]	влиять
8 mountain	['maʊntɪn]	гора
9 dense	['dens]	плотный
10 steel	['sti:l]	сталь
11 queen	[kwi:n]	королева
12 to belong	[bɪ'lɒŋ]	принадлежать
13 to elect	[ɪ'lekt]	выбирать
14 to protect	[prə'tekt]	защищать
15 to support	[sə'pɔ:t]	поддерживать
16 coast	[kəʊst]	побережье

17 mild

[maild]

МЯГКИЙ

6.1.1.2 Guess the meaning of the words:

Continent, ocean, climate, peak, industry, transport, textile, shipbuilding, well-known, agriculture, Parliament, lord, capital.

6.1.1.3 Give English equivalents to Russian words and word combinations

1	состоять из	1	coast
2	располагаться	2	to freeze
3	побережье	3	to separate
4	разделять	4	to be situated
5	общая площадь	5	total
6	мягкий	6	densely populated
7	влиять	7	sea
8	море	8	mild
9	замерзать	9	to consist of
10	плотно населённый	10	to influence
11	университет	11	seaport
12	морской порт	12	university

6.1.2 Text

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. They are washed by the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the Atlantic Ocean and the English Channel.

England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with a total area of 94,212 square miles.

The climate of the British Isles is rather mild, it's not very hot in summer and not very cold in winter. The British Isles are warmed by the Gulf Stream. The wind from the sea greatly influences the weather. The rivers do not freeze in winter and snow never lies on the ground for long. The British Isles have no high mountains.

There are many rivers in Britain, but they are not very long. The longest of the English rivers is the Severn which flows south-west into the Irish Sea. The Scotland's most important river is the Clyde.

The population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is about 60 million people. It is one of the most densely populated countries in Europe. Less than one million people work in agriculture, all the other work in industry, transport, education and other professions.

England is one of the most powerful capitalist countries in Europe. There are many big industrial cities here such as Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Cardiff, Sheffield and many others. One of the leading industries of Great Britain is the textile industry. It is highly developed in Liverpool and Manchester. The shipbuilding

industry is of great importance for Britain. It is centered in London, Glasgow, Newcastle and in Belfast. Sheffield is the city of steel. Seaports play a great part in the life of the country. London, Liverpool and Glasgow are the biggest English ports. Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh are old university towns.

Great Britain is a capitalist state. The queen is the head of the state. But according to the legislation power in the country belongs to Parliament. The British Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, which is elected by the people. The members of the House of Lords are not elected.

There are many political parties in Britain - Conservative, Liberal, Labour and others. The Labour Party governs now in Britain.

6.1.2.1 Answer the questions to the text

- 1 Where is Great Britain situated?
- 2 What countries make up the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland?
- 3 What seas and oceans are the British Isles washed by?
- 4 What kind of climate do the British Isles have?
- 5 Are the mountains there high or low?
- 6 What is the highest peak in Great Britain?
- 7 What is the longest river there?
- 8 What is the population of Great Britain?
- 9 What are the main branches of industry there? Name their centers.
- 10 Seaports play a great part in the life of the country, don't they?
- 11 What can you say about Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh?
- 12 Is England a republic or monarchy?
- 13 Who is the head of the state?
- 14 How many Houses does the British Parliament consist of?
- 15 Which House of Parliament is elected by people?
- 16 What political parties are there in Britain?

6.1.2.2 Give antonyms to words (you may find them in the text)

East, to join, severe, low, ugly, warm, small, hot, to melt, new

6.1.2.3 Supply prepositions or adverbs where it is necessary:

- 1 Great Britain consists ... three parts.
- 2 Great Britain is washed ... many seas.
- 3 ... the west Great Britain is washed the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.
- 4 The wind ... the sea greatly influences ... the weather.
- 5 Great Britain is separated ... the continent ... the North Sea and English Channel.
- 6 The population ... Great Britain is ... 60 million people.
- 7 The ship-building industry is ... great importance ... Britain.

8 The members ... the House ... Commons are elected ... the people.

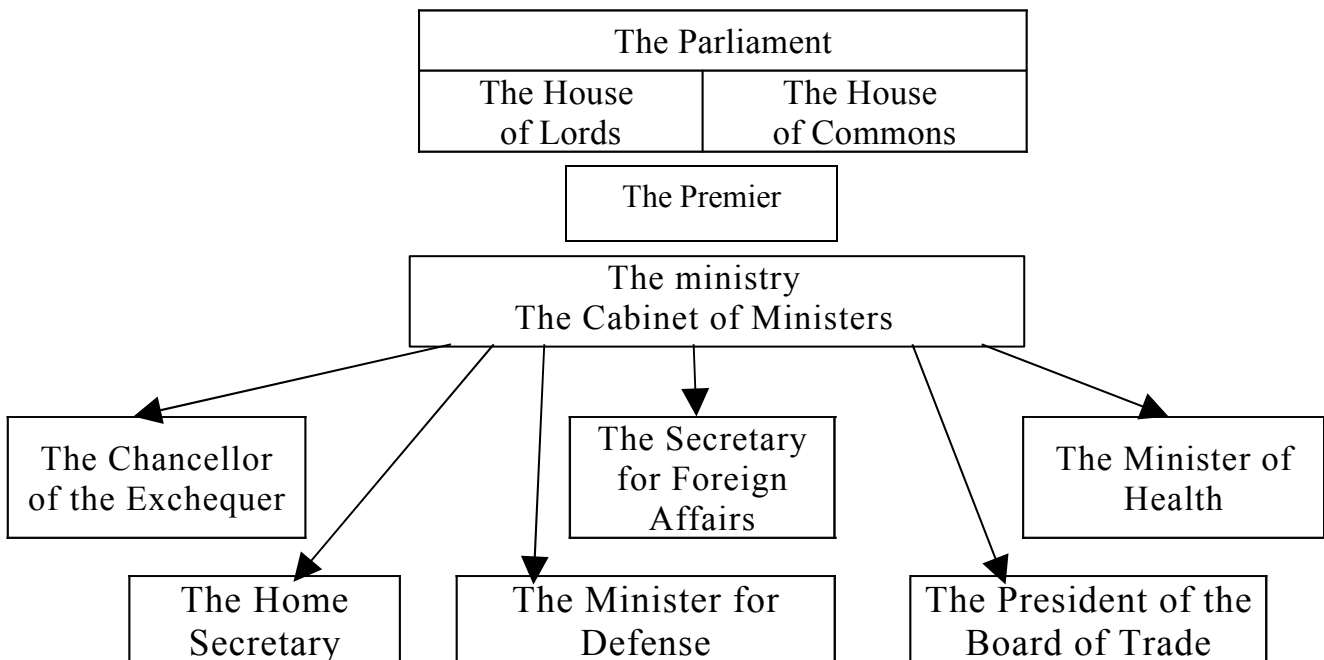
6.1.2.4 Explain the difference between England, Great Britain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the British Isles (show them on the map)

6.1.2.5 Look at the map and describe the geographical situation of the British Isles

6.1.2.6 Say why seaports are of very great importance for Britain

6.1.2.7 Speak about the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sovereign
The King or the Queen



6.1.3 Additional exercises

6.1.3.1 Read the text, ask 5 questions, be ready to retell the text

London, one of the world's biggest cities, situated on the River Thames is the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the seat of the Government, a great industrial and cultural centre and one of the Britain's most important ports.

Greater London has a population of nearly 8 million and an area of 620 square miles. London is divided into 3 parts: the City, the West End and the East End.

The City of London is the business center. It contains the Bank of England, big banks and business offices.

In the West End the richer people live. Here we find most of the big shops, restaurants, museums, art galleries, theatres and concert halls. The East End includes the poorer districts, the industrial centre and London docks.

London is a great center of transport. Industry is also an important part of capital's life. It is the centre of many modern British industries, its workers produce clothes, boots, shoes and many other goods.

Words:

the river Thames	река Темза
government	правительство
area	площадь
to contain	содержать
to include	включать
to produce	производить

6.1.3.2 Read and translate into Russian the following sentences:

- 1 The British capital is a very old city; each century brought new historical monuments.
- 2 London's Underground Railway, though not so beautiful as Moscow's Metro, is older and larger than it and is very convenient for getting from one district to another.
- 3 In the Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament there is the famous Big Ben, the clock from which all people in Britain take the time.
- 4 Near the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey, a very beautiful church built over nine hundred years ago.
- 5 Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of London where the Nelson column rises, a monument to Admiral Nelson for his victories in the war against Napoleon.
- 6 The Buckingham Palace, the residence of the queen of England, is a beautiful building in large gardens.
- 7 Hyde Park, like Trafalgar Square, is often the place of political rallies for peace and the rights of the working people.
- 8 There are 14 bridges across the Thames, the famous Westminster and London bridges being among them.

Words:

each	каждый
century	век
convenient	удобный
church	церковь
Trafalgar Square	Трафальгарская площадь
the Nelson Column	Колонна Нельсона
Napoleon	Наполеон

Buckingham Palace
queen
Hyde Park

Букингемский дворец
королева
Гайд-парк

6.1.3.3 Answer the questions

- 1 What kind of city is London?
- 2 What river is it situated on?
- 3 What is the population and total area of London?
- 4 What well-known districts of London do you know?
- 5 Is London a centre of modern British industries? What are they?
- 6 The British capital is a very old city, isn't it?
- 7 What is the difference between London's Underground Railway and Moscow's Metro?
- 8 What is the Clock Tower famous for?
- 9 How many years ago was Westminster Abbey built?
- 10 What square is the geographical centre of London? What else is it famous for?
- 11 Where does the English queen live?
- 12 What place are the rallies often held at?
- 13 How many bridges are there across the Thames? Name some of them.

6.1.3.4 Speak about London and its sights according to the plan

- 1 The importance of London
- 2 Population. Area
- 3 Districts
- 4 Industry
- 5 London's Underground Railway
- 6 The Houses of Parliament
- 7 Westminster Abbey
- 8 Trafalgar Square
- 9 Buckingham Palace and Hyde Park
- 10 London Bridges

6.1.4 Read the text and retell it in Russian

The History of the English Language

6.1.4.1 New words

Ancient inhabitants - people who lived in Great Britain long ago

the Celts	КЕЛЬТЫ
the Saxons	САКСЫ

Germanic tribes	германские племена
the Angles	англы
to settle	поселяться

The ancient inhabitants of Great Britain were the Celts. The language then was not like the English of today.

Only a few of their words remained in the language now, spoken by the English people. Great Britain was occupied by the Romans. The Roman period of British history lasted 465 years.

Then the Saxons came and settled down in the land. These Germans were the founders of the English nation. By and by came other Germanic tribes who settled on different parts of the coast. Among those tribes were people called the Angles. When the Angles and Saxons grew into one, they were called Anglo-Saxons or Angles English. The name they gave to the country was England.

6.1.4.2 New words

the Normans	норманны
William the Conqueror	Вильгельм Завоеватель
at the head of	во главе
master	повелитель
to differ	отличаться
order	приказ
pronunciation	произношение

The Normans came to Great Britain in 1065 and the great battle between the English and Normans began. The battle in which the Normans won was near the town Hastings.

William who was at the head of the Normans was called the Conqueror after this battle and became the King of England. Though the Normans became the master of England the Saxons didn't want to speak their language and the Normans had to learn English to make the English people understand their orders. In this way Anglo-Saxon, changed a little by the Normans became the real English language of the future, and that's why the pronunciation of the English words differs so much from their spelling.

6.1.5 Speak about the history of the English language

7 Great Britain (Intermediate)

7.1 Pre-Text Exercises

7.1.1 Listen and read the following geographical names after the speaker

The British Isles, Europe, Scotland, Ireland, Northern Ireland, The Irish Sea, the English Channel, the Strait of Dover, the Atlantic Ocean, the United Kingdom, the Severn, the Thames, the Clyde, the Mersey, the Aire, Ben Nevis.

London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Sheffield, Glasgow, Leeds, Newcastle.

