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УЧИМСЯ ГОВОРИТЬ ПО-АНГЛИЙСКИ

WE LEARN TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Учебное пособие по английскому языку
для студентов-бакалавров
неязыковых специальностей



Владимир 2017

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Содержит лексический минимум программы для начального этапа обучения (базовый курс), упражнения, направленные на формирование умений и навыков устной речи, тексты и задания, позволяющие реализовать языковые знания, умения и навыки в рамках условной и реальной коммуникации, а также тесты для самоконтроля по изученному материалу.

Предназначено для студентов 1-го и 2-го курсов, обучающихся по неязыковым направлениям специальностей 44.03.01 – Педагогическое образование (бакалавриат) и 44.03.05 – Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки).

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Введение федеральных государственных образовательных стандартов высшего образования и целевая ориентация профессионального образования на конечный результат стали причиной процесса обновления содержания подготовки бакалавров на неязыковых специальностях с учетом современных требований.

Сегодня встает проблема адекватного учебно-методического обеспечения перехода иноязычного образования студентов неязыковых специальностей на Болонскую программу.

При недостатке качественных учебников для бакалавров возникает необходимость включения создающихся учебных пособий в процесс преподавания иностранного языка.

Настоящее учебное пособие рассчитано на четыре семестра обучения английскому языку студентов неязыковых специальностей. Оно составлено в соответствии с содержанием УМК для обучения студентов-бакалавров на первом и втором курсах и включает задания как для аудиторной, так и для самостоятельной работы.

Учебное пособие ставит своей задачей научить студентов правильно читать и переводить без словаря, а также пересказывать на английском языке тексты различной трудности, построенные на знакомом лексическом и грамматическом материале, привить учащимся навыки чтения литературы по широкому профилю вуза для извлечения информации, а также заложить основы устной речи.

Пособие обеспечивает освоение основных тем устной речи, указанных в программе и знание лексики в объеме 1500 – 2000 лексических единиц.

Учебное пособие состоит из десяти разделов по темам устной речи: “My Family. Family Problems”, “Friendship. My Friends”, “Accommodation. My Flat”, “My Hobby. Travelling”, “Food And Meals”, “Learning Foreign Languages”, “The Place We Live In”, “Culture”, “Writing Letters. Resume”, “Education”.

Каждый раздел содержит тематическую лексику, упражнения для работы над ней, тематический текст и посттекстовые упражне-

ния. В пособии широко представлены тексты для дополнительного чтения, которые могут быть использованы как для самостоятельной работы в аудитории, так и вне ее.

В приложении содержатся тесты для самоконтроля студентов по изученному материалу, а также список рекомендуемой литературы для самостоятельной работы студентов.

Содержание пособия обеспечивает развитие базовых умений и навыков речевого поведения в различных ситуациях бытовой, учебной и социальной сфер общения, а также ориентировано на личностное и культурное развитие студентов, связанное с их когнитивной деятельностью и приобщением к культуре другого народа.

Unit 1. MY FAMILY. FAMILY PROBLEMS

*Ex. 1. Read and translate the following words and expressions.
Learn them by heart.*

a nickname
a nameday
nearly sixteen, about twenty, under eighteen, over forty
to look one's age, look (much) older than
middle aged (elderly)
to be of the same age
a countryman (woman)
a birthplace
to court smb
to make a date
to marry smb, to be married
to divorce
a civil marriage
an ex-wife\husband
a family man
a husband, a wife
a mother-in-law
to be related to smb
to adopt
to bring up
a widow, a widower
an orphan
a spinster (old maid)
a bachelor
on one's mother's side\father's side
distant\close relatives
a remote kinsman (woman)
parents, grandparents, grandchildren, grandson, granddaughter
a mother (mum), a stepmother
a father (dad, daddy), a fosterfather, a godfather
a baby (new-born), a kid, a teenager
a senior (junior) son (daughter)
an aunt, an uncle
a niece, a nephew

a cousin, a second cousin
twins
a half brother (sister)
to take after
to resemble, to have a strong resemblance to
to be the image of (a copy of)
to argue, to quarrel
to support, to rely on, to trust

Ex. 2. Translate into Russian.

