



В.А. Вельчинская

*Пособие по развитию навыков
устной речи*



МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ДАЛЬНЕВОСТОЧНЫЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
(ДФУ)

ФИЛИАЛ В Г. УССУРИЙСКЕ (ШКОЛА ПЕДАГОГИКИ)

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устной речи*

Учебное электронное издание

Владивосток
2021

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УДК 811.:811.11
ББК 81.432.1-923
В 28

Рекомендовано Дальневосточным региональным учебно-методическим центром в качестве учебного пособия для студентов педагогических вузов региона

Вельчинская, В.А. Пособие по развитию навыков устной речи для студентов неязыковых профилей. Издание 2-е, исправленное и дополненное : учебное пособие / В.А. Вельчинская; Филиал Дальневосточного государственного университета в г. Уссурийске (Школа педагогики) – Владивосток : Дальневосточный федеральный университет, 2021. – [207 с.]. – Загл. с титул. экрана. – URL: <http://uss.dvfu.ru/>. – Дата публикации: 01.03.2021. – Текст. Изображение : электронные.

Данное учебное пособие содержит учебно-методические материалы к проведению практических занятий по английскому языку. Цель данного пособия – способствовать развитию навыков устной и письменной речи студентов неязыковых вузов первого и второго года обучения. Структура данных рекомендаций открывает большие возможности для самостоятельной работы.

Текстовое электронное издание

Минимальные системные требования:
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В авторской редакции (орфография и пунктуация сохранены)

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Размещено на сайте 01.03.2021 г.
Объем 1,0 Мб

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ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

Unit One – Manners and Friendship	6
Unit Two – My Family	15
Unit Three – People’s Relations	22
Unit Four – Student Life	30
Unit Five – My Country	45
Unit Six – The Land of Great Wonders	49
Unit Seven – Moscow	57
Unit Eight – History of Primorye	70
Unit Nine – Exploring the Far East	73
Unit Ten – My Native Place (Primorye)	89
Unit Eleven – Ussuriisk	104
Unit Twelve – The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	109
Unit Thirteen – How Britain Is Governed	117
Unit Fourteen – London	124
Unit Fifteen – Schooling in Britain	134
Unit Sixteen – University Education in Great Britain	161
Unit Seventeen – Russia and America Through Cultural Lenses	178
Unit Eighteen – Environmental Protection	193

Предисловие

Пособие по обучению устной речи создано для студентов неязыковых профилей.

Пособие состоит из 10 тем, материал которых организован по тематическим признакам.

Тема 1: «Знакомство».

Тема 2: «Семья».

Тема 3: «Отношения людей».

Тема 4: «Высшие учебные заведения России».

Тема 5: «Моя страна».

Тема 6: «Край, в котором я живу».

Тема 7: «Британия».

Тема 8: «Образование в Британии».

Тема 9: «Преодолеваю культурные барьеры».

Тема 10: «Охрана окружающей среды».

Уроки имеют одинаковую структуру: активный словарь, предречевые упражнения, текст, речевые упражнения. Выдерживается преемственность от одной темы к другой. При этом происходит постепенное нарастание лексических и грамматических трудностей.

Отправным пунктом для устной речи является текст. Речевые упражнения разных типов направлены на создание речевой ситуации, развитие речевых навыков.

Слова в пособии даны перед текстом и в том порядке, в котором встречаются в тексте.

Многие тексты имеют воспитательное значение. Студенты, изучив материал уроков, смогут сформировать собственное отношение и оценку относительно различных фактов. Каждую тему в пособии рекомендуется прорабатывать в течение восьми–десяти часов.

Пособие позволит развивать навыки монологической и диалогической речи.

UNIT 1.

Manners and Friendship

Words to be remembered.

1. to relax – расслаблять(ся), делать менее церемонным
2. It's nice to meet you. – Рад с вами познакомиться.
3. to introduce – представлять, знакомить
4. to offer – предлагать
5. both ... and – и ... и ..., как ... так и ...
6. shake hands – пожать руку
7. except – кроме
8. business occasions - деловые встречи
9. to pass – проходить мимо
10. touch [tʌtʃ] – дотрагиваться
11. polite – вежливый
12. It is nice meeting you.

It is a pleasure to meet you

Приятно с вами познакомиться

13. to try – пытаться, стараться
14. to useful – полезный
15. to present – представлять
16. service – услуга
17. waiter – официант
18. porter – носильщик
20. officer – полицейский
21. I beg your pardon. – Извините.

Try to Be Polite

When Americans and Englishmen meet people they usually try to make others feel comfortable and relaxed. They always look people in the eye and smile.

They say: «Hello, my name is ... », or «I am ... It's nice to meet you. Men do not offer their hand to shake unless the girl or lady offers theirs. Men shake hands, but usually when they are introduced. Women never shake hands when they are introduced to each other. Both Englishmen and Americans seldom shake hands to say «good-bye», except on business occasions.

When an Englishman passes a friend in the street he only touches his hat, but he lifts his hat only to women. He doesn't shake hands when he stops to talk.

Here are a few rules of introduction which are useful to remember:

1. men are introduced to women;
2. young people to older ones;
3. old friends to newcomers;
4. a young girl to a woman;
5. women are never presented to a man.

When an Englishman wants to address a stranger, he usually says: «Excuse me, Madam, or excuse me, Sir». If people want a service they call «Waiter!», «Waitress!», or «Porter!», «Officer!». Schoolchildren call their teacher «Sir», if it is a man. And if the teacher is a woman, they say «miss».

If people don't understand something they say: «Sorry» or «Excuse me», or «I beg your pardon».

When Englishmen leave after being introduced to a person¹ for the first time, it is polite to say, «It was nice meeting you» or «It was a pleasure to meet you».

Notes:

after being introduced to a person – после того, как они представлены человеку.

Exercises

1. Read the text.

2. Suggest the Russian for:

try to make others to feel comfortable, to offer a hand, usually, each other, both...and, seldom, except, business occasions, to pass a friend, to touch a hat, rules of introduction, useful, to remember, newcomers, never, to leave, a person, polite, unless.

3. Suggest the English for:

постарайтесь быть вежливыми, позволить другим людям чувствовать себя удобно, смотреть в глаза, рад с вами познакомиться, подать руку, пожать руки, если не, обычно, никогда, друг другу, и англичане и американцы, редко, кроме, деловые встречи, только, приподнять шляпу, остановиться поговорить, несколько правил, полезно, запомнить, обратиться к незнакомцу, услуга, официант, официантка, носильщик, полицейский, понимать, извините, уходить (покидать), приятно с вами познакомиться.

4. Answer the following questions on the text. Use the expressions:

If I am not mistaken - Если я не ошибаюсь **As it is said in the text** - Как

говорится в тексте

As I have learnt - Как я узнал

I should say - Я бы сказал

It seems to me - Мне кажется

I think - Я думаю

1. What do Englishmen try to do when meeting people? 2. What are their first words when they meet people? 3. Who is the first to offer their hands? 4. Do women shake hands? 5. Do Englishmen shake hands to say «good-bye»? 6. What does an Englishman do when he passes a friend or a woman? 7. How does an Englishman address a stranger? 8. What do people do when they want a service? 9. What is the best way to say when you don't understand something? 10. What do Englishmen usually say when they leave after being introduced to a person?

5. Say whether I am right to do

Use the phrases:

You are right. - Вы правы.

You are not quite right. It's better ... - Вы не совсем правы, лучше ...

I don't think so. - Я так не думаю.

I am with you. - Я согласен.

1. When I see a person for the first time I say: Hi! 2. I must offer my hand to a man when we are introduced. 3. A man must touch his hat when he greets a woman. 4. Men must shake hands when they stop to talk. 5. Men must be introduced to women. 6. Newcomers are introduced to old friends. 7. Young people are usually

introduced to a man. 8.If an Englishman wants to address a stranger, he usually says: “I beg your pardon”. 9.If people want a service they call “Waiter!”, “Doctor!” 10.If people don’t understand something they say : “I can’t understand you”.

6. Make up sentences using both...and.

Example: I know both English and Russian.

to like...literature...music, to play...football...tennis, to speak...English...German, to go...to the cinema...disco, to spend time...at the stadium...in the park.

7. Give synonyms.

I am glad to see you; to stretch a hand; to meet rarely; to go by; I beg your pardon; to go away; it was a pleasure to meet you; parting.

8. Say how to introduce oneself; to introduce one person to another; to ask for service; to address a person.

Greetings

A list of useful expressions.

I. Greetings. (Приветствия)

Replies. (ответные реплики)

1. How do you do? - Здравствуйте.

How do you do.

2. Hello, how are you? – Здравствуйте.

Quite well - довольно хорошо.

Как поживаете?

Fine - прекрасно.

3. Hi, I’m Helen. – Здравствуйте, меня зовут Елена.

To start a conversation you may ask a question:

Is this your first visit to ... ? Have you been here before? Have you visited (seen) ... ? How do you like ... ? Are you enjoying ... ? Are you finding interesting ... ? What do you think of ... ? Where are you from? How long are you going to stay in...?

I believe (hear) ... - Я полагаю (слышал) ...

I’ve been told ... - Мне говорили ...

I expect (suppose, imagine) - Я полагаю (считаю)

II. Apologies and Excuses. (Извинения) Replies. (Ответные реплики)

1. Excuse me for being late. - Извините за мое опоздание. That's all right. - Все хорошо. (Ничего).
Never mind. - Не беспокойтесь.
2. I'm very sorry I'm late. - Прошу извинить меня за опоздание. Not a very good excuse. You must be on time. – Это не оправдание. Вы обязаны быть вовремя.
3. I'm sorry That's OK. - Все в порядке.
4. Sorry to trouble you.- Извините, что беспокою Вас. That's all right. – Ничего.

III. Gratitude. (Благодарность) Replies. (Ответные реплики)

- Thank you very much. – Большое спасибо. You are welcome. - Пожалуйста.
It was nothing. - Не стоит.

IV. Saying Goodbye.

- Bye - пока, до свидания.
Have a good day - Приятно провести день.
Have a nice day - Хорошего тебе дня.
Take care - Пока, береги себя.
Call me. - Звони.
So long – Пока.
Give my love to ... - Передай привет ...
See you - До встречи, пока

Exercises

1. Say it in Russian:

How are you? Quite well. A bit tired, otherwise all right. Not too bad. Not too well, I believe, I've been told, I expect, I suppose. Have you been here before? How are you enjoying? Where are you from? How long are you going to stay here? What

do you think of the town? How do you like it? Have you seen it? Excuse me for being late. Never mind. It was nothing. Have a good day. Take care. Call me.

2. Say it in English:

Как поживаете? Немного устал, а так все в порядке. Боюсь, не очень хорошо. Все в порядке, довольно хорошо. Вы впервые посещаете...? Что вы думаете о ...? Вам нравится, Откуда вы? Как вам нравится ... ? Вы здесь бывали раньше? Как долго вы собираетесь пробыть? Я слышал, я полагаю; мне говорили; я считаю; извинения, оправдание. Все хорошо. Извините мое опоздание. Прошу извинить меня за опоздание. Не беспокойтесь, все в порядке. Звони. Пожалуйста. Не стоит. Передавай привет. Приятно провести день. Пока.

3. Act out the dialogues.

Dialogue 1

An English family arrives at your house. Greet and receive them:

Tanya: My name's Tanya.

Mr. Smith: I'm Peter Smith. How do you do, Tanya?

T.: How do you do, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Sm.: This is my son Paul.

Paul: Hello, Tanya.

T.: Hello, Paul. Please, sit down. Would you like a drink?

Mr. Sm.: Yes, we would. Mineral water for me. What do you want, Paul?

P.: The same for me, please.

T.: Here you are. What do you do, Mr. Smith?

Mr. Sm.: I'm a teacher.

T.: And what does your wife do?

Mr. Sm.: Sorry?

T.: What does your wife do?

Mr. Sm.: She's an artist.

T.: What do you do, Paul?

P.: I go to college.

T.: What's your hobby, Paul?

P.: I collect books on art.

T.: Do you play any sports?

P.: Yes, I do. I play rugby and I like swimming very much.

Mr.Sm.: It's 9 o'clock. We must go. Thank you very much. It was pleasure to meet you, Tanya. Bye!

T.: Bye. See you tomorrow.

Dialogue 2

- Can you do me a favour (услуга), Jim? Would you mind introducing me to Miss Jones?

- Oh, yes, with pleasure, though it's rather strange you don't know each other yet.

- I just didn't have a chance to get acquainted with her. Is she a nice girl?

- Yes, of course, and she has a very nice dog.

Dialogue 3

- Harry, have you met Mr. Grey?

- No, I haven't met him.

- Come along then, I'll introduce you to him, if you like.

- With pleasure.

- Mr. Grey, I should like to introduce Mr. Hay, a friend of mine.

- How do you do, Mr. Hay? Pleased to meet you.

- How do you do, Mr. Grey? I'm very glad to know you.

Dialogue 4

- I'm terribly sorry about this but I'm afraid to have left your book at home (have forgotten to call you).

- Oh, what a head! Not a very good excuse.

Dialogue 5

- I'm afraid, I've lost your key. (kept you waiting)

- Oh, no.

Exercises

1. Suggest the Russian for:

the same for me, would you like a drink, here you are, what does she do, books on art, to play sports, it was a pleasure, to do a favour, would you mind, to have a chance, to get acquainted, haven't met, come along, with pleasure, a friend of mine, terribly sorry, I've lost your key, I've kept you waiting.

2. Suggest the English for:

коллекционировать книги по искусству; вот, пожалуйста; оказать услугу; не могли бы вы оказать мне услугу; чем занимается ваш муж; заниматься спортом; довольно странно; знать друг друга; просто не было случая; познакомиться; вы знакомы; пойдём; с удовольствием; мне бы хотелось познакомиться с вами; рад познакомиться; я ужасно сожалею; боюсь, я оставил ее; боюсь, я потерял; боюсь, заставил вас ждать; ничего (все в порядке).

2. Translate the dialogues into English.

Dialogue 1

- Лена, познакомься с моей подругой Катей.
- Здравствуй, Катя. Рада познакомиться с тобой.
- Здравствуй, Лена. Я тоже. (So am I)
- Пока.
- До свидания.

Dialogue 2

- Извините, вы, должно быть, Том?
- Простите?
- Вы Том, не так ли?
- Да? Вы правы. Я Том Андерсон.
- Хорошо. А я Маша Леонова.
- Здравствуйте, рад с вами познакомиться, Маша.
- Здравствуйте, я тоже.

Dialogue 3

- Маша, познакомься с моим другом Алланом.
- Рад познакомиться с Вами, Маша.
- Я тоже.
- Вы впервые в Лондоне?
- Да.
- Вам нравится?
- Да, очень. Особенно старый Лондон.
- Я рад.
- Вы к нам надолго?
- Я полагаю, на неделю.
- Чем вы занимаетесь, Маша?
- Я студентка, изучаю историю и право.
- Это прекрасно.

4. Role play (Ролевые игры)

1. A friend from England arrives at your house. Introduce all the members of the family to him.
2. Invite your friend into the living-room. Offer him something to drink.
3. Ask a person about his hobbies.
4. You've borrowed a cassette of mine and lost it. Apologize for that.
5. Apologize for spilling tea on the tablecloth.
6. Terry Brown introduces himself to you. You answer the introduction.
7. Introduce yourself to a girl you have never met before.
8. You are 5 minutes late for the lesson. Apologize for that.

Sing the songs:

Edelvice

Edelvice, edelvice,
Every morning you greet me
Snow and white
Blue and bright

You are happy to meet me
Blossoms of snow
May bloom and grow
Bloom and grow forever
Edelvice, edelvice,
Bless my homeland forever.

Good night, Ladies

1. Good night, ladies (3 times)
We are going to leave you now.
Refrain: Merrily we roll along, roll along
Merrily we roll along
Over dark blue sea
2. Fare well, ladies.
3. Sweet dreams, ladies.

UNIT 2

My Family

Words to be remembered.

1. to be in the fourth year - учиться на 4 курсе
2. area - район, край
3. to attract - привлекать
4. mountainous - гористый
5. region - край, область
6. lock - озеро
7. that is why - вот почему
8. population - население
9. fairly - довольно-таки
10. occupation - занятие

11. during the term-time - во время учебы
12. quite - довольно
13. to be busy - быть занятым
14. to look after - ухаживать, присматривать
15. aunt - тетя
16. uncle - дядя
17. cousin - двоюродный брат, сестра
18. a well-paid job - хорошо оплачиваемая работа
19. efficient - квалифицированный
20. to enjoy - любить
21. indoors - внутри дома
22. outdoors life – на открытом воздухе
23. boarding school - школа-интернат
24. comprehensive school - общеобразовательная школа
25. wise – разумный, мудрый
26. choice - выбор
27. to involve - вовлекать
28. age difference - разница в возрасте
29. to get on well - хорошо ладить
30. all in all - в целом

Exercises (Pre-reading tasks)

1. Practise the pronunciation of the following words:

mountainous [ˈmaʊntɪnəs], University [juːnɪˈvɜːsɪti], efficient [ɪˈfɪʃənt], comprehensive [ˌkəmˈprɪhensɪv], loch [lɒk], fairly [ˈfeəli], occupation [ˌɒkjʊˈpeɪʃn], quite [kwaɪt], busy [ˈbɪzi], cousin [ˈkʌzɪn].

2. Read the proper names:

Jackie Rose [ˈdʌki ˈrouz], Aberdeen [ˈɑːbədiːn], Scottish Highlands [ˈskɒtɪʃ ˈhaɪləndz], Margaret [ˈmɑːɡərət], Jocelyn [ˈdʌːselɪn], William [ˈwɪljəm], Inverness [ˈɪnvənɪs], Perth [ˈpɜːθ].

MY FAMILY

Let me introduce myself. My name is Jackie. My full name is Jackie Rose. I am twenty-one and am in the 4th year of the French and Russian department at Aberdeen University. I live on a farm in the North of Scotland in the area which attracts many tourists because of its beauty - the Scottish Highlands. It is a mountainous region with many lochs and can be very bleak in the winter, that is why the population is fairly small. Agriculture is the main occupation. My father is a farmer.

During the term-time I live in a university flat with five other girls and quite often go home at week-ends since it is only a hundred miles away.

My mother is a housewife and is always busy looking after the house - the garden and various animals. She is 48 and my father is 51. They both came from quite large families (my mother is one of six children and my father is one of four) so my two sisters, my brother and myself have many aunts, uncles and cousins. My mother's parents are still alive, but we very rarely see them because they live on a small Scottish island quite far away.

My elder sister Margaret is almost twenty and works for my father in his office as a secretary. It is a well-paid job and she is very efficient but she does not really enjoy it because she works indoors all day. At heart she is a lover of outdoor life and would prefer to work with horses. Last year she trained to be a riding instructress but realized it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find a job and since she had already done a year's secretarial course when she left school at 17, she decided to work for my father.

Jocelyn, my other sister, is seventeen and in her final year at school. Up to the last year she went to a boarding school in Aberdeen but decided to come home and spend her last year in Inverness at the local comprehensive school because she has so many animals to look after. She owns two of our four cats, has two sheep and also keeps several ducks. As can be seen Jocelyn is very interested in farming and she wants to study agriculture at the university next year. It is perhaps not a very wise choice, since it is extremely difficult for girls to find jobs as farm managers.

The youngest member of the family is William, who is 16. He is at a boarding school near Perth, about 150 miles away and comes home once a term and at holidays. Choosing a career is no problem for him - he has always wanted to be a farmer and to take over business from my father. He is tall and strong for his age and works on the farm every day.

As can be seen all my family is very involved in farming. This isn't surprising since both my father's father and my mothers' father and their fathers before them were also farmers - it is a family tradition. Our family is slightly larger than average (apparently the average number of children in British families is 2). But since the age difference between the children is small we all get on very well with each other and with our parents. All in all, we're a very happy family.

Exercises

1. Suggest the Russian for:

to be in the fourth year, to attract tourists, because of the beauty, that is why, the population is fairly small, agriculture, occupation, during the term-time, to go home, at week-ends, to be busy, to look after, various animals, to come from quite large families, to see somebody rarely, to work as a secretary, a well-paid job, to be efficient, indoors, outdoor life, at heart, to find a job, to be in the final year at school, to go to a boarding school, a local comprehensive school, to be interested in farming, a wise choice, choosing a career is no problem for him, for his age, to be involved in farming, a family tradition, the family is slightly larger than average, age difference, to get on well with each other, all in all.

2. Suggest the English for:

учиться на I курсе; жить в местности, которая привлекает туристов своей красотой; население довольно малочисленное; сельское хозяйство - основное занятие; в течение семестра; присматривать за домом; ухаживать за животными; работать секретарем; хорошо оплачиваемая работа; быть компетентным; любить работу; в помещении; на открытом воздухе; в душе; предпочитать делать что-то; найти работу; заканчивать школу; школа-интернат; общеобразовательная школа; интересоваться работой на ферме; держать уток,

свиней; разумный выбор; раз в семестр; выбор карьеры (профессии) для него не проблема; не удивительно; семейная традиция.

3. Give the plural (дайте множественное число):

man, woman, child, sheep, goose, wife, cousin.

4. Give antonyms:

large, far, small, weak, short, older, indoors, unhappy, seldom.

5. Give synonyms:

a) business-like, rather, beautiful, little, profession, ordinary, college.

b) university, attractive, fairly, small, efficient, career, average.

6. Explain the meaning of the words:

efficient, to come from large families, boarding school, to take over business, to be involved in farming, to get on well with each other, week-end, housewife.

7. Answer the following questions:

1. Where does Jackie Rose live? 2. Why does this area attract many tourists? 3. Jackie is in the 4th year at Aberdeen University, isn't she? 4. Where does she live during the term-time? 5. Does she often go home? How often? 6. What is her mother (father, her elder sister, her younger sister, brother)? 7. What does her mother look after? 8. How old are her parents? Did they both come from quite large families? 9. Jackie, her sisters and her brother have many aunts, uncles and cousins, have they not? 10. Do they see their grandparents often or rarely? Why? 11. Does Margaret enjoy her work as a secretary? Why? 12. Why did Jocelyn come home and decide to spend her last year at the local comprehensive school? 13. What is Jocelyn interested in? 14. What career has William chosen? Is he at the boarding school in Aberdeen or near Perth? 15. What is the whole family involved in? Is it surprising? Give your reasons. 16. Do the children of the Roses' family get on well with each other and with their parents? 17. What is the average number of children in British families? 18. What can you say about Scotland? Show on the map the towns mentioned in the text.

8. Fill in the blanks with prepositions if necessary .

I ... the first year ... the university. I have an elder brother and a younger sister. My sister Ann is ... her final year ... school. My brother works ... an engineer. The area he lives ... is only 50 km. away so he often comes to visit us ... week-ends. He is married. His wife is always busy looking ... the house and children. My grandparents live not far ... them ... the country. My cousin Peter is interested ... farm-life and wants to study agriculture ... the university ... next year.

9. Complete the sentences. Use the text.

1. It is a mountainous region with many 2. During the term-time 3. My mother is 4. My elder sister 5. At heart she 6. Up to the last year 7. It is perhaps not 8. He is at a boarding school near 9. As can be seen 10. But since the age difference

10. Guess who or what it is:

- a) It's a university town in the north of Scotland. Jocelyn went to a boarding-school in that town.
- b) He is the youngest member of the family and choosing a career is no problem for him.
- c) That person is very interested in farming and owns sheep, ducks, cats.
- d) It's one of the most beautiful areas in the north of Scotland. It attracts a lot of tourists because of its beauty.
- e) She is 19. They say she is good at work though she doesn't really enjoy it. At heart she would prefer to have a different job.
- f) Unlike all other members of the family she isn't involved in farming. She studies languages at the university.

11. Describe the place where Jacky lives.

12. Tell your groupmates everything you can about the Roses.

II. Role Play

- 1. One of you is Jacky Rose. Ask Jacky any questions you like about the place she lives, her life on the farm, members of her family.

2. You are Margaret. Tell your groupmates about yourself. Begin with the words: «Hi! I'm Margaret, the second daughter in the family. I work....»
3. You are William. Tell your groupmates about yourself and sisters. Begin with the words: « Hello, I'm William Rose. Though I'm the youngest, they say I'm the tallest and the strongest in the family. I have three sisters but I love Jocelyn more because we both want to become farmers... As for my other sisters»
4. Play out a dialogue between Jacky and her friend Ann.

III. Questions for discussion

1. Speak on the problem of bringing up the children in the Scottish family.

2. Say what you like and what you don't like in their system of bringing up children.

These words can help you to do the task:

there are no lazy-bones in the family - нет лентяев

do not interfere in affairs - не вмешиваются в дела

good relations - хорошие отношения

trust children - доверяют детям

respect children's opinions - уважают мнение детей

everybody respects everybody - все уважают всех.

Perhaps father is strict but not austere [: 'stiə] - возможно отец строг, но не суров

atmosphere is optimistic, cheerful - атмосфера оптимистична, радостна

Children: industrious (трудолюбивы), independent (независимы), serious (серьезны), selfdisciplined (обладающий внутренней дисциплиной), firm (твердый), strong-willed (волевой), dignified (с чувством собственного достоинства), follow traditions, know what to do, know how to earn money, have aim (цель) in life, do not complain (не жалуется).

3. Say what features of the character you like. Why?

4. Speak on your family and family relations.

Learn an old Scottish song:

For auld Lang Syne

[:ld læŋ zain]. (Доброе старое время)

Should auld acquaintance¹ be forgot
And never brought to mind?

Should auld acquaintance be forgot
And days of auld lang syne?

For auld lang syne, my dear,

For auld lang syne!

We'll take a cup of kindness yet

For auld lang syne!

1. acquaintance [ə 'kweɪntəns] - знакомство; зд. дружба

UNIT 3

People's Relations

Words to be remembered

1. to celebrate - праздновать
2. to invite - приглашать
3. to be eager - испытывать большое желание
4. particularly - особенно
5. expensive - дорогостоящий
6. to come to mind - прийти в голову
7. to wrap up - завернуть
8. salesman - продавец
9. to get surprised - удивиться
10. parcel - пакет, сверток
11. to gather – собираться
12. to enjoy - веселиться
13. party - вечеринка
14. to unwrap – разворачивать

16.suddenly - внезапно, вдруг

17.to get pale – побледнеть

18.separately - в отдельности

19.present = gift – подарок

A Broken Vase

The young man was going to marry a beautiful girl One day the girl said to him that the next day she would celebrate her birthday and invited him to her birthday party. The young man was eager to make her a present, so he went to a gift shop. There he saw many beautiful things. Of all the things he particularly liked the vases. But they were very expensive, and as he had very little money he had to leave the shop without buying anything. Making for the door he suddenly heard a noise: one of the vases fell on the floor and broke to pieces. A brilliant idea came to him. He came up to the counter and asked the salesman to wrap up the broken vase. The salesman got a little surprised but did what the young man had asked him to.

The young man, feeling very happy, took the parcel and went straight to the girl's place. By the time he entered the room the guests had already gathered. Everybody was enjoying the party. Some of the people were dancing, others were talking, joking and laughing. Saying «Many happy returns of the day», the young man told the girl, that he had bought a small present for her. With these words he began to unwrap the parcel. Suddenly he got pale and said: «I am afraid, I have broken it. There were so many people in the bus...» But when he unwrapped the parcel, he saw that the salesman had wrapped up each piece of the vase separately.

Notes.

without buying anything - ничего не купив

making for the door - направляясь к выходу

many happy returns of the day - Поздравляю Вас с днем рождения!

Exercises

1. Suggest the English for:

собираться, однажды, на следующий день, праздновать, приглашать, испытывать большое желание, сделать подарок, дорогой, магазин подарков,

разбитая ваза, блестящая мысль, ум, прилавок, завернуть, продавец, чувствовать себя счастливым, прямо к дому девушки, уже, все, шутить, смеяться, развернуть, побледнеть, в отдельности.

2. Suggest the Russian for:

the next day, birthday party, to celebrate, a present, a gift shop, particularly, expensive, to leave the shop, suddenly, noise, to break to pieces, counter, to wrap up, straight to the girl's place, to enter the room, guest, to gather, many happy returns of the day, to get pale, each piece, separately.

3. Put synonyms instead of underlined words.

1. A young man intended to marry a beautiful girl. 2. The man had a great wish to give her a present. 3. He especially liked the vases, but they were high-priced. 4. Moving towards the door he heard a noise. 5. By the time he came into the room the guests had already assembled. 6. Everybody was having a nice time at the party. 7. Saying «Many happy returns» the young man started unwrapping the parcel. 8. The bus was overcrowded. 9. Once the girl said she would celebrate her birthday and asked the young man to come down and join the birthday party. 10. As he was short of money he had to leave the shop without making a purchase.

4. Choose the antonyms to the following words from the right column:

noise, happy, expensive
to wrap, many, to enter,
to buy, young, birth,
beautiful, to like, little

cheap, silence, unhappy, few,
to unwrap, to sell, much,
to dislike, ugly, death, old

5. Make up sentences with the help of the words given in brackets. Use models:

Model 1. He said he had bought a present for her (to celebrate one's birthday, to invite his girl- friend to the theatre, to buy a beautiful vase, to see the film twice).

Model 2. Almost everybody was enjoying the party (to talk, to joke, to laugh, to dance, to leave the shop, to buy something, to eat something, to listen to music).

Model 3. Some of the guests were dancing, others were singing. (Use the words given above)

6. Make up sentences using models:

I am not going to do it.

(жениться, говорить ему об этом, отмечать свой день рождения, приглашать его на день рождения)

I am eager to do it.

(изучать английский язык, посмотреть этот фильм, послушать эту музыку, сделать ей подарок, потанцевать)

I am afraid he is busy now.

(что вы не правы, что он еще не приехали, что не смогу вам помочь, что ваши часы идут неправильно (wrong))

I enjoyed this film.

(вечеринка, его шутка, книга, дискотека, вчерашний матч, ваш рассказ)

Let's gather at Nick's place.

(давайте соберемся у Ани; у них; у меня; у вас; у нас)

7. Answer the following questions. Use conversational formulas. Work in pairs:

It seems to me - мне кажется;

I should say - я бы сказал;

as far as I know - насколько я знаю;

if I am not mistaken - если я не ошибаюсь.

1.What was the young man to do? 2.What did the girl tell him one day?
3.Where did the girl invite the young man. 4.Why did the young man go to the gift shop? 5.What did he particularly like of all the things he saw in the shop? 6.Why couldn't he buy a vase? 7.Why did he have to leave the shop without buying anything? 8.What did he suddenly hear? 9.What idea came to his mind? 10. What did the young man ask the salesman to do? 11.The salesman got a little surprised at the young man's request, didn't he? 12.Did the young man go home or to the girl's

place? 13. Who had gathered at the girl's place by the time he entered the flat?
14. What were the guests doing? 15. What did the young man say to the girl on seeing her?
16. Why did he suddenly get pale? 17. What did the young man see when he unwrapped the parcel?

Role Play

- 1. Retell the story on the part of the girl who received that broken vase.**
- 2. Retell the story on the part of the fellow.**
- 3. Listen to the girl's version of the story and give her a piece of advice.
What should she do: forgive the fellow? forget him? clear the things up?**

Choose a piece of advice or give your own variant:

- 1) If I were you I shouldn't think of him because he is a liar and he will certainly let you down.
- 2) I think you should phone him and ask him to come to clear up the matter.
- 3) I believe you must wait a bit. If he loves you he will come and if he doesn't - forget him.
- 4) I believe you should meet him as if by chance and clear up why he had done it. And if he is sorry - forgive him.

4. Listen to the fellow's version of the story. Choose a piece of advice for him or give your own variant.

- 1) In some cases it's easier to tell a lie than the truth. Though it is very difficult. Remember that a lie has short legs and honesty is the best policy.
- 2) Be patient and wait until she forgives you. Remember that patience is a virtue (сила).
- 3) Try to talk to her and even if she drives you away - wait for her near her house. And in some time - she might forgive you but remember that a liar is not believed when he tells the truth and life is not all beer and skittles (кегли).

5. Act out the dialogues. Make up your own ones.

Dialogue 1

- Hello, my dear! Why are you so late?

- Hi! I was in the shop. It was difficult to choose a present. To cut a long story short I found it. Hope you'll like it.
- Oh, how kind of you.
- Let me unwrap the parcel. I'm afraid I have broken it. There were so many people in the bus.
- Good gracious! What is it?
- I don't know.
- Are you kidding?
- Certainly not. I'll explain to you everything.
- Stop telling me a lie. I hate you. I don't want to see you any more.

Dialogue 2

- Good evening, John. I have been waiting for you for an hour already.
- Evening, darling. Many happy returns of the day!
- Thank you very much.
- Excuse my being late.
- That's all right. All our friends are here.
- I have a small present for you. But I'm afraid I have broken it.
- What is it, John?
- It's ..., it's I don't know what to say.
- Poor John. You are always absent -minded. I always ask you to be more careful.
- I must explain everything. I love you but ...
- I love you too. You'll explain it later. Come on. The guests are waiting.

6. Let's talk about birthday parties.

- 1) What do you usually wish to your relatives and friends on their birthdays? (health, wealth, happiness)
- 2) What do you like more: to give presents or to get presents?
- 3) What present do you think is good (o'de cologne, toilet water, shaver, a tie, books, a wallet, a souvenir, a purse, a bag, flowers, perfume, bracelets, rings, a watch, a pot plant, gloves, a scarf, decorations for the house, a CD, a video cassette, computer games, stuffed animals, handmade gifts)?

7. What will you advise me to do if I have no money and I am invited to the birthday parties:

- 1) to stay at home and simply send a greeting card;
- 2) to go without buying anything;
- 3) to make a surprise;
- 4) to recite a poem, sing a song, paint a poster;
- 5) any other idea?

8. Speak about celebrating a birthday party, buying presents, making fun.

Read the text and say why the girl was angry

Jack, a handsome man, was in love with a beautiful girl. One day when they were together, she said to him: «It's my birthday tomorrow», and invited him to the party. The man was happy to hear that and said, «Oh, I'll send you roses, one rose for each year of your life».

In the evening he went to the florist's shop/ As he knew the girl's age (she was going to be 22) he decided to buy 22 roses. The young man asked the florist to send the flowers to the girl the next day.

When he left the shop, the florist said to his wife: «Jack is a very good fellow. He often buys flowers in our shop. Today, I'm afraid, I asked too much money for my roses. I'll send 10 more roses». So the next morning he sent 32 roses to the girl.

When Jack came to see his girl, she did not want to speak to him. And he never knew why she was angry.

What do you think that fellow should do in this situation:

- 1) to leave everything as it is;
- 2) to come to the girl's place and have a talk;
- 3) to send her a message?

You are to learn a song which is called «Red Roses». It is blues

The blues were born in the early 1890s. After the Civil War in the USA the negro-slaves got freedom but their life was not easy. On weekends they got together at picnics. Some black musicians entertained them. They sang songs which were called the blues.

If you have the blues it means you feel sad. You can have the blues because you have no money, no job, no love or no friend. You may have the home-work blues or the examination blues. But blues songs were not always sad. The blues began in the country in the South. As the blacks moved into big cities to work the blues went with them. William Handy, a black band leader from Memphis made the blues popular all over America.

Red Roses

I want some red roses for a blue lady.
Mr. Florist, take my order, please.
We had a silly quarrel the other day.
Hope these pretty flowers take her blues away.
I want some red roses for a blue lady.
Take them to the prettiest girl in town
And if they do the trick I hurry back to pick
Your white best orchids for her wedding gown.

Notes:

blue lady = sad lady; blues = melancholy; take order = take direction to buy; take blues away = remove blues; take them to the girl = deliver them; wedding gown = wedding dress; if they do the trick = if they help.

1. Answer the questions:

1. What is the song about? 2. What happened to the young people? 3. Do young people often quarrel? 4. What is the fellow going to do? 5. Is he right doing that? 6. I wonder if he is a success? 7. What do you think is the end of this story? 8. Do you quarrel with your girl-friend? 9. How do you usually solve this kind of problems? 10. Where do you think is the way out?

2. Imagine you have quarreled with your girl-friend and come to the shop to buy flowers for her. Tell the salesman about the aim of your gift.

UNIT 4

Student Life

Words to be remembered.

1. to be in the first (second) year - учиться на первом (втором) курсе
2. to do history - заниматься историей
3. Ancient History - история древнего мира
4. to make up one's mind - решать
5. Middle Ages - средние века
6. feudal period - феодализм
7. Contemporary History - новейшая история
8. curriculum - программа
9. humanities - гуманитарные науки
10. science - наука; естественная наука
11. to foresee - предвидеть
12. compulsory - обязательный
13. either ... or - или ... или
14. dean - декан
15. a deputy dean, a sub-dean - заместитель декана
16. to be in charge of - отвечать за = to be responsible for
17. faculty of arts - факультет гуманитарных наук
18. both ... and - и ... и, как ... так и
19. law - право
20. primary education - начальное образование
21. vice-principal - проректор
22. research -исследовательский
23. full-time department - очное отделение
24. correspondence department - заочное отделение
25. part-time students - студенты-заочники
26. teaching staff - педагогический коллектив
27. to consist of - состоять из

28. to provide accommodation - предоставлять жилье
29. to rent a floor - снимать жилье
30. to get grants - получать стипендию
31. on graduating - по окончании
32. time-table - расписание
33. It takes 10 minutes to get - требуется 10 минут, чтобы добраться
34. to miss classes - пропускать занятия
35. notes - записи
36. to fail in - провалиться по предмету
37. credit-test - зачет
38. principal lecturers; readers - доценты
39. senior lecturers - старшие преподаватели
40. junior or assistant lecturers - ассистенты
41. course paper - курсовая работа
42. post-graduate department - аспирантура
43. tuition - учебный процесс
44. double period - пара (занятие в институте)
45. term - семестр
46. department - отделение, кафедра

The Way I study History

Let me introduce myself. I am Denis Fyodorov, a student of Moscow University. Now I am in my first year, and I am doing History. I take a full course of World and Russian History.