7.1.2 Find all the names on the map

7.1.3 Read and remember the following words and word combinations

1 to include	- включать
2 to separate from	- отделять от
3 coast	- побережье
4 surface	- поверхность
5 flat	- ровный, плоский
6 to have a great influence on	- оказывать большое влияние на
7 deeply	- глубоко
8 damp	- сырой
9 mild	- мягкий
10 commercial	- торговый, зд. промышленный
11 vehicles	- перевозочное средство
12 because of	- из-за
13 lack	- недостаток, отсутствие чего-либо
14 to supply	- снабжать
15 sufficient	- достаточный
16 mere	- простой, явный
17 to reign	- править, царствовать
18 to rule	- править, управлять
19 legislative	- законодательный
20 authority	- власть
21 chamber = house	- палата
22 to win	- побеждать
23 majority	- большинство
24 to appoint	- назначать

7.1.4 Topical Vocabulary

1 (Great) Britain	- Великобритания
England	- Англия (название государства и название

	одной из составных частей Великобритании)
The English p1 собир.	- англичане
Englishman (p1 Englishmen)	- англичанин
2 Ireland	- Ирландия
Northern Ireland	- Северная Ирландия
Syn. Ulster	- Ольстер
the Irish p1 собир. -	- ирландцы
3 Scotland	- Шотландия
the Scotch p1 собир.	- шотландцы
4 Wales	- Уэльс
the Welsh p1 собир.	- валлийцы
5 Kingdom	- королевство
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	- Соединенное королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии (официальное название Англии)

7.1.5 Read and study the text. Use the information it contains for talks and discussions about Britain. Make up your own story about that country

Great Britain

The British Isles lie in the north-west of Europe. They consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and many smaller ones. Great Britain, the largest island in Europe, includes England, Scotland and Wales. It is separated from Ireland by the Irish Sea and from the European continent by the North Sea, the English Channel and the Straits of Dover (Па-де-Кале). It is washed on the western coast by the Atlantic Ocean. Great Britain and Northern Ireland form the United Kingdom (UK).

The surface of England and Ireland is flat, but the surface of Scotland and Wales is mountainous. The mountains are almost all in the western part. The highest mountain in the United Kingdom is Ben Nevis in Scotland (1343 m.) There are many rivers in Britain: the Severn, the Thames, the Clyde, the Mersey, the Aire and others but none of them are very long. The longest river is the Severn. It is in the south-west of England. The sea enters deeply into the land and has a great influence on the climate, which is damp but rather mild the winter is not very cold and the summer is not very hot.

Over 57 million people live in the United Kingdom. Most of the people of Great Britain live in big towns and cities.

The capital of the country is London. London, which is situated on the river Thames, is one of the biggest commercial centers and ports of the world. More than 8 million people live in London and its suburbs.

Britain is a highly developed industrial country. Its main industries are coal-mining, machinery, textiles and clothing, shipbuilding, vehicles, metal manufacture,

electronics, chemicals, etc. The main industrial centres are as follows: London, Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Newcastle, Liverpool and others.

English agriculture is also highly developed, but because of lack of cultivated lands, it cannot supply the country with sufficient food products. Britain has to import grain, meat, fruit, wine and other foodstuffs.

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy, though Britain has not any written constitution as one act and the monarchy is mere formality, English Kings reign but do not rule.

The Supreme Legislative authority in Britain is Parliament consisting of two chambers - the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The normal life of Parliament is fixed at five years. It sits for 160 days a year.

The main political parties in Britain are as follows: the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal parties. The party which wins the majority of seats at General Elections forms the cabinet. The leader of the majority party is appointed Prime Minister.

Britain heads the so-called British Commonwealth of Nations, whose members, among others, are Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

7.2 Post-Text Exercises

7.2.1 Your friend is studying English and he wants to know as much as possible about England and Englishmen. Answer his questions

- 1 What's the official name for the main country of the English language?
- 2 What parts does the United Kingdom consist of?
- 3 What other countries - members of the British Commonwealth of Nations - do you know where English is spoken?
- 4 What's the population of the United Kingdom?
- 5 What is the supreme legislative authority in Britain?
- 6 What chambers (houses) does the British Parliament consist of?
- 7 What are the main political parties in Britain now?
- 8 What party has the majority of seats in the House of Commons today?
- 9 What are the most important industrial centers in Britain?
- 10 What items of British export (import) do you know?

7.2.2 Memorize these dialogues. Practise them in pairs changing the text

1 Parliamentary Monarchy

Student: As far as I know Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. How's that?

Teacher: It's simple: there's the King, or the Queen, and there's a parliament enjoying the right to pass laws and elect the government.

Student: I see. And speaking about the British Parliament, how many chambers are there in it?

Teacher: There are two of them - the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

2 Are the Seats Hereditary?

Student: The seats in the parliament are hereditary, aren't they?

Teacher: Not exactly. The seats are hereditary in the House of Lords, but as to the members of the House of Commons, they are elected every five years.

Student: Which chamber is more important and how many members are there in each of them?

Teacher: The House of Commons is surely considered more important. As to the members, it's like this. There are 630 MPs in the House of Commons (as far as I remember). But the number of peers is considerably greater.

7.2.3 Tell the class everything you know about Great Britain. Here is some information to help you

Great Britain.

(Situated on two islands; consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Ulster); capital - London, on the river Thames; many industrial towns: Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, York, Glasgow, etc.; produces and exports many machines; a capitalist country.)

7.2.4 Read the following text and choose the words and expressions you need to speak about

- 1) London as a capital;
- 2) the parts of London;
- 3) the places of interest.

More about London

London is the capital of Great Britain. It is the largest city in Europe and one of the oldest towns in the world.

The central part of London is full of historical remains. Nearly every building, every bridge, and every street, palace, house and stone - each of them has its own story, its own past. In London past and present are so mixed together that they cannot be easily separated and when you are in London you see the past in the present and the present in the past.

The oldest part of London is the City. In the City the streets and pavements are very narrow and the traffic is very heavy on week-days. That is because the most important London firms and banks have offices there. But at week-ends the City is almost dead.

The most fashionable and the most expensive part to live in is West End. It is situated between the City and Hyde Park. The City and the West End are the heart of London; they are the parts which everybody who comes to London must see and wants to see, because they are more interesting than any other part of London. All the most interesting buildings, shops and offices are situated here.

The Tower of London, the Bank of England, the Mansion House where the Lord Mayor lives, the Law Court, and many interesting old churches are in the City. The Houses of Parliament with Big Ben, Westminster Abbey, the National Gallery and many Theatres and good shops are in the West End.

The East End of London includes the port, docks and factories.

Notes:

- 1) narrow - узкий;
- 2) traffic - движение, транспорт;
- 3) expensive - дорогой.

Conversations

1) - Which are the most notable picture galleries in London?

- Well, the National Gallery, to begin with, then comes the National Portrait Gallery, then the Tate Gallery.

- Yes, but what about the British Museum? I've heard a lot of it.

- Oh, surely, you ought to go there, but the British Museum is not a museum of Fine Arts. In the first place it's a museum of history, archaeology and ethnography. It's also one of the largest libraries in the world.

2) - I suppose you've been to Covent Garden?

- Covent Garden? I'm afraid not. I have only been to Green Park, Regent's Park and Kensington Gardens.

- Dear me! Don't you know what Covent Garden is? It's the Royal Opera House. I was just pulling your leg. (to pull smb's leg - разг. разыгрывать кого-либо)

3) - I think we'll get off the bus near the Circus.

- Do you mean to invite me to a circus show? I'd love to see one in London.

- Oh, no, I mean Piccadilly Circus, it's just a square.

- I see. Why, is it called that? Is it round or what?

- Well, it isn't exactly round. As a matter of fact, any open space where a number of streets meet can be called a circus. You can come across them all over England. But when a Londoner speaks of the Circus he means Piccadilly Circus.

7.2.5 Disagree with the statements avoiding a single negation

Model: - The British Prime Minister lives in Buckingham Palace.

- No, I don't think that's correct (exact, logical, etc.) The Prime Minister lives at 10 Downing Street. Buckingham Palace is the London residence of the English Kings.

- 1 The members of the House of Lords are elected by the people.
- 2 The population of Great Britain is about eight million.
- 3 Manchester is a sea-port in Scotland.
- 4 The English Channel separates the British Isles from Scandinavia.
- 5 Britain never joined the European Economic Community. (the Common Market).

7.2.6 Read and translate the following text

Political System of Great Britain

Britain is a constitutional monarchy in which the crown is hereditary.

The legislative power resides in Parliament which consists of the Sovereign, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Sovereign has the title of King (or Queen) of England.

The executive power belongs to the Sovereign but it is entrusted to the Cabinet Ministers who are called Ministers of the Crown. The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the party that has a majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister (or Premier) is the principal Statesman in the British Parliament and he chooses from the Lords or the Commons the men numbering about 60 to fill the principal offices. He obtains the King's permission for their appointment and they form the Ministry, from these are chosen from fifteen to twenty ministers to form the Cabinet, whose meetings are always secret.

That party which obtains the majority in the House of Commons is called the Government and the others the Opposition. There are many political parties in Britain. But only two of them are strong. They are the Conservative Party (the Tory) and the Labour one. Traditionally the Tory Party is the businessmen's party and Tory rules their rule. In fact, however, the Labour Government also administers the country in the interests of big business. It functions as the second party of capitalism in the so-called traditional British two-party system.

Notes:

- | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------|
| 1) hereditary | - | наследственный |
| 2) to reside | - | находиться |
| 3) Sovereign | - | монарх |
| 4) to entrust | - | возлагать |
| 5) appointment | - | назначение |

7.2.7 Memorize these dialogues

Pavlov: Why, it's No. 10 Downing Street. I often come across this address while reading newspapers.

Brown: That's right. This is where the Prime Minister of Britain lives.

Pavlov: I see. And where's the residence of the Queen?

Brown: The London residence of the British monarch is Buckingham Palace. When the Queen is in residence the Royal Standard is flown at the mast-head. (флагшток)

-What's "Trooping the Colour"? I often heard of it but I never know what it means.

-Oh, it's one of the most colourful spectacles of the year. It's the ceremony which celebrates the birthday of the Queen. It's performed by troops of the Household Brigade in full dress uniform.

-When and where is it held?

-It's held near St. James Park in June.

7.2.8 Topical Vocabulary

1) the House - палата (парламента)

Syn. chamber

2) the House of Commons - палата Общин

The House of Commons has 630 members elected by ballot in the various constituencies of Great Britain. В палате Общин заседает 630 членов парламента, избираемых тайным голосованием в различных избирательных округах.

3) the House of Lords - палата лордов

lord - 1- лорд, пэр; 2 - член палаты лордов

Syn. peer

4) Lord Chancellor - лорд канцлер (председатель палаты лордов и верховный судья Англии)

5) the Speaker - спикер (председатель палаты общин)

6) bill - законопроект, билль

to pass a bill- принять законопроект

to reject a bill - отклонить законопроект

The Lords can reject a bill only once. - Палата лордов может отклонить какой-либо законопроект только один раз.

7) Division - парл. разделение голосов во время голосования; голосование.

to call for a division - объявить голосование

to divide - парл. голосовать

Divide! Divide! - возгласы, требующие прекращения прений и перехода к голосованию.

8) show - зрелище, спектакль, выставка

Syn. pageant - пышное зрелище; инсценировка, карнавальное шествие

Lord Mayor's show - пышная процессия в честь вступления в должность лондонского лорд-мэра.

Lord Mayor's Show has been annually held on the 9th of November since 1215. - Ежегодно 9 ноября, начиная с 1215 г., проводятся пышные процессии в честь нового лондонского лорд-мэра.

9) ceremony - церемония

The ceremony of coronation of English kings takes place in Westminster Abbey. - Церемония коронации английских королей происходит в Вестминстерском аббатстве.

10) service - служба (церковная), церемония

The Cenotaph Commemoration Service - церемония возложения венков и почтения памяти солдат, погибших в I и II мировых войнах, у Кенотафия (ул. Уайтхолл), происходящая ежегодно в ближайшее к 2 ноября воскресенье, обычно в присутствии королевы.

7.3 Supplementary Reading

7.3.1 Give a short summary of the text in Russian

On English Climate

The climate of England is milder than that of other countries. English people are apt to complain of it as being damp and rainy, and foreigners laugh at it and say, that the English summer is made up of three fine days and a thunderstorm.