1. Everyone says that Tom is the image of his mother.
2. I don't have relations on my father's side.
3. He had a daughter by his first marriage.
4. Do you have a boy-friend?
5. They had a strong resemblance to each other.
6. They have brought up 3 children.
7. That man is also from France, we are countrymen.
8. Our niece is a schoolgirl.
9. John is your third cousin. He is your distant relative.
10. Are you married? – No, I'm single. I'm a bachelor.

Ex. 3. Translate into English.

1. У меня нет дальних родственников со стороны матери.
2. Мы считаем тетю Аню близкой родственницей, хотя в действительности она нам «десятая вода на киселе».
3. Они называют меня по фамилии.
4. Это моя мачеха, ей чуть больше сорока.
5. Его двоюродный брат усыновил ребенка.
6. Моя свекровь всегда меня поддерживает.
7. Они не женаты, но очень любят и доверяют друг другу.
8. Эту девочку воспитала бабушка, потому что она сирота.
9. Я часто ругаюсь со своей старшей сестрой.
10. Моему дяде 48, но выглядит он гораздо моложе.

Ex. 4. Give words or phrases for the following definitions.

- 1) a woman whose husband died
- 2) to take a child into one's family

- 3) my parents' son
- 4) to put an end to a marriage by law
- 5) my father's brother
- 6) my mother's mother
- 7) to educate, to raise children
- 8) a man, who has never been married
- 9) a second wife of my father
- 10) my mother's sister
- 11) mother and father
- 12) a woman who has never been married
- 13) my brother's daughter
- 14) my husband's mother
- 15) my children's children

Ex. 5. Make up your own sentences (10) with the words from exercise 1.

Ex. 6. Read the text and do some exercises.

HOME

(adapted and abridged) by W. S. Maugham

George Meadows, the master of a prosperous farm, was then a man of fifty, and his wife was a year or two younger. Their three daughters were lovely and their two sons were handsome and strong. They were happy, industrious and kindly. They were happy and deserved their happiness. But the real master of the house was not George, it was his mother. She was about 70, tall, with grey hair and though her face was wrinkled, her eyes were dark, bright and shrewd.

I knew the story of George's mother and his uncle, whose name was also George. About fifty years ago uncle George and his younger brother Tom had both courted Mrs. Meadows when she was Emily Green. George was a good-looking fellow, but not so steady as his brother, that's why Emily chose Tom. George had gone away to sea for twenty years. Now and then he sent them presents. Then there was no news of him. When Tom died Mrs. Meadows wrote George about it but they never got an answer and decided that he must be dead...

Some days ago to their greatest surprise they got a letter, which informed them that George Meadows, who was ill and felt that he had not much longer to live wanted to see the house in which he was born. I was invited to come and see him.

It goes without saying I accepted the invitation. I found the whole family in the kitchen. I was amused to see that Mrs. Meadows wore her best silk dress. I was introduced to the old captain. He was very thin and his skin hung on his bones like an old suit that was too large for him. He had lost early all his teeth. It was strange to see those two old people and to think that half a century ago he had loved her and she was in love with another.

"Have you ever been married, Captain Meadows?" I asked. – "Not me," he said and added: "I said I would never marry anyone but you, Emily, and I never have". There was some satisfaction in his voice.

Comprehension questions.

1. How old was George Meadows?
2. Was his wife older or younger than he?
3. How many children did they have?
4. What were his daughters like?
5. What were his sons like?
6. Why did they deserve to be happy?
7. Who was the real master of the house?
8. How old was George's mother?
9. What was the name of George's uncle?
10. Who had courted Mrs. Meadows when she was Emily Green?
11. Whom did Emily marry?
12. Why did Emily marry Tom not George?
13. What did George, Tom's brother, do?
14. Why did George go to sea?
15. Why did Ms. Meadows decide that George was dead?
16. What did a letter inform them of?
17. Why did George decide to return?
18. Why had Captain Meadows never married anyone?