It was shortly before¹ leaving school that I made up my mind² to enter this faculty and take up History as my future speciality. There are many historical subjects in our programme: History of Middle Ages, History of Ancient World, contemporary History.

When I am in my third year, I wish to devote myself to the special study of Modern and Contemporary History by which I am greatly attracted.

Our curriculum includes a lot of subjects such as Psychology, History of Education, Pedagogics, English, Latin, Methods of Teaching, Law.

If you ask me why of all humanities I have chosen History, my answer will be: it interests me as a science because it helps one to understand and explain the processes going on in various aspects of human history. It also helps one to foresee³ the course of events in future.

All our lectures are compulsory. Usually we have one lecture and two seminars a day. I never miss lectures and seminars and I am never late for classes. When classes are over I go home. I eat dinner and then I have a short rest. I continue to study either in the library or in my room. I have to do a lot of reading. I sit in the library for hours reading texts, making notes and writing an essay. So all the days of the term are devoted to study.

At the head of our faculty is dean. He has an assistant dean who is in charge of education of students. I enjoy studying at the University.

Notes:

1. it was shortly before - незадолго до
2. I made up my mind - я решил
3. it helps one to foresee - это помогает предвидеть

Exercises

1. Suggest the Russian for:

to be in the first year, to do history; shortly before leaving school; to make up one's mind; to enter this faculty; to be greatly attracted; curriculum; humanities; science; to explain the processes going on; to foresee; to be late for classes; to miss lectures; to be over; I have to do a lot of reading; for hours; to make notes; to write an essay; to devote to study; an assistant dean; to be in charge of; either ... or.

2. Suggest the English Russian for:

позвольте представиться; я изучаю историю; всеобщая история; история древнего мира; новейшая история; новая история; программа; предметы; гуманитарные науки; естественные науки; процессы, которые происходят; различные аспекты; история человечества; предвидеть; ход событий;

обязательный; пропускать занятия; опаздывать; или ... или; семестр; посвящать учебе; во главе; декан; отвечать за.

3. Answer the questions. Use the phrases:

as far as I know;

if I am not mistaken;

according to the text (в соответствии с текстом);

it should be noted (необходимо заметить); etc.

1. When did Denis Fyodorov make up his mind to study history? 2. What historical subjects are there in the programme? 3. What subjects is he greatly attracted to? 4. What other subjects does their curriculum include? 5. Why has he chosen history? 6. Does history help to foresee the course of events? 7. Are lectures compulsory or optional? 8. Does he miss lectures? 9. Is he often late? 10. Where does Denis continue his studies? 11. What does his homework involve? 12. Who is at the head of the faculty? 13. What is an assistant dean in charge of?

4. Find another way of expressing the parts in bold type. Consult the text:

1. Let me tell you about myself. 2. Now I am a first year student and I study History. 3. Not long before leaving school I decided to enter the University. 4. I take a course of General History. 5. I like my future profession very much. 6. After finishing school I decided to become a college student. 7. If you ask me why I have taken up History for a special study, my answer will be: I am very much interested in it. 8. History helps us to understand the course of future events. 9. All our lectures are obligatory. 10. I spend all the days of the term studying history. 11. Our faculty is headed by the Dean. 12. The assistant dean is responsible for education of students.

5. Insert prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

1. He is a student ... the teachers' training college. 2. We are ... second year. 3. My friends made up his mind to study law ... the university. 4. Mary decided to devote herself ... study ... the history ... Britain. 5. Frankly speaking I do not take a great interest ... the subject. 6. Professor Orlov is a specialist ... the field ... History ... Ancient World. 7. We have two lectures ... a day. 8. I sit ... library ... hours reading and

making notes. 9. All my days are devoted ... study. 10. ... the head ... our faculty is dean. 12. He ... charge ... education ... students.

6. Choose the right word:

historic, historical

1. I'll always remember the ... event of the 12th of April 1961. 2. The 9th of May 1945 is a ... date. 3. Students must have a good memory for ... facts. 4. Peter the First is a ... personality. 5. If you want to see ... places in Moscow, begin your tour with the Kremlin. 6. He knows this ... document.

study, learn, teach

1. I want to ... to play tennis. 2. Who ... you English last year? 3. What subjects do you ... in your 1st year? 4. Your homework for tomorrow is to ... the grammar material and to ... the new words. 5. He ... all the historical documents very well. 6. In learning a foreign language it is necessary to ... systematically. 7. We often ... the texts by heart. 8. I usually ... in the morning. 9. Who ... you to do this? 10. Did you ... French or German at school? 11. Which is more difficult: to ... or to ...?

graduate, finish (leave) school

1. At what age did you ... school? 2. When did your friend ... from the University? 3. Every year many young people ... from our college. 4. What did you do after you ... the medical school? 5. On ... the students receive diplomas which give them the right to teach at school. 6. After ... school I entered the college.

7. Complete the following sentences:

1. Now I am in my 2. I take a full course 3. Our curriculum includes 4. Usually we have 5. I continue to study 6. I sit in the library 7. At the head of

8. Speak about yourself. These questions will help you:

1. Are you a first year or a second year student? 2. What faculty are you in? 3. When did you make up your mind to enter this faculty? 4. What courses of history do you take? 5. Do you study other subjects? 6. Was history your favourite subject at school? 7. Are you sure you will make a good specialist? 8. Why of all humanities have you chosen History? 9. Are all your lectures compulsory? 10. How many lectures

and seminars do you usually have? 11. Do you miss lectures and classes? 12. Are you usually late for classes? 13. What do you do after finishing classes? 14. Where do you do your homework? 15. What does your homework include (включать)? 16. Who is at the head of your faculty? 17. Who helps the Dean? 18. What is a sub-dean in charge of? 19. Do you enjoy studying? 20. What departments are there in your faculty? 21. What is your favourite subject? 22. Who lectures on your favourite subject? 23. What subject is the most difficult for you and why? 24. What are you going to do after graduating from our college? 15. What is necessary to do to become a good specialist?

Read and translate the text:

My college

The Ussuriisk College of Education was founded in 1954. It is one of the biggest colleges of this kind in the Far East. At first there were only two faculties at the college: the faculty of arts and the faculty of sciences.

Nowadays our college has both faculties and departments. The faculties are history and law, primary education, foreign languages, physical training. The departments include psychology, oriental languages. There is a post-graduate department at our college too.

The head of the college is the Principal (Rector). He has three vice-principals or deputy principals. One is responsible for tuition, the second is responsible for research work and the third for students' upbringing. The dean is the head of the faculty. His deputy is known as the sub-dean or the deputy dean.

About four thousand students study at our college. Besides day or full time departments there is a correspondence department for part-time students who work during the day. The teaching staff of the college consists of professors, principal lecturers or readers, senior lecturers, junior or assistant lecturers. Professors and lecturers give lectures to a large number of students or study with groups, and here the students have a chance to discuss various themes. As a rule students have 3 double periods a day. Our college provides accommodation (hostels) for students. But some students rent a floor. The students spend five years at the college of Education.

The academic year begins in September. It lasts 10 months. There are 2 terms in the course of the academic year. So students have to take their exams twice a year. Besides they have to present a course paper to their scientific advisers and make reports on various themes. Those who pass their exams successfully get grants.

Our college is quite large. It is a three-storey building. On the ground floor there is a cloak-room, a computer-class and some class-rooms. On the first floor there is an assembly-hall and a lot of classrooms. The Dean's office of our faculty is on the second floor. On the walls near the Dean's office there is a time-table and a lot of different notice-boards. Opposite the Dean's office there is a library. There is a number of bookcases and bookshelves full of books in the library. There are some dictionaries and newspapers on the tables. We can see a lot of classrooms, studies, an Internet-hall and a gymnasium here too. The hostel for students is not far from our college. It takes students three minutes to get to the college.

In 2011 The Ussuriisk College of Education became the branch of the Far Eastern Federal University.

Exercises

1. Suggest the Russian for:

faculty of arts; faculty of science; nowadays; both ... and; both faculties and departments; primary education; include; psychology; oriental languages; research work; upbringing; full-time department; teaching staff; assistant lecturer; to have a chance; to discuss various themes; to provide accommodation; to rent a floor; double-periods; to present a course paper; scientific adviser; successfully; to teach at school; quite large; ground floor; full of books; dictionaries; it takes students to get to the college.

2. Suggest the English for:

пединститут; Дальний Восток; и факультеты и кафедры; право; аспирантура; ректор; отвечает за; учебная работа; зам.декана; проректор; кроме дневного отделения; заочное отделение; студент-заочник; доцент; старший преподаватель; ассистент; предоставлять общежитие; снимать квартиру; учебный год; семестр; дважды в год; представить курсовую работу; научный

руководитель; программа; профессиональная подготовка; актовый зал; спортзал; деканат; доски объявлений; ряд шкафов и полок; студентам требуется 3 минуты, чтобы добраться.

3. Insert prepositions where required:

It takes students some minutes ... get ... the college. The students ... college ... Education have a five year course ... studies. Our college consists ... 11 faculties headed ... the deans. The correspondence department is ... students who work ... the day/ Professors give lectures ... large number ... students. There is a students' research society ... our college ... graduating students get diplomas. They give them ... the right to teach ... school. There is a number ... bookcases full ... books and dictionaries ... library.

4. Insert the articles where required:

... Teaching staff of ... college consists of professors, principal lecturers, senior and assistant lecturers. Some students rent ... floor. ... Academic year begins in ... September. Students get ... grants. On ... ground floor there is ... cloak-room. ... Dean's office of ... faculty is on ... second floor. There is ... number of bookcases in ... library. There are ... lots of people in ... laboratory. On ... walls near ... Dean's office there is ... time-table and ... lot of ... notice-boards. We can see ... lot of classrooms and ... Internet-hall here too.

5. Put the following sentences into negative and interrogative forms:

1. There were only 2 faculties at the college. 2. There is a post-graduate department at our college. 3. There will be a number of new schools in the town. 4. There was a number of bookshelves in the classroom. 5. On the table there are some dictionaries. 6. Opposite the Dean's office there is a library. 7. On the walls there are notice-boards.

6. Answer the following questions:

1. How many faculties are there at your college? (11) 2. What is there on the first floor? 3) How many hostels are there near the college? (2) 4. How many Internet-halls are there at the college of Education? (1) 5. Who is at the head of the college?

(Rector) 6. What is there on the first floor? (cloak-room) 7. Where is the gym? (on the second floor)

7. Put the following sentences into the Past Indefinite Tense:

1. There are 2 terms in the course of the academic year. 2. There is one faculty at the college. 3. On the second floor there is an assembly-hall. 4. There are some dictionaries on the table. 5. There are many factories in our town. 6. There is a lake near the forest.

8. Put questions to the following sentences.

1. There was a garden behind the house. 2. There were five flowers in the vase. 3. There are some dictionaries on the shelf. 4. There will be two gyms in our school. 5. There is a number of labs on the ground floor. 6. There was a reading hall in the hostel. 7. There are 2 theatres in our town. 8. There will be three new banks in Ussuriisk.

9. Fill in the blanks with «some, any, no» or their derivatives:

1. Have you ... books on the subject? - Yes, I have ... 2. I have ... news for you. 3. ... student knows it. 4. They told me ... strange story. 5. Are there ... English books in the library? 6. There are not ... dictionaries on the shelf. 7. There are ... classrooms on the ground floor. 8. There is ... in the next room. 9. There is ... in the hostel now. 10. Is there ... wrong with you? 11. Is there ... in the Dean's office? 12. Has ... happened? 13. Are there ... gyms in your college? 14. There are ... vacant rooms on this floor. 15. Are there ... students in the lecture-room? 16. He spent his holidays ... in the South.

10. Make these sentences interrogative.

1. There are eleven faculties at our college. 2. There were two dictionaries and one newspaper on the table. 3. There will be a new University in the town.

11. Agree or disagree with the following statements. While answering use the following expressions:

It is not quite so - это не совсем так. Far from it - Совсем не так. I'm afraid I can't agree to that. I think it's true - Думаю, что это так. I'm with you - Я на вашей стороне.

1.The Ussuriisk college of Education was founded in 1955. 2.At first there was only one faculty at the college. 3.There is a post-graduate department at our college. 4.The Principal has a deputy principal 5.About 2 thousand students study at our college. 6.The teaching staff of the college consists of professors and readers. 7.As a rule students have 3 double-periods a day. 8.Every year students have to present a course paper. 9.There is a students' research society at our college. 10.On the first floor there is an assembly-hall.

12. Explain the following words and expressions in English:

faculty of arts, faculty of sciences, post-graduate department, deputy principal, accommodation, to rent a floor, students' research society, time-table, full time department, part-time students, double-period, assembly-hall.

13. Answer the questions on the text:

1.When was the Ussuriisk College of Education founded? 2. How many faculties were there at college in 1954? 3.Who is the head of the college? 4.What are deputy principles responsible for? 4.What departments are there at the College of Education? 5.Who gives lectures to the students? 6.Do students have a chance to discuss various themes at the lecture?7.Where do most of the students live? 8.How many terms are there in the course of an academic year? 9.Do all students get grants? 10.What does the curriculum consist of? 11.What does the professional training include? 12.Where can students develop their research abilities? 13.What is there on the ground floor of your college? 14.Is there a place in your college where students can listen to concerts or have some sort of a meeting? 15.Is there a library in the college? 16.Where is the Dean's office? 17.What other facilities are there in the college? 18.What clubs and societies can the students join? 19.What helps you to become a good teacher?

14.Say what you usually do:

At the Lecture

to listen to the lecturer; to take notes; to ask questions; to write; to put down

At the Seminar

to speak on the subject; to make a report; to take part in the discussion; to ask questions; to add to what was said by the previous speakers; to ask the teacher to explain; to clear up (ВЫЯСНИТЬ).

At the Library

to read books recommended by teachers; to look through newspapers and magazines; to make notes; to prepare for.

In the Laboratory

to listen to the tape; to work with a cassette-recorder; to repeat after the speaker; to imitate;

to do auditory exercises; to work at the language hard.

In the Evening

to go for a walk; to go to the theatre; to chat for a while; to watch TV; to listen to music; to read much; to call on one's friends; to take part in concerts; a witty club; to go to the disco.

In the Cafeteria (Canteen)

to have one's meals; to eat; to drink; to have a bite; to take coffee, juice; to have sandwiches; fish; meat; vegetables.

15. Learn the following dialogue by heart:

L e n a: Mary, get up quickly. You will be late again.

M a r y: What's the time now? Oh, I hate to get up so early. I'd better miss the first lecture and sleep a bit more. I'll see your notes after classes.

L e n a: Shame on you! You have missed so many lectures on psychology. Get up quickly and we'll go together, we have little time left before the bell goes.

M a r y: I know you don't like to be a minute late for your lessons but indeed we have plenty of time. It takes us only 10 minute to get to the Institute.

L e n a: As for me I have already taken a shower, combed my hair and got dressed, but what about you?

M a r y: All right, I'll be ready in a minute, don't be angry with me, please. Aren't we going to have breakfast?

L e n a: Everything is ready. I have prepared some coffee, eggs and sandwiches.

M a r y: Thank you, you are very kind. So here I am, let's go. I say, what room are we in.

L e n a: I don't know, let's look at the time-table. Here it is. English, Room 25.

M a r y: But we are to have a lecture on psychology now.

L e n a: The time-table has been changed. We'll have English instead and then a seminar in pedagogics.

M a r y: Oh, goodness! How awful!

L e n a: What difference does it make? We were to have English after the lecture, anyway.

M a r y: It does make a difference to me. I'd have had plenty of time to do my grammar exercises at the lecture.

L e n a: You lazy-bones! You are sure to fail in your English if you go on like that.

M a r y: No, I shan't. I've got a remarkable rule: idle away my time during the term and cram the last fortnight. An excellent method, I must say.

L e n a: It's no good with language. You never work in class properly and we are going to have a credit-test in English soon.

M a r y: Wee, we shall see.

16. Suggest the Russian for:

to be late; what's the time; to miss lectures; to see notes; after classes; lectures on psychology; plenty of time; it takes us; to take a shower; to comb hair; to get dressed; to be ready; to be angry; to look up the time-table; to change; difference; anyway; to fail in; to go on like that; a remarkable rule; to idle away time; to cram; properly; credit-test.

17. Suggest the English for:

который час; опаздывать; терпеть не могу вставать рано; пропускать занятия; у нас мало времени; до звонка; в самом деле; много времени; нам нужно только десять минут, чтобы добраться; уже; одеться; а как ты; не сердись; разве мы не будем завтракать; приготовить; послушай; расписание изменили; вместо; какая разница; все равно; лентяйка; несомненно;

замечательное правило; зубрить; две недели; отличный метод; с языком так дело не пойдет; никогда; работать на занятии должным образом; зачет; посмотрим; как тебе не стыдно.

18. Insert the missing prepositions.

1. I'll see your notes ... classes. 2. You have missed a lecture ... psychology. 3. We have plenty ... time. 4. I'll be ready ... a minute. 5. Don't be angry ... me. 6. What room are we ...? 7. We'll have a seminar ... pedagogics. 8. It does make a difference ... me. 9. I like to do my exercises ... the lecture. 10. You are sure to fail ... English, if you go on like that. 11. You idle away your time ... the term. 12. It's no good ... language. 13. You never work ... class. 14. We are going to have a credit-test ... English soon.

19. Answer the questions:

1. Do you like to get up early? 2. Do you prefer to attend or to miss the first lecture? 3. Do you prefer to take notes or to see somebody's notes after classes? 4. Have you missed many lectures this term? 5. Do you like to be late for classes? 6. How many minutes does it take you to get to your college? 7. What do you do in the morning after you get up? 8. Are you often angry with somebody? 9. What do you usually have for breakfast? 10. Do you often consult the time-table? 11. Is the time-table at the faculty often changed? 12. Do you sometimes do your homework at the lecture? 13. Whom can you call lazy-bones? 14. Are you afraid to fail in English? 15. Have you got any remarkable rules how to study English? 16. Do you like to cram the last fortnight? 17. Do you work in class properly? 18. When are you going to have a credit-test in English?

20. Read the dialogues. Act out the dialogues

Dialogue 1

- Hi, Sveta! Haven't seen you for ages.

- Hi, Vera! It's nice to see you. How are you?

- Thank you. Fine. Hope you are well too? By the way, I saw Nina, your room-mate, this morning. She looks very happy. I wonder why.

- No wonder. She did well in her exams.

- Good for her! And what about you? Did you get through?

- No, I was most unfortunate. I failed in History.
- Failed? You don't say so. What's the reason?
- To be frank with you, I missed lectures rather often and sometimes didn't attend seminars. In general I didn't work hard enough.
- For shame! It serves you right. It'll be a good lesson for you.

Words and Phrases to be Remembered

Haven't seen you for ages. - Не видела тебя вечность

room-mate - подруга по комнате

I wonder why - Интересно, почему

by the way - между прочим

No wonder - Ничего удивительного

to get through one's exam - выдержать экзамен

I was most unfortunate - Мне очень не повезло

You don't say so! - Не может быть!

to be frank with you - Откровенно говоря

In general - Вообще

For shame! - Не стыдно!

It serves you right - Так тебе и надо.

Dialogue 2

- Where do you usually go for lunch?
- Normally I have it here in the cafeteria.
- What does your lunch generally consist of?
- As a rule I take a hot dish and some juice or coffee, sometimes salad and cold meat or fish. But why are you asking me these eating questions? Are you hungry already?
- To be frank with you, I am.
- Well, let's go and have a bite then.

Role Plays

1. A foreign student wants to learn about your way of studying.
2. You are giving an interview about your college.
3. An applicant wants to learn how to enter the college of Education.

4. An English teacher is interested how you work at English.
5. The deputy dean wants to know if you attend all classes, where you live and how you work at lectures and seminars.
6. Your mother wonders where you have meals, how you spend your free time and if there are any difficulties with your studies.

21. Advertise your college. Read the advertisement which will help you to do this work:

Fitchburg State College

Our Programs Include

Industrial Technology

Nursing

Education

Early Childhood

Education

Elementary Education

Secondary Education

Special Education

Technology Education

Industrial Arts

Human Services

Biology

Economics

History

Mathematics

Psychology

Sociology

Business Administration

Pre=Law

Quality, cost and size should be prime considerations when choosing a college

Fitchburg State offers 21 Bachelor's degree programs on a campus where the student teacher ratio is 16-1 and the student population is 3400. The cost is within your reach at \$ 3,300 per year for tuition and fees.

Fitchburg State is located in Massachusetts, an hour's drive from Boston. Our 60 clubs and organizations provide an active social life.

If quality, cost and size are important factors in your college choice, write to our Admission Office, Fitchburg State College, Fitchburg, MA 01420 Or better yet, come and visit soon. Call 508/345 for an appointment and campus tour.

References:

1. Fitchburg State College - Фитчбургский государственный колледж
2. Business Administration - управление бизнесом
3. Nursing - уход за детьми младшего возраста
4. Education: Early Childhood - учитель, воспитатель, специалист по раннему обучению
5. Education: Elementary Education - учитель начальной школы
6. Secondary Education - учитель средней школы
7. Special Education - учитель, специалист в области дефектологии
8. Technology Education:
Industrial Arts - учитель, специалист по технологиям и промышленному дизайну (учитель труда)
9. Human Services - гуманитарные службы
10. The student teacher ratio - соотношение студентов и преподавателей

UNIT 5

My Country

Words to be remembered.

1. border – граница
2. meadow – луг
3. plain – равнина
4. harbour – гавань
5. ancient – древний
6. remarkable – замечательный
7. wealth – богатство
8. nonferrous metals – цветные металлы
9. peat - торф
10. the Arctic Ocean – Северный Ледовитый океан
11. the Pacific Ocean – Тихий океан

12. distinctly – отчетливо
13. birch – береза
14. inhabit – населять
15. faith – вера
16. to create – создавать
17. patient – терпеливый
18. to survive – выжить
19. property – собственность
20. glory – слава
21. hospitable – гостеприимный
22. sight – вид; sights – достопримечательности

Exercises (Pre-reading tasks)

1. Practise the pronunciation of the following words:

Russia [ˈrʌʃə], Europe [ˈjuərəp], Asia [eɪʃə], the Urals [ˈjuərəlz], sight [saɪt], harbour [ˈhɑ:bə], ancient [ˈeɪnʃənt], wealth [welθ], iron [aɪən], ocean [əʊʃn], patience [ˈpeɪʃns], musician [mjuˈziʃn], Nazi [na:tsi], fascism [ˈfæʃɪzəm].

2. Translate the following emphatic constructions.

1. It is faith that brings Russian people together. 2. It is patience that helps us to survive. 3. It's faith that creates harmony. 4. It's faith that makes us patient. 5. It was Dolgoruky who founded Moscow. 6. It was Mary who opened the door. 7. It was last night that they discussed the plan of their work. 8. It is the people of this country who won World War II. 9. It is Russian people who defeated the Nazi Germany. 10. It is the Russians who saved the whole world from fascism.

Great Russia

Russia is my country. It is one of the biggest countries in the world. Russia is situated in two continents: Europe and Asia. The Urals form a natural border between the continents.

If you fly over its territory in a plane you will see wonderful sights: blue lines of rivers, blue mirrors of lakes and seas, green patches of the meadows, grassy hills,

beautiful plains, wild forests, high mountains, green valleys, large ports, small harbours, ancient buildings, small towns and big cities.

Our land is remarkable for its wealth. There is gold, platinum, diamonds, coal, iron, nonferrous metals, peat, oil, gas and wood.

There are many rivers in Russia. The longest ones are the Volga in Europe, the Yenisei and the Ob in Asia. The deepest lakes are the Baikal and the Ladoga. The Baikal is the largest fresh-water lake in the world.

Seas and oceans wash Russia in the north, south, east and west. The Black Sea is in the South, the Baltic Sea is in the west. The Arctic Ocean washes my country in the north and in the east is the Pacific Ocean.

Four beautiful seasons: winter, spring, summer and autumn are distinctly expressed in this country.

Our Russian symbol is the Russian national flag with three wide stripes on it. The other symbol of Russia is the birch tree. People sing beautiful songs about birch trees and plant them near their houses. In old Russian towns people often called young lovely girls little birch trees. The national emblem is a double-headed eagle holding a scepter and a mace (жезл).

The nature and peoples inhabiting our country are given the most important things – faith and patience. It is great faith that brings us together. It's faith that creates harmony. It's faith that makes us patient and understanding, the qualities which help us live and survive in the most hard times.

The national property which makes us proud is its greatness: talented scientists, famous philosophers, outstanding inventors, musicians, writers, artists.

Glory to all of them, dead or living!

When foreign guests leave Russia they usually say different things about the country. Some of them like it, others do not. But practically everybody says that Russian people are wonderful. They are open, kind and very hospitable.

Exercises

1. Suggest the Russian for:

to be situated, natural border, wonderful sights, green patches of meadows, grassy hills, remarkable for its wealth, diamonds, wood, distinctly, expressed, wide stripes, plant, inhabit, hard times, greatness, scientists, outstanding inventors, musicians, wonderful.

2. Suggest the English for:

голубое зеркало озер, равнины, высокие горы, долины, гавани, древний, железо, уголь, цветные металлы, торф, нефть, пресноводное озеро, на севере, на востоке, на юге, на западе, березка, вера, терпение, качества, выжить, национальное достояние, слава, добрый, гостеприимный.

3. Say whether you agree with the following. While answering use the following phrases:

Right you are - Вы правы

Just it - Именно так

I'm of the same opinion - Я того же мнения

It's not quite so - Это не совсем так

Far from it - Это далеко не так

I don't think so - Я так не думаю

1. They say that Russia is an Asiatic country because it lies in Asia. 2. Russia is a country of hills and mountains. 3. Our land is remarkable for oil and gas. 4. The longest rivers in Europe are the Volga and the Ob. 5. The Baikal is the largest fresh-water lake in Europe. 5. The Baltic Sea is in the west. 6. All seasons are distinctly expressed in our country. 7. The most important quality of the Russians is trustfulness. 8. It's hard work that helps Russian people to survive. 9. The national property which makes us proud is its greatness. 10. When foreign guests leave Russia they usually say they don't like the country.

4. Answer the questions.

1. Where is Russia situated? 2. What forms a natural border between Europe and Asia? 3. What does Russia look like if you fly over its territory in a plane? 4.

What natural resources are there in Russia? 5. Why do we say that Russia is rich in water resources? 6. What seasons are distinctly expressed in Russia? 7. What is your favourite season? 8. What are the symbols of Russia? 9. What can you say about the nature and characteristic features of Russian people? 10. Whom can the Russians be proud of? 11. What do foreigners think of us?

5. Role play.

- a) Imagine you are talking to a foreigner. Tell him about your country and its people. Ask him what he knows about this country.**
- b) You are a geography teacher. Tell the pupils about Russia.**
- c) You are on your school practice. Tell your pupils about our national property and about the things which help us to survive.**

6. Do a project “My Country at a Glance”.

- Say about wonderful sights.
- Symbols.
- National property.
- Show photos and pictures.

UNIT 6

The Land of Great Wonders

Words to be remembered.

1. to engage – привлекать
2. downtown – центр, деловая часть
3. to appear – возникать появляться
4. to turn into – превратиться
5. outstanding – выдающийся
6. scholar – ученый
7. suburb – пригород
8. magnificent – великолепный
9. numerous – многочисленный
10. masterpiece – шедевр, творение

11. to cover – покрывать
12. church – церковь
13. however – однако
14. proof – доказательство
15. to defend – защищать
16. to repel – отражать
17. latitude – широта
18. incomparable [in 'kʌmpərəbl̩] – несравненный
19. pine – сосна
20. fir – ель
21. voyage – путешествие
22. island [aɪlənd] – остров
23. precious ['preʃəs] – ценный
24. cathedral of the Transfiguration – Преображенский собор
25. nail – гвоздь
26. axe – топор
27. fairy-tale – сказка
28. oak – дуб
29. cedar – кедр
30. grove – роща
31. to inspire – вдохновлять
32. carpenter – плотник
33. reliable – надежный
34. dome – купол
35. chapel – часовня

Exercises (Pre-reading tasks)

1. Practise the pronunciation of the following words:

architect ['ɑ:kɪtəkt], engage [ɪn 'geɪd̩], the Hermitage ['hɜ:mɪtɪd̩], Petersburg ['p:ɪtəzɒ:g], sight [saɪt], mention ['menʃn], suburbs ['sʌbɜ:bz], ensemble [ɑ:n'sɑ:mbəl], swamp ['swʌmp], island ['aɪlənd], cover ['kʌvə], genius ['d̩i:njəs], however [haʊ'evə],

ceder ['si:də], magnificent [mæg 'nɪfɪsənt], inspire [ɪn'spaɪə], reliable [rɪ 'laɪəbl], incomparable [ɪn 'kʌmpərəbl], cupolas ['kju:pələz], townsfolk ['taunzfoʊk], century ['sentʃəri].

2. Read and guess the meaning of the following words:

talented, construction, monument, center, activity, culture, industry, international port, museum, tourist, architectural ensembles, sculpture, fountain, human, genius, visit, voyage, cupolas, legend, design, monastery.

3. Read and translate the following derivatives paying attention to the suffixes and prefixes:

connect – connection – connected, charm – charmer – charming, create – creation – creative, compare – comparable – comparative – incomparable, defend – defender – defensive, develop – development – developed, engage – engaged – engagement – engaging, found – founder – foundation, forget – forgetful – unforgettable, glory – glorify – glorious – glorification, nature – natural – naturally – naturalist, restor – restorer – restoration – restorative, science – scientific – scientist, scholar – scholarly – scholarship.

4. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the Passive Voice.

1. Moscow was founded in 1147. 2. A lot of Russian architects were engaged in construction of Moscow. 3. A large territory of Russia is covered with woods. 4. The Kizhi is called the “Russian Wonder”. 5. The walls and the roof of the Church were made of pine trees. 6. It is known that many architectural ensembles were created by Russian architects and sculptors Kazakov, Bazhenov and others. 7. Construction of the cathedral is connected with the names of Barma and Postnik. 8. Many ancient cathedrals have been restored in Russia. 9. The names of Russian scientists will not be forgotten.

5. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Pay attention to the function of the word “one”.

1. No one wants to be punished. 2. One must know at least one foreign language. 3. If one wants to study, one can always find time for it. 4. One can easily

do it. 5. One must work hard at a foreign language if one wants to master it. 6. One mustn't be late for classes. 7. What can one see out of the window of your room? 8. One needn't use a dictionary if the text is clear. 9. One can admire the ancient monuments of Moscow. 10. One needn't come early, one must come in time. 11. One can start a voyage down the Neva River to the famous island of Valaam.

6. Read the text.

The Land of White Nights

The town of Petersburg was founded on May 16, 1703. Several generations of talented Russian and foreign architects were engaged in the planning and construction of Petersburg's downtown. Petersburg is one of the world's most beautiful cities.

The Summer Garden, the Winter Palace, the Hermitage, the monument to Peter I, the Russian Museum are the city's remarkable architectural sights.

Soon after Petersburg appeared, it turned into the main center of Russian science and culture. Outstanding scholars like M.V.Lomonosov, D.I.Mendeleev, I.P.Pavlov and many others engaged themselves in activities of the Academy of Sciences and the University. A.S.Pushkin, M.Y.Lermontov, N.A.Nekrasov glorified the city in many of their works.

St Petersburg today is a center of science and culture, well-developed industries including shipbuilding, a large international port on the Baltic Sea.

Speaking of St.Petersburg one may not omit mentioning its famous suburbs. Petrodvorets (Peterhof), Pushkin (Tsarskoye Selo), Pavlovsk, Lomonosov are museums of history and art. Russian and foreign tourists visit St.Petersburg suburbs to see outstanding pieces of Russian art.

Magnificent architectural ensembles, sculptures, a unique water-duck system for numerous fountains, fine examples of park-landscape art make one solemnly proud of the generations of Russian people who have managed to create in rotten swamp such great masterpieces of human genius.

Anyone who visits Karelia will always be tempted to come back. Karelia is a country of one thousand lakes, and more than 23 thousand rivers. Almost all of them are less than 10 km long.

About half of Karelia's territory is covered with woods, mostly pine and fir. Let's start on a voyage by the Neva River and Ladoga and Onega Lakes to the famous islands of Valaam and Kizhy, to see the charming nature of the northern land.

Kizhy is a small island (7 km long and about one and a half km wide) in lake Onega. The Kizhy is called "Russian Wonder".

The most precious thing in Kizhy is 22-cupola Cathedral of the Transfiguration built in 1714. Its walls, ceilings and roof were made of pine trees without any nails, using only an axe. The twenty-two cupolas are of different size. They give the cathedral a fairy-tale look.

We don't know anything about the man of genius who built it. There is a legend in Kizhy that this church was created by master Nester. Having built it, he threw his axe into Lake Onega with the words: "There has never been, there isn't and there will never be anything like it".

There is another legend that says that the construction of the Church is connected with Peter the Great, who drew up the design himself. However there is no documentary proof to these two legends.

The island Valaam is the biggest on the Ladoga. There is a monastery on the island. It was founded by Novgorod townfolk and stood to defend Russian land borders and many times repelled Swedish attacks. The monastery was ruined in the early XVII century, but restored in the XVIII century. Along with trees that are common to these latitudes, you can see oak, cedar groves, and alleys of silver fir and fruit gardens. The magnificent nature of these parts has inspired many Russian painters: I.I.Levitan, I.I.Shishkin, A.I.Kuindzhi. One will never forget the vast, deep rivers and lakes as great as sea.

The walls of northern structures were always made of pine. The carpenters always tried to make the building stand as long as possible. 22 domes are reliable protection against the wet. When it rains, water falls from the upper to the lower domes, which throw water far away from the walls. That is why the wooden church has managed to survive so long.

There are also other interesting wooden constructions, small chapels, living houses, etc.

Kizhy! People from every corner of the world keep coming here. They speak different languages but all agree on one point: Kizhy is incomparable!

Exercises

1. Suggest the Russian for:

generations, were engaged in the planning, downtown, remarkable sights, turned into the center, one may not omit mentioning, suburbs, magnificent ensembles, managed to create, rotten swamp, masterpiece of human genius, is covered with woods, mostly pine and fir, charming nature, start on a voyage, the most precious thing, using only an axe, man of genius, cathedral, church, chapel, however, drew up the design himself, to defend land borders, to repel attacks, cedar groves, to inspire painters, made of pine, as long as possible, reliable protection, upper dome, lower dome, that is why, managed to survive, wooden constructions, keep coming.

2. Suggest the English for:

архитекторов привлекали к строительству, превратился в главный центр русской науки, выдающийся ученый, прославить город, развитая промышленность, выдающиеся памятники русского искусства, великолепные архитектурные ансамбли, уникальная водная система для многочисленных фонтанов, образцы парково-ландшафтного искусства, вызывать чувства необыкновенной торжественности и гордости, гнилые топи, великие творения человеческого гения, захотят вернуться вновь и вновь, хвойные леса, познакомиться с прекрасной природой, русское чудо, Преображенский собор, придавать сказочный вид; не было, нет и не будет; документальное доказательство, отражать нападение, рядом с обычными для этих широт деревьями, кедровые рощи, великолепная природа, вдохновить художников, просторы полноводных рек, отбрасывать воду далеко от стен, удалось сохранить, жилые дома, такого не увидишь нигде.

3. Translate into English the words and word combinations given in the margin and fill in the blanks so as to complete the sentences.

1. ... it turned into the main center of Russian science and culture.	Вскоре после своего возникновения
2. Speaking of St.Petersburg ...	нельзя не сказать о его знаменитых пригородах.
3. Petrodvoretz, Pavlovsk, are ...	историко-художественные музеи.
4. Fine examples of park-landscape art ...	вызывают чувство необыкновенной торжественности и гордости.
5....will always be tempted to come back.	Все, кто приезжал в Карелию
6. ... by the Neva River and Ladoga and Onega Lakes.	Давайте отправимся в путешествие по
7. ... is 22 cupola Cathedral of the Transfiguration.	Главная ценность Кижей

4. Say what bivities and achievements of Russia make one be proud of. Begin with "I am certainly proud of ...".

5. Express the following thoughts in some other way.

1. Russian people were able to create great works of human genius. 2. Let's begin our travelling. 3. The most valuable thing in Kizhy is its cathedral. 4. The twenty-two cupolas give the cathedral a magnificent look. 5. The church was built by Master Nestor. 6. Peter the Great made the design himself. 7. The monastery was founded by Novgorod people. 8. The charming nature has inspired many Russian painters.

6. Complete the following sentences according to the evidence of the text.

1. Anyone who visits Karelia 2. Its walls, ceilings and roof 3. Having built it, he ? 4. There is another legend that says 5. It was founded by Novgorod townsfolk 6. The monastery was ruined 7. Along with trees that are common 8. The carpenters always tried 9. When it rains 10. There are also other interesting wooden constructions.

7. Answer the questions on the text. Begin with the following expressions:

“I should say”- Я бы сказал

“I believe” – Я полагаю

“Oh, that’s like this” – О, это так

“I suppose” – Я думаю, допускаю

“As far as I have learnt”- Как я узнал.