It is hard to say that England has typical weather because of the sudden changes that occur - showers from what was only a few hours before a clear blue sky; sunshine that makes you want to leave off most of your clothes followed by winds that set you wishing for two overcoats.

There is an abundance of rainfall in the west. As a result, there are thick fogs which last for days and weeks at a time during the autumn and winter.

The three things that chiefly determine the climate of England are: 1) the position of the island in the temperate belt; 2) the fact that the prevailing wind blows from the west and south-west; 3) the warm current - the Gulf Stream that flows from the Gulf of Mexico along the western shores of England.

All this combined makes the climate more moderate - that is, the winters warmer and the summers cooler. The winters are never cold enough to freeze the rivers and the summers are seldom hot.

Notes:

- 1) to be apt to complain - быть склонным жаловаться;
- 2) thunderstorm - гроза;
- 3) sudden - неожиданный, внезапный;
- 4) shower - ливень;
- 5) abundance - избыток;
- 6) to determine - определять;

- 7) temperate belt - умеренный пояс;
- 8) current - течение;
- 9) moderate - умеренный.

7.3.2 Read the text and tell the class what you learnt about English cities

English Cities

The most important cities of Great Britain are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow.

London is the largest city in Europe. It is a busy port and an important industrial centre. Londoners say that the most famous sights of London are Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London and St. Paul's Cathedral with "the Great Paul" on it - the largest bell in England.

Glasgow, the second largest town in the British Isles, situated on the river Clyde is the centre of the British ship-building industry. More than half of British-made ships are built in Glasgow ship-building yards.

Birmingham is the greatest metal-working centre of Britain. Various articles are produced there from steam engines to nails, pens and pins.

Manchester is the centre of cotton industry. It is a very beautiful city. There are over 50 parks in Manchester - more than in any other English town.

Sheffield is another big town in the centre of England, which is famous all over the world for its manufacture of steel goods.

7.3.3 Substitutional Patterns

a) "In what part of the United Kingdom is situated?"	Oxford Belfast Glasgow Cardiff Edinburgh Birmingham
"As far as I know, it's in England."	Central part of England Scotland Wales Northern Ireland
b) "What's the city of Manchester known for?"	Newcastle Glasgow Cambridge Liverpool
"That town is known as a biggest centre of textile industry."	a largest port on the Western Coast a centre of ship-building a large industrial centre a University centre

a famous sea resort on the Southern Coast.

7.3.4 Translate the following text into Russian in written form

Traditions of the British Parliament

Speaking about old English customs and habits we can't but mention in the first place those that are kept in Parliament. They have a long history and some of them look rather funny now.

The Lord Chancellor, chairman of the House of Lords, still sits on the large sack of wool covered with red cloth. Many, many years ago, when wool was the main product of England, it naturally was the symbol of the country's power. Today the Woolsack is a mere tradition.

Many traditions are found in the House of Commons, too. When its new chairman, the Speaker, is elected, he is dragged to his chair putting up a show of resistance. This custom dates from the times when it was dangerous to be the Speaker.

Now take the voting procedure in the House of Commons. After the discussion of a bill the Speaker asks if it has the approval of the House. In case the approval is not unanimous some of the members shout "Aye" (which is derived from the old French word meaning "Yes") and others shout "No". Then the Speaker "calls for division", or in other words, puts the bill to the vote. This is called "division" since the voting is done by dividing the members leave their seats and pass into the corridors through different doors, to show which way they are voting. The votes are counted as the members go through.

And here is another Parliament tradition. In the House of Commons there are benches and not separate seats as in most European parliaments. The first strange thing about those benches is that they don't provide seats for all 630 members of the House, but only for the two-thirds of the number. So, in case all the MP's appear at the session there won't be enough room for sitting. The second thing is that the rows of benches face each other while the Speaker's chair is in the centre of the House, between those rows of benchers.

The front benches on the Speaker's right are for the members of the Government, the front benches on his left are for the leaders of the Opposition. The back benches are occupied by the ordinary members who are called "back-benchers".

These traditions of Parliament as well as many other England's customs and habits do not change.

Notes:

- 1) resistance - сопротивление
- 2) approval - одобрение
- 3) Aye [ai]
- 4) MP's = Members of Parliament

7.3.5 Do You Know That ...

1) ... the Circus is not only a kind of show, but it is also a circular open space in a city or town where a number of streets meet? You know Piccadilly Circus, Ludgate Circus and some others. The word square is used if the open space is rectangular in shape. You know Trafalgar Square, Leicester Square, Hanover Square, Gavendish Square and some others.

2) ... Covent Garden is the principal vegetable, fruit and flower market in London? The Royal Opera House known as Covent Garden is almost inside the market.

3) ... the biggest of London Parks are: Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park, Green Park, Victoria Park, Richmond Park, Finsbury Park, Palace Park and Kew Gardens?

4) ... the typical Londoners of the East End are called cockneys?

5) ... in 1603 Scotland and England became one Kingdom - Great Britain?

6) ... between 1411 and 1594 Scotland established four universities, at St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh, while England had but two - Oxford and Cambridge?

7) ... Britain's first Labour Party, the Scottish Independent Labour Party, was founded by the pioneer Labour leader Keir Hardie in 1888?

8) ... Sir Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin, was a Scotsman too. That he was born on August 6, 1881, and died on March 11, 1955?

9) ... Belfast became the capital of Northern Ireland in 1920?

10) ... in his speech in Parliament on April 21, 1812 George Byron expressed his disapproval of the policy of the British Government towards the Irish people and demanded independence for Ireland?

7.3.6 Learn the poem by heart

Roadways

By John Masefield

One road leads to London,
One road leads to Wales,
My road leads me seawards
To the white dipping sails.
One road leads to the river,
As it goes singing slow.
My road leads to shipping
Where the bronzed sailors go.
My road calls me, lures me
West, east, south and north.
Most roads lead men homewards,
My road leads me forth.

Notes:

- 1) to dip - спускать парус;
- 2) sails - паруса;
- 3) to lure - завлекать, соблазнять;
- 4) homewards - домой, к дому.

8 United States of America

8.1 Unit 1. The United States of America (The USA)

8.1.1 Read and translate the text

The United States of America

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada and China). The USA lies in the central part of North America. The total area of the country is about nine and a half million square kilometers. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean. Its eastern coast is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It has a sea-border with Russia.

The climate of the country varies greatly from arctic in Alaska through continental in the central part to subtropical in the south.

The USA is a federal republic. It consists of fifty states and the District of Columbia. The capital of the country is Washington D. C. The population of the USA is about 250 million people. Each state has its own government. The seat of the federal government is Washington D. C. According to the US Constitution the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches. They are the executive, the legislative and the judicial. The executive is headed by the President and his Administration. The legislative is exercised by the US Congress. The judicial is headed by the US Supreme Court.

The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are two main political parties in the USA, the Republican and the Democratic.

The flag of the USA is called "Stars and Stripes." There are three colours on the flag of the USA.

They are red, white and blue. As there are fifty states in the USA, there are fifty stars on the American flag: one star for each state. The American flag has thirteen stripes. The stripes are red and white. The flag has seven red stripes and six white stripes. There is one stripe for each of the first thirteen colonies which in 1776 became independent of England.

The eagle became the official national symbol of the country in 1782. It holds an olive branch (a symbol of peace) and arrows (symbols of strength) in its paws.

The USA has an official song. It is called The Star Spangled Banner.

The USA is one of the greatest industrial and leading agricultural nations in the world. The USA produces around 25% of the world's industrial products, agricultural goods and services.

The USA is rich in coal, iron and oil. Many rivers cross the country. The most important are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Colorado, the Sacramento. The main lakes are the Great Lakes in the north.

The largest cities are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Washington and others. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada.

The USA is one of the most powerful and highly developed countries in the world. It is the leader of the western world.

8.1.2 Post-Text Exercises

8.1.2.1 Pronounce the following words and geographic names

the United States of America (the USA) - Соединенные Штаты Америки

China - Китай

the Pacific Ocean - Тихий океан

the Atlantic Ocean - Атлантический океан

the Gulf of Mexico - Мексиканский залив

Washington D. C. - г. Вашингтон

the US Congress - Конгресс Соединенных Штатов Америки

the US Supreme Court - Верховный Суд

the Senate - Сенат

the House of Representatives - Палата представителей

the Republican party - Республиканская партия

the Democratic party - Демократическая партия

the Star Spangled Banner - официальный гимн США

the Mississippi - Миссисипи

the Missouri - Миссури

the Colorado - Колорадо

the Sacramento - Сакраменто

New York - Нью-Йорк

Los Angeles - Лос-Анджелес

Chicago - Чикаго

Philadelphia - Филадельфия

Detroit - Детройт

San Francisco - Сан-Франциско

the Rocky Mountains - Скалистые горы

the Cordillera - Кордильеры

the Sierra Nevada - Сьерра Невада

total - весь, целый

to wash - омывать

coast - морской берег

to border on — граничить с
government - правительство
to divide - разделять
branch - отрасль, ветвь
executive - исполнительный
legislative - законодательный
judicial - судебный
to head - возглавлять
to exercise - осуществлять
to consist of - состоять из
stripe - полоса
independent - независимый
eagle - орел
symbol - символ
olive - оливковый
arrow - стрела
strength - сила
powerful - сильный, могучий
to develop - развивать(ся)
leader - лидер
to vary - изменять(ся)
to produce - выпускать
agricultural - сельскохозяйственный
goods - товары
service - обслуживание, сервис
coal - каменный уголь
iron - железо
oil - масло, нефть
to cross - пересекать

8.1.2.2 Answer the questions upon the text

- 1 What countries are larger than the USA?
- 2 Where does the USA lie?
- 3 What is the total area of the USA?
- 4 What oceans wash the western and eastern coasts of the USA?
- 5 What countries border on the USA?
- 6 How does the climate of the USA vary?
- 7 How many states are there in the USA?
- 8 What is the capital of the USA?
- 9 What is the population of the USA?
- 10 Where is the seat of the federal government?
- 11 How many branches are the powers of the government divided into?
- 12 What are they?
- 13 Who is the executive branch of the USA headed by?

- 14 The legislative branch is exercised by the US Congress, isn't it?
- 15 What does the US Congress consist of?
- 16 Who is the judicial branch headed by?
- 17 What are the main parties in the USA?
- 18 What is the flag of the USA called?
- 19 How many colours are there on the flag of the USA? What are they?
- 20 Why are there fifty stars on the flag of the USA?
- 21 How many stripes are there on the flag of the USA? Why?
- 22 What colour are they?
- 23 What is the official national symbol of the USA?
- 24 What do the arrows mean?
- 25 What does the olive branch mean?
- 26 What is the official song of the USA called?
- 27 Why is the USA one of the most developed countries in the world?
- 28 What does the USA produce?
- 29 What is the USA rich in?
- 30 What are the main rivers and lakes of the USA?
- 31 What are the largest cities in the USA?
- 32 What are the highest mountains in the USA?

8.1.2.3 Match the two parts of the sentences

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 The USA borders ... | ... about nine and a half million square kilometers. |
| 2 There are fifty states in the USA ... | ... Washington D.C. |
| 3 It holds an olive branch (a symbol of peace) and ... | ... on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. |
| 4 Many rivers cross the country. The most important are ... | ... from arctic in Alaska through continental in the central part to subtropical in the south. |
| 5 The USA is one of the greatest ... | ... each of the first thirteen colonies which in 1776 became independent of England. |
| 6 The climate of the country varies greatly ... | ... arrows (symbols of strength) in its paws. |
| 7 The population of the USA is ... | ... about 250 million people. |
| 8 The total area of the country is ... | ... there are fifty stars on the American flag: one star for each state. |
| 9 There is one stripe for ... | ... industrial and leading agricultural nations in the world. |
| 10 The capital of the country is ... | ... the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Colorado, the Sacramento. |

8.1.2.4 Choose the correct verb for each blank: varies, is headed, consists, lies, cross, are divided, is washed, is exercised

- 1 The judicial ... by the US Supreme Court.
- 2 Its western coast ... by the Pacific Ocean.
- 3 The Congress ... of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
- 4 According to the US Constitution the powers of the government... into three branches.
- 5 The climate of the country ... greatly from arctic in Alaska through continental in the central part to subtropical in the south.
- 6 Many rivers ... the country.
- 7 The legislative ... by the US Congress.
- 8 The USA ... in the central part of North America.