Find in the text English equivalents to the following:

1) хозяин фермы; 2) пятидесятилетний мужчина; 3) дочери очаровательные; 4) сыновья красивые и сильные; 5) они заслужили свое счастье; 6) ей было около 70; 7) оба ухаживали за мисс Грин; 8) она выбрала Тома; 9) отправился в море (стал моряком); 10) не было никаких известий; 11) дом, где он родился; 12) немного осталось жить;

13) само собой разумеется; 14) принял приглашение; 15) был женат; 16) меня представили старому капитану.

Ex. 7. Answer the questions.

1. How old are you? Where were you born?
2. How large is your family?
3. What are your parents? Describe one of them, please.
4. Are your parents busy during the week? What do they do on their days off?
5. Have you got a brother or a sister? How old are they? Are they married or single?
6. Do you have grandparents? How old are they? Where do they live?
7. What are you fond of? Do your relatives have any hobbies?
8. Do you have distant relatives?
9. What are the relations in your family?

Ex. 8. Read and translate the following text, answer the questions after it.

MY FAMILY

My family is very typical for my country. There are both parents in my family; there are two children and one grandparent living with us.

My parents' names are Igor and Ludmila. My father is 45 and my mother is 44. They have been married since they were students, for more than 20 years now! And they are still in love. My dad often buys flowers for my mom. It is very romantic, isn't it?

My parents are chemists by education but they do not work in this field anymore. My father works as a head of sales department at a construction company. In simple words, he is responsible for sales of newly built apartments. His friend offered him this position. Also, my father will have a discount on a new flat. This is very important for us because we are getting a larger flat. I can't wait to move to there!

My mother is a school teacher. She likes her job a lot. She teaches chemistry and is also a home teacher for the 9th form. It is a lot of responsibility but my mother likes it. She is often busy with her school activities but she always has time for me and my younger brother. His name is Boris. He is in the 8th grade. And, of course, he is in our mother's class. Can you

imagine how it feels to have your mother supervising you both at home and at school? But they say that there are no problems. Mother does not differentiate him from other students. She is very professional.

My brother likes rock music. He has a special haircut like some rock stars and learns to play the guitar. He plays an electric guitar, so he can make the volume of his "music" very low. I also think that he smokes and I don't like it at all. My father smokes cigarettes, but very seldom. I think that Boris takes him as a role-model. I try to talk to him about it but he does not want to talk. I want to catch him smoking at home and then have a serious talk. I want him to quit immediately.

Our grandmother also lives with us. She moved to live with us when my grandfather died. She is a great person. We all love her. I just love the way she cooks! She cooks very tasty! She buys spices, meat and vegetables at the market and keeps her recipes secret. She says that she will teach me how to cook when I want it. I don't have much time for cooking now. My household chores is to do the flat. I wash dishes and clean the flat. My friends love to come and try what my grandmother Natasha cooks. She always cooks extra for guests and likes to treat them.

VOCABULARY

typical	ТИПИЧНЫЙ
since they were students	со студенческой скамьи
to be in love	БЫТЬ ВЛЮБЛЁННЫМ
chemist	ХИМИК
field	область, отрасль
head of sales department	начальник отдела продаж
newly built houses	новостройки
to offer	предлагать
discount	скидка
home teacher	классный руководитель
responsibility	ответственность
supervise	присматривать, руководить
differentiate	различать, делать исключение
haircut	прическа, стрижка
low volume	тихо
seldom	редко

role-model	пример для подражания
to have a serious talk	серьезно поговорить
to quit immediately (to give up smoking)	бросить незамедлительно (курить)
spices	специи
vegetables	овощи
recipes	кулинарные рецепты
to treat	угощать
extra	дополнительно
to take care of something	заботиться о чем-либо
to wash dishes	мыть посуду

Answer the questions.