1. Was it really difficult to construct St.Petersburg? 2. The names of what scholars and poets are connected with Petersburg? 3. What pieces of art can you see in the suburbs of St.Petersburg? 4. What can you say about Kizhy? 5. What is the most particular thing about the Cathedral of Transfiguration? 6. Whom was this cathedral created by? 7. Why is the island Valaam known far beyond Russia? 8. What peculiar things can be found on this island? 9. What are almost all structures here made of? 10. What protects wooden structures against the wet? 11. Why do people say that Kizhy is incomparable?

8. Prove the following statements.

1. Russian people were great masters. 2. Kizhy is incomparable. 3. Russian nature has inspired many Russian poets, artists, architects.

9. Role play.

Be a guide. Begin your excursion over the land of White nights with the words.

1. Ladies and gentlemen! I’d like to draw your attention to this monument (church, monastery). 2. Our town (city) is famous for its straight and wide streets (beautiful parks, architectural ensembles, historical places, monuments). 3. This magnificent church (bridge, wall) was built in ... under Peter the Great, by order of N., after the design of K.). 4. The (castle, Cathedral) foundation dates back to (Ivan the Terrible, the time of Romanov).

10. Discuss with your friend what places of interest you would like to see in Karelia, in the land of White nights.

UNIT 7

Moscow

Words to be remembered.

1. to mention – упоминать
2. to render a service – оказать услугу
3. government - правительство
4. settlement – селение
6. atop – наверху
7. to be laid out – быть заложённой
8. century – век, столетие
9. reign – царствование
10. to commemorate – праздновать, служить напоминанием, память о
11. conquest ['k ŋkwɛst] – завоевание, покорение
12. invader – захватчик
13. ancient – древний
14. fortress – крепость
15. to set up – воздвигать
16. to be proud of – гордиться
17. facility – сооружение
18. to erect – воздвигать, сооружать, устанавливать
19. magnificent – великолепный

Exercises (Pre-reading tasks)

1. Practise the pronunciation of the following words:

mention ['menʃɪn], service [sə:'vɪs], government ['gʌvnmənt], century ['sentʃəri], encircle [ɪn 'sɑ:kəl], reign [reɪn], conquest ['k ŋkwɛst], design [di'zain], magnificent [mæɡ 'nɪfɪsnt], ancient ['eɪnfənt], heart [hɑ:t], Saviour ['seɪvjə], icon ['aɪkən], impression [ɪm 'preʃn], varied ['veəriəd], proud [praʊd], facility [fə'sɪlɪti], amateur ['æmətə], anniversary [ˌæni 'vɜ:səri], tour [tuə].

2. Read these words, define the parts of speech and give their Russian equivalents:

unite – uniting, circle – encircle, conquer – conquest, invade – invader, educate – educational, wonder – wonderful, architector – architectural, symbol – symbolize, science – scientist – scientific, former – formerly, attract – attractive, impress – impression, decorate – decoration, lead – leading, culture – cultural, music – musical, differ – different, big – biggest, memory – memorial, god – goddess, command – commander.

3. Read the sentences paying attention to their construction and translate them according to the model.

Model: It was Yuri Dolgoruky who founded Moscow.

Именно Юрий Долгорукий основал Москву.

1. It was Lomonosov who founded the first Russian university. 2. It was my brother who gave me the letter. 3. It was Yuri Gagarin who first flew into space. 4. It was that question that he answered. 5. It was he who came the first. 6. It was my sister who told me the news.

4. Read the sentences and translate them into Russian paying attention to the modal verbs.

1. You should ask your sister first. 2. Can she be so busy? 3. Would you show me the way to the Alexander Garden? 4. Children ought to be more attentive to their grandparents. 5. You oughtn't to speak to your friend like this. 6. Your daughter shouldn't spend so much money on clothes. 6. I'm afraid I must go. 7. You shouldn't phone them now as it is very late. 8. We could go shopping together. 9. You may not be back before dinner. 10. May I wait for him? 11. You could find this book in any bookshop. 12. Mother says I mustn't go out. 13. Can I have some more bread? 14. They ought to know about this.

5. Read the sentences paying attention to Gerund.

1. These shoes are so old, they aren't worth keeping. 2. At first I enjoyed listening to him but then I got tired of hearing the same story again and again. 3. What about staying at home tomorrow? 4. He is busy looking for the books for his report. 5. I don't feel like going there. 6. He's not used to living alone. 7. I am used to

driving on the left. 8. I am fond of skating. 9. The problem is not worth discussing. 10. I enjoy growing flowers. 11. Tom suggested visiting the Kremlin.

Moscow

Moscow is first mentioned in the annals of history of the year 1147. Moscow rendered a great service to the nation by uniting the country and giving it a single government. It was Moscow that gave its name to the land which was called Muscovy. Such was the historical fate of the little settlement atop a hill overlooking the Moskva River, a settlement founded by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky.

The best starting point of the tour around the city is Red Square. The Square was laid in the 15th century. Moscow is built on seven hills, one of which is encircled by a red wall. The Kremlin stands on this hill. Red Square is the place of parades, meetings and demonstrations. Here one can see the Cathedral of St. Basil the Blessed. It was built during the reign of Ivan the Terrible by architects Postnik and Barma to commemorate Russia's conquest of the Kazan Kingdom in 1552. It is a masterpiece of Russian architecture. Tourists can see the monument to Minin and Pozharsky. It was designed by Ivan Martos in 1818 in memory of the Russian victory over the Polish invaders in 1612. The History Museum in Red Square is a magnificent building, besides, it is one of the major scientific and educational institutions where we can follow the life of Russian people since ancient times.

The heart of Moscow is the Kremlin, a wonderful architectural ensemble with three magnificent cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, palaces, fortress walls and 20 towers. The Saviour's Tower (Spasskaya Bashnya) is the symbol of the Kremlin. It was built in 1491 and got its name from the icon of the Saviour, that formerly stood above the tower gate. The star-topped tower is 71 metres high. It is notable for its clock. The clock strikes every quarter of an hour. The Kremlin with golden domes and towers attracts everybody's attention and makes a strong impression on tourists.

The Alexander Garden is situated near the Kremlin wall. In 1967 the Memorial ensemble was set up over the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. There are always a lot of flowers at the foot of the monument.

Some skyscrapers decorate Moscow, including Moscow University where young people from different parts of our country and abroad study. The city leads a varied cultural life. It has a lot of concert halls, more than 40 drama and musical theatres, including the Bolshoi Theatre, the Art Theatre, The Maly Theatre, The Vakhtangov Theatre.

Muscovites are proud of their museums: The Tretyakov Gallery, the Museum of Fine Arts named after Pushkin, the Ostankino serfs art museum.

Muscovites are fond of going in for sports. So, there are lots of stadiums, swimming-pools, sports grounds and courts. The biggest stadium is in Luzhniki. It's a green park with many sports facilities: a swimming pool, a palace of sports, a skating-rink, tennis courts.

The citizens of Moscow enjoy spending their weekends in parks, for example in the Park of Culture and Rest, in Izmailovo, Sokolniki, Fili and others, where one can see amateur actors, go boating and ride on different attractions.

By the 50th anniversary of the end of the Second World War a memorial had been erected on the Poklonnaya Hill. It has a museum and a monument of Nika, the Goddess of Victory.

Besides, the monument to Zhukov, the outstanding military commander, has been set up in front of the History Museum.

Certainly Moscow is worth seeing.

1. Suggest the Russian for:

to render a great service, a single government, atop of hill, to be encircled, to commemorate, to be designed, invaders, magnificent building, since ancient times, formerly, tower gate, to be notable for, the star-topped tower, strike, to attract everybody's attention, to make an impression, to set up, abroad, a varied cultural life, include, sports facilities, amateur actors, to erect, at the foot of the monument.

2. Suggest the English for:

упоминать, исторические летописи, объединить страну, историческая судьба, селение, с видом на Москва - реку, заложить площадь, столетие, во время царствования, Иван Грозный, завоевание, королевство, шедевр, кроме

того, одно из крупнейших учебных заведений, с древних времен, сердце Москвы, собор, дворец, крепость, башня, икона Спасителя, прежде, над башенными воротами, четверть часа, золотые купола, небоскребы, гордиться, бассейн, каток, жители, кататься на лодках, аттракционы, годовщина, Вторая Мировая война, главнокомандующий.

3. Respond and comment using these conversational formulas.

As far as I know – Насколько я знаю

I believe – Я полагаю

I should say – Я бы сказал

Oh, that's like this – Это вот так

1. I wonder when Moscow was first mentioned in the annals of history. 2. Do you happen to know when Red Square was laid out. 3. Have you got any idea on why Red Square is called red? 4. Don't you mind my asking you about historical monuments of Red Square? 5. Couldn't you tell me about the heart of Moscow? 6. Would you tell me about the symbol of the Kremlin. 7. I'd like to know about the Alexander Garden. 8. Could you possibly tell me about a varied cultural life of the city. 9. Be so kind as to tell me about sports facilities of Moscow. 10. Wouldn't you enumerate the monuments connected with the Second World War?

4. Say what it is. Begin with the words:

I think – Я думаю

I believe – Я полагаю

I suppose – Я считаю

1. It is the best starting point of the tour around the city. It was laid in the 15th century. 2. This cathedral was built to commemorate Russia's conquest in 1552. 3. This monument was designed by Ivan Martos. 4. It is a museum where you can follow the life of Russian people since ancient times. 5. This symbol of the Kremlin was built in 1491. 6. This place has a museum and a monument to Nika. 7. This memorial ensemble was erected in 1967. It is not far from Red Square. 8. This museum has a nice collection of foreign arts.

5. Describe any Moscow sight you like. Your groupmates will listen to you and guess the place you have chosen.

6. Read and learn the following dialogues.

Dialogue 1

A. Could you spare me a moment?

B. Why, certainly.

A. You see, I'm a stranger here and I wonder if I can see anything of Moscow in one or two days?

B. Well, yes, but of course not half enough. I believe it's better to begin with Red Square and the Kremlin.

A. Very well, just as I thought.

B. Do you like art galleries?

A. Rather.

B. Then why not go to the Tretyakov Gallery and Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts?

A. I think I will. And where can I spend an enjoyable evening?

B. Oh! You'll find opera, ballet, comedy, drama, operetta, circus and what not.

A. That's fine. Thanks a lot. You've been very helpful.

B. Any time ². You are welcome.

1. Could you spare me a moment? – Не уделите вы мне минутку?

2. any time – пожалуйста.

Dialogue 2

A. Excuse me, can you tell me the way to Luzhniki?

B. Sure. Go along this street and turn left. Get as far as the subway, go through it. It's on your left.

A. Thank you very much. How far is it from here?

B. If you walk, it'll take you ten minutes or a quarter of an hour.

A. Is there a bus or a trolley-bus?

B. There's sure to be. But you'd better ask any other person.

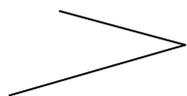
A. Thank you. Excuse me, is there a bus or a trolley-bus from here to Luzhniki?

C. Any bus will take you. There's a bus-stop just over there.

7. Make up your own dialogues. Ask your groupmates how to get to any place. Use the following expressions:

Will you show me round – Будьте моим гидом

I wonder if you could you tell me



Не могли бы вы мне сказать

Would you mind telling me

Could you help me ? – Не могли бы вы мне помочь?

Any time – всегда пожалуйста

Can you tell me the way to ... - Не скажете ли, как пройти ...

Go straight ahead – Идите прямо.

Turn left (right) – сверните налево

It's on your left. – он слева от вас

Take the bus and get off at ... - Садитесь в автобус и выходите на ...

How far is it from here? – Далеко отсюда до ...?

Five minutes walk – в 5 минутах ходьбы

Go up the stairs. – идите вверх по лестнице

Cross the street – пересеките улицу

It's two blocks – это в двух кварталах

8. Play the role of a guide. Show the tourists round Moscow. Begin with the words.

Let me introduce myself, I'm ...; I'd like you to make a tour of Moscow. But first of all I'll tell you a few words about its history... .

Moscow is so full of interesting places that it would take a very long time to see everything, time to look and time to dream a little about the past.

9. Learn the song.

Moscow Suburb Nights

Not a rustling leaf, not a bird in flight

In the sleepy grove until dawn.

How I love these nights, Moscow suburb nights,

The caress of the walking sun.

The calm rolling stream seems to ebb and flow
Like a silver web of moonlight.
In my heart I hear singing come and go
On this wonderful summer night.

Read the text and say what Moscow was like in the 12th and the 16th centuries.

The History of Moscow

Moscow was first mentioned in the record dated back to the year 1147. At that time it was a small frontier post. The history of Moscow is inseparably connected with the history of Russia. In 1273 Moscow fell under the yoke of the Tatars. And it was Moscow Prince Dmitry Donskoy who led the Russian troops to a decisive victory over the invaders in the battle of Kulikovo field in 1380.

By the 15th century Moscow turned into a wealthy city. It was under Ivan III that Moscow became the capital of the state of Moscow. At that time the Kremlin was rebuilt and the largest Kremlin Cathedrals were erected.

During the Troubled Times Moscow was occupied by the Polish invaders. The fight to set Moscow free was identified in the people's mind with the struggle for the national independence. The Polish invaders were routed by the popular levy (народное ополчение) headed by Minin and Pozharsky.

In 1812 the Napoleonic army entered Moscow. The city was set ablaze (в огне). The army had to retreat (отступить). But that was a poor substitute (подмена) for the military triumph in Russia, so much desired by Napoleon.

Exercises

1. Find the following English expressions in the text:

приграничный пост, неразрывно связана, татаро-монгольское иго, войска, решающая победа, захватчики, богатый город, смутное время, освободить Москву, связана в умах людей, национальная независимость, были изгнаны,

народное ополчение, город был в огне, отступить, плохая замена, к которой так стремился Наполеон.

2. Answer the questions. Begin with the words:

It's like this – Это так

As I have learnt – Как я узнал

As far as I know – Насколько я знаю

1. What was Moscow in 1147? 2. What happened to Moscow in the year of 1237? 3. Who led the Russian troops in the battle of Kulikovo? 4. When did Moscow become the capital of Muscovy? 5. What do you know about the Troubled Times? 6. Who headed the popular levy? 7. When did the Napoleonic army enter Moscow?

3. Speak about hard times for Moscow. Use the information from the text.

4. Read the text.

The Kremlin

The Kremlin is the heart of Moscow. It is the oldest historical and architectural centre of Moscow.

First it was a wooden fort. Under Dmitry Donskoy the Kremlin was built of white stone. During the reign of Ivan III the walls of white stone were replaced by new red brick walls and towers. The tsar invited Italian architects to construct the cathedrals. The Assumption Cathedral (Успенский) was built in 1475-79. The Russian Tsars and Emperors were crowned here. The Archangel Cathedral was the burial place of the Russian princes and tsars. The Annunciation Cathedral (Благовещенский) was erected in 1484. It is famous for the icons painted by Andrey Rublev and his apprentices (ученики).

In the centre of the Kremlin rises one of the most remarkable structures of the 16th century – Ivan the Great Bell Tower. It unites all the Kremlin Cathedrals into a majestic ensemble which faces Cathedral square.

On the stone pedestal at the foot of the Bell Tower stands a Tsar-Bell - the largest in the world. In 1730 Emperess Anna Ivanovna ordered that a bell weighing 9,000 poods (126 tons) should be cast. It was cast by Ivan Motorin and his son

Mikhail. During a bad fire in 1737 people tried to extinguish (тушить) the flame. Due to fast cooling the metal cracked (треснуть) and a fragment weighing 11,5 tons fell out. The bell is 6 mts tall, has a diameter of 6 mts and weight 202 tons 924 kg.

Not far from it one can see a Tsar Cannon. Another fine example of Russian architecture is the Faceted Palace (Грановитая Палата). It was built in 1487.

One of the well-known Kremlin museums is the Armoury Chamber (Оружейная палата). It was built in 1851. The famous golden helmet of Monomach, the first Russian imperial crown of Katherin II and many other precious historical items are exhibited there.

1. Find English equivalents in the text:

сердце Москвы, деревянный форт, при Дмитриии Долгоруком, Успенский Собор, Благовещенский Собор, коронованы, воздвигнут, ученики (подмастерья), возвышается, замечательное творение, у подножья, Царь-колокол, императрица, отлить, пытались потушить пламя, вес, Царь-пушка, Оружейная Палата, шапка Мономаха, корона, ценные вещи, экспонировать.

2. Answer the questions. Begin with the words:

If I am not mistaken, that's what I know about it, it seems to me.

1. What did the Kremlin first look like? 2. When was the Kremlin made of red bricks? 3. Where were the Russian tsars crowned? 4. Where were they buried? 5. Where can one see the famous icons of Andrey Rublev? 6. Under what tsar was the Tsar-Bell cast? 7. Who cast it? 8. What other museums can we see in the Kremlin?

3. Speak on the best-known cathedrals and art treasures of the Kremlin.

The Tretyakov Art Gallery

One of the best traditions in Russia was investing in culture by those whose activity was in some other field.

Pavel Tretyakov and his brother Sergei were Russian merchants. They had some factories and were successful in their trade. Collecting of paintings was Pavel's hobby. Being a well-to-do merchant he decided to found a national gallery for Russian people.

Tretyakov was very strict in selecting pictures. Thus, old paintings and icons were the subject of his collection. He began to buy pictures from the Peredvizhniki and in the 80s he supported the young generation of artists. They were Levitan, Serov, Korovin, Nesterov.

In 1892 Pavel Tretyakov opened his museums to broad public. There are 30 halls in this Gallery. The first Hall is devoted to Andrey Rublev. His “St.Trinity” is famous all over the world. There are a lot of portraits in the Gallery. One of them is the portrait of Lopukhina by Borovikovsky. It attracts everybody’s attention. She is a charming woman and Borovikovsky saved her beauty for ever. The portraits of Leo Tolstoy, Nekrasov and an “Unknown woman” by Kramskoy attract everybody’s attention too. Levitan was famous for his landscapes. Being fond of Russian nature he reproduced it in his painting well-known and dear to everybody. Kuindzi, Aivazovski and Levitan founded a school of realistic landscape painting.

Another hall and another famous artist Ivanov and his picture “Appearance of the Christ before people”. Look at this picture attentively and you’ll see different faces and different characters: wise and stupid, kind and cunning (хитрый).

Valentin Serov in his childhood was taught by Repin. Then Levitan, Surikov and Vrubel taught him the technique of colours, the value of responding (откликаться) to a personal emotional experience. He became a very famous artist. His paintings “Girl in Sunlight”, “Girl with Peaches” made him known in the world.

Surikov is represented in the Tretyakov Gallery by his “Boiarinia Morosova” and “Menshikov at Beriozov”. “Morning of the Executing of the Streltsy”. He had a very deep interest in the history of Russia and is considered to be a historical artist.

Go through the halls of the Gallery and you’ll understand the soul of Russian people better.

Exercises

1. Suggest the Russian for:

merchant, successful, well-to-do, strict, thus, support, generation, icon, artist, broad public, to devote, broad public, attract, attention, charming, save, forever,

landscape, reproduce, painting, attentively, different, wise, stupid, kind, cunning, paintings, to consider, soul.

2. Suggest the English for:

деятельность, другая сфера, дела в торговле шли успешно, строг в выборе картин, таким образом, предмет его коллекции, оказывать поддержку молодому поколению, широкая общественность, посвящен, привлечь всеобщее внимание, очаровательная женщина, навсегда, «Неизвестная», известен своими пейзажами, воспроизводить это в картинах, создать школу художественного реалистического пейзажа, «Явление Христа народу», внимательно, обучать технике цвета, важность обращения к личному эмоциональному опыту, картины, «Девушка в солнечном цвете», «Девочка с персиками», представлен, «Утро стрелецкой казни», считается художником-реалистом, «Троица».

3. Say whether it is true or not. Begin with the phrases.

I am with you - Я согласен

Do you really think so? – Вы действительно так думаете?

Just as I thought – Я как раз так думал

Just the other way round – Как раз наоборот

1. Pavel Tretyakov was not successful in trade that was why he decided to begin collecting pictures. 2. Tretyakov collected pictures in order to sell them. 3. Tretyakov bought paintings from Peredvizhniky to support them. 4. There were only two famous portraits in the Gallery. 5. Levitan was famous for his portraits. 6. Kuindzhi founded a school of historic painting. 7. The most famous portrait of Kramskoi is that of Leo Tolstoy. 8. Serov in his childhood was taught by Kramskoi. 9. Serov's painting "Morning of the Execution of the Streltsy" made him known in the world. 10. Surikov had a very deep interest in the history of Russian art.

4. Answer the following questions on the text. Begin with the following phrases.

I believe – Я полагаю

It's like this – Это так

As far as I know – Насколько я знаю

As far as I have learnt – Как я узнал

1. What in your opinion was one of the best traditions in Russia? 2. What can you say about Pavel and Sergei Tretyakov? 3. What was Pavel's hobby? 4. How did Tretyakov select pictures? 5. Do you happen to remember what the subject of his collecting was? 6. Do you know anything about the Peredvizhniki? 7. Tretyakov opened his museum to broad public in 1890, didn't he? 8. There aren't many portraits in the gallery, are there? 9. What was Levitan famous for? 10. Who founded the school of realistic landscape painting in Russia? 11. What's your opinion about Ivanov's famous picture? 12. Who helped Serov to become an artist? 13. What pictures made him most famous? 14. Who and why is considered to be a historical artist?

5. Listen to the description of these paintings and guess what they are and who the painter is.

1. Three nice youths are sitting round the table. We can see bright circles round their heads and the wings behind them. These are angels. They are sitting quiet and think about something. It's difficult to express their feelings in words: kindness, harmony, tenderness and sorrow. The artist expressed their feelings better than we can word them. While looking at these youths you feel their deep love to each other and their unity.

2. A man Ivan by name promised people that once the Saviour would come. He'll help all people and save them from troubles. And so that man is coming. The people sitting on the river bank watch him. The old and the young, the poor and the rich, the wicked and the kind, the hot-tempered and the quiet, all of them are waiting. Some of them believe Ivan, others doubt. Not everybody wants kindness to overcome wickedness. Not everybody wants justice. The rich are afraid of losing their riches and their power.

3. A thick forest. The Sun is setting. On the foreground we see a girl sitting on a big stone. She is barefoot. She is bitterly crying. The girl has lost her little brother. Wicked people turned him into a goat. There is nobody on the Earth whom she can

tell her grief, nobody who can help her. Only the birds in the trees, only the water in the pond can see her tears.

6. Describe your favourite picture.

7. Speak on the Tretyakov Art Gallery.

8. Do a project “Russia Is a Great Country”.

- Name places of interest. Say what we are proud of.
- Discuss the most exciting things about Russia.
- Show pictures and photos.

UNIT 8

History of Primorye

Words to be remembered.

1. datum (date – мн. число) – данные, сведения
2. to ancestor – предок
3. to appear – появляться
4. descendant – потомок
5. tribe – племя
6. to exist – существовать
7. as long as – пока, до
8. to conquer - завоевывать
9. to crumble – разрушаться, гибнуть
10. invasion – вторжение
11. to destroy – разрушать
12. the fleet – флот
13. slave – раб
14. forefather – предок
15. to get used – привыкнуть
16. steppe [step] – степь
17. actually – фактически, в настоящее время
18. treaty – договор

19. exploration – исследования
20. to conclude – заключать
21. settlement – селение
22. to establish – устанавливать

Exercises (Pre-reading tasks)

1. Practise the pronunciation of the words from the text. When in doubt refer to the transcription below.

ancestor, descendant, conquer, invasion, actually, southern, occupy, powerful, empire, neutral

[ˈænsɛstə], [di ˈsɛndənt], [k ŋkə], [inˈveɪn], [ˈæktʃuəli], [sʌðn], [ˈɒkjʊpaɪ], [ˈpaʊəfl], [ˈɛmpaɪə], [ˈnju:trəl]

2. Read the following words and translate them into Russian.

power – powerful; exist – existence, existent; south – southern; occupy – occupation; develop – developing, developed – development; conquer – conqueror, conquest; population – populated; explore – explorer, exploration, success – successful – unsuccessful.

3. Translate the following sentences. Pay attention to: *be/get used to*

1. At first Tom wasn't used to having dinner at 6 o'clock. But after some time he got used to having dinner at 6 p.m. So he is used to having dinner at 6 p.m.

2. At first she wasn't used to working nights. But after a while she got used to working nights. She is used to working nights.

3. Jack moved from a big house to a small one. So he had to get used to living in a smaller house.

4. First people were not used to fishing and hunting. But after some time they got used to fishing and hunting. Now they are used to fishing and hunting.

History of Primorye

According to archaeological data, the first inhabitants of Primorye were the Tungus ancestors. They probably appeared in this area 60 thousand years ago. The descendants of the Tungus – speaking tribes are still inhabiting Primorye. These are the Udeges and the Nahaians (НИВХИ).

In 698 AD the State of P'ohai appeared in the territory and existed as long as 936 AD.

From 1115 to 1234 the southern area of the Russian Far East was occupied by a more powerful state – the Empire of Jurchengs called The Golden Empire. They developed a metallurgical industry, shipbuilding. Having conquered China, the Jurchengs dominated the country for a long time. The Golden Empire began to crumble as a result of Gengis Khan invasion. The Mongolians destroyed all cities, ports and the fleet of the Jurchengs. They killed or turned into slaves most of the country's population.

For many centuries these rich lands had not been cultivated. At the beginning of the 17th century, when the Russians first appeared in this land, the forefathers of today's small ethnic groups of the Far East were a primitive society. They were used to collecting the taiga gifts, fishing and hunting wild animals. It should be noted that the Mongolians, the invaders of the Golden Empire, did not settle in Primorye but left for China and the central Asian steppes.

In the 18th century no state actually owned the lands of Primorye. According to the Nerchinsky Treaty of 1689 between Russia and China these lands were declared neutral. In the second half of the 19th century the exploration of this territory by the Russians began.

In 1858 Russia and China concluded the Aigun, and in 1860 – the Beking Treaties. In 1860 Primorye became a part of Russia. In the period from 1859 to 1882 ninety five settlements were established in Primorye, including Vladivostok, Ussuriisk, Razdolnoye, Shkotovo, Pokrovka, Tury Rog, Kamen-Rybolov.

Notes:

698 AD – Anno Domini – лат. нашей эры

1. Suggest the English for:

в соответствии с данными археологии; первые жители Приморья; предки удэге и нивхов, потомки тунгусов; государство Бохай; просуществовало до; империя чжурчженей; Золотая империя; захватив Китай; империя начала разрушаться; превратить в рабство; собирать дары тайги; привыкли к

рыболовству; по Нерчинскому договору; нейтральная территория; заключить договор; были основаны.

2. Answer the following questions on the text.

1. When did the first inhabitants appear in Primorye? 2. What are the descendants of the Tungus-speaking tribes? 3. What was the first state on the territory of Primorye? 4. How was the Jurchengs Empire called? 5. Why did the Golden Empire begin to crumble? 6. What was the destiny (судьба) of the Jurchengs? 7. Did the Mongolians settle in Primorye? 8. What treaties between Russia and China do you know? 9. When did Primorye become a part of Russia? 10. When were the first Russian settlements established in Primorye? 11. What were the first settlements?

3. Speak on the ancient states on the territory of Primorye and the destiny of their people.

4. Make up a project: “First Russian settlements on the territory of Primorye”. Find the additional material about the first settlements and tell your group-mates about them.

UNIT 9

Exploring the Far East

Words to be remembered

1. beast – зверь, животное
2. carp – карп
3. compile – составлять, собирать (материал)
4. courage – храбрость
5. dedicate – посвящать, предназначать
6. designate – определять, обозначать, предназначать, называть
7. diary – дневник, путевые заметки
8. embrace – охватывать, заключать в себе, содержать
9. estuary – эстуарий, дельта; устье реки

10. fertile – плодородный
11. fiction – художественная литература; беллетристика
12. fowl – птица; дичь
13. honour – честь, слава
14. image – образ, характер,; облик
15. mouth – устье
16. naval – морской, флотский
17. path – тропа, тропинка,; путь
18. perish – погибать
19. possession – владение, обладание
20. precise – точный; определенный; аккуратный; четкий
21. sacrifice – жертва
22. skirt – огибать; идти вдоль края, обходить
23. tribute – дань, должное
24. vegetation – растительность

Exercises

1. Practise the pronunciation of the following words:

Siberian [sai'bi^əri^ən], search [s^ə:tʃ], coarse [ko:s], enormously [I'no:m^əsli], area [ˈeəri^ə], various [ˈveəri^əs], peasant [peznt], peninsula [p^əˈninsju:l^ə], buried [ˈberid], significance [sig'nifik^əns], scant [ska:nt], observant [əb'z^ə:v^ənt], wander [ˈw^ənd^ə], boar [b^{ɔ:}].

2. Read the following proper and geographical names and translate them into Russian:

- a) Aigun [ˈaig^ən]
- America [ə'merik^ə]
- Asia [eiʃ^ə]
- China [ˈtʃain^ə]
- Chukotka [tʃu'ko:tk^ə]
- Okhotsk [ou'kotsk]

Sakhalin [ˌsækʰli:n]

Siberia [saiˈbiəri]

Kamchatka [kæmˈtʃætʰk]

Manchurian [mænˈtʃuəri]

b) the Amur [ˈmu]

the Arctic Ocean [ˈa:ktik ˈou]

the Pacific Ocean [pˈsifik ˈou]

the Kolyma [k ʌ ˈlim]

the Kuril Islands [kuˈri:l ˈailndz]

the Lena [ˈlein]

the Bering Strait [ˈberinj ˈstreit]

the Commander Islands [kˈma:nd ˈailndz]

c) Peter Anjou [ˈpi:t, a:n ˈu:]

Ferdinand Wrangel [ˈfɛ:di:nd ˈwræŋg]

3. Read and guess the meaning of the following words:

aborigines [ˌæbˈrid-ini:z]

academy [ˈkædmi]

admiral [ˈædmr]

attack [ˈtæk]

archeology [ˌa:kiˈolɔd-i]

cinematographer [sinimˈtgrf]

economic [ˌi:kˈn mik]

ethnic [ˈeθnik]

ethnography [eθˈn grfi]

era [ˈiər]

extensive [iksˈtensiv]

flora [ˈflo:r]

individual [ˌindiˈvidju]

industrialist [inˈdʌstriˈlist]

intensive [inˈtensiv]

lyrical [ˈlɪrɪkəl]
meteorological [mi:tjərɪˈdɪkəl]
monograph [ˈmɒnɪgrɑːf]
oceanographical [ˌoʊjənˈgræfɪkəl]
organize [ˈɡɔːnaɪz]
period [ˈpiəriəd]
president [ˈprezɪdənt]
relief [riˈliːf]
region [ˈriːdʒən]
structure [ˈstrʌktʃər]
taiga [ˈtaɪɡə]

Exploring the Far East

Russian explorers discovered beautiful lands and seas of the Far East three and a half centuries ago. Groups of Cossacks left their Siberian towns in search of new fertile lands. It was a difficult path. They needed 3 years to reach the new lands. Many people died of hunger.

In 1632 the city of Yakutsk was founded on the Lena River. In 1639 a group of Cossacks led by Ivan Moskvitin reached the shore of the Sea of Okhotsk. Okhotsk was the first Russian city and the first shipyard on the Pacific coast. Thus the period of intensive development of the Far East began.

Four years later Vassily Poyarkov went down the Lena, then down the Amur and reached its estuary. This expedition opened the development of the Amur area. It was the first to reach Sakhalin.

Soon after industrialist Yerofei Khabarov founded first Russian settlements on the Amur. “Farmlands will appear here”, Khabarov wrote 360 years ago, “and the region will be beautiful and fertile”. Common people made great sacrifices and suffered a lot in course of the settlement and development of the Far East.

Over a short period explorers opened up the huge territory of the Far East. They reached Kamchatka last. This was the expedition of 1697, which was headed by Vladimir Atlasov, who enormously interested Pushkin. The great author wanted to write about him but did not live to. The settling and development of the Far Eastern areas were already in progress. And the era of geographical discoveries continued.

Various independent tribes lived there at that time. But the tribes of the aborigines were small at the time of the Russian's arrival. Russian settlers brought with them a more progressive economic structure. But the peaceful life of Russian peasants, Evenks, Nivkhs and other peoples was often disturbed by the attacks of the Manchurian state. In 1859 Russia concluded the Aigun Treaty with China. From that time on the territory of the Far East defined in the treaty was a Russian possession.

Exercises

1. Give Russian equivalents to the following:

in search of; to die of hunger; to go down the river; to make great sacrifices; in the course of settlement; to open up a huge territory; to be disturbed by; from that time on.

2. Give an adequate translation of the sentences:

1. Groups of Cossacks left their Siberian towns in search of new lands. 2. Four years later V.Poyarkov went down the Lena, then down the Amur and reached its estuary. 3. "Farmlands will appear here", Khabarov wrote 360 years ago, "and the region will be beautiful and fertile". 4. Common people made great sacrifices and suffered a lot in course of the settlement and development of the Far East. 5. From that time on the territory in the Far East defined in the treaty was a Russian possession.

3. Fill in the blanks with prepositions if necessary.

1. In 1632 the city of Yakutsk was founded ... the Lena river.
2. Thus the period ... intensive development ... the Far East began.
3. This was ... the expedition ... 1697.
4. The great author wanted to write ... him.

5. The era ... geographical discoveries continued.
6. Various independent tribes lived there ... that time.
7. In 1859 Russia concluded ... the Aigun Treaty ... China.

4. Give English equivalents to:

покинуть города, основать город, период интенсивного развития, возглавить экспедицию, эпоха географических открытий, племена туземцев (местных жителей), заключить договор, быть русским владением.

5. Translate the following sentences into English using active vocabulary:

1. Они обогнули мыс Доброй Надежды. 2. Земли Дальнего Востока – плодородные. 3. Растительность нашего края – богатая. 4. Вскоре им удалось достичь устья реки. 5. Эта морская академия названа в честь адмирала Г.Невельского. 6. Его дневники охватывали главные события экспедиции. 7. Какому путешественнику А.С.Пушкин хотел посвятить свое произведение?

6. Look through the text and write down a plan.

7. Answer the questions on the text using the following expressions:

As it is said in the text – Как говорится в тексте

Actually - Действительно

As far as I'm concerned – Что касается меня

As to me – Что касается меня

No doubt – Несомненно

It's like this – Это так

According to the text – В соответствии с текстом

1. Do you know when Russian explorers discovered the lands and seas of the Far East?
2. Why did Cossacks leave their Siberian towns?
3. How many years did they need to reach the new lands?
4. Do you know where the city of Yakutsk was founded?
5. Can you describe Ivan Moskvitin's expedition?
6. What can you say about the expedition of V.Poyarkov?
7. Who is the founder of the first Russian settlements on the Amur?

8. Can you tell me about the life of common people in the Far East?
9. Why do think Vladimir Atlasov enormously interested Pushkin?
10. What can you say about the tribes of aborigines at the time of the Russian's arrival?
11. The life of peasants there was far from being peaceful, wasn't it?
12. Do you know anything about the Aigun Treaty with China?

8. Confirm or deny the following statements using expressions of agreement and disagreement:

I quite agree here. – Я полностью согласен.

Yes, indeed! – Да, конечно!

Just so! – Вот именно!

That's just it! – Именно так.

Just as I thought. – Я как раз так думал.

I take this point of view. – Я разделяю эту точку зрения.

I entirely agree with the statement. – Я полностью согласен с утверждением.

I suppose it is not quite so. – Думаю, что это не совсем так.

I deny it. – Я это отрицаю.

Surely not. – Конечно, нет.

Far from it. – Совсем не так.

I don't think the statement is right. – Не думаю, что это утверждение верно.

Certainly not. – Конечно, нет.

That's not true at all. – Это совсем не так.

1. It was very easy to reach the lands of the Far East three and a half centuries ago.
2. In the 17th century a group of Cossacks led by L. Moskvitin reached the shore of the Sea of Okhotsk.
3. V. Poyarkov's expedition opened the development of the Amur region.
4. Industrialist Y. Khabarov founded first Russian settlements on Kamchatka.
5. V. Atlasov is famous for his investigations of Kamchatka.
6. Nobody lived in the Far East at the time of the Russians' arrival.

7. At that time Russian peasants, Evenks, Nivkhs and other peoples lived peacefully there.
8. The period of intensive development of the Far East began in the 17th century.
9. Common people didn't suffer in course of the settlement and development of the Far East.
10. In 1859 Russia concluded the Aigun Treaty with China.

9. Summarize the following text in English. Expressions which may be useful:

бесплатный – free of charge

доставка - carriage

действовать – to function

основывать – to found

ветеран – veteran

в какой-то мере - to a certain extent

заселять принудительно – to settle forcibly

ссылка – an exile

политкаторжане – political prisoners

золотодобыча – gold mining

пароход – a steamship

паровоз – a locomotive

магистраль – mainline

связывать – to connect

освоение - developing

С 1882 года была налажена бесплатная доставка переселенцев морем – по две с половиной тысячи семей ежегодно. В конце века были основаны новые крупные поселения, некоторые впоследствии стали городами. К тому времени уже действовал порт в городе Владивосток, основанном в 1860 году. На два года старше Благовещенск и Хабаровск. Рядом с ними ведущий свою летопись с 1740 года Петропавловск-на-Камчатке – поистине ветеран.