8.1.2.5 Read the beginning of the sentence and find its end in the text

- 1 The USA has an official song. It is called
- 2 The Congress consists of
- 3 The USA lies in the
- 4 Its eastern coast is washed by
- 5 According to the US Constitution
- 6 The largest cities are
- 7 The USA produces around
- 8 There are two main political

8.1.2.6 Put in the missing words according to the text

- 1 The USA has ... with Russia.
- 2 The American flag has thirteen
- 3 The USA is one of the most ... and highly ... countries in the world.
- 4 The USA is rich in ..., and
- 5 Each state has its own
- 6 The USA produces around 25 per cent of the world's industrial ... goods and...
- 7 The flag of the USA is called
- 8 ... became the official national symbol of the country in 1782.
- 9 The USA is the leader of the ... world.

8.1.2.7 Read and learn the dialogues by heart. Then act them out

Dialogue 1.

- I say, Fred, you promised to tell me everything about the American Administration. Remember?
- Yes, I do remember I promised to tell you something about the American

Administration.

- I am all ears.
- To begin with the highest governmental office of the USA is the presidency.
- If I get you right, the President, Vice-President and the President's Cabinet are responsible for administering and executing the laws.
- That's right. They are called the executive branch.
- I wonder whether any American can become President.
- The President must be a natural-born citizen, at least thirty-five years old and for at least fourteen years a resident of the United States.
- I wonder when the President is sworn to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.
- It takes place on January 20.
- Is the time fixed?
- Yes, it is. It takes place at noon.
- Is it called "Inauguration Day"?
- Exactly. You should know that the President is limited to two terms only.
- Does it mean that the term of office of the President is not more than eight years?
- Sure. The U.S. President is assisted in Administration by a Cabinet.
- How many persons does the Cabinet consist of?
- It consists of 10-12 members. They are appointed by the President and serve during his office.

Dialogue 2.

Mike : Hello! Is that you, Andrew?

Andrew: Hello! Me and no other! How are you getting on, Mike?

Mike: Everything is all right. How are you?

Andrew: Thank you. Well, more or less good!

Mike: What are you doing now?

Andrew: I'm watching a football match on television. Why do you ask?

Mike: You see, I'm writing a report about the USA. I know for sure that you are very good at Geography. Can you help me?

Andrew: OK. It's a piece of cake.

Mike: Can you tell me what countries border on the USA?

Andrew: As far as I know, the USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. And it has a sea-border with Russia.

Mike: What is the USA rich in?

Andrew: I'm not sure, but as far as I remember it is rich in coal, iron and oil. Come to my place right now. I have a very good book about the USA. I think you'll find all answers to your questions there.

Mike: OK. It sounds good to me. Thank you.

8.2 Unit 2. The history of the USA

8.2.1 Read and translate the text

The history of the USA.

Over 20,000 years ago Indians came from Asia across the Bering Strait. Icelandic Viking Leif Ericson sailed to America in 1000.

The history of the USA began a little more than 500 years ago. In 1492 Christopher Columbus discovered America to the whole world. He thought that it was India. Columbus died believing that Cuba was part of Asia.

English, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and French explorers sailed there for gold and riches. But they didn't stay in America.

The first English colony Jamestown appeared in 1607 in Virginia. On the 6th of September in 1620 a group of people left England for America. They sailed from the English city of Plymouth, on board the ship *Mayflower*. There were 74 men and 28 women on the *Mayflower*. They set up a colony. They wanted *to* start a new life and to have no problems with the church.

By 1733 European settlers occupied 13 colonies along the Atlantic coast. The colonists in America didn't want to depend on the English King or on England and the War of Independence began.

It lasted from 1775 till 1783.

In 1776 on the 4th of July the Declaration of Independence was adopted. It proclaimed "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness as the human natural rights." In 1783 the Treaty of Paris recognized the independence of the USA. In 1787 the Constitution of the USA was written. In 1789 on the 6th of April Americans elected the first President of the United States of America. George Washington served two terms (1789-1797). The newly-built capital of the country was named Washington.

Then other important events followed. The Civil War began in 1861 and lasted until 1865. It was the war for abolition of slavery.

In the period between 1800 and 1900 the US changed from a small farming nation to a big industrial country. Between 1900 and 1945 the US went through a period of economic growth and hard times. The nation took part in the First World War and the Second World War.

In 1969 on the 20th of July the American spaceship landed on the Moon. It was the first man's walk on the Moon.

And each period in the history of the USA is interesting and important. It shows the hardships and victories of the American people on the way to the American Dream: independent, democratic, powerful state with the developed economy and equal rights for everybody.

8.2.2 Post-Text Exercises

8.2.2.1 Pronounce the following words and geographic names

Bering Strait - Берингов пролив
Icelandic - исландский
Viking - викинг
Leif Ericson - Лейф Эйрикссон
Virginia - Вирджиния
Plymouth - г. Плимут
the Civil War - Гражданская война
Portuguese - португальский
Dutch – голландский
across - через
whole - весь, целый
riches - богатство
to appear - появляться
board - борт (корабля)
to set up - организовывать, воздвигать
European - европейский
Settler - поселенец
to occupy - оккупировать, занимать
coast - морской берег
to depend on - зависеть
independence - независимость
to last - продолжаться
to adopt - принимать
to proclaim - провозглашать
liberty - свобода
pursuit of happiness - поиски счастья
human natural rights - естественные права человека
treaty – договор
to recognize - узнавать, признавать
to elect - выбирать
to serve - служить
term - срок
newly-built - заново построенный
to name - называть
to follow - следовать
event - событие
abolition - отмена
slavery - рабство
growth - рост
hard times - тяжелые времена
spaceship - космический корабль
to land - приплывать, приземляться
moon - луна
hardship - лишения, нужда
powerful - сильный, могучий

to develop - развивать
equal rights - равные права
8.2.2.2 Answer the questions

- 1 How did Indians come from Asia to America over 20,000 years ago?
- 2 When did Icelandic Viking Leif Ericson sail to America?
- 3 When did the history of the USA begin?
- 4 Who discovered America to the whole world? When?
- 5 When and where did the first English colony in America appear?
- 6 When did the group of people leave the English city of Plymouth for America?
- 7 What ship did they sail on?
- 8 How many people were there on board the ship?
- 9 Why did they sail to America?
- 10 How many colonies were there in America by 1733?
- 11 Why did the War of Independence begin?
- 12 How long did this war last?
- 13 When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
- 14 What did this declaration proclaim?
- 15 When did the Treaty of Paris recognize the independence of the USA?
- 16 When was the Constitution of the USA written?
- 17 Who was the first President of the USA? When was he elected? How many terms did he serve?
- 18 When and why did the Civil War begin?
- 19 How long did it last?
- 20 How did the US change in the period between 1800 and 1900?
- 21 When did the US go through the period of economic growth?
- 22 When did the American spaceship land on the Moon?
- 23 What is the American Dream?

8.2.2.3 Choose the right version

- 1 The Civil War began in ...
1733, 1783, 1865
- 2 The Constitution of the USA was written in ...
1787, 1778, 1900
- 3 Christopher Columbus discovered America to the whole world in ...
1492, 1942, 1495
- 4 The War of Independence began in ...
1069, 1620, 1783
- 5 By 1733 European settlers occupied ... colonies along the Atlantic coast.

13, 23, 7

6 The first English colony Jamestown appeared in ... in Virginia.
1867, 1607, 1706

7 In ... on the 20th of July the American spaceship landed on the Moon.
1969, 1989, 1961

8.2.2.4 Read the beginning of the sentence and find its end in the text

1 In the period between 1800 and 1900 the US changed from ...

2 In 1789 on the 6th of April Americans elected ...

3 The Declaration of Independence proclaimed ...

4 They sailed from the English city of ...

5 The colonists in America didn't want to depend on ...

6 Icelandic Viking Leif Ericson ...

7 Between 1900 and 1945 the US went through

8 It shows the hardships and victories of the American people ...

9 The history of the USA began ...

8.2.2.5 Put in the missing words according to the text

1 English, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and French explorers sailed there
for gold and

2 The Civil War was the war for ... of slavery.

3 In 1783 the Treaty of Paris recognized ... of the USA.

4 Between 1900 and 1945 the USA went through a period of economic ... and
hard times.

5 The American Dream is independent, democratic, powerful state with ...
economy and ... rights for everybody.

6 By 1733 European settlers occupied 13 colonies along the Atlantic ... George
Washington served two

7 Then other important ... followed.

8 They sailed from the English city of.... on board the ship Mayflower.

8.2.2.6 Choose the correct verb for each blank: was named, was adopted,
appeared, began, wanted, took part, was written, set up

1 The first English colony Jamestown ... in 1607 in Virginia.

2 They ... a colony.

3 In 1776 on the 4th of July the Declaration of Independence

4 The history of the USA ... a little more than 500 years ago.

5 In 1787 the Constitution of the USA

6 The nation ... in the First World War and the Second World War.

7 The newly-built capital of the country... Washington.

8 They... to start a new life and to have no problems with the church.

8.2.2.7 Read and learn the dialogue by heart. Then act it out

Susan: Hello, Helen.

Helen: Oh, Susan, hello.

Susan: What are you studying so attentively?

Helen: It's a present from my friend, Ben. He has just returned from New York and brought me this book about the history of the USA.

Susan: It's very interesting. To tell you the truth, I'm not sure that I know a lot about the history of the USA. I only watch American films on TV almost every day.

Helen: Yes, you are right. Our TV is often occupied by these films.

Susan: I agree with you. They entertain us, but they aren't informative. As for me, I'm interested in history. Although the US is a very young country, it has a very interesting history.

Helen: Absolutely. Its history began a little more than 500 years ago.

Susan: I remember exactly because we learnt it at school. Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492. By the way, why wasn't America named after him?

Helen: I don't know for sure but he thought that it was India. He died believing that Cuba was part of Asia.

Susan: Helen, can I look through this book?

Helen: OK. Here it is.

8.3 Unit 3. Christopher Columbus The discovery of America

8.3.1 Read and translate the text

Christopher Columbus The discovery of America

Christopher Columbus was born in 1451 in Italy. His father and both grandfathers were cloth makers. He probably worked as a weaver before going to sea.

We don't know much about Christopher Columbus. He had blue eyes and red hair. He lived in Spain for a long time. He married the daughter of a sea captain. For some time he earned his living partly by making sea voyages, and partly by drawing maps and selling them.

In the fifteenth century most people thought that the earth was flat. They didn't believe that India lay beyond the Atlantic Ocean. They knew only three continents: Europe, Asia and Africa. Christopher Columbus was sure that our planet was round. He decided to reach India by sailing to the west. In 1492 the King and the Queen of Spain gave him money to go to India. Nobody wanted to help him. Many years after he sailed with three small ships into Atlantic Ocean. They were the *Santa Maria*, the *Nina* and the *Pinta*. After sailing 4000 miles (6400 kilometers) they reached some land. When they landed they saw strange trees and flowers, men and women with olive colored skin. They gathered around sailors and looked at them with great surprise.

Columbus thought that it must be India. He called these islands the West Indies. People began to speak about the land as "the New World." But it was America. So, Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492.

Columbus made many voyages to the New World. The second great voyage of Christopher Columbus took place in 1493. He had seventeen ships with him. He reached Cuba and discovered some other islands of the West Indies.

Twice more Columbus tried to find India. During his third voyage, enemies spread false rumours about him. King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella were led to believe that he was a tyrant. He was sent home in chains. Back in Spain, he quickly proved his innocence.

Columbus made his last voyage in 1502-1504. He discovered many islands and made them a part of Spain. He was seriously ill and died in 1506. Columbus was a great explorer and many places have been named in his honour.