1. What is a typical Russian family?
2. What are the author's parents by education?
3. Where does the father of the family work now?
4. What are his responsibilities?
5. What does mother do? Does she like her job?
6. What music does the author's brother like?
7. Does he play the guitar? What kind of a guitar?
8. What is said about the grandmother?

Ex. 9. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. There are both parents in my family and my grandfather lives with us.
2. My parents are physicists by education but they work as managers now. They changed the field in 1991.
3. My mother's friend offered her a position of a psychologist in a big firm. It is a lot of responsibility but it is well-paid.
4. You should quit smoking immediately. It is a bad habit.
5. I could hardly imagine how a person feels working 12 hours a day. Most people in the West work 6 days a week.
6. How does one feel when quitting smoking?
7. Please, make your music low. I have a headache.
8. My mother has called me today. She is going to have a serious talk with me about something.

Ex. 10. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Моих родителей зовут Андрей и Наталья. Они психологи. Они женаты 23 года. У них двое детей – я и мой брат Николай. У нас очень дружная семья.

2. Моему брату 16 лет. Он очень хорошо учится и играет на пианино. Он хочет стать врачом, как моя мама. Его любимые предметы в школе – физика и химия. Он пробовал курить, но бросил.

3. Моя бабушка готовит хорошо – всегда очень вкусно! Она покупает мясо и специи на рынке и держит рецепты в секрете. Она часто готовит для гостей.

4. Моя семья типична для моей страны. У меня две сестры и два брата. Моему отцу 56 лет. Он фермер. Моя мама никогда не работала. Она занимается семьей и домом. Она готовит для всех нас. Я тоже помогаю ей готовить.

5. Мои родители развелись, когда мне было 10 лет. Моя мама – юрист. Она работает консультантом в большой фирме. У нее нет времени готовить. Она всегда занята. Она работает даже дома. Я готовлю для нас обеих и занимаюсь домом.

6. Мы живем в собственном доме. У каждого есть своя собственная комната. У нас всегда много гостей. Моя бабушка всегда готовит дополнительно для гостей. Я всегда мою посуду. Мне это не очень нравится.

Ex. 11. Tell about your family using topical vocabulary.

Ex. 12. Read the text.

THE ROYAL FAMILY

For more than a thousand years Britain has always had kings or queens except for the ten years between 1649 and 1659. In the past kings had great power and they really helped to make history. They started wars, made laws, and did things in their own way. But gradually more and more power went to the Parliament. What does the Queen do now? Why does Britain need monarchy? And does it?

Elizabeth II calls the Windsor family a 'Firm'. She thinks of it as a business rather than a family. And the main business of the royal family is ... well, probably being royal. And they are paid for it. The Queen is one of the richest women in the world and yet she gets about 8 million pounds a

year to be a Queen. But many people agree that she does her job well and she deserves her salary.

Being a Queen is really a busy job. Elizabeth II gets up early and begins the day by looking through the newspapers. Then she reads letters from the public (she gets more than 1000 each week), and tells her staff how she would like them to be answered. The Queen has daily meetings with her Private Secretary who helps her to go through her paperwork, and lots of meetings with ambassadors, new judges and bishops.

In the afternoon Elizabeth II often goes out on public engagements – she gets thousands of invitations each year. She opens new hospitals, bridges and factories.

Once a week the Queen has a meeting with the Prime Minister and they discuss government business and important things that are happening in the country.

In the evening the Queen reads the report of the day from the Parliament. She isn't a politician, and in modern Britain the power belongs to the government, but she must agree to every new law. It's a formal agreement: no king or queen has refused a new law since 1701!

Being a Queen is not a 9 to 5 job, and Elizabeth II has to work from early in the morning till late at night. And people are watching her all the time.

Of course, she has some free time, and some private life, but less than most people.