В како-то мере Дальний Восток заселялся принудительно. Сахалин в конце прошлого века был краем ссылки. В Приамурье было отправлено много политкаторжан.

С середины XIX столетия русский Дальний Восток становится краем золотодобычи. Перед революцией 1817 года он давал чуть ли не сорок процентов добываемого в России золота. Началась добыча угля для нужд пароходов, а потом и паровозов. Сооружение в начале XX столетия восточного участка Великой Сибирской магистрали связало наконец-то эти края стальным путем со всем, что западнее, - с Сибирью, Уралом, с европейской частью страны...

Но настоящее хозяйственное освоение дальневосточных земель и морей – факт уже советского периода истории.

Russian Explorers and Seafarers of the Far East

Russian explorers and seafarers played an important role in history of the development of the Arctic, Northern seas and the Far Eastern territory.

In 1648, after skirting the Kolyma River mouth and the ice-covered northern seas Semen Dezhnev sailed around the Chukotka Peninsula, thus discovering the strait between Asia and America. The eastern-most cape in Asia bears his name.

The 16th century witnessed the expeditions of Commander Vitus Bering. One of the last decisions of Peter the Great was the order for an expedition to the North and the Far East, as Russia was becoming a naval power. Vitus Bering and his men set out in 1725. His voyages took 20 years. Bering confirmed that Asia and America are separated by a strait. He and his men discovered 87 geographical objects. Many of the expedition members perished, and the Commander himself was buried on a distant island, Now the sea bears his name and the Commander Islands were named in his honour.

In 1802 the ships of Ivan Krusenshtern made the first round-the-world voyage. The seafarers carried out extensive oceanographical and meteorological studies, and Krusenshtern brought to Kronstadt a description of the coastline of Sakhalin and

Kamchatka. The expedition, which lasted three years, had great significance for Russia. Important scientific data were obtained and a regular sea route between Kronstadt and Russian America ¹ was established.

Another famous voyager, Vassily Golovnin, compiled a precise description and map of part of the Kurile Islands. He made the second round-the world voyage. It started in 1807 and ended at the beginning of 1809. The main aim of the cruise was to explore parts of the Pacific Ocean knowledge of which was as yet ² scant ³.

The naval commanders Peter Anjou and Ferdinand Wrangel wrote their annals in the history of geographical discoveries ⁴. A special role in the development of the Far Eastern Area was played by Admiral Gennady Nevelskoy. His explorations proved that Sakhalin is an island (it used to be considered a peninsula) and that the Amur is navigable by sea ships. In summer 1850 Gennady Nevelskoy raised the Russian flag in Nikolaevsk (now Nikolaevsk-on-Amur) and in Emperor Nicholas Gulf. Now this port is called Sovetskaya Gavan.

The map of the Far East is full of the names of people who discovered these lands and waters. Seas, straits and islands have been named after seafarers, explorers and scientists as a tribute to their courage, purposefulness and discoveries.

Notes:

1. Russian America – имеются в виду районы Северной Америки, открытые русскими мореплавателями и освоенные русскими поселенцами
2. as yet – пока, до тех пор
3. scant – скудный
4. wrote their annals in the history of geographical discoveries – внесли свои страницы в историю географических открытий

Exercises

1. Practise with your groupmate asking and answering. Use the following conversational formulas:

Personally, I think that...- Лично я думаю, что...

I am bound to say – Я склонен сказать

With pleasure – С удовольствием

Personally I think – Лично я думаю...

Certainly – Конечно

Most willingly – Весьма охотно

To tell the truth... – Сказать по правде...

1. What role in your view did Russian explorers and seafarers play in the history of the development of the Arctic, northern seas and the Far Eastern territory?
2. Do you know anything about Semen Dezhnev's expedition?
3. What other expeditions did the 18th century witness?
4. Could you tell me about the last decisions of Peter the Great?
5. How many years did V.Bering's expeditions take?
6. V.Bering managed to confirm that Asia and America are separated by a strait, didn't he?
7. Will you remind me the geographical objects bearing his name?
8. Everybody knows that Ferdinand Magellan made the first round-the-world trip in history. Did he have his followers (последователей) in Russia?
9. Do you know anything about the results of Ivan Krusenstern's expedition?
10. Could you tell me about the exploration of the Kurile Islands?
11. What other Russian seafarers wrote their annals in the history of geographical discoveries?
12. What did Admiral Nevelskoy's explorations prove?
13. What in your opinion is a tribute to the courage, purposefulness and discoveries of Russian seafarers?

2. Read the Russian article "To the shores of Alaska. It was published in a local newspaper in 1990. Summarize it briefly in English. Use the following expressions:

The article is called... - Статья называется...

It deals with... - Она (статья) повествует о...

The author marks that... - Автор отмечает, что...

to celebrate the 250th anniversary of... - отмечать ... годовщину

to sail to the American continent – отправиться в плавание к американскому континенту

A.Chirikov's sailing is as important as... - Плавание Чирикова столь важное, как и ...

to celebrate the discovery of the Alaska by Russian seafarers – отметить открытие Аляски русскими мореходами

a group of enthusiasts – группа энтузиастов

to plan yacht [j :t] expeditions to the shores of Alaska – запланировать экспедицию на яхтах к берегам Аляски

К берегам Русской Америки

В следующем году мы отметим славный юбилей – 250-летие прихода русского человека к далекой земле, которую чуть позже назовут Русской Америкой.

«...Получили землю, которую признаем без сомнения, что она часть Америки...» - это строки из рапорта мореплавателя А.И.Чирикова, написанного 7 декабря 1741 года в Адмиралтейств-коллегию о плавании к американскому континенту. Теперь не только в нашей стране, но и в США это историческое плавание ставят в один ряд с открытием Америки Колумбом. Так, известный американский ученый профессор О.У.Фрост недавно писал, «Беринг и Колумб – два исследователя, совершившие выдающиеся плавания в 1741 и 1492 годах соответственно, а мы в связи с этим имеем два замечательных юбилея – 250 и 500».

Профессор Фрост возглавляет американский комитет по празднованию юбилея открытия русскими моряками Аляски. В предварительном плане – проведение научных конференций, выставок, установка памятного знака.

Наша страна сейчас переживает сложное время, и нам как никогда важно оглянуться назад, вспомнить прошлое, чтобы лучше понять настоящее. Дальний Восток и Русская Америка были близки не только территориально. Их

осваивали одни и те же лица. И сегодня, в преддверии юбилея, далекая Аляска вновь становится нам ближе.

Во Владивостоке группа энтузиастов-любителей истории, яхтсменов, ученых – организовала Приморский оргкомитет по празднованию знаменательной даты. Планируются экспедиции на яхтах к берегам Аляски, раскопки на острове Беринга, издание брошюр...

(«Красное знамя», 22.03.90.)

The Latest Explorations of the Far East

The exploration of the Far East started by the pioneers was carried on by major Russian scientists. The history of the Far Eastern studies opens with diaries and discoveries made by famous travelers like N.Przhevalsky, V.Arseniev and V.Komarov.

Nikolay Przhevalsky (1839-1888) headed an expedition to the Ussuri area in 1867-1869. He spent two years there, exploring the Ussuri taiga and the living conditions of the first settlers. The traveller became famous all over the world after his explorations of Central Asia.

Vladimir Arseniev (1872-1930) was a traveller, ethnographer and writer. At the turn of the century he conducted research in the coastal area, at the southern most point of the Russian Far East, and in places that had not been explored yet. Vladimir Arseniev devoted thirty years of his life to the exploration of the Far East. He was greatly interested in the climate, relief and archeology of these regions. But most of his time was devoted to ethnography. Thanks to the support of the Russian Geographical Society he organized several scientific societies in the Far East. He collected many historical documents.

Many lyrical pages of his remarkably ¹ observant ² books were dedicated to the Ussuri taiga. Arseniev's books on his travels brought him fame. His travel diaries were so poetically written that they came to be regarded as good fiction. For example, Maxim Gorky considered the image of Dersu Usala, the guide of the expedition and a friend of their leader, a great success. An old hunter, who wandered ³ about the taiga all year round, and a member of the Nanai ethnic group, Dersu felt directly linked

with the hidden forces of nature ⁴. He designated everything that lives in the taiga by one word – “people”. Bears, tigers and mice were “people” for him. Even the hills and the sea were “people”. He considered himself the equal of beasts and fowl. A great Japanese cinematographer Akira Kurosawa shot the film “Dersu Usala”. He had embraced the ideas of the books of Arseniev, who deals with the eternally ⁵ topical theme of relations between Man and Nature.

Another distinguished explorer of the Far East was Vladimir Komarov (1869-1945). He lived and worked in the Ussuri taiga. He was a major researcher of the Far Eastern flora, who had published more than 50 monographs on vegetation. V.Komarov was the founder of the Far Eastern Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences and later President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Notes:

1. remarkably [ri'ma:k^əbli] – удивительно; в высшей степени; необыкновенно
2. observant [əb'z^ə:v^ənt] –наблюдательный, внимательный
3. wandered = walked
4. felt directly linked with the hidden forces of nature – чувствовал себя напрямую связанным с скрытыми силами природы
5. eternally [i't^ə:n^əli] – вечно, постоянно

Exercises

1. Read the text “The Latest Explorations of the Far East» several times.

2. a) Prove that N.Przhevalsky wrote his annals in the history of the exploration of the Far East.

b) Prove that V.Komarov is a major researcher of the Far Eastern flora.

3. Read the article in Russian. Be ready to answer the question: what urgent problem does the article tell us about?

«Северные территории»: проблема требует решения

Лихим казакам из России и в голову не приходило, что открытая ими неприступная земля через три сотни лет окажется в центре сложных переговоров, а само слово «Курилы» станет синонимом одного из самых трудных дипломатических споров. Думаю, ясно, что речь идет о проблеме, порожденной притязаниями Японии на некоторые из этих островов, именуемых в Токио не иначе как исконные «северные территории, незаконно оккупированные» Советским Союзом в 1945 году.

Десятилетия мы хранили по этому поводу молчание. Теперь ситуация изменилась. Гласность дала возможность высказать разные точки зрения. Известный на весь мир российский шахматист в сенсационном интервью предложил продать Курилы; не менее известный народный депутат выступил за то, чтобы принять японские требования – и поскорее закрыть эту болезненную проблему; популярный телекомментатор мечтает о создании на открытой Семеном Дежневым земле всепланетного Диснейленда...

Хочется верить, что все высказывающие свою точку зрения по этому непростому вопросу детально изучили и его историю, и нынешнее состояние проблемы. Но я возьму на себя смелость предположить, что многие люди у нас пока не слишком осведомлены о ее сути.

Мнение японцев о «северных территориях» определяется растянувшейся на десятилетия массовой пропагандистской кампанией, которая ежегодно доводится до накала 8 августа, в годовщину вступления СССР в войну против Японии.

В решении проблемы особый вес должно иметь мнение жителей Курильских островов, поскольку для них эти клочки суши – родина.

Василий Головин.

(«Эхо планеты», № 15, 1990.)

Revision exercises

1. Guess whom it was said about and on what occasion. Use the following expressions:

I'm sure it was said about... - Я уверен, это было сказано о...

To tell the truth I don't remember – Сказать по правде, я не помню

These words are said about ... - Эти слова сказаны о...

No one doubts – Никто не сомневается

I'm of the same opinion – Я того же мнения

Just as I thought – Я как раз так думал

I take your point – Я разделяю твою точку зрения

Sure! – Конечно же!

It seems to me that... - Мне кажется, что...

1. They needed three years to reach the new lands. Who were they?
2. He went down the Lena, then down the Amur and reached its estuary. Do you remember his name?
3. He founded first Russian settlements on the Amur. Will you remember his name?
4. This explorer enormously interested A.Pushkin. The great author wanted to write about him but did not live to it. What is his name?
5. He discovered the strait between Asia and America.
6. One of his last decisions was the order for an expedition to the North and the Far East, as Russia was becoming a naval power.
7. He spent two years in the Ussuri area exploring the living conditions of the first settlers. Who was it?
8. This traveller organized several scientific societies in the Far East.
9. He became famous all over the world after his explorations of Central Asia. Is his name known to you?
10. This major researcher published 50 monographs on vegetation. Could you remember him?

2. Choose one of the discussion and composition topics:

1. Prepare a brief report on N.Przhevalsky. Get information from a reference book.
2. You are a guide in Vladivostok and Arseniev. Tell a group of excursionists about the role of V.Arseniev in the exploration of the Far East. Show them the places of interest connected with his life.

3. Admiral Nevelskoy, explorer of the Far East. Get information from a reference book.
4. Prepare an oral report on the great Northern expedition of S.Dezhnev and V.Bering.
5. Bring the photographs of the monuments erected to the explorers of the Far East. Describe them.
6. Suppose that a press conference is held to discuss the problem of the Northern territories of the Far East. Express your point of view. Try to prove your point.
7. Think of a plan of a possible school conference, devoted to the exploration of the Far East.
8. Think of a plan of a possible school geography party devoted to the exploration of the Far East.
9. Comment on the film script “Russian explorers of the Far East”.
10. Give a prepared talk about the exploration of the Far East by Russians, which began 350 years ago.
Make your information very interesting and useful for everybody.
11. Organize an exhibition of books on Russian explorers of the Far East. Comment on them.
12. Prepare an interesting page for oral journal on the exploration of the Far East.

UNIT 10

My Native Place (Primorye)

Words to be remembered.

- 1.to cover – занимать
- 2.area – площадь
3. to separate – отделять
- 4.extremity – конец, край
- 5.valuable – ценный
- 6.larch – лиственница

7. spruce [spru:s] – канадская ель
8. pine – сосна
9. yew-tree [ju:] – тис
10. medicinal [me 'disinl] – лекарственный
11. ginseng ['dzinseŋ] – жень-шень
12. Daurian rose - шиповник
13. hawthorn - боярышник
14. actinidia – кишмиш
15. sea buckthorn – облепиха
16. cork tree – Амурский бархат, пробковое дерево
17. honeysuckle ['hʌnisʌkl] – жимолость
18. schizandra [ski 'zændrə] – лимонник
19. Amur chokecherry ['tʃ kəʃt əri] – черемуха
20. fauna ['fo:nə] - фауна
21. unique [ju 'ni:k] - уникальный
22. playground – место обитания
23. roe [rou] – косуля
24. lynx - рысь
25. to prohibit [prə 'hibit] – запрещать
26. sable [seibl] – соболь
27. kolinsky [kə 'linski] – колонок
28. mink – норка
29. badger – барсук
30. manifold – разнообразный
31. to match - соответствовать
32. salmon ['sæmɒn] – лосось
33. shrimp – креветка
34. mussel – мидия
35. scallop [ˈskɒləp] – гребешок
36. smelt – корюшка

37. sole – камбала
 38. herring - сельдь
 39. to plough [plau] – пахать
 40. courageous [kə 'reɪdʒəs] – мужественный
 41. timber – лесной
 42. bay – бухта
 43. gulf – залив
 44. mining ['maɪnɪŋ] – горная промышленность
 45. repairing – ремонт
 46. engineering – машиностроение
 47. supply [sə'plai] – запас

Exercises (Pre-reading tasks)

1. Practise the pronunciation of the following words:

cover ['kʌvə], enough [ɪ'nʌf], Belgium ['beldʒɪm], Switzerland ['swɪtsələnd], southern ['sʌðn], extremities [ɪks 'tri:mɪtɪz], iron ['aɪən], plant [plɑ:nt], unique [ju:'ni:k], beast [bi:st], prohibited [prə'hɪbɪtɪd], wealth [welθ], trepangs [tri'pæŋz], value ['vælju], century ['sentʃəri], ago [ə'gəʊ], mechanized ['mekənaɪzd], furniture ['fɜ:nɪʃə], explorer [ɪks'plɔ:rə], hawthorn ['hɔ:θɔ:n]

2. Read and guess the meaning of the following words:

occupy, nature, zinc, wolfram, metal, mineral, taiga, botanical, apricot, medicinal, ginseng, sable, delicatessen, crab, port, industry, engineering

3. Read and translate the following derivatives paying attention to the suffixes and prefixes:

occupy – occupant – occupation, separate – separately – separation, extreme – extremity – extremely – extremist, value – valuable, real – really – realism – realistic – reality, medicine – medicinal, hunt – hunting – hunter, invade – invader – invasion, courage – courageous, power – powerful – powerless, industry – industrial – industrialization, explore – exploration, explorer.

4. Translate the following sentences. Pay attention to the Passive Voice.

1. Ussuriisk is situated in the west of Primorye. 2. Primorye is washed by the waters of the Pacific Ocean. 3. The riches of Primorye are matched by the riches of the ocean. 4. A lot of delicatessen things are found in the waters of the Pacific Ocean. 5. Primorye is given a good supply of fresh water. 6. Many centuries ago the shores of the Pacific were reached by the Russian explorers. 7. Many bays were given the names of courageous people.

Primorye

Primorye is the extreme South-Eastern Region of Russia. Primorye covers an area of 169,900 square kilometers and it is large enough to house four states – Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland. Many hundred kilometers separate its southern and northern extremities.

Primorye is washed by the waters of the Sea of Japan. Highlands dominate the territory of Primorye. The highest peak of Primorye is Oblachnaya Mountain (1854m.). The Sikhoteal-Alin is a mountainous formation, extending for the most part of the Territory. The Sikhotealin mountains are rich in coal, iron, zinc, wolfram and many other valuable metals and minerals.

The vast Prikhankayskaya Lowland extends into the West and the South-West of Primorye. A part of the Lowland surrounding the largest lake in the Far East, Khanka Lake, is occupied by a forest-steppe. About two-thirds of Primorye is under forest. Its Ussuri taiga is really a botanical garden, where the northern and southern plants grow: Dauria larches, the Ayan spruces, pines, silver firs, cork trees, yew-trees, Manchurian nut trees, Amur grape and Manchurian apricot. Over 1,000 species grow here, 20 of which are considered to be rare.

It is also a place where extremely valuable medicinal plants-ginseng, Schizandra, Amur chokecherry, eleutherococcus, Daurian rose, hawthorn, actinidia, wild rosemary grow.

The fauna is also unique. The taiga is a playground of the noble roe and the spotted deer. A rare beast here is the Far-Eastern tiger and the hunting of it is prohibited.

Primorye is rich in fur-bearing animals such as the sable, the kolinsky, the mink, the Manchurian squirrel, the Amur badger and the fox.

The manifold riches of Primorye are matched by the wealth of the life in the ocean. Crabs, trepangs, shrimps, mussels, scallops, herrings are also found in the coastal waters.

There are many rivers in Primorye, but they are not deep and long. That's why they are of no value as water ways, but they give a good supply of fresh water. The most important rivers are the Razdolnaya and the Ussuri.

More than three centuries ago Russian explorers reached the shores of the Pacific Ocean. They built towns and ports, ploughed the land and began to invade the trackless taiga. Today the towns, bays and gulfs of Primorye bear the names of these courageous people.

Now the territory has a powerful industry and a mechanized agriculture. The most important industries are mining, ship-repairing, engineering, timber, furniture-making, building, fishing and food.

Vladivistok, Ussuriisk, Artem, Partisansk, Nakhodka and Arsenyev are the biggest towns of Primorye.

Exercises

1. Suggest the Russian for:

to cover an area, is large enough to house, a hilly country, iron, coal, extremely valuable, medicinal plants, manifold riches, are matched by the wealth, humpbacked salmon, scallop, coastal waters, to be of no value, water way, three centuries ago, explorers, to plough the land, to invade the taiga, bear the names, courageous people, mechanized agriculture, mining.

2. Suggest the English for:

юго-восток, разместить государства, северные окраины, Тихий океан, природа, богат цинком, ценные металлы, две трети, лиственница, канадская ель, сосна, тис, голубая ель, фауна, уникальный, место обитания, косуля, редкое животное, охота запрещена, пушные звери, колонок, норка, барсук, разнообразные богатства, горбуша, лосось, креветки, мидии, гребешки,

прибрежные воды, бухты и заливы, носить имена, мужественный, мощная промышленность, горнорудный, судоремонт, машиностроение.

3. Complete the following sentences.

1. Nine hundred kilometers 2. Ussuri taiga is really 3. It is also a place where 4. A rare beast here 5. The manifold riches of Primorye 6. Its delicatessen crabs 7. That's why they are 8. They built towns 9. Now the territory has

4. Say whether these statements are true or false.

Begin with:

I'm afraid I'm not with you here – Боюсь, что я здесь не согласен с Вами

I disagree with you on the point – Я не согласен с Вами в этом

I quite agree with you – Я вполне согласен с Вами

I'm with you here – Я согласен с Вами

It's not quite so – Это не совсем так

1. Primorye is situated in the north of Russia. 2. Primorye is large enough to house Denmark. 3. Primorye is washed by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean. 4. The Sikhotealin mountains are rich in oil and gas. 5. Primorye is rich in furbearing animals. 6. There are few rivers in Primorye. 7. More than a century ago Russian explorers reached the shores of the North Sea. 8. The bays and gulfs of Primorye bear the names of courageous people. 9. The most important industries are food and building. 10. Bolshoi Kamen is the biggest town of Primorye.

5. Answer the questions on the text.

Begin with:

Everybody knows that – Все знают, что

It's like this – Это так

I should say – Я бы сказал

If I am not mistaken – Если я не ошибаюсь

1. Where is Primorye situated? 2. What area does it cover? 3. What countries can be housed in Primorye? 4. How many kilometers separate its southern and northern extremities? 5. What ocean washes the shores of Primorye? 6. What metals

and minerals is it rich in? 7. Why is the Ussuri taiga called a botanical garden? 8. What trees and plants grow there? 9. What can you say about the fauna of Primorye? 10. What is found in the coastal waters? 11. How many centuries ago did Russian explorers reach the shores of the Pacific Ocean? 12. What industries are the most important in Primorye nowadays? 13. What town is the centre of Primorye? 14. Are there many rivers in Primorye? 15. Which rivers are the most important?

6. Prove that:

1. Primorye has favourable geographical position. 2. There are all possibilities to develop powerful industry in Primorye. 3. Primorye has a unique fauna. 4. Primorye is a real botanical garden. 5. Primorye has all conditions for developing tourism.

7. Role play.

Take an interview of your groupmates about their places.

1. Work according to the plan: a) Ask your groupmates what part of Primorye they are from; b) Where this part is situated; c) What their place is famous for; d) What natural resources there are in this part of Primorye; e) What they know about the historical background of that place; f) If they have industrial enterprises; g) Ask them about famous people of that place.

2. You are asked to give a geography lesson to schoolchildren. The topic of the lesson is "Primorye".

3. You meet a foreigner who is interested in Primorye. Tell him about your region.

4. One tourist firm asks you to write them about Primorye.

5. Your pen-friend asks you to write him about Primorye.

8. Read the following texts and say what new facts about different parts of Primorye you have learnt.

9. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Terney district situated?

2. Who and why called this district Terney?

3. What is the aim of the Sikhote-Alin biochemical natural reservation?

4. What are the attractions of Terney Region?
5. What new facts have you learnt about Samargunskie Udegians?

10. Imagine you are a representative of a tourist firm. Make an advertisement to your tour of Terney District.

Terneyskiy District

Terneyskiy district is the most northern and the most eastern one in Primorsk Region. Its narrow strip stretches between the ridge (хребет) of the Sikhote-Alin mountains and the coastal line of the Japanese Sea.

The name of Terney district has French roots. On the twenty-third of June the frigates “Bussol” and “Astrolyabiya” dropped anchors (якоря) in the bay which La Perouse named in honour of his teacher – a French admiral de Terney. In 1907 the name of Terney was given to the settlement located there, and in 1932 Terneyskiy district was established.

One of the main natural features of the districts is the Sikhote-Alin biospherical natural reservation that was established in 1935. The main aim of such reservations is to protect the country-side: It’s home to tiger, brown and Himalayan bears, goral (горал) and wild boar, wild bison (изюбр), and elk (лось), rare birds, insects (насекомые) and plants. A joint Russian-American programme for radio-marking of tigers is being carried out for more than 10 years.

This district is one of the most beautiful and attractive places. It is the place where you can enjoy fishing in the purest rivers and sea, breathing air filled with taiga aromas, climbing rocky hills, rafting (переплавляться на плотах). You’ll see the waterfalls of the river Amgy, the highest of them is “Cherny Shaman”. It drops (падает) into the deep canyon and is surrounded with rocks with heights up to 100 metres.

There are outlets (выходы) of underground waters with low mineralization and with temperature from 25 to 40 degrees.

If you are interested in different cultures then you should visit the settlement Agzu where Samargunskiye Udegians live. They are fishermen and hunters and

preserve their traditional way of living. A grant from the International Fund of Wild Nature was won by the public organization “Gender nomadic commune Agzu” («Родовая кочевая община Агзу»). They want to formate the system of “ethnic territories” with ecological and cognitive tourism.

11. Read the text attentively. Explain why the village of Ternay bears the name of the French Admiral.

Charles-Louis d’Arsac, Chevalier de Ternay

One of the biggest villages in the Primorye territory is called Ternay. It is called so in honour of the famous French Admiral. The name was given to the village because of the Ternay bay which was charted by another famous French navigator Laperouse at the end of the 18th century. Admiral Ternay himself did not visit the Far East. Laperouse became a skillful navigator thanks to Admiral de Ternay. That is why he decided to name one of the bays of the Japanese sea in honour of Admiral de Ternay.

Charles de Ternay was a descendant of knights. He was born on January 31, 1723 in a family castle not far from Paris. His parents sent him to a sea college. Soon Charles de Ternay became a naval officer.

Admiral de Ternay was in command of the French navy in the North America against the British dominion there. In 1771 he was the governor of the French territories in the Indian Ocean.

Admiral de Ternay, in command of the French Navy, transported the army of Lieutenant General Rochambeau, commander of the French expeditionary forces in America. Before becoming gravely ill the Admiral accompanied General Rochambeau to Connecticut for a conference with General George Washington.

The Admiral died in America on December 15, 1780. He was buried in New Port in the churchyard near the Trinity Church.

Notes:

descendant [d^əˈsend^ənt] – потомок

domination - господство

knight [naɪt] – рыцарь

gravely ill – смертельно болен

naval officer – морской офицер
Троицы

Trinity Church – церковь Пресвятой

12. Read the text and answer the questions.

Nature Preserves (Заповедники)

1. What is the purpose of nature Preserves?
2. What Nature Preserves are mentioned in the text?
3. On whose initiative was the Ussuriisky Nature Preserve founded?
4. What can you say about the Ussuriisky Nature Preserve?
5. What is Khankaysky Nature Preserve famous for?

Nature Preserves are a special category of protected natural territories. They are forever withdrawn from any economic consumption (использование) with the purpose of protecting flora and fauna in their territories, and they are also used for scientific research.

Among six Nature Preserves, established in the pre-Revolutionary Russia, was the Kedrovaya Pad (Valley). This Nature Preserve is located close to Vladivostok. In 1935 the Lazovsky and the Sikhotae-Alin Nature Preserves were created with the purpose of increasing the sable (соболь) population. To preserve cedar the Ussuriisky Nature Preserve was opened in 1930. Its total area is more than 40, 000 ha. It was founded on the initiative of the president of Russian Academy of Science, academician V.L.Komarov. It includes the Upper Komarovka and the Upper Artemovka. In the Preserve there are 2949 species of plants, 13 of which are on the Endangered Species List (внесены в Красную книгу): Ussuriisky tiger, Ussuriisky forest cat, Far Eastern leopard, mandarin duck, Black stork (аист), Giant woodcutter (дятел).

Over 1,000 plant species grow here: aralia, eleutherococcus, the wild Amur grape, the wild rose, rododendron, actinidia.

In the Upper Artemovka in the limestones there is a natural cave “A Dreaming Beauty” where the traces of ancient culture of the 9th century were found. There is an ecological centre “Ussuriiky Endemic”, Museum of Nature and some ecological routes here. You can enjoy wildlife in this preserve.

The Khankaysky Nature Preserve was founded in 1990. There are 334 birds species, 47 mammals species, 74 fish species and 7 reptile species in this Preserve. The Far Eastern tortoise (черепаха) and Chinese perch, Lotus are on the Endanger List. White herons (цапли) make their nests (гнезда) only here in Russia. You can see swans, ducks in this place. And in the time of migration there are a lot of Japanese and Black cranes (журавли) in the lake.

The Far Eastern Marine Nature Preserve is located in the Khasansky Region. The flora of the Preserve is represented by 705 species of vascular plants (сосудистые); 21 of them are rare. There are 7 species of mammals and 306 species of birds in the Preserve. It is one of the most unique Nature Preserves in Russia because it protects flora and fauna of Peter the Great Bay.

13. Chose a project you'd like to do.

1. My Favourite Places in Prymoriye.

- Say where they are situated.
- What is special about them.
- Make posters or wall newspapers with the sights.

2. Nature Preserves.

- Say where they are situated.
- When and why they were founded.
- Name main concerns.
- Make posters.

3. The Future of My Place.

- Say how you see your place in future.
- Name main concerns (problems).
- Say whether you have an optimistic or pessimistic variant.

Texts for rendering

Геннадий Невельской

Невельской Геннадий Иванович, русский исследователь Дальнего Востока, адмирал, родился 23 ноября 1813 года в Костромской области в семье морского офицера. В 1848 г. будучи командиром транспорта «Байкал», прошел из Кронштадта в Петропавловск-Камчатский, произвел исследование и составил описание северной части о. Сахалин, Сахалинского залива, устье реки Амур. Он доказал, что Сахалин – остров, а не полуостров, установил доступность Амура для морских судов. Летом 1850 поднял русский флаг в основанном им посту Николаевском, ныне – г. Николаевск-на-Амуре и в южной части Сахалина.

Именем Г.И.Невельского названы: пролив (самая узкая часть Татарского залива), залив, гора и город на Сахалине. Г.И.Невельскому установлены памятники во Владивостоке, Николаевске-на-Амуре, Хабаровске и Солигаличе.

(Большая Советская Энциклопедия, том 17)

В честь Муравьева-Амурского

Решением горисполкома от 18 апреля 1985 года улица Электrozаводская в связи со 125-летием Владивостока получила имя Н.Н.Муравьева.

В свое время именно генерал-губернатор Восточной Сибири Николай Николаевич Муравьев выбрал нашему краевому центру название, которое и носит город по сей день. Посетив побережье за два года до исторической экспедиции «Маньчжура», губернатор нашел место на берегах Золотого Рога во всех отношениях привлекательным, после чего и прозвучало слово «Владивосток».

С деятельностью Муравьева-Амурского связаны многие знаменательные страницы в освоении восточной окраины России.

Среди русских городов и сел, для закладки которых он сам выбирал места и о процветании которых лично заботился, были кроме Владивостока такие

крупные центры, как Благовещенск и Николаевск-на-Амуре. В честь Муравьева-Амурского назван и полуостров, на котором стоит Владивосток.

(Из газеты «Красное знамя», 15 июля 1990г.)

Как Ленин хотел продать Камчатку

На заре своего становления советская Россия привлекала внимание множества прожектеров всех мастей. К ним можно отнести и Вашингтона Вандерлипа. 54-летний американец появился в Кремле в 1920 году. Он представился как член известной фамилии банкиров Вандерлипов и предложил продать ему весь Камчатский полуостров.

Интересно, что платой за него должны были послужить... хорошие отношения США с Россией. Дело в том, что в 1921 году заканчивался срок правления американского президента Вудро Вильсона, который занимал жесткую политическую линию по отношению к советской России. Ленин рассчитывал заключить с будущим президентом договор, и Вандерлип, рассказавший о своих связях в Америке, обещал способствовать этому.

Был составлен соответствующий договор. Правда, подозрительность взяла свое, и В.Ленин предпочел действовать по принципу «деньги вперед». Дождемся, мол, переизбрания Вильсона, а уж потом подпишем соглашение. Все было бы хорошо, но о нюансах этого договора разнюхала русская эмиграция, поднявшая шум на весь мир. Вскоре выяснилось, что В.Вандерлипа связывает с известной фамилией миллиардеров одна лишь фамилия. Теперь и самому Ленину пришлось давать объяснения своим товарищам по партии.

(Из газеты «Красное знамя», 10 апреля 1993 г.)

Михаил Семенович Корсаков –
генерал-губернатор Восточной Сибири
(1826-1871)

Наверное, не каждому известно, что с. Корсаковка в Уссурийском районе Приморского края и город Корсаков на Сахалине происходят от одного и того же «корня», т.е. названы в честь одного и того же человека. Нетрудно догадаться, что человек этот должен был иметь большую известность, чтобы его славили в различных уголках Дальнего Востока, тем более что именем Корсакова названы сёла в Амурской области и Хабаровском крае, бухты и мыс на Сахалине, острова в Карском море и даже растение. Столь разнообразную память оставил о себе М.С.Корсаков – генерал-губернатор Восточной Сибири, родственник и преемник на столь высоком правительственном посту знаменитого Н.Н.Муравьева-Амурского.

*(Из книги академика В.Гукова
«Чье имя ты носишь, растение?»)*

«Неизвестные Курилы»

В 1992 г. вышла скандальная книга Олега Бондаренко «Неизвестные Курилы». Серьезные размышления о статусе Курильских островов». Автор сделал свои выводы после тонкого аналитического препарирования российских и советских дипломатических документов в сравнении с материалами зарубежного происхождения. Вот некоторые из них:

1. Проблема «северных территорий» является объективной реальностью.
2. Вопрос о приоритете открытия Курил должен решаться учеными, а не политиками.
3. Россия и Япония рассматривали Курильские острова как объект колониального захвата. Поэтому их спор носит колониальный характер.
4. «Подарив» Сталину Курилы, Рузвельт умышленно обострил советско-японские отношения на длительную перспективу.

5. Подлинные хозяева Курильских островов - айны. Однако этот бесспорный факт не учитывает ни Россия, ни Япония.
6. Южные Курилы необходимо передать Японии. Жителям Курил следует предоставить право остаться под юрисдикцией Японии или уехать, получив солидную компенсацию от Японского правительства для обустройства на новом месте.

Проблемы «Северных территорий»

В чем суть проблемы «Северных территорий»? Этот вопрос каждый раз задают десятиклассники своим учителям по географии, когда изучают тему «Япония». Ответить на этот вопрос очень сложно, поскольку проблема крайне запутана и противоречива. В ней в единый узел связаны история и современность, право и беззаконие, правда и ложь, национальная гордость народов и амбиции отдельных политиков и еще многое другое. До Горбачева М.С. этот вопрос «не существовал». И только после его визита в Японию в 1989 г. наша страна официально признала, что проблема существует.

Курильские острова представляют собой гряду вулканических островов, протянувшуюся более чем на 1 тысячу км. В нее входят более 30 островов. Самыми крупными островами являются Парамушир, Уруп, Итуруп и Кунашир. Самый южный остров находится в 7 км от Японии.

Решать территориальную проблему нужно крайне аккуратно. Необходимо поддерживать тенденцию к сближению Японии и России. При этом необходимо учитывать настроения россиян, большая часть которых придерживается точки зрения «ни пяди исконно русской земли иноземцам». Особая роль в разъяснительной работе принадлежит учителям истории и географии.

(«География в школе», № 4, 2000. В.А.Горбачев)

UNIT 11

Ussuriisk

Words to be remembered.

1. valley - долина
2. incentive – стимул
2. especially – особенно
3. duke - князь
4. request - просьба
5. mansion - особняк
6. magnificent - великолепный
7. unveil – торжественно открывать
8. to destroy - разрушать
9. temple - храм
10. development развитие
11. establishment – учреждение
12. to consider – считать
13. to remind – напоминать
14. to defend – защищать
15. dweller - житель

Exercises (Pre-reading tasks)

1. Practise the pronunciation of the words from the text. When in doubt refer to the transcription below:

accurate, rectangular, especially, quarter, governor, duke, request, mansion, magnificent, honour, triumphal, arch, chapel, Heir, crown, Thaumaturge, wreckage, icon, archpriest, sugar, margarine, laundry, soap, eleuterococus, schizandra, pasterboard, depot, sergent.

[ˈækjərət], [rekˈtæŋɡjʊlə], [ɪsˈspeʃli], [ˈkwɔtə], [ˈɡʌvənə], [dʒʊk], [rɪˈkwest], [ˈmænfəʃən], [mæɡˈnɪfɪsnt], [ˈɪnə], [traɪˈemfəl], [a:tʃ], [ˈtʃæpl], [ɛə], [kraʊn],

[ˈθ :məˈtə:d-], [ˈrekɪd-], [ˈaɪkən], [ˈa:tʃpɪrɪst], [ʃugə], [ˈma:d-əˈrɪ:n], [l ɪndrɪ], [səʊp], [skɪˈzændrə], [ˈpeɪstb :d], [ˈdepou], [ˈsa:d-nt].

Ussuriisk

Ussuriisk is the second biggest town of Primorye. It stands 112 kilometres from Vladivostok in a broad valley on the left bank of Razdolnaya River.

In 1866 fourteen peasant families from the Astrakhan province founded a village here which they called Nikolskoye. Soon the village became a large trading center. Later on the Ussuriisk Cossack district was formed there and this also promoted the development of the settlement.

The construction of the railroad at the end of the XIX century and the railway workshops were also strong incentives. In 1898 the village Nikolskoye and the settlement Ketritzevo were united. Thus the town Ussuriisk arose.