But America was named after another explorer, Amerigo Vespucci, because he was the first man who understood it was the new continent.

8.3.2 Post-Text Exercises

8.3.2.1 Pronounce the following words and geographic names

Christopher Columbus - Христофор Колумб

the Atlantic Ocean - Атлантический океан

Europe - Европа

Asia - Азия

Cuba - Куба

Amerigo Vespucci - Америго Веспуччи

cloth maker - суконщик

weaver - ткач

to earn - зарабатывать

partly - частично

flat - плоский

beyond - по ту сторону, за

olive colored skin - оливковый цвет кожи

surprise - удивление

enemy - враг

to spread (spread, spread) - распространять

false - ложный

rumour - слух, молва

tyrant - тиран, деспот

chain - цепь

to prove - доказывать

innocence - невиновность

seriously - серьёзно

explorer - исследователь

to name – называть

8.3.2.2 Answer the questions

- 1 When was Christopher Columbus born?
- 2 Where was he born?
- 3 What were his father and both grandfathers?
- 4 What was Columbus before going to sea?
- 5 Where did he live for a long time?
- 6 What was his wife?
- 7 How did he earn his living for some time?
- 8 Did Christopher Columbus think that the earth was flat?
- 9 Christopher Columbus was sure that our planet was round, wasn't he?
- 10 How many continents did most people know in the fifteenth century?
- 11 What country did Columbus decide to reach by sailing to the west?
- 12 Who gave him money to go there?
- 13 How many ships did Columbus have?
- 14 What were the names of the ships?
- 15 What land did they reach after sailing 4000 miles?
- 16 What did they see when they landed?
- 17 How did Columbus call these islands?
- 18 When did Columbus discover America?
- 19 When did the second great voyage of Christopher Columbus take place?
- 20 How many ships did he have with him?
- 21 How many times did Columbus try to find India?
- 22 What happened during his third voyage?
- 23 When did Columbus make his last voyage?
- 24 When did Columbus die?
- 25 Why was America named after another explorer?

8.3.2.3 Match the two parts of the sentences

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 They knew only three continents: ... | ... he was the first man who |
| 2 The second great voyage of Christopher Columbus took place ... | understood that it was the new continent. |
| 3 But America was named after another explorer, Amerigo Vespucci, because ... | ... in 1492. |
| 4 During his third voyage ... | ... the Santa Maria, the Nina and the Pinta. |
| 5 For some time Columbus earned his living partly by ... | ... Europe, Asia and Africa. |
| 6 So Christopher Columbus discovered America ... | ... the earth was flat. ... in 1493. |
| 7 In the fifteenth century most people thought that... | ... making sea voyages and partly by drawing maps and selling them. |
| | ... enemies spread false rumours about him. |

8 He sailed with three small ships into
the Atlantic Ocean. They were ...

8.3.2.4 Read the beginning of the sentence and find its end in the text

- 1 Christopher Columbus was sure that ...
- 2 They gathered around sailors and ...
- 3 King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella were led to believe that ...
- 4 Christopher Columbus was born ...
- 5 Twice more Columbus tried ...
- 6 Columbus was a great explorer and many places ...
- 7 When they landed they saw ...

8.3.2.5 Put in the missing words according to the text

- 1 During his third voyage, enemies spread false ... about him.
- 2 Columbus probably worked as ... before going to sea.
- 3 They gathered around sailors and looked at them with great
- 4 He was ... ill and died in 1506.
- 5 His father and both grandfathers were
- 6 They didn't believe that India lay ... the Atlantic Ocean.
- 7 In the fifteenth century most people thought that the earth was ...

8.3.2.6 Choose the correct verb for each blank: have been named, decided, proved, earned, reached, saw

- 1 He ... to reach India by sailing to the west.
- 2 When they landed they ... strange trees and flowers, men and women with olivecolored skin.
- 3 Columbus was a great explorer and many places ... in his honour.
- 4 Back in Spain, he quickly ... his innocence.
- 5 For some time he... his living partly by making sea voyages and partly by drawing maps and selling them.
- 6 They ... Cuba and discovered some other is lands of the West Indies.

8.3.2.7 Read and learn the dialogue by heart. Then act it out

Ann: Hi, Julia, how are you doing?

Julia: Hi, not too bad, thanks. And you?

Ann: Just fine. How was your weekend?

Julia: Very well. On Sunday I played badminton with my friend in the city park. You know, I'm not much of a sportsman, so of course I lost the game. What about you? How did you spend your weekend?

Ann: Nothing special. I was at home and watched TV. By the way, did you see the new film about Christopher Columbus?

Julia: No, I didn't. As far as I remember, we learnt a lot about him at the English

and History lessons at school, didn't we?

Ann: Yes, you are quite right. But I was surprised to learn that his life had been so unhappy.

Julia: Why do you think so?

Ann: Because he spent all his life on voyages. Nobody helped him but during his third voyage enemies spread false rumours about him.

Julia: I see. What rumours?

Ann: That he was a tyrant.

Julia: Did anybody believe it?

Ann: The King and the Queen of Spain were led to believe it and Columbus was sent home in chains.

Julia: It's awful. Did he prove his innocence?

Ann: Yes, he did. But there were a lot of difficulties in his life.

Julia: Yes, to say nothing of the fact that he discovered America, but it was named after Amerigo Vespucci.

Ann: Such is life. It can't be helped.

8.4 Unit 4. Political system of the USA

8.4.1 Read and translate the text

Political system of the USA

The United States of America is a parliamentary republic. The people rule the country through the representatives they elect. Today any citizen who is at least 18 years old can vote. The Constitution of the USA was written in 1787. It is the basis for its laws.

The United States has a federalist system. There are fifty states in the USA. Each state has its own government and there is a federal or national government. Each state has its own constitution and can collect taxes. But only the national government can print money.

The national government is divided into three branches. They are the legislative branch, the executive branch and the judicial branch.

The legislative branch is represented by the US Congress. The US Congress consists of two parts. They are the House of Representatives and the Senate. The congress's main function is to make laws. There are 100 senators (two from each state) and 435 representatives. The number of the representatives from each state depends on the size of the state's population.

Senators are chosen for six years. But one-third is re-elected or retired every two years.

The executive branch is headed by the President and his Administration. The president of the USA is the head of the country. The executive branch administers the laws. The executive branch consists of departments and agencies. The US President is elected for a 4-year term. The US President commands the armed forces, conducts foreign affairs and recommends laws to the Congress.

The judicial branch is headed by the US Supreme Court. The US Supreme Court has nine members. They are Chief Justice and 8 Associate Justices. They are appointed for life. The judicial branch interprets the laws and makes sure that new laws are in keeping with the Constitution.

Each branch has certain controls over other branches. The US Congress makes laws, but the President can veto a law, and the Supreme Court can decide that the law is unconstitutional.

There are two main political parties in the USA. They are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. The Democratic Party is symbolized by a "donkey." The Republican Party is symbolized by an "elephant." There are no clear differences between these parties. The Republicans are more conservative. They have more support among the upper classes. The Democrats are more liberal. They have more support among the working class and the poor.

8.4.2 Post -Text Exercises

8.4.2.1 Pronounce the following words and geographic names

the United States of America (the USA) - Соединенные Штаты Америки

the US Congress - Конгресс Соединенных Штатов Америки

the Senate - Сенат

the US Supreme Court - Верховный Суд Соединенных Штатов

Chief Justice - председатель суда

parliamentary republic - парламентская республика

to rule - управлять

representative - представитель

to elect - выбирать

at least - по крайней мере

to vote - голосовать

law - закон

tax - налог

to print - печатать

to divide - разделять

function - функция

to depend on - зависеть от

to re-elect - переизбирать

to retire - уходить в отставку

executive - исполнительный

legislative - законодательный

judicial - судебный

to head - возглавлять

to administer - управлять

department - министерство (*амер.*)

agency - учреждение

armed forces - вооруженные силы

to conduct - руководить
 foreign affairs - иностранные дела
 to appoint - назначать
 associate justice - помощник судьи
 to interpret - объяснять
 certain - определенный
 to veto - наложить вето
 support - поддержка
 the upper classes – аристократия

8.4.2.2 Answer the questions

- 1 The USA is a parliamentary republic. What does it mean?
- 2 When was the Constitution of the USA written?
- 3 How many states are there in the USA?
- 4 How many parts is the national government divided into? What are they?
- 5 What is the US Congress? What does it consist of?
- 6 What is the main function of the US Congress?
- 7 How many senators and representatives are there in the US Congress?
- 8 What does the number of the representatives from each state depend on?
- 9 How many years are senators chosen for?
- 10 Who heads the executive branch?
- 11 What does the executive branch consist of?
- 12 For how many years is the US President elected?
- 13 What are the functions of the US President?
- 14 What is the third branch of the US government?
- 15 How many members does the US Supreme Court have? What are they?
- 16 How many years are the members of the US Supreme Court appointed for?
- 17 What are the functions of the judicial branch?
- 18 How many main political parties are there in the USA? What are they?
- 19 What is the symbol of the Democratic Party?
- 20 What is the symbol of the Republic Party?
- 21 What differences are there between the main parties of the USA?

8.4.2.3 Match the two parts of the sentences

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 The Democratic Party is symbolized by ... | - the president can veto a law and the Supreme Court can decide that the law is unconstitutional. |
| 2 The number of the representatives from each state depends on ... | - the President and his Administration. |
| 3 The Constitution of the USA was written ... | - a "donkey." |
| 4 The executive branch is headed by ... | - three branches.
- an "elephant." |

5 The Republican Party is symbolized by ...	- the size of the state's population.
6 The US Congress makes laws, but ...	- the armed forces, conducts foreign affairs, recommends laws to Congress.
7 The US President commands ...	- in 1787.
8 The national government is divided into ...	

8.4.2.4 Choose the right version

1 Senators are chosen for ... years.

2, 6, 10

2 The US Supreme Court has ... members.

three, eight, nine

3 The national government is divided into ... branches.

four, three, five

4 Today any citizen who is at least ... years old can vote.

18, 21, 16

5 There are ... senators and 435 representatives in the US Congress.

71, 100, 80

6 The Constitution of the USA was written in

1787, 1878, 1978

8.4.2.5 Read the beginning of the sentence and find its end in the text

1 The Congress's main function is ...

2 Each branch has certain controls over ...

3 The US Congress consists of two parts. They are ...

4 There are no clear differences ...

5 The judicial branch interprets ...

6 There are two main political parties in the USA. They are ...

8.4.2.6 Put in the missing words according to the text

1 The Republicans are more

2 But one-third is ... or ... every two years.

3 Each state has its own constitution and can collect... .

4 They have more ... among the working class and

5 The United States of America is

- 6 The Democrats are more
- 7 There are no clear ... between these parties.

8.4.2.7 Choose the correct verb for each blank: recommends, has, depends, is elected, conducts, commands, interprets, rule, are chosen

- 1 The people ... the country through the representatives which they elect.
- 2 The US President... for a 4-year term.
- 3 The number of the representatives from each state ... on the size of the state's population.
- 4 The judicial branch ... the laws.
- 5 The United States ... a federalist system.
- 6 Senators ... for six years.
- 7 The US President ... the armed forces, ... foreign affairs, ... laws to the Congress.

8.4.2.8 Read and learn the dialogue by heart. Then act it out

Mark: May I speak to Fred?

Fred: Speaking. Is that Mark?

Mark: Yes, it's me. How are you?

Fred: It's OK. And how are you?

Mark: Fine. Are you free now?

Fred: Oh, yes. Why do you ask?

Mark: I know that you are very good at History. If it's not much of a trouble, can you tell me about the political system of the USA?

Fred: What exactly do you want to know?

Mark: Can I ask you several questions? I'm sure it'll be enough for my short report.

Fred: Yes, of course.

Mark: I know that the president is the head of the USA. Tell me please, what are his main functions?

Fred: Let me think for a moment. As far as I remember, he commands the armed forces, conducts foreign affairs and recommends laws to the Congress...

Mark: For how many years is the US President elected?

Fred: I know for sure — every four years.

Mark: By the way, would I be able to elect the President if I were American?