In her spare time Elizabeth II enjoys horse racing, fishing, and walking in the countryside. She also enjoys photography and likes taking photos on her travels.

Many people think that the Royals are useless and monarchy is outdated. But... the British people seem to like them that way. They like to read about the royal family, royal scandals and shocking secrets. They like to watch royal ceremonies, they are proud of the tradition of monarchy. Britain has had kings and queens for a thousand years – probably they'll have them for another thousand.

***Ex. 13. What do you know about British and American families?
Read the texts and find out what is new for you.***

Text A. THE BRITISH FAMILY

The most common type of household in England, Scotland and Wales today is 2 people, either married or living together without children.

Twenty-seven per cent of households consist of people who live on their own. Most people living alone are widows, but there has been a big increase in the number of men, who live alone.

This is because a large number of couples get divorced. Men often live on their own getting divorced, whereas women often live with the children.

Nowadays nine per cent of families are lone parents with children. Women are usually the heads of this type of household. Single mothers head just over seventeen per cent of families with children, with about one per cent headed by lone father.

Text B. THE AMERICAN FAMILY

Family patterns vary from country to country. What are families like in the United States? Nine out of ten people in the USA live as members of families and they value their families highly. Most of the Americans say that family is very important for them. "Families", they say, "give us a sense of belonging and a sense of tradition, families give us strength and purpose. Our families show us where we are. The things we need most deeply in our lives: love, communication, respect and good relationships – have their beginnings in the family". Families serve many functions. They provide conditions, in which children can be born and brought up. Families help educate their members. Parents teach their children values (that is, what they think is important) as well as daily skills. They also teach them common practice and customs, such as respecting for elders and celebrating holidays. But the most important job for a family is to give emotional support and security.

When the Americans speak about families, many of them mean a "traditional family". A traditional American family is one in which both parents are living together with their children. The father goes out and works and the mother stays home and brings up the children. There are two children in a traditional American family: an elder daughter (called "Sis") and a younger brother ("Buddy" or "Junior"). This does not mean that such size of a family, or order of birth, is statistically more common in the United States than in other countries, but this is the typical structure when a Traditional American family is pictured in illustrations or advertisements.

Ex. 14. Match the words from the texts with their synonyms or definitions.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1) household (n) | a) to influence, cause to change |
| 2) widow (n) | b) non-resident baby nurse |
| 3) divorce (v) | c) extra money, gained from labor; salary |
| 4) pattern (n) | d) public notice or announcement |
| 5) vary (v) | e) to look after, educate |
| 6) belonging (n) | f) extreme poorness |
| 7) purpose (n) | g) example, model, instance |
| 8) condition (n) | h) free from burden, distress |
| 9) bring up (children) (v) | i) aim, intention, plan |
| 10) advertisement (n) | j) a group of people, often a family, who live together |
| 11) baby-sitter (n) | k) to dissolve, separate the marriage |
| 12) relieve (v) | l) to alter, to change, to differ |
| 13) income (n) | m) to complete the course of study |
| 14) poverty (n) | n) to make stable, permanent, set up |
| 15) affect (v) | o) property |
| 16) steady (adj) | p) a woman, who lost her husband |
| 17) graduate from (v) | q) gradual, firm, constant |
| 18) establish (v) | r) quality, state, situation |

Ex. 15. Read and translate the following text, answer the questions.

FAMILY PROBLEMS

Family problems are unique, but problems that make people look for psychological help are common. Some family problems are temporary and easily managed, while others are more chronic and difficult. Some of them can cause illness and injury, changing jobs, changing schools, moving and financial difficulties.

Most common are parent-child problems. Sometimes there are constant battles between children, and the parents resolve the conflicts. Divorce is a typical source of problems for all members of the family. Sometimes the couple relationship is the problem, with poor communication and constant conflicts. Problems can develop in a couple relationships because of a medical or psychological problem in one person, or in one of their children.