To everyone's astonishment this town has an accurate rectangular lay out and especially its central part. This was done in 1881 by the military officer of the Construction Department in the head-quarters staff of military governor of Primorsk territory the duke P.A.Kropotkin at the request of the headman Galichev. The ancient brick mansions are located in the old centre of the town. They form an architectural memorial of town-building and that's why Ussuriisk is ranked among the historical towns. The architectural style of Ussuriisk at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century is called "modern". One of the main departments in the town was the posttelegraph office. It was located in a magnificent building which still exists. The Tsar's Gate was constructed in honour of the visit of grand duke Alexander Mikhailovich to Nikolskoye. The memorial was unveiled after the railroad construction had been finished. These memorials were destroyed afterwards. The triumphal arch-chapel was built in honour of the visit of Throne Heir Crown Prince Nikolay. Unfortunately this monument was also destroyed. Nikolay Thaumaturge (чудотворец) icon from the chapel is kept in Svyato-Pokrovskiy temple in Ussuriisk. A Magnificent stone cathedral in the centre of the town was the main building. In the 30-s the cathedral was blown up. Somebody found under the wreckage the icon of

Kazanskaya Goddess, which is now kept in Svyato-Pokrovsky temple. The Svyato-Pokrovsky temple was built in 1907. It was founded by the deeds of the dean (настоятель) of Nikolayevsk Cathedral, the archpriest (протоирей) father Pavel (Michurin).

The town was renamed 3 times changed: Nikolsk-Ussuriisk, Voroshilov (1935-1957) and Ussuriysk until recently.

Nowadays Ussuriysk is an important centre of light and food industry. Its population is more than 160,000 people.

The town is situated in an agricultural region, a factor that sets the trend for its development.

The most important enterprises are the joint-stock companies “Dalsoya”, “Primorsky Sugar”, “Ussuriisky Balsam”. “Dalsoya” is the largest producer of soybean oil, margarines, laundry and toilet soap. “Primorsky Sugar” produces sugar with biologically active substances: eleuterococcus, schizandra. Pasteboard plant began working in 1991. There are Holland technological assembling lines producing linoleum and wallpaper.

The enterprise “Rodina” started restoring to life. It produces refrigerators, washing machines and TV sets.

Ussuriisk is an important railway junction on the Moscow-Vladivostok trunk line. There is a locomotive repair works, refrigerator, wagon and locomotive depots here.

Ussuriisk is a cultural centre with several higher educational establishments, a dozen or so specialized schools, two drama theatres, cinemas, clubs.

There are professional artists in Ussuriisk, Tkachenko, Usenko, Volkov, Galutin, Sedov, Nikitchic. In 1990 Ussuriisk Russian Artists’ Association was founded in the town.

Ussuriisk is considered one of the greenest towns of Russia. Its streets are lined with thousands of poplar, wild ash, linden, wild pears, apples and other trees. The Town park, popularly called Zelyony Ostrov (Green Isle) attracts a lot of visitors.

There are more than five hundred streets in the town. Some streets are called after civil war heroes. They remind us of the past: Blukher Avenue, Chimerkin, Ustimenko, Gerasimtchuk, Pinegin. Other streets are called after famous writers and poets: Nekrasov, Pushkin, Lermontov, Turgenev. But there are the streets, which are called after militiamen who gave their lives for our citizens. For example Teremetsky died during the fire saving the people of one of the houses in Lenin Street. Sergent Veis gave his life defending our dwellers. Glory to them!

Notes:

1. layout - планировка
2. is ranked among – отнесен к категории
3. grand duke – великий князь
4. chapel - часовня
5. joint-stock company - акционерное общество

Exercises

1. Suggest the Russian for:

to everyone's astonishment, at the request, that's why, architectural memorial, post telegraph office, railroad construction, unfortunately, magnificent cathedral, was blown up, has been existed, since, until recently, in present days, light and food industry, agricultural region, enterprises, joint-stock company, producer, biologically active substances, toilet soaps, locomotive repair works, wagon depot, a dozen or so, popularly called, the place of public festivals, remind us of the past, defend the life of dwellers.

2. Suggest the English for:

широкая долина, излучина, четкая прямоугольная планировка, староста, офицер строительного отдела, штаб военного губернатора, Приморская область, великолепное здание, все еще существует, в честь великого князя, мемориал был воздвигнут, впоследствии, царские ворота, триумфальная арка- часовня, в честь наследника престола, цесаревич, икона Николая Чудотворца, храм, взорван, под обломками, икона Казанской Богоматери, труды настоятеля собора, протоирей, крупнейший производитель соевого масла, хозяйственное

мыло, биологически активные вещества, картонный комбинат, голландская технологическая линия, начал возрождаться, железнодорожный узел, железнодорожная магистраль, локомотивное депо, тополя, рябина, ясень, липа, привлекает много туристов, названы в честь героев.

3. Answer the questions on the text.

1. Where is Ussuriysk situated? 2. What does the central part of Ussuriysk look like? 3. Whom was the central part of the town designed by? 4. What is the architectural style of the old centre called? 5. What magnificent buildings were constructed in the old centre? 6. What monuments were connected with the tsar? 7. What memorials were destroyed afterwards? 8. What ancient icons of the Svyato-Pokrovsky temple remind us of the past? 9. How many times was Ussuriysk renamed? 10. What industries are developed in the town? 11. What sights of Ussuriysk can you show to visitors? 12. What interesting facts have you learnt about the former names of Ussuriysk?

4. Explain the meaning of:

rectangular layout, headquarter, grand duke, chapel, crown prince, the dean, archpriest, light industry, food industry, biologically active substances, technological assembling lines, locomotive repair works, refrigerator depots.

5. Role play.

You have invited some guests to your town. Show them around it. Be their guide. If possible use pictures of the old town.

6. Do a project “My Home Town”.

- Describe the historical places.
- Describe its cultural life.
- Name main concerns.
- Say about its perspectives.

UNIT 12

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Words to be remembered.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. to be situated – быть расположенным | 18. machinery – машинное оборудование |
| 2. to include – включать | |
| 3. to separate – отделять | 19. ship - корабль |
| 4. to divide – делить | 20. aircraft – самолет, авиационный |
| 5. to influence – влиять | 21. to rule – править, управлять |
| 6. mild – мягкий | 22. independence - независимость |
| 7. to unite – объединять | 23. to try – пытаться, стараться |
| 8. although – хотя | 24. influence - влияние |
| 9. a thistle – чертополох | 25. the former - прежний |
| 10. a hill – холм | 26. Commonwealth - Содружество |
| 11. leek – лук-порей | 27. artist - художник |
| 12. shamrock – трилистник | 28. upright - вертикальный |
| 13. cross – крест | 29. castle – замок |
| 14. county – графство | 30. prudent – благоразумный, осторожный, бережливый |
| 15. to use – использовать | |
| 16. to produce – выпускать | 31. charm - обаяние |
| 17. to need - нуждаться | 32. reticent – сдержанный, скрытый |

Exercises (Pre-reading tasks)

1. Practise the pronunciation of the words from the text when in doubt refer to the transcription below:

island, include, area, ocean, Irish, separate, channel, divide, influence, climate, mild, nation, stage, unite, although, thistle, St.Andrew, patron, shamrock, Union Jack, St George, diagonal, county, producer, machinery; aircraft, equipment, empire, castle, originate, contribute; reticent

[ˈaɪlənd], [mˈkluːd], [ˈɛəriə], [ˈouʃn], [aɪrɪʃ], [ˈseprɪt], [ˈtʃænl], [dɪˈvaɪd], [ˈɪnfluens], [maɪld], [neɪʃn], [steɪd-], [juːˈnaɪt], [ˈlɪðou], [θɪsl], [seɪnt], [ˈændruː], [peɪtrən], [ˈʃæmrək], [ˈjuːnjən], [d-æk], [seɪntˈd- :d-], [daɪˈæɡənəl], [ˈkauntɪ], [prəˈdjuːs], [məˈʃɪəri], [ˈɛəkraʃt], [ˈkwɪpmənt], [ˈempaiə], [ˈkaːsl], [əˈrɪd-ment], [kənˈtribjuːt], [ˈretɪənt]

2. Read and guess the meaning of the following words:

official, total, separate, climate, administrative system, administratively, national emblem, symbol, patron, rose, flag, diagonal, mineral resources, farming, industrial, export, electronics, navigation, process, decolonisation, empire, colony, association, penicillin, poet, literature.

3. Read the geographical names correctly:

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Atlantic Ocean, the Irish Sea, the North Sea, France, the English Channel, the Thames, the Severn, Scotland, Wales, Edinburgh [ˈedɪnbərə], Cardiff, Swansea [ˈsw nzi], Belfast [ˈbelfaːst], Birmingham [ˈbɑːmɪŋgəm], Glasgo [ˈglɑːzɡəu], Liverpool [ˈlɪvəpuːl], Pakistan [ˌpaːkɪˈstɑːn], Ceylon [sɪˈl n], Burma [ˈbɛːmə], Bangladesh [ˌbæŋɡləˈdeʃ], Bermudas [bəˈmjuːdəz], Antilles [ænˈtɪlɪːz], Bahamas [bəˈhɑːməz], Ghana [ˈgɑːnə], Zambia [ˈzæmbɪə], Kenya [ˈkenjə], Nigeria [naɪˈdɪəriə], Tanzania [ˌtænzəˈniə], Grenada [grɪˈneɪdə], Malta [ˈm :ltə].

4. Define the parts of speech of the following words:

larger, addition, population, washed, separated, situated, important, influenced, usually, consists, contains, administrative, administratively, completely, united, largest, densely, populated, kingdom, biggest, farming, industrial, producer, exporter, navigation, equipment, countries, counties, independence, ruling, tried, former, colonies, association, founded, includes.

5. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Pay attention to the form with the suffixes – ed.

1. The question discussed at the meeting is of great importance. 2. The question was discussed at the meeting. 3. The method used depended upon material selected. 4. The island of Great Britain is divided into two parts. 5. Golf is played

everywhere in Britain.6. Indian troops rebelled against the British in 1857. 7. In 1863 the first underground line was opened to passengers in London. 8. In 1847 the British Empire ended. 9. In 1973 Britain joined the Common Market. 10. The climate of the British Isles is influenced by the Atlantic Ocean. 11. Once the British Empire included a large number of countries all over the world ruled by Britain. 12. The association of former members of the British Empire founded Commonwealth of the Nations.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official name of the state which is sometimes referred to as Great Britain or Britain (after its major isle), England (after its major historic part) or the British Isles. But there is one more name: Albion (Альбион). Two thousand years ago, in the year 55 before our era, Julius Caesar, struggling forward on his galley (галера) to unknown land, saw white cliffs (утесы). “The land behind them must be white too. We shall call it Albion”, said he. Alba in Latin means white, and the name Albion remains to this day.

Great Britain is situated on two large islands, the larger of which is Great Britain, the smaller is Ireland. In addition to these two islands Great Britain includes over five hundred small islands. The total area of Great Britain is 240,000 sq.kms, its population is about 59 mln. people.

In the north-west and west the country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea, in the east – by the North Sea. The island of Great Britain is separated from France by the English Channel. Northern Ireland which is part of Great Britain and which is situated on the island of Ireland, is separated from Great Britain by the North Channel.

The island of Great Britain is divided into two parts: mountainous (in the north and west of the island) and lowland (in the south and east). There are no very long rivers in Great Britain. The most important rivers are the Thames (the deepest) and the Severn (the longest). The rivers seldom freeze in winter. The climate of the British Isles is influenced by the Atlantic Ocean. Winters are not so cold as they can

be on the continent, but summers are not so hot as they usually are on the other side of the Channel. In other words Great Britain has a mild climate.

Great Britain consists of four main parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The island of Great Britain contains three “nations” which were separated at earlier stages of their history: the English, the Welsh, the Scottish. Wales had become part of the English administrative system by the 16th century. Scotland was not completely united with England until 1707. The United Kingdom is the name which was introduced in 1801 when Great Britain became united with Ireland.

Scotland is in the north. Edinburgh is Scotland’s capital. It is one of the most beautiful cities in Britain. Although Scotland has its own language – Gaelic (гаэльский), most Scottish people speak English. The national emblem or symbol of Scotland is a thistle. It was adopted by King James III in the 15th century. The patron saint of Scotland is St. Andrew.

Wales is in the west. It is a country of hills and mountains with deep rivers and valleys. Cardiff is the capital of Wales. The most important towns are Swansea and Newport. Wales has its own Welsh language. The national emblem of Wales is leek. Saint David is their patron.

The Irish live in Northern Ireland. Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland. The symbol of Northern Ireland is a shamrock and a red hand. Saint Patrick is the patron of Ireland. The largest and most densely populated part of the United Kingdom is England. The symbol of England is a rose, and Saint George is their patron.

The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of three crosses. The upright red cross is the cross of St. George. The white diagonal cross is the cross of St. Andrew and the red diagonal cross is the cross of St. Patrick.

Administratively Great Britain is divided into 55 counties. The biggest cities of Great Britain are London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool.

Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources. Over three quarters of Britain’s land is used for farming; farms produce nearly half of the food that Britain

needs. The UK is a highly industrial country, known as a producer and exporter of machinery, electronics, aircraft and navigation equipment.

Once the British Empire included a large number of countries all over the world ruled by Britain. The process of decolonization began in 1947 with the independence of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Bangladesh and Burma. Now there is no longer an empire. But the UK tried not to lose influence over its former colonies. An association of former members of the British Empire and Britain was founded in 1949. It is called the Commonwealth. It includes many countries, such as Ireland, the Sudan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ghana, Zambia, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, Grenada, Malta, the Antilles, the Bahamas, the Bermudas, the Solomon Isles, Barbados to name only a few.

The Queen of Great Britain is the Head of the Commonwealth but she is not the queen of Canada, Australia and New Zealand as many people think.

Though Englishmen are known to be great travellers they like their home. People often say that the Englishman's home is his castle. They mean that the home is very important and personal.

Many kinds of sport originated in Britain: tennis, football, rugby, cricket and golf.

Englishmen tend to be rather conservative. They are practical and realistic, prudent and careful about almost everything. Everything is orderly: the lawns and the trees are neatly trimmed. The English are great tea drinkers. They are known for their sense of humour.

The Scots are serious, inventive and somewhat mystical.

The Irish are known for their charm as well as for the beauty of the Irish girls.

The Welsh are emotional but sometimes reticent.

Let us remember the famous Englishmen who contributed to the world of art: architect Christopher Wren, painters Thomas Gainsborough, John Constable, William Turner; writers and poets William Shakespeare, George Byron, Walter Scott, Robert Stevenson, Jonathan Swift, Oscar Wilde, Charles Dickens, George Bernard Shaw, Agatha Christie, scientist Alexander Fleming (who discovered penicillin). Nine noble

prizes for literature have been won by Britons including R.Kipling (1907), T.S.Eliot (1948) and W.Golding (1983). Glory to all of them!

Exercises

1. Suggest the Russian for:

is situated, in addition, the total area, in the east, mountainous part, lowland, the rivers seldom freeze, the climate is influenced, on the other side of the channel, main parts, earlier stages, completely united , until 1707, although, it was adopted, St.Andrew, diagonal cross, counties, produce, nearly, producer of machinery , once, ruled by Britain, the process of decolonization, to lose influence, great travellers, originate from Britain.

2. Suggest the English for:

северо-запад, остров, Ла-Манш, Северный пролив, глубокий, редко замерзают, на климат оказывает влияние, на другой стороне пролива, другими словами, мягкий климат, основные части, на ранних этапах истории, валлийцы, шотландцы, 16 век, гаэльский язык, чертополох, лук порей, трилистник, покровитель, вертикальный крест, диагональный крест, полезные ископаемые, три четверти, производят половину продуктов питания, высокоразвитая промышленная страна, авиационное и навигационное оборудование, когда-то, большое количество стран, независимость, правящие классы, терять влияние, прежние колонии, многие виды спорта, впервые зародились, архитектор, художник.

3. Answer the following questions.

1.What is the official name of Great Britain? 2.Where is Great Britain situated? 3.What is Great Britain washed by? 4.Into how many parts is the island of Great Britain divided? 5.What does the country consist of? 6.When did Wales become part of the English administrative system? 7.When was Scotland united with England? 8.Since what time has Great Britain been called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland? 9.What is the capital and emblem of Scotland? 10.Whom was the emblem of Scotland adopted by? 11.What is the capital and symbol of Wales? 12.What is the capital and symbol of Northern Ireland? 13.What is the most densely

populated part of Great Britain? 14. What is the Union Jack? 15. Is Great Britain rich in natural resources? 16. What are the main branches of British industry? 17. When and why was the British Commonwealth founded? 18. What countries does the Commonwealth include? 19. What are the common features of the British people? 20. What great Englishmen do you know and what are they famous for?

4. Say, what parts of the United Kingdom these words are associated with. Make up sentences with these words.

Gaelic, King James III, St. Andrew, a thistle, Edinburgh; white diagonal cross; the upright red cross; St. George; a rose; a shamrock and a red hand; Saint Patrick; red diagonal cross; Cardiff, Swansea, Newport, Saint David, leek.

5. Respond to the following using expressions of agreement or disagreement.

Agreement

I take your point - Я разделяю твою точку зрения

I'm with you – Я согласен

I entirely agree with you on that – Я полностью согласен с тобой

Yes, I dare say you're right – Осмелюсь сказать, что ты прав (полагаю, что ты прав)

Disagreement

I think that would be a mistake – Думаю это было бы ошибкой

You are kidding – Ты шутишь

Nothing of the kind – Ничего подобного

Just the other way round – Как раз наоборот

1. In the south Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean. 2. Northern Ireland is separated from Great Britain by the North Channel. 3. The island of Great Britain is divided into four parts. 4. The most important rivers are the Thames which is the longest and the Severn which is the deepest. 5. Great Britain has a mild climate. 6. The island of Great Britain contains three nations. 7. Wales became part of the Commonwealth in the 19th century. 8. Gaelic is the language of Welsh people. 9. St. Andrew is the patron of Scotland. 10. Leek is the national emblem of Northern

Ireland. 11. The largest and the most densely populated part of the United Kingdom is England. 12. The upright white cross of the union Jack is the cross of St.Patrick. 13. India, Pakistan and Ceylon are the countries of the Commonwealth.

6. Comment on the following statements. While answering use the expressions:

in my opinion – по моему мнению

personally I think - лично я думаю

as far as I'm able to judge – насколько я способен судить

1. Great Britain has favorable conditions for farming.
2. Great Britain has a mild climate.
3. The United Kingdom is the name which was introduced in 1801.
4. The Union Jack is the national flag of UK.
5. The UK is a highly industrial country.
6. The Englishman's home is his castle.

7. Say what is meant by:

mild climate, three nations of Great Britain, the United Kingdom, the Union Jack, decolonization, British Empire, the Commonwealth.

8. Speak on Great Britain according to the plan:

a)Geographical position; b)Climate; c)Main parts of Great Britain; d)The history of the United Kingdom; e)Scotland; f)Wales; g)England; h)Northern Ireland; i)Industry; j)Commonwealth; k)The British people.

9. Sing a song.

My Bonnie

1. My Bonnie is over the ocean,
My Bonnie is over the sea,
My Bonnie is over the ocean,
O bring back my Bonnie to me.

Chorus:

Bring back, bring back, bring back my Bonnie to me, to me;
Bring back, bring back, O bring back my Bonnie to me.

2. O blow ye winds over the ocean,
O blow ye winds over the sea,

O blow ye winds over the ocean,
And bring back my Bonnie to me.

Chorus.

3. Last night as I lay on my pillow,
Last night as I lay on my bed,
Last night as I lay on my pillow,
I dreamed that my Bonnie was dead.

Chorus.

UNIT 13

HOW BRITAIN IS GOVERNED

Words to be remembered.

1. monarchy – монархия
2. state – государство
3. head – глава
4. to reign – царствовать
5. powers – полномочия
6. power – власть
7. armed forces – вооруженные силы
8. law court – суд
9. to appoint – назначать
10. to conclude a treaty – заключать договор
11. legislation – законодательство
12. front-benchers' – переднескамеечники
13. rank-and-file MPs – рядовые члены парламента
14. Whip – Кнут
15. to vote – голосовать, голосование
16. to obtain – получать
17. majority – большинство
18. to choose – выбирать
19. to determine – определить
20. the Shadow Cabinet – Теневой кабинет

21. to inherit – наследовать
 22. peerage – звание пэра
 23. woolsack – мешок с шерстью
 24. to impose taxes – облагать налогом
 25. suffrage – избирательное право
 26. Magna Charta – Великая хартия вольностей (1215)

Exercises (Pre-reading tasks)

1. Practise the pronunciation of the words from the text. When in doubt refer to the transcription below.

monarchy, powers, precisely, court, conclude, treaty, legislation, Magna Charta, supreme, whip, ensure, division, universal, suffrage, determine, title, criticize, alternative, inheritance, peerage, chancellor, feudal, signature, reign.

[ˈm nɑki], [ˈpaʊəz], [priˈsaɪsli], [k :t], [kənˈklu:d], [ˈtri:ti], [ˌledˈisˈleɪʃn], [ˌmæɡnəˈka:tə], [ˌsju:ˈpri:m], [wɪp], [ɪnˈfʊə], [diˈviːn], [ˌju:niˈvɜ:səl], [ˈsʌfrɪdˌ], [diˈtə:miːn], [ˈtʰaɪtl], [ˈkrɪtɪsaɪz], [ˌɪlˈtə:nətɪv], [ɪnˈherɪtns], [ˈpiərəɪdˌ], [ˈtʃa:nsələ], [ˈfju:dl], [ˈsɪɡnɪtʃə], [reɪn].

2. Read and guess the meaning of the following words.

constitutional, Parliament, minister, cabinet, document, declare, principle, bill, speaker, control, party, business, final, lobby, clerk, opposition, criticize, nation, lord, feudal.

3. Define the parts of speech of the following words:

constitutional, reigns, precisely, government, treaties, legislation, expressed, occupied, duties, keeping, ensuring, voting, carried, direction, division, elected, largest, criticize, possible, alternative, recognized, inheritance, chancellor, special, attendance.

How Britain is Governed

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. This means that it has a monarch as its Head of the State. The monarch reigns with the support of Parliament. The powers of the monarch are not defined precisely. Everything today is done in the Queen's name. It is her government, her armed forces, her law courts and so on. She

appoints all the ministers, including the Prime Minister. Everything is done however on the advice of the elected Government. The Queen must see all Cabinet documents. She has the power to conclude treaties, to declare war and make peace.

There is no written constitution in Great Britain. The main principles of British legislation are expressed in other documents like “Magna Charta”, “Bill of Rights”.

Parliament in Great Britain has existed since 1265 and is the oldest Parliament in the world. Parliament is the supreme legislative authority in Great Britain. It consists of two Houses – the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Only the members of Commons are known as MPs – Members of Parliament. The Commons is more important of the two Houses. Each House has its leader. MPs sit on two sides of the hall; one side for the governing party and the other for the opposition. The first two rows of seats are occupied by the leading members of both parties (called “front-benchers”); the back benches belong to the rank-and-file MPs (“back-benchers”). Party control is exercised by officers known as “Whips”. There are Government and Opposition Whips in both Houses of Parliament.

Duties that are common to the Whips of all parties include keeping members informed of forthcoming parliamentary business; ensuring the attendance of members and their party vote. Voting in the House of Commons is carried out under the direction of the Speaker, whose duty is to pronounce the final result. A vote is taken by means of a division. Members voting “Aye” go out of the chamber into the lobby on the right of the Speaker, while those voting “No” pass into the lobby on his left. Members’ votes are recorded by four clerks.

The House of Commons is an assembly elected by universal adult suffrage and consists of 650 members of Parliament (MPs). They hold their seats during the life of a Parliament (normally 5 years). The Party, which obtains the majority of seats in the House, is called the Government and the others – the Opposition. The head of the Government is Prime Minister. He chooses all other ministers. About 20 senior ministers form the Cabinet. The Cabinet determines government policy as a whole.

His (Her) Majesty’s Opposition is the title of the second largest party. It is the duty of the Opposition to criticize the Government and to present themselves to the

nation as a possible alternative Government. The leading members of the Opposition are called the Shadow Cabinet. Leader of the Opposition is a recognized post in the House of Commons.

The other House of Parliament is the House of Lords. The House of Lords has more than 1,000 members. This House consists of those lords who sit by right of inheritance and those who have been given life peerages. The chairman of the House of Lords is Lord Chancellor and he sits on a special seat called the Woolsack.

The division of Parliament into two Houses goes back over some 700 years when a feudal assembly assisted the King. Nowadays real political powers rest with the elected House of Commons as only this House can impose taxes and grant money to the Government.

Any MP may introduce a bill to the Parliament. Every bill has three readings at first in the House of Commons. After the third reading the bill goes before the House of Lords. If the Lords agree to the bill, it will be placed before the Queen for signature.

Exercises

1. Suggest the Russian for:

however, to declare war, to make peace, Bill of Rights, to exist, supreme legislative authority, the governing party, control is exercised, officers, to keep members informed, to ensure the attendance, party vote, under the direction of the speaker, to pronounce, the final result, votes are recorded, a universal adult suffrage, to hold seats, to determine government policy, the leading members of the opposition, a recognized post, by right of inheritance, life peerage, to grant money to the government, MP, to introduce a bill to the Parliament, is placed before the Queen for signature.

2. Suggest the English for:

это означает, глава государства, полномочия монарха, от имени королевы, вооруженные силы, поддержка парламента, заключать договоры, палата общин, существует, переднескамеечники, под руководством Спикера, объявить итоговый результат, главы министерств, оппозиция ее Величества,

представлять себя нации, возможное альтернативное правительство, Теневой кабинет, облагать налогом, вносить законопроект, от имени королевы, назначать министров.

3. Give answers to these questions. Begin your phrase with: *in answer to your question I'd like to say this; if I'm not mistaken; it's like this; well, you see; I suppose.*

1. I'd like to know about the powers of the monarch in Great Britain.
2. I'm always wondering whether Britain has any written Constitution.
3. I'd like to ask about the functions of Whips.
4. Be so kind as to explain the difference between backbenchers' and front-benchers'.
5. I wonder whether MPs are paid for their parliamentary work.
6. Would you make it clear how the voting in the House of Commons is carried out?
7. Could you tell me about the House of Commons?
8. Be so kind as to explain the difference between the Cabinet and the Shadow Cabinet.
9. I wonder if you have any idea on the work of the Cabinet.
10. Would you tell me about the duties of the Opposition?
11. Would you make it clear if the Leader of the Opposition is a recognized post in the House of Commons?
12. Do you happen to know when the division of Parliament into two houses took place?
13. It may be a silly question but could you tell me why the Lord Chancellor sits on the woolsack.
14. Which in your opinion is the main of the two Houses in the Parliament?
15. Who to your mind can introduce a bill to the Parliament?

4. Match each word with its meaning.

- | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|
| A | | B |
| 1. The most important minister and leader of the government. | | a) Parliament |
| | | b) Prime-Minister |

2. The main law-making institution in the UK, which consists of two houses.
3. The group of politicians in the British Parliament who would become ministers if their party was in government.
4. A country ruled by a king or queen whose power is limited by a constitution.
5. A member of the British Parliament who is responsible for making sure that the members of their party attend and vote.
6. An ordinary British Member of Parliament who does not have an important official position.
7. A group of people who govern a country.
8. The politicians with important positions in a government who meet to make decisions or advise the leader of the government.
9. The main political party in the parliament that is not part of the government.
10. An official who controls discussions in a parliament.
11. A man who has a rank in the aristocracy, or his title.
12. The larger and more powerful of the two parts of the British Parliament.

- c) Shadow Cabinet
- d) a constitutional monarchy
- e) a back-bencher
- f) Whip
- g) government
- h) Cabinet
- i) the Opposition
- j) the Speaker
- k) Lord
- l) the Commons

5. Insert prepositions.

1. The monarch reigns ... the support ... Parliament. 2. Everything today is done ... the Queen's name. 3. Parliament ... Great Britain exists ... 1265. 4. The first two rows ... seats are occupied ... the leading members ... both parties. 5. Party control is exercised ... Whips. 6. The duties ... Whips are to keep members informed ... forthcoming parliamentary business. 7. Voting ... the House of Commons is carried out ... the direction ... the Speaker. 8. Members voting "No" pass ... the lobby ... the Speaker's left. 9. The House of Commons is an assembly elected ... universal suffrage. 10. The division ... Parliament ... two Houses goes back ... some 700 years. 11. Real political powers rest ... the elected House ... Commons. 12. The Commons grant money ... the Government. 13. Any MP may introduce a bill ... the Parliament. 14. If the Lords agree ... the bill, it will be placed ... the Queen ... signature.

6. Complete the following sentences.

1. Constitutional monarchy means 2. The Queen appoints 3. The main principles of British legislation 5. The person who conducts discussion 6. Party control is exercised 7. There are Government and opposition Whips. 8. Duties common to the Whips include 9. Voting in the House of Commons is carried out 10. Members voting "aye" go out 11. MPs hold their seats 12. The Cabinet determines 13. It is the duty of the Opposition... 14. The House of Lords consists of 15. Nowadays real political powers

7. Express your opinion on the following statements. Say why.

1. Why the United Kingdom is called a constitutional monarchy. 2. Why everything in Great Britain is done in the Queen's name. 3. Why the Queen has no real powers. 4. Why MPs tend to act in accordance with precedent and tradition but not in accordance with their Constitution. 5. Why the voting in the British parliament is exercised according to the old tradition. 6. Why only the members of the Commons are known as MPs. 7. Why the House of Commons is more important.

8. Retell the text using the plan as hints.

9. Write an essay about the work of the British Parliament.

UNIT 14

LONDON

Words to be remembered.

1. tribe – племя
2. to settle – обосновываться, поселяться
3. to destroy – разрушать
4. underground – метро
5. the Stock Exchange – биржа
6. the Royal Courts of Justice – Королевский суд
7. Guild [gild] – ратуша
8. to design – проектировать, предназначать
9. a whisper – шепот
10. to bury [beri] – хоронить
11. to depend on – зависеть от
12. fortress – крепость
13. mint – монетный двор
14. fascinating – очаровательный
15. to attract – привлекать
16. duke – герцог

Exercises (Pre-reading tasks)

1. Practise the pronunciation of the words from the text. When in doubt refer to the transcription below.

celtic, plague, height, financial, courts Renaissance, Stock Exchange, Buckingham Palace, Downing Street, Harley Street, Bloomsbury, St.James's Park, conqueror, tomb, observatory, Yeomen Warders, Eros, fascinating.

[keltɪk], [pleɪɡ], [haɪt], [fəˈnænʃl], [k :ts], [reˈneɪsɪns], ['st k ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ], ['bʌkɪŋəm 'pælɪs], ['daʊnɪŋ stri:t], ['hɑ:lɪ stri:t], ['blu:msbəri], [snt 'd-eɪmzɪz 'pa:k], ['k :ŋkərə], [tu:m], [b'zə:vətɪ], ['jəʊmən], ['w :dɒz], ['ɪərəs], ['fæsɪneɪtɪŋ].

2. Read and guess the meaning of the following words.

political, economic, commercial, centre, catastrophe, architecture, construction, financial, business, million, royal, monument, Renaissance, opposite, gallery, Gothic, style, mausoleum, memorial, park, residence, royal, battle, statue, tourist, collection, historic, catastrophe.

3. Define to which part of speech these words belong.

Greatest, cities, settlement, destroyed, traditionally, designed, clearly, brighter, directly, commemorate, statesmen, musician, officially, extremely, occurred, standing, whispering, conqueror, property, willingly, fascinating, prosperous, goods.

London

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and commercial centre. It is one of the greatest cities of the world. Its population is about 9 mln. people.

The origin of the city may be dated as the beginning of the 1st century AD, when a tribe of the Celtic family settled near the Thames. Later the Romans founded a settlement on the River Thames. They called it Londinium. The city became extremely prosperous during the 16th century. Then in 1665 and 1666 two catastrophes occurred: the first was epidemic of plague (чума), and the second was the Great Fire that destroyed the City.

London is a real museum of architecture. Most of the finest buildings date from the second half of the 17th century. At the beginning of the 19th century England was at the height of her power. During Queen Victoria's long reign (1837-1901) the construction of the Underground began.

Traditionally London is divided into the City, the West End, Westminster and the East End.

The City is the heart of London, its financial and business centre. The City is about one square mile in area and few people live there, but over a million come here to work. Here there is the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange, the Royal Courts of Justice and Guild Hall (паруша).

The City's greatest monument and one of the finest Renaissance cathedrals in Europe is St. Paul's Cathedral. It was designed by Christopher Wren, a famous English architect. It took him nearly 35 years to build it. The Cathedral was finished in 1710. Running round the interior of the dome is famous Whispering Gallery. It is called so because you can clearly hear a whisper made by someone who is standing on the opposite side of the gallery.

Westminster is another part of London. This is the most famous historic area in London as it contains both the seat of the Government and the crowning place of kings and queens. The Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey face each other across Parliament Square. Westminster Abbey is a beautiful Gothic building. In the 11th century Edward the Confessor founded a great Norman Abbey. But nothing is left of this church. Henry III wanted a brighter and bigger building. Almost all the monarchs since William the Conqueror have been crowned in Westminster Abbey and many are buried there. The Abbey is sometimes compared with a mausoleum, because there are tombs and memorials of almost all English monarchs, statesmen, scientists, writers and musicians. Westminster Abbey is a royal property. It is dependent directly on the monarch.

The Houses of Parliament – the seat of British Parliament, is officially known as the Palace of Westminster.

The West End is the centre of London. There are historical places, museums, beautiful parks, large department stores, hotels, restaurants, theaters and concert halls in this part of London. One of the most beautiful palaces is Buckingham Palace, the official residence of the Queen. The Palace takes its name from Buckingham House, which was built in 1703 as the home of Duke of Buckingham and then bought by George III in 1762. Today the Queen lives at the Palace for only part of the year and when she is in her residence the Royal Standard is flown.

The oldest of all the royal residences in London is the Tower of London. It was founded by William the Conqueror in 1078. For many centuries the Tower has been a fortress, the Royal residence, the Royal Mint, the first Royal Observatory. But it is

perhaps most famous for being a prison. Now it is a museum and the Yeomen Warders willingly show visitors the main places of interest.

Trafalgar Square and Piccadilly Circus are world famous. Trafalgar Square was laid out to commemorate Nelson's great victory of 1805 in Trafalgar battle. Piccadilly is a fashionable shopping centre. Its fountain with a statue of Eros, the Greek god of love attracts crowds of tourists.

There are many parks in London: Hyde Park, Regent's Park, Kensington Gardens to name only a few. Hyde Park is Londoners' favourite resting place, where crowds of people can be seen in the "Speaker's corner" listening to Hyde Park speakers. Kensington Gardens is a favourite playground of children. They enjoy sailing model boats on the Round Pond here.

Regent's park with its zoo has a fascinating collection of different animals, birds and reptiles.

Cultural life of London would be impossible without the Tate and National Galleries, the Royal Albert Hall, the national Theatre, the British Museum, Natural History Museum and others.

The best-known streets in London are Whitehall with important Government offices, Downing Street, the London residence of the Prime Minister and the place where the Cabinet meets, Fleet Street where most newspapers have their offices, Harley Street where the highest-paid doctors live and some others.

It is in the West End that the University of London is centred with Bloomsbury as London's student quarter.

The East End is an industrial part of London. The Port of London is also in the East End.

If the City is the money of London and the West End is the "goods" of London, then the East End is the "hands" of London.

Exercises

1. Suggest the Russian for:

May be dated, extremely prosperous, a tribe of the Celtic family, at the height of her power, most of the finest buildings, the second half of the 17th century, the

heart of London, to be designed, to hear a whisper made by someone, both the seat of the Government and the crowning place of kings, face each other, a royal property, to take its name from, the Royal standard is flown, fashionable centre, to name only a few, the goods of London.

2. Suggest the English for:

основали селение, римляне, эпидемия чумы, Великий пожар, в расцвете могущества, долгое царствование, строительство метро, ратуша, королевский суд, фондовая биржа, внутренняя часть купола, «галерея шепота», ничего не осталось от, место работы Британского парламента, герцог Букингемский, часть года, Вильгельм Завоеватель, Королевский монетный двор, английский дворцовый страж, в ознаменование победы, любимые места отдыха, «Уголок оратора».

3. Give answers to the following questions.

1. What tribe was the first to settle near the Thames? 2. What was the first name of London? 3. What great catastrophes occurred in London? 4. How many parts does London consist of? 5. What do you know about the City? 6. What is the central square of London? 7. What are the greatest cathedrals in London? 8. Whom was the St Paul's Cathedral designed by? 9. Where does the British Parliament sit? 10. Where are all British kings crowned? 11. Who was the first to be crowned there? 12. Why is Westminster Abbey sometimes compared with a mausoleum? 13. What is the official residence of the queen? 14. What is the history of Buckingham Palace? 15. How do people know that the queen is in her residence? 16. What is the oldest historic place in London? 17. What is the Tower famous for? 18. What is Downing Street famous for? 19. What is Fleet Street famous for? 20. What parks are there in London? 21. What is an interesting sight in Hyde Park? 22. What London museums do you know?

4. Choose the right word from the given below.

1. There are no houses in ... only large office buildings can be found there. 2. The ... is the finest part of London. 3. The East End is ... of London. 4. The ... of London comes first among other historical buildings and first it was used as a fortress. 5. On the left bank of the Thames there is ... which is the seat of the British

Parliament. 6. When ... is in session a flag the Union Jack flies over the tower. 7. There are many beautiful cathedrals in London, ... Cathedral, a masterpiece of Renaissance architecture, is the finest church in Europe. 8. The coronations of nearly all English kings and queens since William the Conqueror have taken place in 9. ... is the home of the British Prime Minister. 10. An interesting sight in Hyde Park is ... where many people come to listen to speakers on politics and other subjects.