Fred: If I'm not mistaken, any citizen who is at least 18 years old can vote.

Mark: What a pity! I'm sixteen.

Fred: Don't worry! You can elect the President of Russia.

Mark: OK. I think I have enough information for my short report. Thanks.

Fred: You're welcome.

8.5 Unit 5. George Washington

8.5.1 Read and translate the text

George Washington

George Washington was the first president of the United States. He was born in the family of a Virginian planter on the 22nd of February 1732. His father died when he was only eleven years old. George went to a little country school where he learned to read and to do sums in arithmetic. He was a good student and a great favourite with his playmates.

When George was 20 years old he was appointed major of Virginia militia. Three years later George Washington was made colonel and commander of all Virginia's forces.

He took part in the French War of 1754-1763. This war was called the French or Indian war. It lasted several years and resulted in the English getting possession of the land from the Atlantic to the Mississippi River. George Washington distinguished himself by capturing Fort Duquesne.

A few years later the American colonies had a war with England. Getting independence from Britain became the major problem of the American colonies.

In 1774 George Washington was chosen one of Virginia's delegates to the First and in 1775 to the Second Continental Congress.

When the War of Independence began (1775), Washington was appointed commander-in-chief of all the colonial forces.

Washington clearly understood the difficulty of fighting a powerful enemy with a badly equipped and poorly trained army. The colonists were not accustomed to taking orders. Washington faced great difficulties in his efforts to establish strict discipline. He insisted that it was necessary to impress upon the mind of every soldier the importance of the cause they were fighting for.

By 1781 he had managed to build up a strong army which won a victory in the war. The war lasted eight years and resulted in the independence of the colonies. The colonies formed a new nation. In 1783 the Treaty of Paris recognized the independence of the USA. In 1787 the Constitution of the USA was written. By common consent on the 6th of April in 1789 George Washington was elected President of the United States of America. He served two terms from 1789 till 1797.

George Washington died in 1799. In honour of the first president the newly-built capital of the country was named Washington.

8.5.2 Post -Text Exercises

8.5.2.1 Pronounce the following words and geographic names

Virginia militia - Вирджинская милиция, ополчение
Duquesne - Дьюкейн
planter - плантатор
delegate - делегат
to die - умирать
chief - начальник, лидер
to do sums - решать примеры
clearly - очевидно
playmate - одноклассник
difficulty - трудность
to appoint - назначать
to fight (fought, fought) - сражаться
major - майор
powerful - сильный, могучий
colonel - полковник
enemy - враг
commander - командир
to equip - снаряжать, экипировать
force - сила
poorly - скудно
to take part - принимать участие
to train - тренировать
to result - кончаться
to accustom - приучать
to take possession of - вступать во владение
to order - приказывать;
order - порядок, приказ
to distinguish - выделиться
to face -сталкиваться
to capture - захватывать силой
effort – усилие
to establish - создавать, устанавливать
strict - строгий
discipline - дисциплина
to insist - настаивать
necessary - необходимый
to impress - внушать
mind – мысль, разум
soldier - солдат
cause - мотив, основание
to manage - суметь (сделать)
to form - формировать
treaty - договор
to recognize - признавать

common - общий
 consent - согласие
 to elect - выбирать
 to serve -служить
 honour - честь
 newly-built - вновь построенный, перестроенный
 to name – называть

8.5.2.2 Answer the questions

- 1 Who was the first president of the US?
- 2 When and where was George Washington born?
- 3 What was his father? When did he die?
- 4 Did George go to school? Was he a good student?
- 5 What was George appointed when he was 20 years old? Was his career successful?
- 6 What was the war in 1754-1763 called? Did Washington take part in this war?
- 7 How long did this war last? What were the results of this war?
- 8 A few years later the American colonies had a war again, didn't they?
- 9 With whom did they have a war? What did they want to get?
- 10 What was George Washington chosen in 1774?
- 11 When did the War of Independence begin?
- 12 How did Washington manage to build up a strong army?
- 13 How long did the War of Independence last? What was the result of this war?
- 14 What did the colonies form after the War of Independence?
- 15 When was George Washington elected President of the USA?
- 16 How many terms did he serve?
- 17 When did Washington die?
- 18 When did the Treaty of Paris recognize the independence of the USA?
- 19 When was the constitution of the USA written?
- 20 Why was the capital of the USA named after George Washington?

8.5.2.3 Match the two parts of the sentences

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 He insisted that it was necessary | ... from 1789 till 1797. |
| 2 Getting independence from Britain | ... he learned to read and to do sums in arithmetic. |
| 3 George Washington was | ... he was appointed major of Virginia militia. |
| 4 By 1781 he had managed to build up a strong army | ... to impress upon the mind of every soldier the importance of the cause they were fighting for. |
| 5 When George was 20 years | ... eight years and resulted in the |

<p>old</p> <p>6 He served two terms</p> <p>7 Washington clearly understood the difficulty of</p> <p>8 The War of Independence lasted</p> <p>9 George went to a little country school where</p>	<p>independence of the colonies.</p> <p>... became the major problem of the American colonies.</p> <p>... which won a victory in the war.</p> <p>... fighting a powerful enemy with a badly equipped and poorly trained army.</p> <p>... the first president of the USA.</p>
--	--

8.5.2.4 Put in the missing words according to the text

- 1 Three years later George Washington was made ... and ... of all Virginia's forces.
- 2 By common ... on the 6th of April in 1789 George Washington was elected President of the USA.
- 3 In ... of the first President the newly-built capital of the country was named Washington.
- 4 He was a good student and a great favourite with his
- 5 It lasted several years and resulted in the English getting ... of the land from the Atlantic to the Mississippi.
- 6 When George was 20 years old he was appointed ... of Virginia
- 7 George Washington distinguished himself by... Fort Duquesne.
- 8 Washington faced great difficulties in his efforts to establish strict

8.5.2.5 Choose the correct verb for each blank: was chosen, formed, was written, served, was appointed, died, recognized, took part, was born

- 1 In 1787 the Constitution of the USA
- 2 George Washington ... in 1799.
- 3 In 1774 George Washington ... one of Virginia's delegates to the First and in 1775 to the Second Continental Congress.
- 4 He ... in the French War in 1754-1763.
- 5 The colonies ... a new nation.
- 6 Washington ... commander-in-chief of all the colonial forces.
- 7 He ... in the family of a Virginian planter on 22nd of February 1732.
- 8 In 1783 the Treaty of Paris ... the independence of the USA.
- 9 He ... two terms from 1789 till 1797.

8.5.2.6 Read and learn the dialogue by heart. Then act it out

Olga: Sorry to interrupt you.

Frank: That's all right. Can I help you?

Olga: It seems to me that I've just lost my way. Can you tell me how to get to

the Washington Monument?

Frank: Don't worry! It's as easy as ABC. Go along this street, then turn to the right and go down the street until you get there. You can't miss it.

Olga: Thank you very much.

Frank: Excuse me, you are from Russia, aren't you?

Olga: Yes, you are right. You have certainly heard about St. Petersburg. This is the city I live in.

Frank: Of course I have. I visited your wonderful city last year. Our cities have much in common, don't they?

Olga: You don't say so!

Frank: If I'm not mistaken, the place for St. Petersburg was chosen by Russian Tsar, Peter I.

Olga: Exactly. As far as I remember, George Washington chose the place for your city, didn't he?

Frank: Right you are. And St Petersburg was named in honour of the greatest Russian Tsar.

Olga: And Washington D. C. was named after the first President of the USA. By the way, did George Washington live and work in the White House?

Frank: No, he didn't. It was built from 1792 to 1800 and Washington died in 1799, but he took part in its building. Have you visited the White House yet?

Olga: No, we haven't. But we are going there tomorrow. Thanks.

Frank: Not at all. All the best!

8.6 Unit 6 Washington D. C.

8.6.1 Read and translate the text

Washington D.C.

Washington is the capital of the United States of America. It is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The population of the city is 900,000 people. Washington was named after the first US president George Washington. He selected the place for the capital. It was founded in 1790.

Since 1800 Washington D. C. has been the federal capital. The French engineer, Pierre L'Enfant designed the city. Washington D. C. isn't like other cities of the USA. It has long wide avenues, gardens, beautiful parks and no skyscrapers at all, because no other building must be taller than the Capitol.

The Capitol is the seat of the American Congress. The 535 members of the Congress meet here to discuss the nation's affairs. It is situated in the centre of the city. The Capitol has a big white dome standing on a circle of pillars. It is a huge building, full of paintings and statues.

The White House is the official residence of the US President. It was built in 1799. The US President works and lives there.

Washington is a large scientific and cultural centre. There are many museums, theatres, research institutes, five universities, the National Academy of Science and

the Library of Congress there.

The Library of Congress is situated not far from the Capitol. It is the largest library in the States. It contains more than 13 million books, more than 19 million manuscripts, including the personal papers of the US presidents.

There is one more well-known building in Washington — Pentagon. It is the residence of the US Military department. It is situated in the suburbs to the south of the Potomac.

There are many monuments in the city. The most impressive and the best-known ones are the Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument and the Jefferson Memorial. Thousands of tourists visit Washington every day. Washington D. C. is the city where you think about the glorious history of the USA.

8.6.2 Post -Text Exercises

8.6.2.1 Pronounce the following words and proper names

Potomac - р. Потомак

District of Columbia - округ Колумбия

Washington D. C. - Вашингтон

Pierre L'enfant - Пьер Ланфан

the Capitol - Капитолий

the Congress - Конгресс

the Library of Congress - Библиотека конгресса

the Lincoln Memorial - памятник Линкольну

the Washington Monument - памятник Вашингтону

the Jefferson Memorial — памятник Джефферсону

to name - называть

to select - выбирать

to found - основывать

to design - проектировать, создавать

avenue - проспект

skyscraper - небоскреб

affair - дело

dome - купол

circle - круг

pillar - столб, колонна

huge - огромный

research - исследовательский

to contain - содержать

manuscript - рукопись

suburb - пригород

impressive — производящий впечатление

glorious - славный, знаменитый

8.6.2.2 Answer the questions

- 1 What is the capital of the USA?
- 2 Where is Washington situated?
- 3 What is the population of the city?
- 4 Who was Washington named after?
- 5 Who selected the place for the capital?
- 6 When was the city founded?
- 7 Who designed the city?
- 8 Since what time has Washington D. C. been the federal capital?
- 9 Why isn't Washington D. C. like other cities of the USA?
- 10 Where is the seat of the American Congress? Where is this building situated?
- 11 Can you describe the Capitol?
- 12 Where is the official residence of the US President? When was it built?
- 13 What is Washington D. C. famous for?
- 14 What is the largest library in the states? Where is it situated?
- 15 How many books and manuscripts does the Library of Congress contain?
- 16 What building is the residence of the US Military department? Where is it situated?
- 17 What monuments do you know in Washington D. C.?
- 18 Do you want to visit Washington D. C.? Why?

8.6.2.3 Match the two parts of the sentences

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 The White House is | ... the residence of the US Military department. |
| 2 The Library of Congress contains | ... 1790. |
| 3 Since 1800 Washington D.C. has been | ... the official residence of the US President. |
| 4 Washington was named after | ... a big white dome standing on a circle of pillars. |
| 5 The Capitol has | ... more than 13 million books, more than 19 million manuscripts, including the personal papers of the US presidents. |
| 6 Pentagon is | ... long wide avenues, gardens, beautiful parks and no skyscrapers at all. |
| 7 Washington D. C. has | ... the first US president George Washington. |
| 8 Washington D. C. was founded in | ... the Federal capital. |

8.6.2.4 Put in the missing words according to the text

- 1 The 535 members of the Congress meet here to discuss the nation's ...
- 2 Pentagon is situated in the ... to the south of the Potomac.
- 3 There are many museums, theatres, ..., five universities, the National Academy of Science and the Library of Congress there..
- 4 The Capitol is ... building, full of ... and statues.
- 5 Washington D. C. has long wide ... gardens, beautiful parks and no ... at all.
- 6 Washington is situated on ... in the District of Columbia.

- 7 The Library of Congress contains more than 13 million books, more than 19 million ... including the personal... of the US presidents.
- 8 The Capitol has a big white ... standing on a circle of

8.6.2.5 Choose the correct verb for each blank: is, meet, has been, is situated, selected, contains, has designed, was built

- 1 The White House ... in 1799.
- 2 Pentagon ... in the suburbs to the south of the Potomac.
- 3 Since 1800 Washington D. C. ... the federal capital.
- 4 The French engineer, Pierre L'Enfant, ... Washington D. C.
- 5 The Capitol... a big white dome standing on a circle of pillars.
- 6 The Library of Congress ... more than 13 million books, more than 19 million manuscripts, including the personal papers of the US presidents.
- 7 George Washington ... the place for the capital.
- 8 The 535 members of the Congress ... here to discuss the nation's affairs.
- 9 Pentagon ... the residence of the US Military department.

8.6.2.6 Read and learn the dialogues by heart. Then act them out

Dialogue 1

- Well, Donald, could you do me a favour?
- Yes, what is it, Ronald?
- I know you have been living in Washington for about five years. You must know it very well. Could you tell me something about the capital of the USA?
- With great pleasure, Ronald. George Washington, the first President of the USA, after whom the city was named, selected the area for the capital. A hundred square miles were taken from the states of Maryland and Virginia. It was called the District of Columbia (D.C.).
- Is the city well planned?
- Yes, it is. The city is divided into four sections: NW (north-west), NE (north-east), SW (south-west) and SE (south-east). Numbered streets run north and south: First Street, Second Street... Lettered streets such as A-street, B-street run east and west.
- I'll try to remember it.
- Bear it in mind that every section has an independent street division. If you are looking for Third Street, you should know in what section of the city it is.
- What's the heart of Washington?
- The Capitol is. All the tourists begin sightseeing from the Capitol and see the Senate Chamber, the Representative Hall, the Statuary Hall and so on.

- Are there any monuments in the city?
- Of course. The Washington Monument which is 555 feet tall is called "Pencil" because of its shape. It is three blocks south of the White House. There is an elevator which will carry you to 500 foot level observation windows. You should also see the Lincoln memorial which is west of the Washington monument and the Jefferson memorial which is south of the Washington monument near the Potomac River.
- I'll follow your advice. I hear the Library of Congress is worth seeing.
- That's right. It contains millions of books and manuscripts. Are you interested in churches and cathedrals?
- Yes, I am.
- You should see the Washington Cathedral in Massachusetts Avenue, the Arlington National Cemetery which is outside the city limits. John F. Kennedy was buried there. The famous Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is worth seeing too.

Dialogue 2

Alice: Hi! Glad to meet you. You look wonderful.

Mary: Hi! Thanks.

Alice: Had good holidays?

Mary: Yes, I travelled about the USA.

Alice: Oh? What was it like?

Mary: It was great!

Alice: What cities did you visit?

Mary: A lot. New York, Los Angeles, San-Francisco and Washington.

Alice: You are lucky! I'm going to Washington next holidays, too. What would you advise me to see in Washington in the first place?

Mary: Oh! Washington is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the United States.

Alice: Unusual! Why?

Mary: First, it's the capital of the country. Washington is very green and you can hardly find a park, a square or an open area in Washington without a monument or a memorial.

Alice: I see. I'm looking forward to my holidays and visiting Washington.

8.7 Unit 7 New York

8.7.1 Read and translate the text

New York

New York is the largest city in the United States and one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is over eight million. It is situated in New York State, at the mouth of the Hudson River. In early times the New York area was populated by Indians. In 1626 the Dutch Trade Company bought Manhattan Island from the local Indians for twenty four dollars. Here the Dutch founded their colony and gave it the name New Amsterdam. Forty years later the English fleet entered the harbour, captured the city and renamed it New York.

New York consists of five parts, called boroughs. They are Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx and Richmond. All districts of New York are linked together by numerous bridges.

Manhattan is an island 13 miles long and 2 miles wide. It is the centre of American finance, advertising, art, theatre, publishing, fashion and everything else. It is the real centre of the city. Manhattan is divided into the East Side and the West Side. The dividing line is Fifth Avenue. Manhattan is also divided into Lower (Downtown) Manhattan and Upper (Uptown) Manhattan.

1,500,000 people live in Manhattan but five million people work here every day. Many of New York offices, the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange, the Empire State Building are situated here.

New York is a city of "skyscrapers." The first skyscraper in New York was built in 1902. It was twenty storeys high.

Now you can have a good view of New York City from the top of the Empire State Building (102 storeys). The Empire State Building is one of the tallest buildings in the world. It was built in 1931. It has become a symbol of New York.

The Statue of Liberty is the symbol of American democracy. It stands on Liberty Island in New York port. France gave the statue to America in 1884 as a symbol of friendship. Liberty carries the torch of freedom in her right hand. In her left hand she is holding a tablet with the inscription "July 4, 1776" — American Independence Day.

Today New York City is nicknamed "the Big Apple," because it has an energy that few other cities can equal.

New York is an industrial and cultural centre of the country. The most important branches of industry are producing vehicles, glass, and chemicals. There are many museums, art galleries, theatres here. There are two world-famous streets in New York — Broadway and Fifth Avenue. Broadway is the centre of the theatres and night life. Fifth Avenue is the great shopping, hotel and club avenue.

8.7.2 Post -Text Exercises

8.7.2.1 Pronounce the following words and proper names

New York - Нью-Йорк

Hudson River – р. Гудзон

the Dutch Trade Company - Голландская торговая компания

Manhattan - Манхэттен

New Amsterdam - Нью-Амстердам

Brooklyn - Бруклин
Queens - Квинс
the Bronx - Бронкс
Richmond – Ричмонд
the New York Stock Exchange - Фондовая биржа Нью-Йорка
the Empire State Building - Эмпайер Стейт Билдинг
Broadway - Бродвей
the Statue of Liberty - Статуя Свободы
Fifth Avenue - Пятая Авеню
to populate - населять
local - местный
to enter - входить
harbour - гавань
to capture - захватывать силой
to rename - переименовать
to consist of - состоять из
borough - небольшой город, район
numerous - многочисленный
wide - широкий
advertising - реклама
publishing - издательский бизнес
fashion - мода
to divide - разделять
lower - нижний
upper - верхний
skyscraper - небоскреб
view - вид
democracy - демократия
to carry - нести
torch - факел
freedom - свобода
tablet - дощечка (с надписью)
inscription - надпись
to nickname - давать прозвище
energy - энергия
equal - равный;
to equal - сравниться
branch - отрасль
vehicle - транспортное средство
chemical – химический

8.7.2.2 Answer the questions

- 1 What is the largest city in the USA?
- 2 What is the population of New York?

- 3 Where is New York situated?
- 4 Who was the New York area populated by in early times?
- 5 When was Manhattan bought from the local Indians? How much did it cost?
- 6 When did the English fleet enter the harbour and capture the city?
- 7 How many parts does New York consist of? What are they?
- 8 How are the districts of New York linked together?
- 9 What is the real centre of the city?
- 10 How many parts is Manhattan divided into?
- 11 What avenue of Manhattan is the dividing line?
- 12 How many people live in Manhattan? How many people work there?
- 13 When was the first skyscraper in New York built?
- 14 What statue is the symbol of American democracy?
- 15 Where does the Statue of Liberty stand?
- 16 What country gave this statue to America as a present? When? Why?
- 17 What is there in the hands of Liberty?
- 18 Why is the nickname of New York "the Big Apple"?
- 19 New York is an industrial and cultural centre of the USA, isn't it?
- 20 What most important branches of industry are there?
- 21 What two world-famous streets in New York do you know?
- 22 What are they famous for?

8.7.2.3 Put in the missing words according to the text

- 1 Manhattan is an island 13 miles... and 2 miles.
- 2 In early times the New York area was populated by
- 3 In her left hand she is holding ... with ... "July 4, 1776" – American Independence Day.
- 4 The first ... in New York was built in 1902.
- 5 New York consists of five parts, called
- 6 All districts of New York are linked together by ... bridges.
- 7 New York has an energy that few other cities can
- 8 The Statue of Liberty is the symbol of American
- 9 The most important... of industry are producing
- 10 New York is the centre of American ..., art, theatre and everything else.
- 11 The first skyscraper in New York was twenty ... high.

8.7.2.4 Read the beginning of the sentence and find its end in the text

- 1 Manhattan is the centre of American ...
- 2 The Statue of Liberty is the symbol ...
- 3 New York consists of five parts, called boroughs. They are ...
- 4 In 1626 the Dutch Trade Company bought ...
- 5 Today New York City is nicknamed ...
- 6 Liberty carries ... in her left hand she ...
- 7 It is situated in New York State ...
- 8 Forty years later the English fleet ...

- 9 There are two world-famous streets in New York
- 10 Manhattan is divided ...
- 11 New York is a city of ...
- 12 Manhattan is the centre of

8.7.2.5 Choose the correct verb for each blank renamed, carries, gave, has, is divided, entered, is nicknamed, has, are linked, bought, captured

- 1 Manhattan ... into the East Side and the West Side.
- 2 All districts of New York ... together by numerous bridges.
- 3 France ... the statue to America in 1884 as a symbol of friendship.
- 4 In 1626 the Dutch Trade Company ... Manhattan Island from the local Indians for twenty four dollars.
- 5 Liberty ... the torch of freedom in her right hand.
- 6 Today New York City ... "the Big Apple", because it... an energy that few other cities can equal.
- 7 Forty years later the English fleet ... the harbour, ... the city and ... it New York.
- 8 New York City ... an energy that few other cities can equal.

8.7.2.6 Read and learn the dialogues by heart. Then act them out

Dialogue 1

- I say, Mike, what are your plans for today?
- Nothing special. Why?
- I want you to show me round. You have been living in New York for almost eight years, so you know better what is worth seeing.
- All right. You'll come for a ride with me and I'll show you some of the sights.
- It will be very kind of you.
- So we can start from Washington Square and go along Fifth Avenue. We shall pass Greenwich Village and Union Square.
- The only thing I know is that Fifth Avenue is the place where very rich people live.
- That's right. Do you know what Times Square is famous for?
- No idea.
- It's famous for its theaters and movies. If you are interested in skyscrapers you should pay attention to the Empire State Building.
- There must be your famous Central Park nearby.
- Yes, it is a pleasure ground and besides there are a number of museums there.
- We'll go to the museums tomorrow. Agreed?
- Sure. Now I want you to see Park Avenue which is a fashionable residential section of the city. It's on the opposite side of Central Park from Broadway.
- I hear the Frick Museum and the famous Metropolitan Museum are there.
- That's right. Do you want to watch a game of baseball?

- Yes, I do.
- In that case I'll take you to the Stadium. Tomorrow I'll show you some other sights: Rockefeller Center Radio City, George Washington Bridge and Bronx Zoological Gardens.
- I am looking forward to visiting those places.

Dialogue 2

Alex: Hello, Steve! Nice meeting you again. How have you been?

Steve: Hi! I've been quite well and I'm happy to see you too. Where have you been all this time?

Alex: I was having my vacation in New York.

Steve: Did you like it there?

Alex: "Like" is not the right word. It was great!

Steve: How long were you in New York, Alex?

Alex: About two weeks.

Steve: What have you seen?

Alex: Not much, I'm afraid. I've been on a sightseeing tour, through squares, monuments, historical buildings and all that.

Steve: Have you visited the Museum of Modern Art?

Alex: Not yet. But I've read a lot about it.

Steve: What a pity! Their Impressionists are very good.

Alex: Yes, Cezanne is my favourite. But between you and me, I don't understand abstractionists. I mean I don't know what people see in them.

Steve: Tastes differ.

8.8 Unit 8 Holidays in the USA

8.8.1 Read and translate the text

Holidays in the USA

Americans celebrate Christmas and New Year's Day, Easter, Halloween, St. Valentine's Day as the English do. But there are some American holidays. They are Martin Luther King's Day, Presidents' Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labour Day, Columbus Day and Thanksgiving.

Independence Day is the most important American holiday. They celebrate it on the 4th of July. On the 4th of July in 1776 the American colonies declared their independence from Britain. Americans usually have picnics on this day.