Westminster Palace, Parliament, Speaker's corner, Number 10 Downing Street, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's.

5. Respond to the following using expressions of agreement or disagreement:

Exactly! – Точно!

Right! – Верно!

Absolutely! – Абсолютно верно!

I wouldn't say that. - Я бы не сказал.

Oh, no, it's not like that at all. – Это совсем не так.

1. The origin of London dates from the beginning of the 12th century. 2. The Romans were the first to found a settlement on the river Thames. 3. In 1667 two catastrophes occurred in London. 4. Most of the finest buildings date from the 18th century. 5. The construction of the underground began during the reign of Henry VII. 6. Traditionally London is divided into four parts. 7. The City's greatest monument is St. Paul's Cathedral. 8. William the Conqueror was the first to be crowned in Westminster Abbey. 9. The City is the centre of London. 10. Buckingham palace was founded in 1703 as the home of Queen Victoria. 11. The Tower was founded in 1078 as a royal residence. 12. Piccadilly was founded to commemorate Nelson's great Victory of Britain. 13. Regent's Park has a famous London Zoo with a fascinating collection of animals and reptiles. 14. Fleet Street is the street of the highest-paid doctors.

6. Tell your groupmates about the historical places of London. Use some additional texts.

Westminster Abbey

History. Architecture. The Chapel of Henry VII. Tombs and Memorials.

Poets' Corner.

It is safe to say that the three most famous buildings in England are Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London and St. Paul's Cathedral.

Westminster Abbey is a fine Gothic building, which stands opposite the Houses of Parliament. It is the work of many hands and different ages. The oldest part of the building dates from the eighth century. It was a monastery - the West Minster. In the 11th century Edward the Confessor after years spent in France founded a great Norman Abbey. In 200 years Henry III decided to pull down the Norman Abbey and build a more beautiful one after the style then prevailing in France. Since then the Abbey remains the most French of all English Gothic churches, higher than any other English church (103 feet) and much narrower. The towers were built in 1735-1740. One of the greater glories of the Abbey is the Chapel of Henry VII, with its delicate fan-vaulting (ребристые своды).

The Chapel is of stone and glass, so wonderfully cut and sculptured that it seems unreal. It contains an interesting collection of swords and standards of the "Knights of the Bath" (кавалеры ордена Вани). The Abbey is famous for its stained glass (витраж).

Since the far-off time of William the Conqueror Westminster Abbey has been the crowning place of the kings and queens of England. The Abbey is sometimes compared with a mausoleum, because there are tombs and memorials of almost all English monarchs, many statesmen, famous scientists, writers and musicians.

If you go past the magnificent tombstones of kings and queens, some made of gold and precious stones, past the gold-and-silver banners of the Order of the Garter (орден Подвязки), which are hanging from the ceiling, you will come to Poets' Corner. There many of the greatest writers are buried: Geoffrey Chaucer, Samuel Johnson, Charles Dickens, Alfred Tennyson, Thomas Hardy and Rudyard Kipling. Here too, though these writers are not buried in Westminster Abbey, are

memorials to William Shakespeare and John Milton, Burns and Byron, Walter Scott, William Thackeray and the great American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Here in the Abbey there is also the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior, a symbol of the nation's grief. The inscription on the tomb reads: "Beneath this stone rests the body of a British Warrior unknown by name or rank brought from France to lie among the most illustrious of the land...".

St. Paul's Cathedral

History of Wren's Creation. What It Looks Like. The Interior.

The Whispering Gallery.

St. Paul's Cathedral is the work of the famous architect Sir Christopher Wren. It is said to be one of the finest pieces of architecture in Europe. Work on Wren's masterpiece began in 1675 after a Norman church, old St. Paul's, was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. For 35 years the building of St. Paul's Cathedral went on, and Wren was an old man before it was finished.

From far away you can see the huge dome with a golden ball and cross on the top. The interior of the Cathedral is very beautiful. It is full of monuments. The most important, perhaps, is the one dedicated to the Duke of Wellington. After looking round you can climb 263 steps to the Whispering Gallery, which runs round the dome. It is called so, because if someone whispers close to the wall on one side, a person with his ear close to the wall on the other side can hear what is said. But if you want to reach the foot of the ball, you have to climb 637 steps.

As for Christopher Wren, who is now known as "the architect of London", he found his fame only after his death. He was buried in the Cathedral. Buried here are Nelson, Wellington and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The Tower of London

The Tower's Cruel Past. The Ravens. The White Tower. Beefeaters.

The Ceremony of the Keys. The Museum of Arms and Armour.

The Tower on the north bank of the Thames is one of the most ancient buildings of London. It was founded in the 11th century by William the Conqueror. But each monarch left some kind of personal mark on it. For many centuries the Tower

has been a fortress, a palace, a prison and royal treasury. It is now a museum of arms and armour (доспехи), and as one of the strongest fortresses in Britain, it has the Crown Jewels.

The grey stones of the Tower could tell terrible stories of violence and injustice. Many sad and cruel events took place within the walls of the Tower. It was here that Thomas More, the great humanist, was falsely accused and executed. Among famous prisoners executed at the Tower were Henry VIII's wives Ann Boleyn and Catherine Howard.

When Queen Elizabeth was a princess, she was sent to the Tower by Mary Tudor ("Bloody Mary") and kept prisoner for some time.

The ravens whose forefathers used to find food in the Tower still live here as part of its history. There is a legend that if the ravens disappear the Tower will fall. That is why the birds are carefully guarded.

The White Tower was built by William the Conqueror to protect and control the City of London. It is the oldest and the most important building, surrounded by other towers, which all have different names.

The Tower is guarded by the Yeomen Warders, popularly called "Beefeaters" (охрана Тауэра). There are two letters, E. R., on the front of their tunics. They stand for the Queen's name Elizabeth Regina. The uniform is as it used to be in Tudor times.

Their everyday uniform is black and red, but on state occasions they wear a ceremonial dress: fine red state uniforms with the golden and black stripes and the wide lace-collar (кружевной), which were in fashion in the 16th century.

Every night at 10 p.m. at the Tower of London the Ceremony of the Keys or locking up of the Tower for the night takes place. It goes back to the Middle Ages. Five minutes before the hour the Headwarder (глава охраны) comes out with a bunch of keys and an old lantern (фонарь). He goes to the guardhouse and cries: "Escort for the keys". Then he closes the three gates and goes to the sentry (часовой), who calls: "Halt, who comes there?" The Headwarder replies: "The Keys". "Whose Keys?" demands the sentry. "Queen Elizabeth's Keys", comes the answer. "Advance

Queen Elizabeth's Keys. All's well". The keys are finally carried to the Queen's House where they are safe for the night. After the ceremony everyone who approaches the gate must give the password or turn away.

Art Galleries

The National Gallery. The Tate Gallery.

Turner's Paintings. Modern Collection

If you stand in Trafalgar Square with your back to Nelson's Column, you will see a wide horizontal front in a classical style. It is the National Gallery. It has been in this building since 1838 which was built as the National Gallery to house the collection of Old Masters Paintings (38 paintings) offered to the nation by an English private collector, Sir George Beaumont.

Today the picture galleries of the National Gallery of Art exhibit works of all the European schools of painting which existed between the 13th and 19th centuries. The most famous works among them are "Venus and Cupid" by Diego Velazquez, "Adoration of the Shepherds" (Поклонение пастухов) by Nicolas Poussin, "A Woman Bathing" by Rembrandt, "Lord Heathfield" by Joshua Reynolds, "Mrs Siddons" by Thomas Gainsborough and many others.

In 1897 the Tate Gallery was opened to house the more modern British paintings. Most of the National Gallery collection of British paintings were transferred to the Tate, and only a small collection of a few masterpieces is now exhibited at Trafalgar Square. Thus, the Tate Gallery exhibits a number of interesting collections of British and foreign modern painting and also modern sculpture.

The collection of Turner's paintings at the Tate includes about 300 oils and 19,000 water-colours and drawings. He was the most traditional artist of his time as well as the most original: traditional in his devotion to the Old Masters and original in his creation of new styles. It is sometimes said that he prepared the way for the Impressionists.

The modern collection includes the paintings of Henri Matisse and Pablo Picasso, Marc Chagall and Salvador Dali, Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland, Peter Blake and Richard Hamilton, the chief pioneers of pop art in Great Britain.

Henry Moore is a famous British sculptor whose works are exhibited at the Tate too. One of the sculptor's masterpieces – the “Reclining Figure” – is at the Headquarters of UNESCO in Paris.

7. Do a project “Visiting London Is One of the Most Exciting Things in the World”.

- Name places of interest.
- Tell your groupmates about the most exciting things in London.
- Use postcards and photos of London.

8. Sing a song.

IT'S A LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY

It's a long way to Tipperary,
It's a long way to go;
It's a long way to Tipperary,
To the sweetest girl I know!

Good-bye Piccadilly,
Fare well Leicester Square,
It's a long, long way to Tipperary,
But my heart's right there!

UNIT 15

Text 1

Schooling in Britain.

Words to be remembered.

1. education [edju 'keɪʃn] – образование
2. compulsory [kəm'pʌlsɔrɪ] – обязательный
3. free [fri:] – бесплатный
4. state [steɪt] – государство, государственный
5. to attend [ə 'tend] – посещать
6. primary school ['praɪmɔrɪ] – начальная школа
7. infant school ['ɪnfənt] – школа для малышей
8. junior school ['dʒunɪə] – вторая ступень начальной школы
9. fee-charging – платный

10. curriculum [kə 'rɪkjʊləm] – учебный план, программа
11. introduction [ɪntrə 'dʌkʃn] – введение
12. secondary ['sekəndəri] – средний
13. school-leavers ['li:vəz] – выпускники школ
14. to enter ['entə] – поступать
15. an Eleven Plus Examination – отборочный экзамен для
одиннадцатилетних детей
16. able ['eɪbl] – способный
17. an Intelligence Quotient test [ɪn 'telɪdʒəns 'kwɒnt] – тест на
определение умственной одаренности
18. inborn abilities [ɪn 'bɪlɪtɪz] – врожденные способности
19. to label ['leɪbl] – наклеивать ярлык
20. to offer ['ɒfə] – предлагать
21. bias ['baɪəs] – уклон, направленность
22. to abolish [ə 'bɪlɪʃ] – отменять
23. comprehensive [kəmprɪ 'hensɪv] – средняя школа, которая принимает детей
всех способностей
24. streaming ['stri:mɪŋ] – распределение по «потокам» в зависимости от
способностей к учебе
25. division [dɪ 'vɪʃn] – деление
26. setting – распределение по группам для изучения предметов на разных
уровнях в зависимости от успехов по каждому из предметов
27. accounts [ə 'kaʊnts] – бухгалтерское дело
28. homecraft[həʊm'krɑ:ft] – домоводство
29. GCSE – аттестат об окончании средней школы
30. “O” level examination (ordinary) ['dɪnəri] – экзамен обычного уровня
31. CSE – свидетельство о среднем образовании
32. “A” (advanced) level [əd'vɑ:nst] – экзамен повышенной трудности

Exercises (Pre-reading tasks)

1. Practise the pronunciation of the following words:

compulsory [kəm 'pʌlsəri], single [sɪŋɡl], junior [dʻunjə], arithmetic [ə'riθmetik], exist [ɪg 'zɪst], call [k :l], particularly [pə 'tɪkjuləli], original [ə 'rɪdʻənl], early [ə:li], Middle Ages [mɪdl eɪdʻɪz], recruitment [rɪ 'kru:tmənt], equal [':kwəl], qualify ['kw lfaɪ], type [taɪp], quarter [kw :tə], instituted [ɪnstɪ 'tju:tɪd], higher [ˈhaɪə], result [rɪ 'zʌlt], Intelligence Quotient [ɪn 'telɪdʻəns 'kwouʃənt], intellectual [ɪntɪ 'lektjuəl], potential [pə 'tenʃəl], cope [kəʊp], predominantly [prɪ 'd mɪnəntli], bias [baɪəs], gifted ['gɪftɪd], opportunity [əpə 'tju:nɪti], nursing [nɜ:sɪŋ], certificate [sə'tɪfɪkeɪt], enough [ɪ 'nʌf].

2. Read the following international words and guess their meaning.

department, grammar, Latin, form, original, recruitment, selective, principle, modern, qualify, university, separate, quarter, result, intellectual potential, technical, literature, mathematics, chemistry, physics, biology, history, geography, college, non-academic, mix, group, specific, method, concentrate, commerce, practical, certificate, individual, practical, criticize, sort.

3. Read and translate the following derivatives paying attention to the suffixes:

differ – different

commerce – commercial

educate – educator – education – educated

introduce – introduction

practice – practical – unpractical

strong – strongly

teach – teacher – teaching

found – founder – foundation

establish – establishment

leave – leaver

remain – remaining

select – selective – selection – selected

usual – usually

prepare – preparation – preparatory

promise – promising – unpromising

4. Give 4 forms of the following verbs:

to teach, to go, to pass, to attend, to call, to found, to become, to qualify, to sort, to affect, to select, to prepare, to give, to offer, to repeat, to leave, to sit, to get.

5. Translate the following word combinations. Pay attention to the conjunctions and prepositions.

Within this single school; right up to the year 1944; as early as the Middle Ages; to offer both academic and practical subjects; children of the same age; according to their abilities to learn; to go on to higher education; is not as difficult as; to sit for 3 subjects; to get you into most universities.

6. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the modal verbs.

1. Pupils may choose a lot of subjects from ancient languages to carpentry.
2. A student can continue his studies in the sixth form.
3. At the end of the primary school children were to sit for the 11 plus examination.
4. As people complained of the old system of education, education authorities had to introduce new types of schools.
5. There can be any number of streams at British schools.
6. Primary school may be housed in one building.
7. Students who stay in the sixth form are to take advanced-level exams.
8. The aim of the eleven plus examination was to separate the cleverest children out from the rest ones.
9. At 16 students may choose to leave school and go to work.
10. You must learn all the subjects properly.

7. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the use of the Passive Voice.

1. The pupils are streamed according to their abilities to learn into A,B,C,D streams.
2. In comprehensive school teaching is done in mixed ability classes.
3. The children who passed exams would be sent to the grammar school.
4. In grammar school pupils are given better education.
5. Secondary modern schools were opened later.
6. The pupils who could not pass the examination were labelled unpromising.
7. Different methods of grouping children are used in comprehensive schools.
8. Pupils are offered the opportunity to study Latin.
9. The examinations are held in June and the results are published in July.
10. In the Infant school children are alphabetically divided into classes.
11. The three R's are taught at school.

8. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Define the syntactical functions of the ing-forms.

1. The first years of schooling are very important.
2. There were prospects of higher education only for the remaining quarter.
3. Many of the children were called unpromising.
4. The government began abolishing selection at 11.
5. Different ways of grouping children are used in the comprehensive school.
6. This system is known as "streaming".
7. Teaching being done in mixed ability classes, children of all abilities are put into one class.
8. The size of the school being different, there may be any number of streams.
9. Secondary education in Britain being compulsory from the age of 5 to 16, many children leave school at the age of 16.
10. There being no general system of secondary education in Britain, choosing the curriculum depends on local educational authorities.
11. After taking leaving exams students can leave school.
12. Some of students start working for the second exam.

Text 1

STATE SCHOOLS

Education in Great Britain is compulsory and free for all children between the ages of 5-16. Nine-tenth of all children are educated in state schools.

Children attend a primary school from 5 to 11. Primary school may be housed in a single building. Within this single school there are two departments: infant and junior. Between the ages of 5 and 7 children go to the Infant school and between the ages of 7 and 11 to the Junior school.

The first years of schooling are the foundation of every child's education. The three R's: reading, writing and 'rithmetic are taught there.

Children leave the primary school at the age of 11.

Right up to the year 1944 secondary education in Great Britain had existed in the form of fee-charging public schools and free grammar schools. These schools are called so because grammar, particularly Latin grammar, formed an important part of the curriculum of the original grammar schools, some of which were founded as early as the Middle Ages, the recruitment to which was based on the selective principle.

With the introduction of compulsory secondary education for all, it did not become equal for everybody. The so-called secondary modern schools, which were opened later, became second-hand educational establishments, because, unlike grammar schools, they did not qualify the school-leavers, mostly at the age of 16, to enter the university.

To sort out the primary school-leavers between these two types of secondary schools, an Eleven Plus Examination was instituted. Its aim was to separate at the age of 11 three quarters of school children as "less able" and to retain the prospects of higher education only for the remaining quarter. The result of this examination affected the children's future.

This examination consisted of an English test, an arithmetic test and of an Intelligence Quotient test (I.Q.) The Intelligence test determined the children's inborn abilities_ and their intellectual potential. The pupils who could not cope with the examination were labelled "less able", i.e. unpromising.

Up to the 50th there were three types of state secondary schools: secondary grammar, secondary technical and secondary modern school.

Children were put into one of these schools on the results of selective examinations.

Secondary grammar school offers a predominantly academic education and prepares pupils for higher education.

The curriculum of this school includes the English language and literature, modern languages, Latin, mathematics, chemistry, physics, biology, history, geography and other subjects.

Secondary technical schools specialise in technical studies. They prepare pupils for technical colleges.

Those children who didn't pass selective examination could go to secondary modern schools. That kind of school gives a non-academic education with a practical bias.

Selection at such an early age as 11 was strongly criticized by many educationalists and teachers.

In 1965 the Labour Government began abolishing selection at 11 and establishing comprehensive schools. These are non-selective secondary schools which take pupils of mixed abilities and which offer both academic and practical subjects. Different methods of grouping children are used in this type of school. One of the ways is the system known as "streaming". This means that children of the same age are put into different groups or "streams" according to their abilities to learn, the brightest children being in the A stream and the least gifted in the D stream. Pupils never repeat a year. They may be grouped according to their abilities for specific subjects and the divisions will be called sets. Pupils can concentrate on sciences or arts. For those who do not wish to go on to higher education opportunities are given to study accounts, commerce, more technical subjects or homecraft.

At the end of the fifth year pupils stake leaving examinations. There are two forms of examination at 16. There is the GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) "O" (ordinary) level examination and CSE examination (the Certificate of

Secondary Education). The second examination is not as difficult as “O” level. It is for practically inclined children. Some students may only sit for 3 subjects. Better students will take ten subjects. For a lot of jobs, such as nursing, you must have four or five “O” levels.

So pupils in Britain leave school at the age of 16 with examination certificates in the individual subjects they have passed.

If you stay at school after taking “O” level, you go into the sixth form, and start working for the second main exam: “A” (advanced) level.

Most people take “A” level when they are about 18. It is quite a difficult exam, so people don’t usually take it in more than 3 subjects. Three “A” levels are enough to get you into most universities.

Exercises

1. Comprehension Questions.

1. Is education in Great Britain compulsory?
2. When does compulsory education in England begin?
3. How long do children stay in the primary school?
4. In what form had the secondary education existed up to the year 1944?
5. What was the main difference between a secondary modern school and a secondary grammar school?
6. What was the aim of the 11 plus examination?
7. What other types of secondary schools do you know?
8. When and why did a comprehensive school appear?
9. What is streaming?
10. What other ways of grouping children are used within a comprehensive school?
11. Do pupils in Great Britain repeat a grade?
12. When does the compulsory education finish?
13. What are the most important leaving examinations in British schools?
14. How many subjects do most people take “O” levels in?

Why do they do it?

15. Why do some pupils choose to stay on at school for a sixth year?

2. Suggest the Russian for:

compulsory, between the ages of, Junior school, to sit for exams, Intelligence Quotient, inborn abilities, particularly Latin grammar, curriculum, original grammar schools, foundation subjects, the so-called secondary modern school, second-hand, educational establishments, unlike grammar schools, school-leavers, qualify, three quarters, to retain the prospects, to label pupils, predominantly academic education, a kind of school, at such an early age, the brightest children, divisions, sets, to study accounts, nursing, examination certificates, enough to get you into most universities.

3. Suggest the English for:

бесплатное образование; государственные школы; школы для малышей; средняя школа; основа обучения; программа; средние века; набор, принцип отбора; введение обязательного среднего образования; равное для всех; средние современные школы; учебные заведения второго сорта; в отличие от; выпускники; не давали право выпускникам поступить в университет; распределять выпускников начальной школы; экзамен для одиннадцатилетних; менее способные; сохранить перспективы получения высшего образования; влиять на будущее детей; тест на определение умственной одаренности; врожденные способности детей; справиться с экзаменом; приклеивать ярлык (относить к категории); бесперспективный; преимущественно академическое образование; профессиональное образование; образование с практической направленностью; педагоги-теоретики; отменить отбор; общеобразовательная школа, создание (введение) новых школ; средние школы, в которых не было системы отбора; ученики с различными видами способностей; различные методы деления на классы (группы); деление на потоки по способностям к учебе; наиболее одаренные дети; оставаться на второй год; сосредотачиваться на естественных науках; гуманитарные науки; сдавать выпускные экзамены; экзамен продвинутого уровня, экзамен на аттестат зрелости обычного уровня; экзамен на получение свидетельства о среднем образовании.

4. Suggest English equivalents of the Russian words given in brackets.

Read and translate the whole sentences.

1. Education in Great Britain is (обязательное) and free from the ages of 5 up to 15. 2. (Система образования) is not universal throughout the country. 3. There are (много типов школ) in Great Britain. 4. (Образование) in Scotland differs from that of England and Wales. 5. There are (платные) and (бесплатные) schools. 6. Children are (отбирают) according to their abilities to learn. 7. Comprehensive schools (обеспечивают) all types of secondary education for all children of a district. 8. Some (предметы) are compulsory and some are not. 9. The pupils (делят на потоки), the least able being in the D stream, the gifted in the A stream. 10. When writing (тест на определение умственной одаренности), each pupil is provided with a test paper containing 100 questions.

5. Arrange the following words in pairs of synonyms, using the words from the right side.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. to sort out | 1. to want |
| 2. of secondary importance | 2. to measure |
| 3. to introduce | 3. to get |
| 4. to sit for exams | 4. to give |
| 5. foundation subject | 5. obligatory |
| 6. childhood | 6. to stay in |
| 7. gifted | 7. comprehensive |
| 8. general | 8. talented |
| 9. remain | 9. infancy |
| 10. compulsory | 10. basic subject |
| 11. to provide | 11. to take exams |
| 12. to receive | 12. to bring in |
| 13. to determine | 13. second-hand |
| 14. to wish | 14. to select |

6. Study the following words; fill in the blanks with the proper words in the correct form.

a) *teach, study, learn.*

to teach – учить кого-то, обучать (teacher)

to study – 1) учиться (в учебном заведении): to study at school;

2) учить, изучать: to study English.

to learn – 1) учить наизусть, запоминать: to learn a poem;

2) учиться, научиться чему-либо (практически):

to learn to read

I study English

I learn English

} Я учу (изучаю) английский

1. Mother thought it was necessary to ... her son something useful. 2. My elder brother thought I should ... to swim and offered to ... me. 3. The most important thing for you is to ... literature. 4. We ... our first foreign language at school. 5. Even as a girl Mary Sklodovska dreamed of ... mathematics. 6. My younger sister has a good memory and can ... several pages by heart. 7. What subjects do you ... in the second year? 8. She was a good teacher and the child ... quickly. 9. Pupils in Britain ... eleven years at school. 10. It is necessary to write out all the new words from the text and to ... them. 11. First you must ... the ABC and then you'll be able to read. 12. Who has ... you to play the guitar?

b) Remember words of wisdom and comment on them:

Live and learn – Век живи – век учись.

It is never too late to learn – Никогда не поздно учиться.

Men learn while they teach – Уча других, люди учатся сами.

7. Fill in the blanks with prepositions and adverbs if necessary. Consult the text.

1. Children attend a primary school ... 5 ... 11. The first years ... schooling are the foundation ... every child's education. Children leave the primary school ... the ... 11. Latin grammar formed an important part ... the curriculum ... the original grammar schools. Unlike grammar schools modern schools did not qualify ... the

school-leavers to enter ... the university. To sort ... the primary school-leavers ... these two types ... secondary schools, an Eleven Plus exam was instituted. This examination consisted ... an English test – an arithmetic – test and ... an Intelligence Quotient test. ... the 50th there were three types ... state secondary schools. Grammar school prepares pupils ... higher education. Selection ... such an early age was criticized ... educationalists. ... the end ... the fifth year pupils take leaving exams. It is ... practically inclined children. Three “A” levels are enough to get you ... most universities.

8. Express the following thoughts in some other way. Consult the text.

1. Secondary modern schools did not give pupils the opportunities to enter the university.
2. The Eleven Plus Examination was introduced at the end of the primary school.
3. The aim of the Eleven Plus Exam was to choose the abler children.
4. The Intelligence Quotient test defined if a child was gifted or not.
5. Pupils who were not able to pass the exam successfully were sent to a secondary modern school.
6. Three “A” levels are enough to enter most universities.
7. Comprehensive schools were introduced to give all children chances of getting higher education.
8. The Certificate of Secondary Education examination is for the pupils with a practical bias.
9. Pupils in state schools do not pay for their education.

9. Choose the appropriate word from those listed below according to the definition.

1. Test, which measures mental abilities.
2. Abilities of a child given with birth.
3. The first stage of a primary school.
4. The second stage of a primary school.
5. Examination taken at the end of a primary school.
6. Grouping children in age-groups according to their abilities.

7. Classes for children of all kinds of abilities.
 8. A kind of school, which provides an education of an academic type.
 9. A kind of school, which gives a general education with a practical bias.
 10. Examinations taken at the end of state secondary schools.
 11. The formal teaching programme.
 12. Certificate awarded on the results of external examinations. It has two levels.
 13. Building in which children are taught.
-

school, the General Certificate of Secondary education, school-leaving exams, Infant School, Intelligence Quotient test, mixed ability classes, 11 plus examinations, inborn abilities, grammar school, modern school, streaming, junior school.

10. Express the difference between the following:

- a) to sit for exams, to take exams, to pass exams.
- b) practically inclined children – academically inclined children.
- c) to teach – to study – to learn
- d) free – fee-paying
- e) selective schools – non-selective schools

11. Complete the sentences consulting the text:

1. Primary school may be housed
2. The first years of schooling are
3. Right up to the year 1944
4. These schools are called so because grammar
5. The so-called secondary modern schools
6. Secondary grammar school offers
7. The curriculum of these school includes
8. Secondary technical schools specialize in
9. The 1965 the Labour Government
10. They may be grouped according
11. For a lot of jobs

12. Respond to the following using expressions of agreement or disagreement.

Agreement.

Certainly – конечно

It's just what I was thinking – именно так я и думал

I agree with you, I also think – согласен с тобой. Я тоже думаю ...

That's it – именно так

Sure – конечно же!

Disagreement.

Certainly not – конечно нет

You are mistaken, I'm afraid – боюсь, что Вы ошибаетесь

On the contrary – наоборот

I don't quite agree with you – не совсем согласен с Вами

That's not true at all – это совсем не так

I don't agree at all – я совсем не согласен

Yes, that's quite true but ... - Да, это верно, но ...

1. Secondary education in Great Britain is open to all.
2. In Great Britain compulsory education begins at 7.
3. One teacher teaches all subjects at an infant school.
4. Parents who are short of money send their children at the age of 11 to private schools.
5. In comprehensive schools children of all types of abilities study together.
6. Such subjects as Greek and Latin are compulsory for all children.
7. At the age of 18 young people of the United Kingdom take "O" level exams.
8. Secondary modern school is for practically inclined children.
9. For a lot of jobs you must have four or five "O" levels.
10. After the sixth form young people take "A" level exams in 5 or 6 subjects.

13. Render the text in English.

Обязательное образование в Британии начинается в возрасте 5 лет, когда дети идут в начальную школу, в которой они учатся до 11 лет. Каждый класс в начальной школе ведет один учитель, и он преподает все предметы. В классе, как правило, 25 учеников. В начальной школе I ступени дети учатся общаться друг с другом (mix with each other), петь, рисовать, лепить из пластилина (model), учатся читать печатные тексты (print) и считать.

В 7 лет дети переходят в начальную школу II ступени. Здесь у них более строгое (rigid) расписание, и здесь их уже начинают делить на потоки по способностям к учебе, учеников различных потоков учат неодинаково. Однако, при этой системе ребенка не оставляют на второй год.

До введения общедоступных средних школ выпускники начальной школы обычно (used to) сдавали экзамен для одиннадцатилетних, который определял их дальнейшую судьбу.

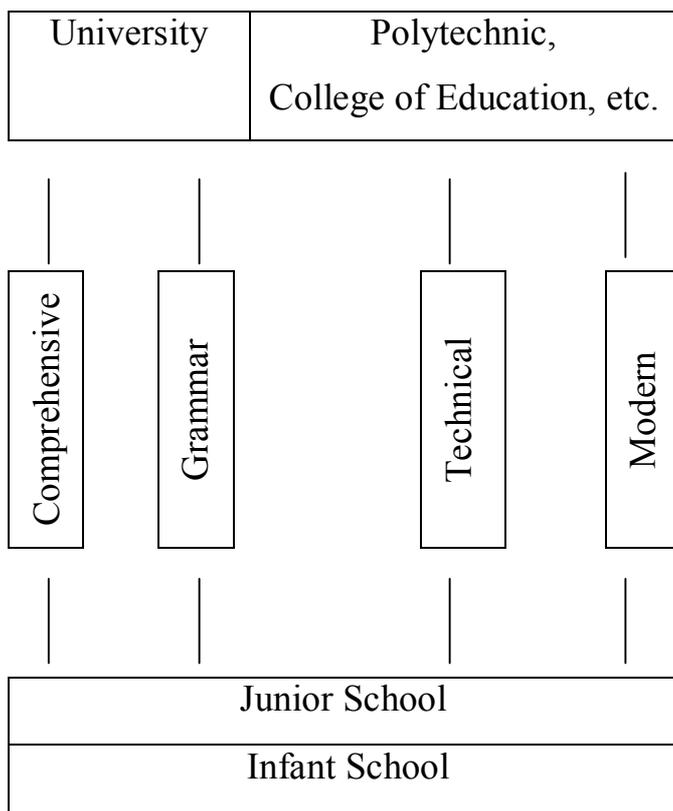
Всего лишь около 25% всех детей могли успешно справиться (cope with) с этим экзаменом. Они и шли затем в классическую гимназию, дорога из которой затем вела в университет.

Все остальные дети вынуждены были идти в среднюю современную школу, программа которой отличалась практической направленностью и готовила, в основном, к получению профессии секретаря или садовника, а не к поступлению в университет.

С введением общеобразовательных школ экзамен для 11-летних был отменен (to force out).

В средних школах ребята учатся 5 лет, и пятый класс является выпускным. На этом обязательное образование заканчивается. И, если вы решите остаться в шестом классе, то за обучение придется платить.

14. Look at the scheme of the educational system of Great Britain and comment on it.



15. Express your attitude towards:

a) selection in British schools;

b) Eleven plus examination.

These formulae will help you:

In my opinion – по-моему

As I see it – насколько я понимаю

Frankly speaking – откровенно говоря

On the one hand – с одной стороны

On the other hand – с другой стороны

Actually – в сущности, на самом деле

In fact - фактически

I would say – я бы сказал

Honestly – честно

A mixed blessing – есть плюсы и минусы

(good in some ways but bad in others)

16. Your group-mate says we shouldn't teach all pupils in the same way and streaming is a good way out. Exchange your viewpoints on streaming.

Begin with

– It seems to me that – мне кажется что

– I believe – я полагаю

– I for one – что касается меня

17. One of your friends says that British system of education is the best one because everybody receives the education he deserves. Do you share his opinion?

The following expressions will help you:

That may be so, but – это может быть и так, но...

Why do you think? – почему это ты думаешь...

I can see your point of view – я могу понять твою точку зрения...

Well, I am not entirely convinced that – я не вполне убежден, что ...

If you want my opinion – если ты хочешь знать мое мнение ...

In my view – с моей точки зрения...

I am all for it – я всей душой за ...

18. You are a teacher of an Infant school. Tell the students about the school you work at.

19. Imagine you are English pupils of different schools. Speak about your school. Try to convince everybody that your school is the best one. Don't name your school. Let everybody guess it.

20. Imagine that one of you is Mr. Brighton. You came from England. You meet Russian students. You tell them about the schooling in Britain. The students are eager to get more information. Use question techniques:

Ask the English teacher about schooling in Britain.

Use question techniques:

I wonder if you could tell me...	Интересно, не могли бы Вы рассказать мне...
Would you mind telling me?	Не расскажите ли Вы о ...
Something else I'd like to know is...	Мне еще хочется узнать о ...
This may sound a stupid question, but I'd like to know ...	Может это звучит глупо, но мне бы хотелось узнать ...
Sorry, but I'd like to know some more about...	Извините, но мне бы хотелось узнать побольше о ...
Sorry to press you, but could you tell me...	Извините за настойчивость, но не могли бы Вы рассказать мне о ...
Sorry, I don't quite understand why...	Извините, но я не совсем понял почему ...

Use phrases to delay or avoid answering:

Well, let me see...	Дайте-ка подумать...
Well, now...	Ну ...
That's a very interesting question...	Это очень интересный вопрос...
I can't tell you off hand, I am afraid...	Боюсь, что не смогу ответить вот так сразу...
I'm terribly sorry, I really don't know...	Ужасно сожалею, но я действительно не знаю...
I'd rather not answer that, if you don't mind...	Я бы не стал отвечать на этот вопрос, если вы, конечно не возражаете...
I'm not really sure...	Я не совсем уверен...

21. Imagine you are talking with a charming English woman. She is Sally Johnson and she works in an advertising company. She is telling you about her school years. Here is her story.

I went to the local grammar school. It was an all-girls school, and we all had to wear uniforms. That uniform! I really hated it! We had to wear white socks, white blouses, matching blue skirts and blazers, and one of those ... you know ... funny little hats. Ooh! And we had to wear ties really! We didn't mix much with children from other schools. It was a bit snobbish, I suppose. The syllabus was very academic. We never did things like cookery or needlework. I was glad at the time, but I wish they'd taught us a few ... a few basics. I can't even make a decent omelette. I didn't like games, either – a lot of girls running round a hockey field on a fresh cold January afternoon. I hated it! Oh, and another thing I regret ... I wish the school had been co-educational. I was terribly shy of boys for a couple of years after I left school ... simply because I hadn't met many.

to wear – носить

needlework – рукоделие

to match – подходить по цвету

decent ['d :snt] - приличный

to mix – общаться

to hate - ненавидеть

snobbish – высокомерный

to regret - сожалеть

syllabus – программа

shy – застенчивый, робкий

a) Express your attitude to her story and remember your years at school.

Use some phrases, showing your polite interest, joy or regret:

I'm surprised – я удивлен

Oh, really? – правда?

I can't believe it. – не может быть.

How interesting, indeed! – в самом деле интересно

I see. - понимаю

How nice – как мило

Well, it's a pity indeed – в самом деле жаль ...

I feel – я чувствую (понимаю)

It seems to me ... - мне кажется

Do you really think so? – Вы и в самом деле думаете ...

It depends ... - как сказать

You are convinced of it, aren't you? – Вы уверены в этом, не так ли?

b) Imagine you finished a comprehensive school. Tell the students about your school years.

c) Express your idea on coeducation.

22. Exchange your viewpoints on the British system of education. Say what you like and what you don't like in that system.

23. Imagine you are the Minister of Education. What would you introduce into Russian school system?

If you wish, you may use the following expressions:

everyone knows that – все знают, что

you must admit that – вы должны принять, что

I'm bound to say – я склонен сказать

Don't forget – не забывайте, что

Begin with the words: If I were a Minister of Russia's Education I would

...

Text 2.

Words to be learned.

1. to prefer – предпочитать
2. independent – независимый
3. private – частный
4. to afford – быть в состоянии позволить себе что-то
5. to depend (on) – зависеть
6. entirely – всецело, совершенно
7. fee – плата, взнос
8. expensive – дорогой
9. boarding schools – школы-интернаты
10. entrance examinations – вступительный экзамен
11. to prepare – готовить

12. to gain – достигать, зарабатывать
13. to lay down – устанавливать
14. to require – требовать
15. to set – устанавливать
16. to assess – оценивать
17. competition – конкуренция
18. ahead – заранее
19. headmaster – директор
20. charge – назначать (плату)
21. term – четверть, семестр
22. nursery – детский
23. senior – старший
24. to include – включать

Exercises (Pre-reading tasks)

1. Practise the pronunciation of the following words:

private [ˈpraɪvɪt], include [ɪnˈkluːd], guide [gaɪd], expensive [ɪksˈpensɪv], though [ðəʊ], authority [ˈɔːθərɪti], preparatory [prɪˈpærətərɪ], qualifying [ˈkwɒlɪfɪŋ], requirement [rɪˈkwajəmənt], intense [ɪnˈtens], ahead [əˈhed], guide [gaɪd], confirm [kənˈfɜːm], final [ˈfaɪnəl], charge [tʃɑːdʒ], nursery [ˈnɜːsəri], senior [ˈsiːnjə], century [ˈsentʃuri], high [haɪ], exclusiveness [ɪksˈkluːsɪvnis].

2 Read the proper names correctly:

Eton [ɪːtən], Harrow [hærou], Westminster [ˈwestmɪnstə], Winchester [ˈwɪntʃɪstə], Roedean [ˈrəʊdiən], Cheltenham [ˈtʃeltnəm].