Martin Luther King's Day is celebrated in January; Martin Luther King was a famous fighter for civil rights for Afro-Americans. In the 1950s and 1960s he organized the civil rights movement. In 1968 he was assassinated.

Presidents' Day is celebrated in February, It is the day on which George Washington and Abraham Lincoln are honoured. They were born in February.

George Washington was the first American president. Abraham Lincoln headed the country during the Civil War and put an end to slavery.

Memorial Day is celebrated on the last Monday in May. On this day Americans honour the soldiers killed in war. There are always parades on this day.

On the first Monday in September Americans celebrate Labour Day. They honour the American worker.

Columbus Day is celebrated on the second Monday of October. Americans mark the coming of Columbus's ship to America. They honour the man who was the discoverer of their country.

On the 31st of October Americans celebrate Halloween. On this day children dress in fancy costumes as witches, ghosts and other monsters or characters from TV programs. They go from house to house, knock at the door and say: "Trick or treat." People give them sweets, fruit or cakes. If they don't get something tasty, they play a trick on people.

Thanksgiving Day is celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November. People go to church and families come together for the day. They decorate their houses with fruit and flowers of autumn and prepare traditional American food: roast turkey, potatoes and pumpkin. They thank God for many things. This holiday was first celebrated in 1621 by the colonists after their first good harvest.

Washington's Birthday is celebrated on the 22nd of February. It's a great day for shoppers. The department stores of Washington D. C. started a national tradition of sales marked by unusual bargains.

HOLIDAY	DATE
1 New Year's Day	January, 1st
2 Martin Luther King's Day	January, third Monday
3 St. Valentine's Day	February, 14th
4 Presidents' Day	February, third Monday
5 Washington's Birthday	February, 22nd
6 St. Patrick's Day	March, 17th
7 April Fool's Day	April, 1st
8 Easter	late March or early April
9 Memorial Day	May, last Monday
10 Mother's Day	May, one Sunday
11 Father's Day	June, one Sunday
12 Flag Day	June, 14th
13 Independence Day	July, 4th
14 Labour Day	September, first Monday
15 Columbus Day	October, second Monday
16 Halloween	October, 31st
17 Veterans' Day	November, 11th
18 Thanksgiving	November, fourth Thursday
19 Christmas Day	December, 25th
20 New Year's Eve	December, 31st

8.8.2 Post -Text Exercises

8.8.2.1 Pronounce the following words and the names of the holidays

Christmas - Рождество

New Year's Day - Новый год

Easter - Пасха

Halloween - Канун дня всех святых

St Valentine's Day — День св. Валентина

Martin Luther King's Day - День Мартина Лютера Кинга

President's Day - День Президента

Memorial Day - День Памяти

Independence Day - День Независимости

Labour Day - День Труда

Columbus Day - День Колумба

Thanksgiving Day - День Благодарения

George Washington - Джордж Вашингтон

Abraham Lincoln - Авраам Линкольн

the Civil War - Гражданская война

Washington's Birthday - День рождения Вашингтона

to declare - объявлять

fighter - борец, боец

civil rights - гражданские права

movement - движение

to assassinate - (предательски) убивать

to honour - чтить, почитать

to head - возглавлять

parade - парад

to mark - отмечать

fancy - причудливый, маскарадный

witch - ведьма

ghost - привидение, призрак

trick - фокус, трюк

treat - угощение

bargain - сделка, удачная покупка

pumpkin - тыква

harvest - урожай

8.8.2.2 Answer the questions

- 1 What holidays do Americans celebrate as the English do?
- 2 What is the most important American holiday? When is this holiday celebrated?
- 3 Why do Americans celebrate Independence Day? What do they usually do on

- this day?
- 4 What was Martin Luther King? What movement did he organize? When was he assassinated?
 - 5 Why do Americans celebrate Presidents' Day in February? What were George Washington and Abraham Lincoln?
 - 6 When is Washington's Birthday celebrated?
 - 7 Who do Americans honour on Memorial Day?
 - 8 When do Americans celebrate Labour Day?
 - 9 What was Columbus? Why do Americans honour Columbus?
 - 10 Why do people in America dress in fancy costumes on the 31st of October? What do they usually do on this day?
 - 11 When was Thanksgiving Day first celebrated? Why? What do Americans thank God for on this day? What do they usually have for Thanksgiving dinner?

8.8.2.3 Read and learn the dialogue by heart. Then act it out

- I say, Maggie, could you tell us what are the main public holidays in the USA?
- January 1st should be mentioned. It is New Year's Day. All banks, stores, factories and schools are closed. People see the old year out and the New Year in. They go to bed after midnight. New Year's Day is celebrated throughout the country.
- I hear that Decoration Day is marked on the last Monday of May. What is it dedicated to?
- Decoration Day is sometimes called Memorial Day. It is dedicated to those who fell in the War of Independence, in World War I and World War II.
- I see. The greatest holiday is July 4, isn't it?
- Yes, it is. The Declaration of Independence was proclaimed in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776 when the American colonies were fighting for independence against England. July 4 has become the greatest holiday since.
- What do the Americans mark on November 11?
- November 11 is Veterans' Day. All Americans who died in the antifascist struggle are honoured.
- It is so difficult for me to remember when Thanksgiving Day is celebrated.
- That is a great holiday. It is celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November. It has been celebrated since the autumn of 1621, that was the first harvest festival in America.
- You want to say that the Pilgrim Fathers celebrated the first harvest festival in America.
- That's exactly what I mean to say.
- Don't you think that Christmas is a great holiday?
- Christmas is a religious holiday. It is always celebrated on December 25.

Schools and colleges are closed between Christmas and New Year's Day. It is customary to stay at home and spend time with one's families.

- Thank you for the information.

8.9 Unit 9 Mark Twain

8.9.1 Read and translate the text

Mark Twain (1835-1910)

All modern American literature comes
from one book by Mark Twain
called Huckleberry Finn.
Ernest Hemingway

Mark Twain is a famous American writer. His real name was Samuel Langhorne Clemens. "Mark Twain" was his pen name. On the river Samuel often heard the boatmen shout "Mark twain." This meant the water was twelve feet deep. When Samuel began to write he chose for himself the name Mark Twain.

Samuel Clemens was born in 1835 in a small town in the State of Missouri in the USA. When the boy was five years old, he was sent to school. Little Samuel did not like school, but he had many friends at school. Samuel was their leader. In summer, when school was over, the boys spent many happy hours on the Missouri River. When he became a writer he wrote about his friends in his stories. Tom Sawyer was very often a portrait of the writer; Huckleberry Finn was his friend Tom Blankenship; Aunt Polly was his mother; Tom's brother Sid was like Mark Twain's brother Henry.

When Samuel was 11 years old, his father died, leaving nothing to his wife and four children. Samuel had to leave school and look for work. His elder brother was working as a printer and he helped Samuel to learn printing. For some years Samuel worked as a printer for the town newspaper and wrote short humorous stories for the newspaper.

In 1853 Samuel decided to leave home. He wanted to be a sailor. First, he went to St. Louis, then to New York, then to Philadelphia. When Samuel was 20 years old he found a job on a boat travelling up and down the Mississippi. On that boat he learned the work of a pilot. The pilot had to know the river very well when he took a ship along it.

Then Samuel Clemens went to California and worked on gold-mines for a year. There he continued writing humorous stories. He sent them to newspapers under the pen name of Mark Twain. The publishers and readers liked his stories. Mark Twain was invited to work as a journalist for a newspaper.

In 1870 he got married, and a new and happy life began for him. He had one son and three daughters. He loved his family very much.

In 1876 Mark Twain published his best novel *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and in 1884 *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

These novels are known and loved by children and grown-ups all over the world.

8.9.2 Post -Text Exercises

8.9.2.1 Pronounce the following words and proper names

Mark Twain - Марк Твен

Ernest Hemingway - Эрнест Хемингуэй

Samuel Langhorne Clemens - Сэмюэль Лэнгхорн Клеменс

the State of Missouri - штат Миссури

the Missouri River - река Миссури

New York – Нью-Йорк

St. Louis – Сен-Луи

Philadelphia - Филадельфия

the Mississippi - Миссисипи

California - Калифорния

Tom Sawyer - Том Сойер

Huckleberry Finn - Гекельбери Финн

real - настоящий

pen name - псевдоним

portrait - описание, портрет

to look for - искать

printer - печатник

printing - печатание

humorous - юмористический

sailor - моряк

boat - лодка

pilot - лоцман

gold-mine - золотой рудник, прииск

to publish - публиковать

journalist - журналист

to get married - жениться

adventure - приключение

grown-up - взрослый

boatman - лодочник

shout - крик

deep – глубина

8.9.2.2 Answer the questions

- 1 What was Mark Twain's real name? Why did he choose such a pen name?
- 2 Where and when was the famous American writer born?
- 3 At what age did he begin to go to school?
- 4 Did Samuel like to go to school?

- 5 Who were the prototypes of the heroes of his stories?
- 6 What happened to Samuel's family when his father died?
- 7 Who helped Samuel to learn printing?
- 8 Where did Samuel work as a printer?
9. What stories did he write when he worked as a printer?
- 9 Why did Samuel decide to leave home in 1853? Where did he go?
- 10 What job did Samuel find when he was 20 years old?
- 11 Where did Samuel go then? Where did he work for a year?
- 12 Where was Mark Twain invited to work as a journalist?
- 13 When did he get married? Was he happy with his family? How many children did he have?
- 14 When did Mark Twain publish his best novels?

8.9.2.3 Read the beginning of the sentence and find its end in the text

- 1 In 1870 he got married and ...
- 2 The pilot had to know ...
- 3 This meant ...
- 4 In summer, when school was over, ...
- 5 Samuel Clemens was born in ...
- 6 For some years Samuel worked as ...
- 7 In 1876 Mark Twain published his best novel ...
- 8 When Samuel was 20 years old ...
- 9 These novels are known and ...
- 10 When he became a writer, ...
- 11 First, he went to St. Louis ...

8.9.2.4 Put in the missing words according to the text

- 1 Samuel was their
- 2 "Mark Twain" was his ... name.
- 3 Then Samuel Clemens went to California and worked on ... for a year.
- 4 On the river ... Samuel often heard the boat men ... "Mark twain." This meant the water was twelve
- 5 On that boat he learned the work of a
- 6 His elder brother was working as ... and he helped Samuel to learn
- 7 His ... name was Samuel Langhorne Clemens.
- 8 Samuel was their

8.9.2.5 Choose the correct verb for each blank: was invited, was sent, had, took, decided, began, was, was, published, spent

- 1 In summer, when school ... over, the boys ... many happy hours on the Missouri River.
- 2 Mark Twain ... to work as a journalist for a newspaper.
- 3 In 1876 Mark Twain ... his best novel The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and

- in 1884 *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.
- 4 When Samuel... to write he chose for himself the name Mark Twain.
 - 5 When the boy ... five years old, he ... to school.
 - 6 The pilot ... to know the river very well when he ... a ship along it.
 - 7 In 1853 Samuel ... to leave home.

8.9.2.6 Read and learn the dialogue by heart. Then act it out

Carol: 4827086.

Cathy: Carol? It's Cathy speaking. How are you getting on?

Carol: I am well. And you?

Cathy: Not too bad. Can you help me, Carol?

Carol: Certainly. What's the problem?

Cathy: I need your advice. My younger brother has read all books for children we have at home. Now I'm going to the library because I want to borrow some books for him. He can't go there himself because he is ill.

Carol: What kind of books does he prefer? As far as I remember, he is in the 6th form, isn't he?

Cathy: Yes, you are quite right. If I'm not mistaken, he enjoys reading adventure novels and different detective stories.

Carol: It seems to me that a detective story isn't a good reading for him. What do you think about *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* by Mark Twain? Has he read this novel yet?

Cathy: I know for sure he hasn't. What a good idea! This novel is loved by children and grown-ups all over the world. As for me, I've read this novel several times.

Carol: OK. Come to me right now and I'll give you this book. Is that OK with you?

Cathy: Oh, it's great! Thanks for your help, Carol. I knew you would give me good advice and help me.

Carol: You're welcome.

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