3. Read and translate the following derivatives paying attention to the suffixes:

- private – privacy
- manage – manager – management
- enter – entering – entrance
- require – requirement

depend – dependent – independence

normal – normally – innormal

compete – competition

assess – assessment

define – definite – definition

pay – payment

vary – variant – varying

4. Translate the sentences into Russian. Study the use of conjunctions.

1. Pupils as well as teachers are proud of their school.

2. In order to pass entrance exams well you should work hard.

3. Though he is old he looks well.

4. The cost of education in some schools is so high that not many people can afford to study in them.

5. Not only children but also grown-ups enjoyed the film.

6. I always leave the house at eight o'clock in order to catch the train.

7. He was born in Germany, so he speaks German well.

8. Animals as well as people like to be treated kind.

9. He is always busy: he's either doing his work or helping his friends.

10. John's mother as well as his sister went to the ladies' school.

11. I didn't get the job though I had all the necessary qualifications.

5. Read the sentences and define the functions of the infinitive. Translate the sentences.

1. Nick was the last to come.

2. Some parents pay for their sons and daughters to be educated at private schools.

3. I don't think he is the man to be invited to the birthday party.

4. He is not the man to be listened to.

5. Here are some rules to be learned by heart.

6. I gave him the document to be looked through.

7. Pupils' chances of gaining good marks are likely to be assessed.

8. School-leaving exams are likely to be held in June.
9. Armed with four “A”-levels” you are likely to enter a college.
10. The text is too difficult to translate.
11. She was believed to know the subject.
12. Mary seems to have accepted the invitation.
13. I would like you to do it.
14. To translate this text you should use the dictionary.
15. Do you happen to know his address?

6. Give the first form of the following verbs:

depended, paid, prepared, lays down, set, assessed, draw up.

7. Read the following international words and guess their meanings:

public, sector, local, qualifying examination, fundamental, assistant, chance, vary date, reputation, academic standard, intense.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Some parents prefer to pay for their children to be educated at independent schools. This private sector includes the so-called public schools, some of these names are known all over the world.

The oldest of the public schools were founded to give free education to clever boys whose parents could not afford to educate them privately. They were under “public” control and management. Today, these schools are not public in the usual sense of the word. They depend almost entirely on the fees paid by their pupils’ parents and are the most expensive of the independent schools in Britain. They are mostly boarding schools, where the pupils live as well as study, though many of these schools also take some day pupils.

Most of public schools have a few places for pupils, whose fees are paid by a local education authority, but normally entrance is by examination, and state schools do not prepare children for this. So parents first send them to a preparatory school (for children aged 5 to 7 or 8), and then a preparatory (prep) school (aged 7 or 8 to 13). In order to gain entrance to public school, children leaving preparatory school have to pass an examination known as Common Entrance¹. It is the qualifying

examination for entry to many independent schools. The papers² are 45 minutes long and the curriculum for the preparatory school lays down the “fundamental requirements” of good speech, spelling, handwriting. The papers are set and assessed by teachers of public schools. For some schools competition is so intense that the parents have to think of them far ahead. Some parents tend to put their sons’ names down for two or three schools.

The boy starts at his prep school when he is 8. When he is 10 or 11 his headmaster will feel able to assess his chances and guide his parents in a final choice of school. At the same time public schools draw up their definite lists and ask the preparatory schools to confirm that the boys are likely to be up to their standard.

There are about 2, 400 independent schools in Britain educating 600,000 pupils of all ages. They charge fees varying from around 250 pounds a term for day pupils at nursery age to 2,900 pounds a term for senior boarding pupils. Pupils from less well-off families may be helped with the payment of fees by local education authorities.

Many of Britain’s public schools date from the 15-century and have gained a reputation for their high academic standards, as well as their exclusiveness³ and snobbery³. The boys’ schools include such well-known schools as Eton, Harrow, Westminster and Winchester.

Among leading girls’ public schools are Roedean School and Cheltenham Ladies’ College.

Notes:

1. Common Entrance – вступительный экзамен в частную школу
2. papers – письменные работы
3. exclusiveness – исключительность, ограниченность доступа
4. snobbery – снобизм

Exercises

1. Suggest the Russian for:

are known all over the world, free education, to educate them privately, under public control and management, entirely, depend on the fees, a few places, local education authorities, to gain entrance, to lay down the fundamental requirements,

spelling, handwriting, assistant masters, to guide parents, at the same time, at some time, to charge fees, at nursery age may be helped with the payment of fees, senior boarding pupils, have gained a reputation.

2. Suggest the English for:

независимая школа; частный сектор; позволить; учить детей частным образом; в обычном смысле слова; напрямую зависят от платы; полностью; школы-интернаты; за которых платят местные органы образования; для того, чтобы поступить в школу; квалификационный экзамен для поступления в независимую школу; конкурс; заранее; директор; оценивать шансы; руководить; окончательный выбор школы; составлять списки; назначать цену; младший возраст; ученики старших классов; состоятельные семьи.

3. Comprehension Questions.

1. Do all children study at state schools?
2. What was the aim of the oldest public schools?
3. Why are some private schools called public?
4. Why are public schools very expensive?
5. What are the entrance requirements to these public schools?
6. Why can't state-school children study at public schools?
7. What is Common Entrance like?
8. Whom are the examination papers set and assessed by?
9. Why do some parents tend to put their sons' names down for two or three public schools?
10. What are preparatory schools for ?
11. Who assesses the chances of pupils to enter public schools?
12. What do the fees at public schools depend on?
13. When were the first public schools founded?
14. What public schools are famous all over the world?

4. Fill in the blanks with prepositions and adverbs if necessary. Consult the text.

1. Many parents are eager to pay ... their children.

2. First public schools were ... “public” control and management.
3. Most schools depend ... the fees paid ... their pupils’ parents.
4. Public schools are the most expensive ... the independent schools.
5. Many ... these schools take ... some day pupils.
6. Entrance ... these schools is ... examination.
7. Pupils are sent first ... a preparatory school.
8. Children have to pass an examination known ... Common Entrance.
9. It is the qualifying examination ... entry ... many independent schools.
10. The curriculum ... the Preparatory School lays ... the “fundamental requirements” ... good speech, spelling, handwriting.
11. ... the same time public schools draw ... their definite lists.

5. Tell your groupmates about public schools.

Why do you think people are eager to study at this kind of school?

Why are they ready to pay much money for education?

6. Read the article “The Boys in Top Hats”.

- a) Render the text.
- b) Compare Russian private schools with British public schools.

Мальчики в цилиндрах

Почему из многих систем образования, существующих в мире, именно английской подошла экспортная «упаковка»? Да потому, что английское образование похоже на... английский газон. Он потому такой "волосатый", что за ним 300 лет ухаживали. Британской частной школе 500 лет. Методика преподавания отшлифована до миллиметра. Можно, конечно, шутить над мальчиками, которые нелепо выглядят в цилиндрах и фраках. Но почему-то, повзрослев, они оказываются на верхних ступеньках социальной лестницы.

Традиционное английское образование стоит на двух «китах»: единый образовательный стандарт (его пока безуспешно пытаются ввести и в России) и дисциплина. Единый стандарт - это утвержденный объем знаний, который должен освоить ученик по каждому предмету. Это одинаковое качество преподавания и превосходная учебная (и спортивная) база. Задача школы -

возбудить интерес к предметам, чтобы ребенок гордился тем, что их освоил, и постепенно сам понял, что ему наиболее интересно и может стать его профессией.

Учеба становится для ребенка главным. Не поверила своим ушам, когда услышала от детей, что самым страшным наказанием здесь они считают... отстранение от занятий. Мальчику Гору 14 лет, москвич, учится в частной школе Абингдон. Честно признался, что первые полгода было очень трудно. Долго налаживал контакт со сверстниками, иногда с помощью кулаков. За это наказывали: «В первый раз нужно было написать 500 английских слов, во второй - отправили на два часа убирать лужайку перед школой (уборкой в комнатах и классах, стиркой белья занимается обслуживающий персонал. - Авт.). В третий раз отстранили от занятий на неделю и отправили к опекунам». – «А что было в четвертый?» - «А четвертого не было и быть не может. Следующее наказание - исключение из школы. Этого боятся все: тебя вносят в компьютерную базу и не примут уже ни в одну школу на территории Англии».

Вот, к примеру, распорядок дня в школе Хэрроу. Подъем в 7.00. Сверка по списку (она производится трижды в день, каждая школа осознаёт меру ответственности за безопасность своих воспитанников), душ, завтрак. До 13.00 - занятия. Ланч. Каждый день – 2,5 часа на домашние уроки. Их выполнение контролирует воспитатель. После уроков - клубы (на первом месте - спорт: гребля, крикет, хоккей на траве).

Ребенок находится под тотальным контролем со стороны взрослых. Каждый учитель по своему предмету пишет три раза в год отчет о работе ученика. Доклады учителей просматривает наставник (прикрепляется к каждому ребенку). Воспитатель пишет родителям сводный отчет об учебе и поведении ребенка. В общежитии обязательно живет кто-то из учителей, здесь все время находятся воспитатель и медсестра. В спальнях - никаких лишних вещей, телевизор можно смотреть только в определенное время в общей комнате отдыха. Довольно спартанские условия. Но именно это, по словам заместителя директора школы Хэрроу Сьюзен Моррис, позволяет научить

ребят: а) работать в команде; б) быть лидером и в) быть самостоятельным – в чем, собственно, и заключается основная цель английского образования.

Роза Сергазиева, Лондон-Москва

Газета «АИФ», №17, 2003г.

Words to help you:

цилиндр – top hat

наказание - punishment

газон – lawn

опекун - guardian

фрак – tail-coat

временно отстранить – to suspend

возбудить интерес – to arouse interest

6. Speak on how schooling influences the future of children.

7. Role play.

You and your English friend discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the school educational systems of your countries.

UNIT 16

University Education in Great Britain.

Active Vocabulary.

1. Learn the following list of words:

1. self-governing institutions - самоуправляемые учебные заведения
2. to receive financial support - получать финансовую поддержку
3. income - доход
4. to provide - обеспечивать
5. regulations - правила внутреннего распорядка
6. to appoint - назначать, принимать на работу
8. staff – преподаватели
9. to admit - принимать
10. to apply for admission - подавать заявление о приеме
11. the University's Central Council on Admission (UCCA) ['лкə] - центральная приемная комиссия
12. reference - характеристика

13. to make an offer - послать приглашение
14. rejection - отказ
15. to arrange the courses - организовать учебу на курсе
16. to award degrees - присуждать степени
17. a bachelor degree - степень бакалавра
18. a master degree - степень магистра
19. duration - продолжительность, срок
20. graduate - выпускник высшего учебного заведения, получивший степень
21. sophomore - студент- второкурсник
22. roughly - приблизительно
23. redbrick universities - «краснокирпичные» университеты
24. tutorial system – университетская система прикрепления студентов к отдельным консультантам
25. tutor – руководитель группы студентов в английском университете
26. to require - требовать
27. an essay - эссе
28. once a fortnight - раз в две недели
29. approach - подход
30. centres of social activities - центры по организации культурно-просветительных мероприятий

Exercises (Pre-reading tasks)

1. Practise the pronunciation of the following words:

principal [ˈprɪnsɪpəl]; higher [ˈhaɪə]; autonomous [ˌɔːtənəməs]; governing [ˈɡʌvənɪŋ]; although [ɔːlðəʊ]; financial [faɪˈnænsiəl]; staff [stɑːf]; procedure [prəˈsiːd-ə]; admission [ədˈmɪʃn]; council [ˈkaʊnsəl]; reference [ˈrefrəns]; requirement [rɪˈkwaɪəmənt]; award [əˈwɔːd]; duration [dʒuˈreɪʃn]; sophomore [ˈsɒfəmɔː]; roughly [ˈrʌfli]; St. Andrews [sntˈændruːz]; Aberdeen [ˈɑːbədiːn]; Edinburgh [ˈedɪnbərə]; fortnight [ˈfɔːtnaɪt]; medicine [ˈmedsɪn]; law [lɔː]; approach [əˈpraʊtʃ]; union [ˈjuːnjən]; cultural [ˈkʌltʃərəl]; recreational [ˌrekriˈeɪʃnl].

2. Read and guess the meaning of the following words:

principal, autonomous, financial, on the basis, selection, procedure, headteacher, candidate, department, minimum, federation of colleges, normal, results, correction, discussion, building material, individual, faculty, Business Administration, popular, modern, centre, cultural.

3. Read and translate the following derivatives paying attention to the suffixes and prefixes:

educate - educator - education

depend - dependent - independent

regulate - regulation - regular - regularly

admit - admittance

teach - teacher - teaching

found - founder - foundation

select - selection - selected

prefer - preference

apply - application

reject - rejection

require - requirement

arrange - arrangement

graduate - post-graduate - undergraduate

usual - usually - unusual

4. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the function of the verb «to have» and to the differences of its translation.

1. The Department of Education and Science has no control over their regulations.
2. Redbrick universities have become most popular because of their modern approach to university courses.
3. The University's Central Council on Admission sends a form which young people have to fill in.
4. On this form they have to write down the names of universities in order of preference.
5. A young man has got two references, one of which is from the headteacher of his school.
6. Ancient universities have all facilities for successful work and study.
7. Students have to do one or two essays a week.
8. Tutor discusses with the student the work he has done and criticizes in detail the essay he has written.
9. The work the students have to do is presented to their tutor at a tutorial.

10. Many well-known scholars and scientists have been educated at Oxford.

11. In most universities students have their own unions.

Text 1.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

The word university (Latin – universitas) like the word college (Latin – collegium) meant originally a society of people with a common employment. It was only later that it was associated with scholarship (ученость).

All higher education is selective, usually depending on how well a student does in GCSE “A” level (the General Certificate of Secondary Education, “Advanced” Level) taken at about 18.

British universities are independent autonomous, self-governing institutions. Although they all receive financial support from the state (about 79 per cent of their income is now provided by government grants), the Department of Education and Science has no control over their regulations, curriculum, examinations, appointment of staff, or the way in which money is spent. Students are admitted to British universities on the basis of their results in the examinations for the Central Certificate of Secondary Education at “O” and “A” levels.

A selection procedure is rather complicated.

A person who wants to go to university usually applies for admission. First of all he must write to the University’s Central Council on Admission (UCCA) and they send him a form which he has to fill in. On this form he has to write down the names of six universities in order of preference.

This form, together with two references, one of which must be from the headteacher of his school, is sent back to the UCCA.

The UCCA office receives applications for admission to first degree courses at nearly all the universities and university colleges in the UK. Decisions on such applications are made by the universities themselves and transmitted through the UCCA office. The department may make the candidate an offer or send him a definite rejection.

The minimum requirement for British universities is five passes at GCSE “O” level and two passes at “A” level.

A British university consists of colleges. It arranges courses, lectures and examinations, and awards degrees. After three or four years of study a university graduate will leave with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science. He can continue to take his Master’s Degree and then the Doctor’s Degree.

A person studying for a degree at University is called an undergraduate; one who has taken a degree is called a graduate. They call a first-year student a freshman, a second-year - sophomore. A third-year-student is called a junior and the student in his fourth year is called senior or undergraduate.

British universities can be roughly divided into three groups: Oxford and Cambridge, the redbrick universities and the new universities.

The tutorial system is one of the ways in which Oxford and Cambridge differ from all other British universities. Each student has a tutor, whom he can consult on any matter whether academic or personal.

The universities which were founded between 1850 and 1930, including London University, are known as redbrick universities. They were called so because that was the favourite building material of that time. Subjects are taught here in individual departments, which are grouped into faculties. For example: Arts, Medicine, Law, Business Administration, Education.

The new universities were founded after the Second World War. Some of them quickly became popular because of their modern approach to university courses.

An undergraduate programme consists of a series of lectures, seminars, tutorials and laboratory classes. The academic year is split into three terms. Terminal examinations are held at the end of the autumn, spring and summer terms.

In most universities students have centres of cultural and social activities. There are special clubs for those interested in drama, music, athletics. Students organize all these clubs and societies. In all universities there are gymnasiums with changing rooms and showers, tennis courts, playing fields for football.

Education of University standard is also given in other institutions such as colleges of technology and agriculture. They prepare their students for degrees or diplomas in their own fields.

Exercises

1. Suggest the Russian for:

post-school institutions of higher education; income; appointment of staff; on the basis of their performance in the examinations; on the advanced level; a master degree is awarded; a tutor; subjects are taught here; departments are grouped into faculties; became popular; unions; self-governing; selection procedure; a reference.

2. Suggest the English for:

независимый и автономный; отдел образования и науки; программа; студентов принимают; преподавание основано на; степень бакалавра присваивается; человека называют; университеты подразделяются на; Оксфорд и Кембридж основаны; они называются так; предметы преподают здесь; бланки возвращают в комиссию; минимальные требования; индивидуальная система обучения; требовать; письменные работы по теме; раз в две недели; современный подход; центры отдыха; решение о приеме; индивидуальное занятие; семестровый экзамен.

3. Complete the sentences consulting the text.

1. British universities are independent, autonomous 2. Students are admitted to British universities 3. A student who wants to go to university 4. The minimum requirement for admission is 5. The normal duration of the first degree course is 6. British universities can be roughly divided into 7. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge date from 8. Each student has a tutor who 9. Subjects are taught here in individual departments 10. In most universities students have their own

4. Choose the right word from the given below.

1. The Department of Education and science has no control over 2. UCCA sends you a form which you have to 3. The members of the department look at

candidate's 4.The university awards the 5.One can be a ... after three years of hard study. 6.At the end of five years a ... is awarded. 7.The colleges of Oxford and Cambridge use a ... method which brings the ... into close and personal contact with the tutor. 8.The universities, which were founded in the 19th century, are called ... universities.

redbrick, student, tutorial, application, a bachelor, a master degree, the degree, to complete, regulation.

5. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary and translate the sentences into Russian.

1.The structure ... higher education ... Britain is very complex. 2.Almost all universities get financial support ... the state. 3.The Department of Education has no control ... curriculum or the way ... which they spend money. 4.If one wants to go ... university, he has to apply for admission. 5.An applicant has to put down the names ... universities... order ... preference . 6.The minimum requirement ... admission is the student's passing three exams ... advanced level. 7.Oxford dates ... the Middle Ages. It was founded ... the 12th century as an aristocratic university. 8.Now the university ... Oxford consists ... 39 colleges. 9.Each college is an autonomous body governed ... its own laws. 10.Selection ... students is mainly ... the hands ... independent colleges. 11.The teaching is based ... tutorial system. 12.The tutor tells ... his students ... the course ... reading and ... the lectures he must take. 13. The papers are corrected ... the tutor. 14.At regular intervals once ... a fortnight, tutors gather together to discuss their students' work.

6. Choose the appropriate word according to the definition. Consult the educational terms.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. applicant | a) a person who has formally asked, usually in writing |
| 2.examination | for a university place |
| 3. university | b) serious study of a subject in order to discover new |
| 4. research | facts or test new ideas |
| 5. degree | c) a course of study at a university or college, or the |

6. undergraduate	qualification when you have successfully completed
7. graduate	the course
7. postgraduate	d) a student, who is working for his first degree
8. tutor	e) someone who has completed a university degree, especially a first degree
9. activities	f) a spoken or written test of knowledge
10. UCCA	g) an educational institution at the highest level, where you study for a degree.
	h) someone who gives lessons to one student or a small group
	i) something that you do because you enjoy it
	g) central department governing admission to universities

7. Explain the meaning of the following words:

tutor, tutorial, a bachelor degree, freshman, sophomore, undergraduate, graduate, redbrick universities, curriculum, GCSE, A-level exams.

8. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Give your reasons whatever you answer. Here are some useful ways of agreeing and disagreeing with someone's opinion:

Agreement.

I'm of the same opinion - я того же мнения

I'm with you - я согласен с вами

Quite so - вполне

I quite agree here - совершенно согласен в этом

I won't deny it - я не буду этого отрицать

Disagreement.

Far from it - совсем не так

On the contrary - наоборот

It is not quite so - Это не совсем так.

I don't think you are right - Не думаю, что вы правы.

I shouldn't say so. - Я бы так не сказал.

Surely not - Конечно, нет.

Just the other way round - Как раз наоборот.

1. Not all British universities are self-governing institutions. 2. It is the Department of Education and Science that is to control over regulations and appointment of staff at universities. 3. A person who wants to become a student comes to any university he likes. 4. No special references and exams are necessary for a person wishing to become a student. 5. The minimum requirement for admission is student's passing three exams at the advanced level. 6. All British colleges arrange lectures and award degrees. 7. The normal duration of the first degree course is three years. 8. Redbrick universities are called so because of the material they were built. 9. Teaching in all universities is based on the tutorial system. 10. Some new universities became popular because of their modern approach to university courses.

9. Respond and comment using these conversational formulas:

I believe - Я полагаю

As far as I know - Насколько я знаю

Oh, that's like this - Это вот так

Well, you see - Видишь ли

I should say - Я бы сказал

The point is - Дело в том, что ...

I suppose - Я полагаю

First of all - Прежде всего

Actually - Действительно

Certainly - Конечно, несомненно

1. I wonder what the word university means. 2. Do you happen to know what is necessary to do to become a student of the British university? 3. Have you got any idea on the main three groups of Universities? 4. Do you mind my asking you about ancient universities and their specific features? 5. Would you make it clear what the tutorial system means? What's your opinion on that system? 6. Couldn't you tell me the difference between colleges and universities? 7. I'd like to know how the students get degrees and what degrees they get. 8. Could you possibly tell me about redbrick universities? 9. Be so kind as to explain the difference between the old and the new universities? 10. Would you tell me about student's cultural activities?

TEXT 2.

Words to be remembered

1. exodes ['eksədəs] – массовый исход
2. to be scattered – быть разбросанным
3. to gain – получать
4. eagerly – страстно
5. to seek (sought) after – добиваться, искать
6. to attach – прикреплять
7. to guide – руководить
8. to suggest – предлагать
9. society – общество
10. chapel – часовня, церковь
11. Fellow – преподаватель, член совета колледжа, занимающийся исследовательской работой
12. Don – старший преподаватель университета
13. to be responsible for – отвечать за
14. annually – ежегодно
15. to fine – оштрафовать
16. to expell – исключать
17. curious – любопытный
18. choir [kwaɪə] – хор
19. honour ['ɒ:nə] – честь, почет
20. boar – кабан
21. to thrust down – пронзить
22. throat – горло
23. chain – цепь
24. to remind – напоминать
25. moving – трогательный
26. to raise – воздвигать
27. noble – благородный
28. generous – великодушный

OXBRIDGE

Oxford and Cambridge Universities (often referred to as Oxbridge) take the leading place in the whole system of British Education. The elite of the British society gets higher education in Oxbridge.

No exact date can be offered for the founding of the Oxford University, but it is believed that its beginning is related to the exodus ['eksədəs] (массовый исход) of English students from the University of Paris in 1167 or 1168. The oldest residential colleges in Oxford are University (1242), Balliol (1263) and Merton (1264).

The colleges are scattered throughout the town. They were founded at various dates. Here are some of them: Queen's (1340), New (1379), Lincoln (1427), All Souls (1437), Magdalen (1458), Christ (1546), Trinity (1554), St. John's (1555), Jesus (1571), Hertford (1874).

The Oxford University consists of 39 autonomous independent colleges. Each college has its own character and individuality. For example, most of the men at Queen's College come from the North of England, those of Jesus College from Wales. There are students of different specialties in each college. Every college has its art men, its science men, its medical students. Every student naturally follows his own course of study, but it is supposed that he gains a lot from living among those who represent all other branches.

The Oxford University is known for its tutorial system. The individual tuition is, perhaps, one of the main reasons why admission there is so eagerly sought after. Every student has a tutor, so one of the first things when a student comes to Oxford is to see the tutor, who is attached individually to every student and practically guides him through the whole study course. The tutor more or less plans the student's work, suggests the books he should read and sets the work for him to do, for example, lectures to attend, an essay to write, etc. Each week the student goes to his tutor in his room, perhaps, with two or three other students, and the tutor discusses with him the work he has done, criticizes in detail the essay he has written and sets him the next week's work.

Students join different societies. There are dozens of them: dramatic societies, language clubs, philosophy societies, rowing, boxing, political clubs – clubs, in fact, for almost every activity under the sun. The best-known society is the Union, a debating club – a sort of training ground for future statesmen.

The highest officer of the University is Chancellor. The Chancellor is not an academic (ученый), but a public figure who attends university functions such as the degree ceremony but has nothing to do with the running of the university. For example, the chancellor of London University is Queen Elizabeth.

Each college in Oxford and Cambridge has a physical existence in the shape of a dining-hall, a chapel and residential rooms. It is governed by its Fellows commonly called “dons”. The dons are also responsible for teaching the students of the college through the tutorial system. The Fellows elect the Head of the college. Discipline out of College is the responsibility of two Dons, called Proctors. They are appointed annually in rotation. The Proctor’s job is to keep discipline, to see that students aren’t out after midnight. Students can be fined a sum of money, or, for a very serious offence, they can be expelled.

Oxford is full of curious old customs and traditions. For example, every year at sunrise on May morning the choir of Magdalen college gather on the top of Magdalen Tower to sing a Latin hymn. This custom goes back to the first days of the tower, at the end of the 15th century.

The students eat meals in the College dining-hall, a large room hung with pictures of past Dons of the college. Long tables line the hall and at one end there is a raised platform on which is a special table for the Dons, known as the High Table. It is a great honour to be invited to dine at the High Table. There is a curious tradition in Queen College. Every Christmas day a roast boar’s head is carried, with great ceremony, to the High Table. The story of this custom goes back to the early years of the 16th century and celebrates the fight between a student of the college and a wild boar on the hills near the college. The student killed the boar by thrusting down its throat a copy of Aristotle that he happened to be reading at the time, saying as he did so, “Graecum est” (That’s Greek!).

At Christ Church Roger Bacon laid the foundations of experimental science. Here every night you can hear the sound of “Great Tom”, the big bell in Tom Tower, the tower that Wren designed for Christ Church. Every night at 5 minutes past 9 the bell is rung 101 times in memory of the 101 students in Christ Church in Henry VIII’s time. In the medieval library of Merton College you can see all the chained books and the old benches just as they were in the 13th century. These reminders of the past are everywhere.

But the most moving thing in Oxford is a war-memorial. It says:

“In memory of the men of this College who, coming from a foreign land, entered into inheritance ¹ of this place and, returning, fought and died for their country in the war 1914 -1919.

The men to whom that memorial was raised were Germans who had fought against England.

This memorial expresses so well the noble, generous spirit of Oxford.

Notes:

1. entered into inheritance – навечно занесены в списки

Exercises

1. Suggest the English for:

занимают ведущее место; элита Британского общества; нет точной даты; полагают что; связано с; массовый исход; колледжи, предоставляющие жилье; разбросаны по всему городу; независимые (самостоятельные) колледжи; гуманитарии; медики; следовать своей программе обучения; представлять другие области наук; гребля; дискуссионный клуб; высшее должностное лицо; иметь физическое существование (проявление) в виде; часовня; жилые помещения; преподаватели Оксфорда – члены совета колледжа; ответственность за дисциплину; возлагается на проректоров; ежегодно; поочередно; могут быть оштрафованы; серьезное нарушение; исключать; любопытные обычаи; на восходе солнца; хор; собирается на вершине башни; гимн; портреты бывший старших преподавателей колледжа; большая часть; дикий кабан; заложить основы экспериментальной науки; в память о студентах;

напоминание о днях минувших; самое трогательное; люди, в честь которых воздвигнут мемориал; благодарная атмосфера.

2. Answer the questions on the text.

1. Is Oxford a single university or a collection of colleges? 2. Do students of different specialities attend one particular college? 3. What is the main reason why admission there is so eagerly sought after? 4. One of the first things when a student comes to Oxford is to join a club, isn't it? 5. How is the individual work of students organized? 6. What does a tutor do? 7. How many colleges are there at Oxford? 8. Which is the best-known society? 8. What is the job of a proctor? 9. Why do some undergraduates get up early on May 1st? 10. Do you believe the story of the boar and Aristotle? Give a reason for your answer. 11. Why does Great Tom sound 101 times every night?

3. Say whether you agree or disagree with these statements. Make use of some useful ways of agreeing and disagreeing with someone's opinion:

That's just what I was thinking. - Я как раз об этом думал.

I agree entirely. - Я полностью согласен.

Yes, that's quite true, but I'm not sure I quite agree. - Да, это верно, но я не уверен, что согласен.

Perhaps, but I don't think that ... - Возможно, но я не думаю, что ...

1. The University of Oxford is a sort of federation of colleges. 2. Each college trains its students in one speciality. 3. The University is autonomous and colleges depend on the University. 4. Every college has the students of only one speciality. 5. Colleges organize lectures. 6. If you are a member of a college you can't be a member of the University. 7. Lectures are the main reason why admission there is so eagerly sought after. 8. Every student has a tutor. 9. Each week the tutor goes to his students' room to discuss their work. 10. Many traditions of the Middle Age are lost and forgotten.

4. Ask your partner to give you as much information as possible about:

Colleges of the University of Oxford, faculties of the University, educational facilities, lectures, tutorial system, traditions.

Here are some useful opening expressions you can use to get more information.

Mind the word order:

I wonder if you could tell me ... - Интересно, не могли бы вы рассказать мне о ...

Excuse me, do you happen to know ... - Извините, вы случайно не знаете ...

Would you mind telling me ... - Вы не против, чтобы рассказать о ...

Could you tell me a bit more about ... - Не могли бы вы немного больше
рассказать о ...

5. Make short dialogues to compare the Oxford University with the other educational institutions in Great Britain about teaching methods; educational facilities; their structure.

Make use of the following helpful ways of expressing similarities and differences:

... have quite a lot in common. - ... имеют много общего

... are fairly similar in ... - ... довольно похожи в ...

There isn't much difference in ... - Не очень отличаются в ...

... are more or less the same. - ... более или менее одинаковы

... are totally different. - ... совершенно различны

6. Give a summary of text 2. You can use the following expressions:

This text describes (discusses, presents) ... - В тексте описывается (обсуждается,
представлен) ...

A comparison of ... with ... is made - Делается сравнение с ...

A description of ... is given - Дается описание ...

The effect of ... on ... is shown - Показано влияние ... на ...

The methods used for ... are discussed - Описываются методы, используемые
для ...

In conclusion the author says that ... - В заключение автор говорит, что ...

As an example I can suggest ... - В качестве примера я могу привести ...

First ..., second ..., third ... - Во-первых, ..., во-вторых, ..., в-третьих, ...

For example ... - Например ...

In particular ... - В частности ...

Generally speaking ... -Вообще говоря ...

It is interesting that ... -Интересно, что ...

It should be pointed out (mentioned) ... - Следует отметить ...

On the one hand ... - С одной стороны ...

On the other hand ... - С другой стороны ...

That is ... - То есть ...

Therefore ... - Поэтому ...

Thus ... - Таким образом ...

7. Composition Exercises.

1. Tell or write the story of Oxford.
2. Find out more about Sir Christopher Wren, Roger Bacon (100 words).
3. Write an essay about the noble spirit of Oxford.
4. Write an essay about Oxford's curious old customs.

Speech exercises

1. a) Compare the British and the Russian system of higher education taking into consideration: entrance requirements, choosing courses, the system of governing, system of training, teaching methods.

b) Express your opinion on advantages and drawbacks of the British system of Higher Education.

c) Speak on Oxford and Cambridge universities and their difference from the Modern Universities.

d) Express your opinion on the tutorial system.

e) Discuss with your groupmates the system of Higher Education of Great Britain.

2. Imagine you are the Minister of Higher Education. What would you do with the existing system of education. Use such phrases as: I would rather, I'd prefer, it would be better.

3. You are talking to an English scholar. The scholar tells you about the British system of education. You want to get more information.

Use such phrases:

1. Could you tell me a bit more about ... - Не могли бы Вы мне рассказать немного больше
2. Sorry, but I'd like to know some more about ... - Простите, но мне хотелось бы узнать поподробнее о
3. Sorry to press you, but could you tell me about ... - Извините за настойчивость, но не могли бы Вы рассказать о
4. Sorry, but I don't understand why ... - Извините, но я не совсем понимаю, почему ...

4. Composition Exercises.

1. Tell or write the story of Oxford.
2. Find out more about Sir Christopher Wren; Roger Bacon (100 words).
3. Write an essay about the noble spirit of Oxford.
4. Write an essay about Oxford's curious old customs.

5. Sing a song.

If I were a student-maker
I'd shape them of iron block
'Couse iron's umistaken
And gets going round the clock¹
I'd weld them in chain together
To stay in classes for good,
And let them – whatever the weather
Be always in working mood
Students oh, students,
All up for the iron heart,
Caring not for impudence²
And always ready to start.
Teachers all for sober men,
Doctors all for chronicle A,
Students – all in all supermen –

Thus everyone gets his way.

1. круглые сутки
2. дерзость

UNIT 17

RUSSIA AND AMERICA THROUGH CULTURAL LENSES

Words to be remembered.

1. human beings – люди
2. significance – значение, важность
3. milieu ['mi:lju:] – окружение, окружающая среда
4. to shape – формировать
5. way – способ, образ (действия)
6. to seem – казаться
7. to assume – предполагать
8. sane – здравомыслящий
9. infancy – раннее детство
10. to reenact – повторять действие
11. precisely – точно
12. to take for granted – считать само собой разумеющимся
13. to surround – окружать
14. different – различный, отличающийся
15. to behave – вести себя, поступать
16. lens [lenz] – объектив, линза, призма
17. to judge – судить
18. likewise – также
19. dissimilar – непохожий
20. to encounter – встретить (неожиданно или враждебно)
21. cuisine [kwi 'zi:n] – кухня
22. to exist – существовать
23. soul – душа

24. major – главный
25. to measure ['meɪʒə] – измерять
26. value – ценность, дорожить
27. event – событие
28. to trust – доверять
29. experience – испытывать
30. influence – влияние, влиять
31. view [vju:] – взгляд
32. xenophobia [ˌzenə 'fɒbiə] – неприязненное отношение к иностранцам
33. hardship – лишение, трудности
34. shortage – недостаток
35. appear – по-видимому
36. to prefer – предпочитать
- 37. goal – цель**
38. to insist – настаивать
39. to treat – обращаться
40. equality – равенство
41. to signify – означать
42. hospitality – гостеприимство
43. society [sə 'saɪə ti] – общество

Exercises (Pre-reading tasks)

1. Practise the pronunciation of the following words:

human ['hju:mən], milieu ['mi:lju:], assume [ə'sju:m], infancy ['ɪnfənsɪ], precisely [prɪ'saɪsli], judge [dʒʌdʒ], dissimilar [dɪ'sɪmlə], encounter [ɪn'kaʊntə], cuisine [kwi:'zi:n], measure ['meɪʒə], value ['vælju:], equality [ɪ:'kwɪlɪti], signify ['sɪgnɪfaɪ], influence [ɪnfluəns], stereotype ['steriətaɪp], bureaucracy [bjʊ'rɒkrəsi], authoritative [ˌɔ:θərɪtətɪv], xenophobic [zenə 'fɒk], efficient [ɪ'fɪʃənt], doubt ['daʊt].

2. Read and guess the meaning of the following words:

cultural, normal, natural, aquarium, to visit, to stereotype, to interview, roubles, emotional, bureaucracy, oriented, idea, to discuss, distance, skeptical, optimistic, situation, progress, detailed, instruction, risk, innovation, materialistic, authoritative, disciplinarian, traditional, formal, factor, vitamin, economical, public, transportation, position, instinct, feminism.

3. Read and translate the following derivatives paying attention to the suffixes and prefixes:

to signify – significance – significant; nature – natural – naturally; patience – patient – impatient; to trust – trustful – trustless – distrust; to invite – inviting – invitation; to educate – education – educated; to differ – difference – different – differently; to surprise – surprising – surprisingly; to limit – limitless – limited – unlimited; similar – similarity – similarly – dissimilar; to laze – lazy – laziness; signify – significance – significant – insignificant; to depend – dependence – independence; to understand – understanding – misunderstanding.

4. Translate the following sentences. Pay attention to the construction, which is called Complex Subject.

1. He is known to work at his English hard. 2. The British are known to be very polite. 3. The British people are considered to be the world's greatest tea drinkers. 4. The Scots are said to be serious, inventive (находчивый) and mystical. 5. The Welsh are said to be rather emotional but sometimes reticent (сдержанный). 6. Both the English and the Russians are reputed (имеют репутацию) to have a good sense of humour. 7. Every Englishman is said to be a countryman at heart. 8. The Dutch are considered to be realistic, prudent (благоразумны) and careful (аккуратный). 9. We happened to be in Osaka on that day. 10. They are sure to understand your English quite well. 11. The artist is thought by most people to be a genius. 12. The President is reported to have left Moscow for New-York. 13. I happened to hear his speech yesterday. 14. Foreign guests are reported to have visited a number of schools. 15. Older cultures are said to be more skeptical. 16. American culture is considered to be an optimistic one. 17. Russian people are known to be

generous and hospitable. 18. Russian teachers are said to be friendly and sympathetic (благожелательный). 19. Russian women are reputed to be beautiful, patient and loyal.

5. Translate the following sentences. Pay attention to different forms and functions of the Infinitive.

1. It is usually difficult to find a place to park in the city centre. 2. Neil Armstrong was the first man to step on the Moon. 3. He is learning English so that he can study in the USA. 4. There were no chairs to sit on, so we had to sit on the floor. 5. To learn two foreign languages at one and the same time is not easy. 6. What way to choose must be decided now. 7. The question to be discussed at the meeting is very important. 8. Would you like me to tell the whole story? 9. Not to hear the other side of the story will be unwise (неблагоразумно). 10. It is useful to be aware (знать) that stereotypes do exist. 11. The goal is to be patient and persevere (упорно добиваться цели). 12. Moscow is a very expensive city to live in. 13. You promised not to tell anyone. 14. She made them work hard. 15. I was advised to follow the rules. 16. I'd like you to listen to this song. 17. Feminism doesn't seem to exist.

6. Translate the following sentences. Pay attention to Passive Constructions.

1. Some banks are not trusted. 2. I'm afraid that bureaucracies are not depended upon. 3. Progress was not always made. 4. There is a cultural belief that things can't easily be changed. 5. Doctors and teachers in Russia are underpaid. 6. Foreigners are often moved by generosity and self-sacrifice of Russian people. 7. The traffic system is well-organized. 8. When you are invited to someone's home in Russia, you are asked to have tea or some food. 9. Being direct is often valued over "beating around the bush" (вокруг да около). 10. Many Americans are more dependent upon their cars.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA THROUGH CULTURAL LENSES.

Text 1

All human beings are cultural beings too. As cultural beings, we are like fish in an aquarium. Most of the time we pay as little attention to the significance of our cultural milieu as fish do to water. Our culture shapes the way we act and see the world. The rules of our culture seem perfectly natural to us. We assume that the way we act is normal and good – and that any sane or civilized person would agree with us.

Of course you never shake hands across a doorway. Of course you lend money to a friend in need! Any educated person knows these things.

The rules of our culture are normal and natural to us because we begin learning them from infancy. We see the same rules reenacted every day. They are so much “second nature” to us that we cannot see them clearly or describe precisely what they are.

We take our culture for granted, the same way fish in an aquarium take the water in which they swim and the tank that surrounds them for granted.

When we meet people who are culturally different from us, they may seem strange to us. Why, we may ask. Why do they behave the way they do?

Russian people who visit America often ask:

Why do Americans always smile?

Why are many Americans fat?

These Russians, quite naturally, are looking at Americans through their own cultural lenses. They notice ways in which Americans are different from Russians. They judge Americans by the rules of their own culture. Likewise, Americans see Russians through American cultural lenses.

This is a universal human quality. We encounter people from dissimilar cultures and we find them somewhat strange. They are not walking and talking and dressing and eating in ways we are used to. Our ways seem so natural, universal and correct to us and we forget that these dissimilar others are, at the same time, looking back at us and thinking how strange we are!

Americans who visit Russia ask:

Why do Russians never smile?

Why are many Russians thin?

They notice ways in which Russians are different from Americans and they are surprised too.

Exercises

1. Suggest the Russian for:

human beings, to pay little attention, to shape the way we act to assume, sane, the rules of culture, from infancy, second nature, to see clearly, to describe precisely, the same way, a fish in an aquarium, to surround, to look through cultural lenses, to judge, likewise, universal, human quality, to encounter people, dissimilar culture, to look back at.

3. Suggest the English for:

культурные существа, большая часть времени, значение, окружающая среда, образ жизни, здравомыслящий, цивилизованный, предполагать, через порог, одалживать деньги, друг, находящийся в нужде, образованный человек, культурные нормы, смотреть на кого-то через призму своей культуры, замечать, отличаться, судить, таким же образом, свойство, встречать, непохожий.

3. Match each word with its meaning:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) human beings | - meet unexpectedly |
| (b) encounter | - people |
| (c) milieu | - not crazy |
| (d) sane | - surroundings |
| (e) to assume | - importance |
| (f) significance | - to believe |
| (g) infancy | - to perform again |
| (h) reenact | - babyhood |
| (i) to take for granted | - to not notice |

4. Answer the questions on the text.

1. Why are human beings like fish in an aquarium? 2. What are unwritten rules of Russian culture that are not universal? 3. Why is it so easy to forget that the rules of our culture are not universal? 4. How do human beings sometimes react to people of other cultures? 5. Why do people react in such a way? 6. What details about Americans do stand out? 7. What is a universal human quality? 8. How do you understand the notion (понятие) “to see somebody through cultural lenses”? 9. Why do people think and act the way they do?

5. Together with your teacher uncover (откройте) some of the unwritten rules of Russian culture:

1. People should not shake hands and pass objects across a doorway as it may cause (вызвать) a quarrel (ссора).
2. A gift of an even (чётный) number of flowers is unlucky.
3. You should sit quietly before taking a long journey.
4. One should look in a mirror if something has been forgotten.
5. It's good to have a bowl of soup a day.
6. Vodka has medicinal properties – if you've catching a cold, you should have a cup of tea with a little vodka.

Go on with this list.

6. Try to answer the following commonly asked questions about Russia and America. When you have finished, compare your responses (ответы) with those given at the end of the unit.

1. Why do Americans always smile?
2. Why do many Russians – especially adults (взрослые) – drink tea so often?
Why is soup a very common, even daily, element of Russian cuisine? Why do Americans drink so much water?
3. Why are many Russians thin?
Why are many Americans fat?

7. Find answers to the following questions. Share your ideas with your groupmates. You can create (создать) some drawings or visuals (зрительные образцы) to help show your ideas.

8. Read the dialogue.

Dialogue 1

We all stereotype others. It can be a shock to hear about how others stereotype us, but it is useful to be aware (знать) that these stereotypes exist.

If we can understand what lies behind the stereotypes, we shall be able to politely correct others' misperceptions (непонимание) if we choose.

Russian scholar Victor Razumov gives an interview to an American observer. His name is Christopher Thomson.

Thompson: Hello! I'm Christopher Thomson from "Daily Express". Mr. Razumov, would you kindly answer some of my questions about a mysterious Russian soul.

Razumov: Certainly. Go ahead.

Thompson: Here in Russia I noticed major differences between us, for example Americans are doers and Russians are dreamers. What do you think of it?

Razumov: Well, as a general rule, you Americans are oriented towards doing. You measure your own value by what and how much you do. Russians are more oriented towards contemplating (обдумывание) ideas and valuing (оценивать) ideas of themselves.

Thompson: I see. A friend of mine who attended (посещать) a Russian conference described the different way – each group spent conference evenings. The Russians sat all nights drinking coffee, discussing and reflecting upon (размышлять) the events and ideas of the day, while the Americans were thinking of what they had to do the next day and were preparing for it.

Razumov: You've got it to a "t". (Вы попали в самую точку).

Thompson: Russian people are known to value familiar faces and distrust those to do not know. Is that so?

Razumov: Sure. A famous Russian saying is: “It’s better to have 100 friends than 100 rubles”. Russian people depend upon (рассчитывают) a close network (сообщество) of friends, family and familiar (знакомый) faces, people they can trust. Banks, bureaucracies are not trusted or depended upon. Strangers are not immediately (тотчас же) trusted and are kept at an emotional distance.

Thompson: We, Americans, always want to change things but Russians are said to be fatalistic, aren’t they?

Razumov: You see, the USA is just a little more than 200 years old and American culture tends to be an optimistic one. Older cultures are more skeptical because they have experienced more and have been in situation in which progress was not always made. It is a general Russian cultural belief that people can’t easily change things or influence events. The goal is to be patient and persevere (упорно добиваться цели). This may be because of the physical hardships of Russian life – from the long winters to shortages of goods.

Thompson: Russians are said to be lazy. If you don’t tell them what to do and supervise (руководить) them they will do as little as possible or nothing at all. Is that true?

Razumov: It’s a myth. It depends of course (как сказать). On the one hand Russian workers and students appear to prefer (предпочитать) detailed and precise (точный) instructions from supervisors. People may prefer to follow clear directions from above rather than risk errors (ошибки) or innovations that may harm (повредить) their careers. On the other hand Russian people can do miracles (чудеса) if they have a distinct (ясный) goal. They have won the last war and restored cities and towns. Nowadays doctors, teachers, scientists, military men are underpaid but they are able to work under difficult conditions. Look,

how the common people spend their weekends. They work hard on their dachas. The vegetables they grow help them to survive (выжить).

Can you call these people lazybones?

Thompson: Certainly not. I see your point now.

Well, I've met a lot of friendly people in Russia. I think sympathy is the key to understanding a mysterious Russian soul. In some cases I was moved (тронут) by generosity and self-sacrifice of Russian people. I hope you'll get through the hardship.

Razumov: I dare swear (я в этом уверен).

9. Translate into English.

загадочная русская душа; основные различия; мечтатели; нацелены на перемены; склонны к обдумыванию; ценить идеи; размышляя (обсуждая) прошедшие события; ценить знакомые лица; недоверие к незнакомцам; не иметь 100 рублей, а иметь 100 друзей; рассчитывать на близких; знакомый; чиновники; держать на расстоянии; более древние цивилизации; изменить вещи; влиять на события; трудности; нехватка товаров; руководить, как сказать; с одной стороны, с другой стороны; любить точные указания; следовать указаниям; совершать ошибки (рисковать); нововведения (инновации); вредить карьере; совершать чудеса; ясные цели; получать маленькую зарплату; работать в трудных условиях; простые люди; выживать; лентяи; сочувствие, ключ к пониманию, щедрость, самопожертвование, пройти сквозь все испытания.

10. Do you share Mr.Razumov's opinion? Read the dialogue again and try to answer the reporter's questions by yourselves.

11. We will play a game called "stereotype busters" (разрушение стереотипов). You will choose a stereotype from the list below and read it aloud. The person sitting next to you will challenge (бросить вызов, ответить) the stereotype – finding a polite way to point out that it is a mistaken idea or that it is not true of every single member of a group. You may agree to some stereotypes as well.

For example: Men don't like to cook.

Polite challenges: I can't agree with you. I know men who love to cook and who cook very well. My brother makes the best pizza I've ever tested.

Some useful phrases to help you:

It depends – как сказать

It's not quite so – это не совсем так

I hold a different view – я по-другому смотрю на это

I wouldn't say that – я бы так не сказал

I'm not sure if this is right because ... - не уверен, что это так, потому что ...

No doubt – несомненно

I believe so – кажется так

I agree, what is more ... - я согласен, более того ...

1. Russians are not materialistic.
2. Russians are certain that they are right, they know everything and they have all the answers.
3. Russians don't think about the future. - If they have money today, they spend money today.
4. Every woman wants to marry an American.
5. Russians disapprove (не одобряют) of people who are different.
6. Russian teachers are authoritative and strong disciplinarians.
7. Russians are formal (официальны) when you first meet them.
8. Russians are more traditional, especially the way women want to be treated (относиться) by men. Feminism doesn't seem to exist.
9. Russian women dress like hookers.
10. Many people push in front of others (расталкивают).
11. Some Russian people are always on the make (заниматься чем-то исключительно с корыстной целью), trying to make money by taking advantage of others (обогащаться за счет других).

12. Americans say “excuse me” when they bump into (сталкиваются) strangers and Russians don’t.
13. People spit (плевать) and blow their noses (сморгаться) onto the street.
14. There are large injustices (несправедливость) in society, for example, why teachers are paid so little and then expected to buy their own textbooks.
15. Russians are emotional, prejudiced (с предрассудками) and xenophobic (неприятно относятся к иностранцам).
16. There is a right and wrong way to do almost anything in Russia, and Russians will not hesitate (колебаться) to tell you when you are doing something wrong or “nyekulturno”.
17. Russians have a good sense of humour.
18. Russians can adapt and survive (выжить) in very difficult conditions and get through the hardship.
19. All Russians are sharing, generous and hospitable.

12. Read the dialogue and say what new fact you have learnt about Russians and Americans.

Dialogue 2

Two friends Nikita and Denis are talking about Nikita’s visit to the USA.

Denis: When you first arrived in the USA, what stood out (бросилось в глаза)?

Nikita: First, the traffic system is well-organized. Drivers are polite and stop for pedestrians. Second, how Americans are relaxed (свободны не церемонны). They have relaxed postures, free behaviour, a relaxed way of dressing, usually sport clothes. And third, they use computers a lot in everyday life.

Denis: How has your experience changed your original view of Americans?

Nikita: I know now that not all Americans are rich. Statistics shows that 13 percent of Americans – one of every eight – live below the poverty line. That means they do not have enough money to pay for the basic necessities of life.

Denis: Can you describe any situation in which your expectations (ожидания) caused a misunderstanding?

Nikita: When you are invited to someone’s home in Russia, you are asked to have tea or some food. In the USA it does not happen in every house.

Denis: What other things did you notice?

Nikita: Americans are so impatient (нетерпеливы). They don’t like to stand in line and wait, and they originated “fast food”. Another thing that stands out is their social equality – treating (обращение) everyone the same.

Denis: I see. But I wonder if you liked any features that are common to many Americans?

Nikita: Their optimism. Many Americans tend (склонны) to believe that the only obstacle (препятствие) to things getting better is “not trying enough”. Another thing I like in them is they don’t complain (жаловаться) and don’t look to others to solve their problems. And I like their “sorry” which you hear everywhere.

Denis: And what things did you most notice about Russian people when you returned home?

Nikita: People are less polite. And the weight of swear words! (ругательства)

Denis: I’m with you in this point. I hate obscenities too.

Nikita: Being in the USA I always felt Russian and I told people I was from Russia with a sense of pride.

Denis: Great. I believe it’s important to be able to see the faults (недостатки) of your country and love it at the same time.

13. Suggest the English for:

бросилось в глаза, вежливый, пешеходы, свободная манера одеваться, опыт, изменить сложившиеся взгляды на, за чертой бедности, оплачивать насущные расходы, ожидания, вызывать недопонимание, приглашать в дом, нетерпелив, общие черты, склонны верить, единственное препятствие, приложить старания, брань, бранные слова, чувство гордости, видеть недостатки, в тоже самое время.

14. Here is a list of values common to many Americans.

Read about the reasons some cultural anthropologists have offered to explain why Americans can appear the way they do to people from other cultures.

Make a dialogue between an American professor and a Russian reporter.

1. Americans are always in such a hurry to get things done.
 - They do it because it's only then that they feel they have proven their worth (ценность) to other people.
2. Americans insist on treating everyone the same.
 - Americans have a deep cultural instinct toward social equality and not having a class system. This is a reaction to the European class system. American insistence on egalitarianism (эгалитаризм), or social equality, may be annoying (раздражать).
3. Americans always have to say what they are thinking.
 - Americans believe that being direct is the most efficient way to communicate (общаться). Being direct is often valued over "beating around the bush" (вокруг да около). In some cultures, the normal way to disagree or to say "no" is to say nothing or be very indirect.
4. Americans don't show very much respect for their elders.
 - They believe people must earn by their actions whatever respect they are given. Merely attaining (достижение) a certain age or holding a certain position does not in itself signify achievement (достижение).
5. An American can become acquainted with a complete stranger and in the next breath will describe that person as a friend.
 - American friendships center around colleagues, neighbours or participants in recreational activities. This reflects the American reluctance (нерасположение) to get too deeply involved (вникать) with the personal problems of others.
6. In the US everything is about money.
 - Asking how much money you make is a taboo question in the States.
7. Americans are ethnocentric.

– “Ethno” means cultural group. Ethnocentrism means that human beings often see themselves – their country, their culture, their people - as being the center of the World. They are concerned (озабочены) only with the events at home.

15. What appeals to you in Americans? Point out positive things about others.

16. Have you changed your mind after reading those texts? What new information have you got?

17. We are better able to understand the cultures of other peoples when we compare them with our own culture. Make out a dialogue between two students – American and Russian and speak about your similarities and differences.

18. Write an essay on the topic Russia and America through cultural lenses.

19. Here are the answers for task number six.

1. Why do most Russians not smile in public, for example, at strangers in the street?

In general, Russians have a “public face” and a “private face”. In public, most Russians are formal and reserved. They do not openly express emotions or reveal thoughts in front of people they don’t know well and trust. At home and among friends they are warm, expressive, willing to reveal (открыть) much about their life histories, their deepest thoughts and inmost (сокровенные) feelings.

Most Americans smile often. They smile in public to “break the ice” – to create a feeling of community, equality. Americans may also smile out of a sense of optimism, a belief that one’s happiness lies in one’s hands.

2. Why do many Russians drink tea so often? Why is soup a very common element of Russian cuisine?

Tea drinking among adults is traditional. Tea is comforting and warming. When the weather is cold, it is far more pleasant to drink a cup of hot tea than a glass of cold or lukewarm (тепловатый) water. Tea is also a physical and mental stimulant welcome (желанный) during the long winter. Drinking tea is a social event. You can

have a nice, long conversation over a cup of tea but not over a glass of water. Soup is also a traditional part of Russian cuisine, no doubt (несомненно) due to material and historical factors. Many families have soup every day. It is highly nutritious (питательный) – full of vitamins and minerals – and economical. Like tea, it warms the body. As both tea and soup contain a lot of water, one doesn't need to drink so much.

Most Americans eat soup rarely. Americans generally favour coffee over tea though they do not drink it often. They consider drinking lots of water good for health, especially when they exercise.

3. *Why are many Russians thin?*

Many Russians walk a great deal. They walk or take public transportation to and from work. Russians walk to do daily tasks like shopping for groceries and paying bills (счета).

Many Americans are more dependent upon their cars. Besides they eat more.

For some young American women share (разделяют) this belief, it is not a universal belief about beauty. There are different ideas about female beauty – in the USA, in Russia, and throughout the world.

UNIT 18

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Words to be remembered

1. environment [ɪn 'vəɪənmənt] – окружающая среда
2. to become aware – сознавать
3. relationship [rɪ 'leɪʃnʃɪp] – взаимоотношения, связь
4. to surround – окружать
5. to depend upon – зависеть от
6. available – имеющийся в распоряжении
7. amount [ə 'maʊnt] – количество
8. to include – включать
9. to contaminate [kən 'temɪneɪt] – портить, загрязнять

10. to poison ['pɔɪzn] – отравлять
11. waste – отбросы
12. to disappear – исчезать
13. habitat ['hæbɪtət] – среда обитания
14. to cause [kɔ:z] – вызывать, служить причиной
15. clearance – очистка леса под пашню
16. flood [flʌd] – наводнение
17. drought [draʊt] – засуха
18. measure ['meʒə] – мера
19. to create – создавать
20. issue ['ɪʃu:] – проблема
21. garbage [gɑ:bɪdʒ] – мусор, отбросы
22. dump – свалка
23. greenhouse – теплица
24. carbon dioxide [daɪ'ksaɪd] – углекислый газ (двуокись углерода)
25. to prevent – препятствовать
26. to escape – улетучиваться
27. to melt – таять
28. acid rain ['æsɪd] – кислотный дождь
29. depletion [dɪp'li:ʃn] – уменьшение
30. layer [leɪə] – слой
31. to damage – повреждать
32. suicide ['su:saɪd] – самоубийство
33. to pass a law – издать закон
34. to restrict – ограничивать
35. wildlife – дикая природа
36. to ban – запрещать
37. purifying – очистительный
38. to contribute – внести вклад, содействовать
39. to recycle – перерабатывать

40. to persuade [pə'sweɪd] – убеждать

41. stationary ['steɪʃnəri] – канцтовары

42. harmful – вредный

43. charge – заряжать

44. to hurt - причинять боль

Exercises (Pre-reading tasks)

1. Practise the pronunciation of the words from the text, when in doubt refer to the transcription below.

environment, plough, species, cause, flood, drought, measure, user, deficit, issue, dioxide, amount, acid, chemical, finally, death, ultraviolet, suicide, wildlife, depletion, health, campaign, whale, nuclear, fertilizer, once, purify, source, pressure, persuade, recycled, conscious, liquid, instead, hunt, oasis, erosion

[ɪn 'vaɪərənmənt], [plau], ['spi:ʃi:z], [k :z], [flʌd], [draut], [meːʃ], [ju:ʒ], ['defɪsɪt], ['ɪʃu:], [daɪ 'ksaɪd], [ə 'maʊnt], [kemɪkəl], ['æsaɪd], ['faɪnəli], [deθ], [ˌʌltrə'vaɪələt], ['su:ɪsaɪd], [waɪldlaɪf], [dɪ'plɪ:ʃn], [helθ], [kəm 'peɪn], [weɪl], ['nju:kliə], ['fɑ:tələɪzə], [wʌns], ['pjʊərəfaɪ], [s :s], [preʃə], [pə 'sweɪd], [rɪ 'saɪkl], ['k nʃəs], [lɪkwɪd], [ɪnstəd], [hɑ:t], [ou 'eɪsɪs], [ɪ 'rouːn].

2. Give words of the same root in Russian. Compare the meanings.

problem, radio, ecology, planet, flora, individual, atmosphere, natural, international, biological, global, effect, cocktail, ozone, protection, system, energy, local, toxic, plastic, oasis, company, deficit, erosion, radiation, activist, control.

3. Translate the following words. Think about the meaning of the prefixes.

disappear, international, interaction, dissatisfaction, renewable, recycle, rechargeable, unequal, disbalance, distrust, impossible, illegal, reuse, unimportant, disunite, reusable, disuse, disadvantage, reconstruct, unmoved, unlucky.

4. Translate the following sentences. Pay attention to the if-clauses.

1. If people recycle glass, they will save energy and raw materials. 2. If you don't think of the future, you will not have it. 3. If each family throws out 4 glass bottles a week, the people in towns will create mountains of glass. 4. If we are not careful we will lose our planet soon. 5. If we continue to pollute rivers with industrial

wastes, we will have no pure water. 6. If measures are not taken, the oceans will become biological deserts. 7. If the depletion of the ozone layer continues, it will damage all living organisms on the Earth. 8. If you love everything, you will perceive (постигать) the divine (божественный) mystery in things. 9. If you perceive the divine mystery in things, you will begin to comprehend (понимать) the world better. 10. You will come to love the whole world with an all-embracing (вселенская, всеохватывающая) love if you comprehend the world better. 11 The polar bears would have nowhere to live if polar ice melted. 12. If I were you I would never leave fire in the forest. 13. If I were a minister, I would do something with noise pollution. 14. If you stop smoking, you would probably feel better. 15. If we cared for habitats, we would save the planet's wild life. 16. If people stopped destroying nature, they would be healthier.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The problems of the environment are much spoken about on TV, radio, in the newspapers. Not only ecologist but also common people become aware of ecological problems.

So what is ecology?

Ecology is a science that studies the relationship between all forms of life on our planet with its environment. The word "ecology" came from the Greek "Oikos" which means "home".

Environment is everything that surrounds a person: air, flora, fauna, water, soil. A man is a part of environment. So he is depended on it.

Pollution was not a serious problem as long as there was enough space available for each individual. With the establishment of permanent human settlements pollution became a problem. Six million people living in our planet need more food, land, goods. The production of these in large amounts includes cutting down forests, draining wetlands, ploughing up grasslands.

Through their daily activities people pollute and contaminate land, water and air. Both the atmosphere of the Earth and the depth of the oceans are poisoned with

toxic waste created by the humans, 150 species – animals, birds, fish disappear from our planet every year because man has polluted their natural home or “habitat”.

Forest clearance causes long-term problems such as soil erosion, floods,, droughts.

Water pollution is becoming an international problem nowadays. Oil and shipping companies throw thousands of tons of oil. They are interested only in profits. If measures are not taken the oceans will soon become biological deserts. Pollution of water by both industrial and domestic users creates the problem of water deficit.

Litter is another issue that people face in big cities. As a result of it big industrial centres today look more like garbage dumps.

Of all the environmental problems facing our planet today the most pressing is global warming, better known as the “greenhouse effect”.

The “greenhouse effect” is caused by carbon dioxide, which prevents heat from escaping. Global warming can cause melting of the polar ice caps, rising of the sea level, and flooding of the coastal areas of the work. Vast territories will become too hot for farming. It won't be possible to grow the same amount of food.

Another source of global danger is acid rain. Dangerous gases enter the atmosphere from tall chimneys of factories and power stations. They mix with water in the air and from a cocktail of acidic chemicals. The wind carries them for thousands of kilometers away. And finally, this killing mixture falls back on Earth as acid rain. It causes damage or death of forests, lakes, wild life, people, buildings, works of art.

One more danger comes from the depletion of the ozone layer, which absorbs ultraviolet radiation from the Sun. If it continues it will damage all living organisms on our planet.

The war on nature that mankind is waging today is a kind of collective suicide. People pollute the air they breathe, poison the water they drink. The most evident example of such suicidal tendencies is smoking. Smoking not only harms the health

of the smoker, but also is destructive for others. That is why many countries passed laws to restrict smoking in public and at work.

Beginning with the 1960s the pollution problems have received great publicity. Green Peace organization was created in 1987. This organization carries out numerous campaigns against the global environmental pollution, draws the people's attention to the destruction of wildlife (whales, seals, tigers) by hunters and the pollution of oceans by nuclear waste turning them into nuclear dustbins. Green Peace believes that actions speak louder than words.

Due to environmental activists many laws aimed at environmental protection have been passed, for example Clean Air Act, Water Pollution Control Act. Numerous chemicals, fertilizers and gases that were once used in agriculture and industry are banned today.

In many countries purifying systems for treatment of industrial waters have been installed, measures have been taken to protect seas from oil waters. Research is going into renewable sources of energy: wind, water and sun.

We all can contribute, not necessarily in financial terms, to a better world. The first thing a person can do is put pressure on local authorities to provide more bottle-tanks and can-tanks. It's a shame that nobody recycles scrap metal, scrap paper or reuses bottles. The students might be persuaded to buy recycled stationary, thus helping to save trees, as recycled paper uses half the water and energy of normal paper to make. Special ecological education should be introduced at school.

In fact there are hundreds of little things that an ecologically conscious person can do. Say, you can keep the taps turned off to avoid water leakage. To keep the water clean it is necessary to use less washing up liquids harmful to fish if they get into the river. A good idea is to buy rechargeable batteries for CD players as batteries contain toxic chemicals. Burned, they pollute the air; buried, they poison the land. When we go shopping we should take our own plastic shopping bags instead of buying a lot of plastic bags at the check out.

We should keep our country tidy (беречь природу): never throw litter, never draw on the trees, never leave fire in the forest and never hunt animals. One must plant trees and flowers, leave wild flowers for others to enjoy.

In a word, when there is a will to save the oasis of life there is always a way to do it.

“Love the animals, love the plants, love everything. If you love everything, you will perceive the divine mystery in things. Once you perceive it, you will begin to comprehend it better everyday. And you will come to love the whole world with an all-embracing love”.

- Fyodor Dostoyevsky (1821 – 1881)

from The Brothers Karamazov, 1880

Vocabulary Exercises

1. Suggest the English for:

простые люди; сознавать грозящую опасность; до тех пор; пока было достаточно места; нуждаются во все большем количестве пищи; вырубка лесов; в своей повседневной деятельности; отравлять землю и воздух; токсические отходы; ежегодно исчезают с поверхности планеты; среда обитания; вырубка лесов; наводнения; засуха; пустыня; проблема дефицита воды; мусор; свалка; самая насущная проблема; глобальное потепление; парниковый эффект; вызван углекислым газом; препятствовать; таяние льда; подъем уровня моря; кислотные дожди; газы поступают в атмосферу из фабричных труб; дикая природа; уменьшение озонового слоя; вредить здоровью; привлекать внимание людей; принято много законов; защита окружающей среды; удобрения; запрещены; системы очистки воды; возобновляемые источники энергии; внести вклад; перерабатывать металлолом и макулатуру; губительный для рыбы.

2. Suggest the Russian for:

the problems of the environment; a part of environment; enough space; available for each individual; in large amounts; cutting down forests; to plough up grassland; through daily activities; people pollute land; to poison; toxic wastes; to

disappear from our planet; to cause long-term problems; soil erosion; profits; problems facing our planet; the most pressing problem; to flood of the coastal areas; another source of global danger; to mix with water in the air; a cocktail of acidic chemicals; a killing mixture; depletion of the ozone layer; to damage all living organisms; mankind; collective suicide; the air they breathe; poison the water they drink; destructive; to pass laws; to restrict smoking; to carry out campaigns; global environmental pollution; nuclear waste; due to activists; to ban, local authorities; to persuade; to buy recycled stationary; an ecologically conscious person; to avoid water leakage; rechargeable batteries; to keep our country tidy; to throw litter.

3. Insert prepositions where required:

1. Common people become aware ... ecological problems. 2. Ecology is a science that studies the relationship ... all forms of life ... its environment. 3. The word “ecology” came: ... the Greek “Oikos”. 4. ... their daily activities people contaminate land. 5. The ocean is poisoned ... toxic wastes created ... the humans. 6. Many species disappear ... our planet every year. 7. Acid rains cause death ... wild life. 8. Danger comes ... the depletion ... the ozone layer. 9. Many countries passed laws to restrict smoking ... public. 10. Green Peace carries ... numerous campaigns ... the global environmental pollution. 11. ... to environmental activists many laws have been passed. 12. ... many countries purifying systems ... treatment ... industrial waters have been installed. 13. Ecological education should be introduced ... schools.

4. Match each word with its meaning:

1) habitat	a – trash
2) wildlife	b – upper layer of the Earth
3) ozone layer	c – cutting down the trees
4) green house effect	d – natural home of animals or plants
5) pollution	e – the killing mixture of water in the air and acidic chemicals
6) clearance	
7) acid rain	f – poisoning of land, water and air
8) waste	g – pollutant gases trapping the heat like a glass

9) environment | h – natural life
 | i – surrounding

5. Answer the questions on the text.

1. What does the word “ecology” mean? 2. What does ecology study? 3. What is environment? 4. Why do we call a man a part of environment? 5. When did the pollution of the Earth become a problem? 6. Does forest clearance cause any problems? 7. Why is the warming of the climate called “green house effect”? 8. Why is the “green house effect” so dangerous? 9. What is acid rain? 10. How does acid rain influence wild life? 11. When was Green Peace created and what are the aims of this organization? 12. Why is the war on nature called a kind of collective suicide? 13. Why are more and more people getting ecologically wise? 14. How can common people help to save the planet? 15. How do you understand the last lines of the text?

6. Agree or disagree with the following using the phrases:

I quite agree with you – я вполне согласен с вами;

I think so too – думаю также;

I doubt that – я сомневаюсь, что;

It’s unlikely that – маловероятно, что;

That’s wrong – это не так.

1. With the help of modern technology a man is building the oasis of life in the solar system.
2. We are facing some global environmental problems today.
3. The greenhouse effect is a dangerous phenomenon.
4. I don’t think people should recycle things.
5. Special ecological education should be introduced at schools.
6. When you go shopping use metal baskets.
7. Every civilized person should do without sprays and soap.
8. People are getting ecologically wise.
9. Peace organization hasn’t done anything useful for the life of common people.

7. List all the problems touched upon in the text.

8. What do you think? Give a reason for your opinion.

Start your answer with:

In my opinion – по моему мнению

I should say that – я бы сказал, что

I believe – я полагаю

No one doubts – никто не сомневается

1. The humanity is on the brink of the war to end all wars.
2. We need to learn from the mistakes of the past.
3. Everyone should remember the three Rs: reduce, reuse, recycle.
4. The ecological campaign should be better advertised.
5. There are hundreds of things the ecologically conscious person can do.
6. Nowadays more and more people are getting ecologically wise.
7. People should buy only ecologically safe goods.

9. Match the parts of the slogans you'd make for environmental protection campaign.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Don't cut trees | they give us clean air |
| 2. Leave wild flowers | use rechargeable batteries |
| 3. If you have a choice | in glass bottles, not plastic ones |
| 4. Buy your drinks | you save energy and raw materials |
| 5. Recycling glass | both sides of paper |
| 6. Write on | shopping bag |
| 7. Bring your own | aerosol cans |
| 8. Avoid | for others to enjoy |
| 9. Buy stationary | made from recycled paper |

10. We can see the destructive effects of human activity everywhere. Write about the situation with the nature around you. The following question will help you.

Are there lakes or rivers where you live? Is there a lot of fish in them? Can you bathe there or drink the water? Are there many factories in your region? Do they pollute lakes and rivers? What can you say about the forests in you region? Are there

beautiful natural landscapes around? Do you enjoy walking there? Are they full of thrown away cans, paper and other rubbish? Are there many cut down trees there? Are birds and animals hurt?

Can you say about the air live that it is clean and nice to breath in? Do the cars in your town run on lead free petrol? Are there any chimneys in your town? Do you happen to suffer from acid rain?

11. There are two points of view on who is in charge of the Earth. Say whose opinion you share and why.

Ann: They speak too much of the environmental problems. But my friends and I don't care about them. I'm sure it's none of my business. I know Greenpeace, the World Wild Life Fund, Friends of the Earth. These groups are specially organized to help nature. I think they should be in charge of the Earth.

Lena: I'm sure every person must care for nature. We are all in charge of the Earth and must do our planet a better place. I believe everybody can contribute to it. I never throw garbage in water. My friends and I clean the banks of our river. I don't leave glass bottles in the forest because they hurt people and animals. I don't draw on the trees. When walking in the forest I leave radio at home because loud music disturbs the birds. I plant trees and flowers. In winter I feed birds. I do my best to reduce using electricity and water. I buy toilet paper and stationary only from recycled paper. I write on both sides of the paper. I'm sure taking care of the Earth is everybody's business. I think of the future and I agree with the saying "If you don't think of the future, you will not have it".

12. Comment on the following quotations.

1. "I am I plus my surroundings: and if I do not preserve the latter, I do not preserve myself", - Jose Ortega Gasset.
2. "The nation that destroys its soil destroys itself", - Franklin D. Roosevelt.
3. "If you don't think about the future, you will not have it" – English proverb.
4. "Love the animals, love the plants, love everything. If you love everything, you will perceive the divine mystery of things. Once you perceive it, you will begin to

comprehend it better every day. And you will come to love the whole world with an all-embracing love”, - Fyodor Dostoyevsky.

13. Set up your own campaign to save the environment. Remember that problems shared are problems halved. The disaster is global but it is personal action that can help save our planet. It is difficult to know what to do first and how to get people on your side. Here are the tips that may help get your campaign started.

1. Decide what you want to change and why.
2. Find allies (союзники) among your friends and relatives.
3. Conduct a brief questionnaire in your area to get more allies.
4. Use posters to draw attention to the problem.
5. Draw posters.
6. Write your slogans.
7. Clean the banks of the river.
8. Speak on the benefits of recycling.
9. Campaign for food that is safe to eat.
10. Educate your friends and neighbours.

14. Imagine you are invited to a local school. They ask you to speak on the problems of the environment. Voice your worry and concern. Show the way out. Use posters and slogans.

15. Render the text.

В наше время много говорят о проблемах окружающей среды. Проблемы экологии заботят не только ученых, но и простых людей.

Человечеству требуется все большее количество продуктов, для выращивания которых расчищают новые поля, вырубая при этом леса; осушают земли, превращая их затем в пустыни (desert), распахивая луга. Вырубая леса, мы уничтожаем (destroy) животных. Мы развиваем (develop) промышленность, строим заводы, электростанции, автомобили. Опасные газы из их труб попадают в атмосферу. Там они смешиваются с дождевыми

облаками и выпадают на землю в виде кислотных дождей. Они губят дикую природу.

Промышленные компании сбрасывают (dump off) химические отходы и нефть в реки и моря. Это убивает не только рыбу. Ведь мы, люди, также пьем воду из рек и озер.

Особенно загрязнены наши города. Городу требуется (need) много энергии для освещения (to light) и обогрева (to heat) домов, для работы заводов и транспорта. Углекислый газ вызывает (causes) не только загрязнение воздуха, но и тепловой эффект. Глобальное потепление может привести к таянию ледников, подъему уровня воды в морях и затоплению прибрежных районов.

Человек – потребитель (consumer). Он образует много отходов. Мусор приходится закапывать (go into landfill) или сжигать (burn), а это также загрязняет почву и воздух.

Единственный выход (a way out) – научиться жить, чтобы не загрязнять природу. Энергию получать от солнца, воды, ветра и мусора, устанавливать специальные системы для очистки воды, использовать фильтры для дымовых труб. Мы должны думать о природе и сохранении нашей прекрасной планеты.

16. Do a project “Ecological Problems in My Country”.

- Name the problems people face as the technologies advance.
- Decide what you want to change and why.
- Discuss what steps are necessary to do to save wild life in Russia.
- Make posters showing
 - a) main concerns;
 - b) influence of people on the environment;
 - c) necessary steps to save nature.
- Think of possible activities to save the Earth.

17. a) Listen to the song “What Have They Done to the World”. Could it be called a “protest” song? Explain why.

b) Quote the lines of the song, which show harmful effects of civilization on nature.

What Have They Done to the World

What have they done to the seas, my friend?

What have they done to the seas?

What have they done to the rivers, my friend?

What have they done to the trees?

Well, they've turned all the seas into mud, my friend,

And they've killed all the fish in those seas.

And they've poured out their oil and their waste, my friend,

Because they think they can do as they please.

They've built their cities

And they've made their roads

And they'll test their bombs

Till the world explodes

Into millions of little pieces.

What have they done to our land, my friend?

This land which is ours from our birth.

What have they done to our forests, my friend?

What have they done to the earth?

Well, they've turned our land to a desert, my friend,

A desert of concrete and stone,

And they've done this for profit and gain, my friend,

Till they've ruined the earth that we own.

What have they done to the skies, my friend?

Skies that are blue and so clear.

What have they done to the skies, my friend?

What have they done to the air?

Well, they've poured out their smoke and their fumes, my friend,

Till you can't see the sun in the sky.

And they've poisoned the air that we breathe, my friend,

Till you cough, till you choke till you die.

to cough [k f] – кашлять

to choke [tʃouk] – задыхаться

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