Each family develops its own ways of resolving the problems some of which work better than others. Poor communication occurs when family

members avoid talking to each other and do not know how to listen to what others are trying to say. Inability to resolve conflicts occurs because family members avoid discussing problems or even avoid admitting that problems exist. Some families just have not learned the skills of negotiating. Children are likely to pattern their behavior after their parents' behavior and may learn to refuse to talk about feelings and problems.

There is no perfect family. Each family has its own strengths and weaknesses. If your family has serious problems in relationships, it is probably time for outside help. Psychological help from a professional may be necessary in these circumstances, depending on the nature of the problems and the willingness of family members to participate in therapy.

Questions:

1. Are family problems common in psychological practice?
2. What could be the result of problems in a family?
3. What is the most common problem?
4. What are the reasons for problems in couple relationship?
5. Why do some families cannot resolve their problems themselves?
6. When is it necessary to look for the outside help?

Ex. 16. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Each family is unique but all families have common problems.
2. Some family problems are easily managed, but some are difficult and chronic.
3. Injuries, financial difficulties and changing schools could be the result of family problems.
4. Constant battles between brothers and sisters are the most common problems.
5. Medical problems of a person can cause the difficulties for the relationship.
6. Problems in a family can develop appear of poor communication.
7. Poor communication takes place when family members avoid talking to each other.
8. Skills of negotiating are very important for conflict resolution.
9. Each of us has strengths and weaknesses. We do not like to talk about our weaknesses.
10. Results of therapy depend on the family's willingness to participate.

Ex. 17. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Люди с проблемами в семье часто ищут помощь у профессиональных психологов.
2. Некоторые психологические проблемы могут быть причиной травм и заболеваний.
3. Перемена места работы и переезд могут быть результатами конфликтов в семье.
4. Иногда слабая коммуникация в семье является причиной семейных проблем.
5. Медицинские или психологические проблемы у одного из супругов могут быть причиной проблем у всей семьи.
6. Некоторые семьи не имеют навыков ведения переговоров.
7. Многие семьи избегают разговоров о проблемах в семье.
8. У каждой семьи есть сильные и слабые стороны.
9. Профессиональная помощь со стороны должна быть своевременной.

Unit 2. FRIENDSHIP. MY FRIENDS

Ex. 1. Read and translate the text.

MY FRIEND MARINA

My best friend's name is Marina. She is a little older than I am. She is 19. She lives in the same house as I do. We are neighbours. I have known her since my childhood, because our parents are friends. I don't have any sisters, so Marina is like a sister to me. We share all the secrets and spend a lot of time together.

Let me tell you about her. She is quite tall. She is blonde. She has blue eyes. Marina likes fashionable clothes and is fond of making-up. She is fit because she likes sports. She plays volleyball and swims in the swimming pool every week. She has a good very sporty figure.

Marina has a beautiful voice. She likes to sing and play the guitar. She likes to read detective stories and watch reality shows on TV. We often go to the cinema together.

Marina has a strong character; but one can say that she is stubborn. She always has her own opinion on current events and art. When we have a

party, she takes care of everything, she likes to be in charge. Not everyone likes this. Some of our friends think that she is too independent.

I think Marina could be a great psychologist, but she is going to be a lawyer. She also wants to help people with their problems. Psychology and understanding of people is very important in every profession. But especially it is important for a lawyer. Marina has many friends. Her friends are my friends. We invite them to our parties. Marina cooks something nice and tasty. She can play the guitar and we all sing together. We have a lot of fun.

I think that a true friend is someone who helps when you are in trouble. Marina is always ready to help. She is a very faithful friend.

Ex. 2. Answer the questions.

1. Where does Marina live?
2. How long does the author know her?
3. Is Marina short or tall?
4. Does Marina like making-up and fashion?
5. Does she like sports?
6. What sports does she go in for?
7. What kind of books does Marina like to read?
8. Is Marina flexible or stubborn?
9. What role does she like to play at parties?
10. What do her friends think about Marina?
11. What is Marina's future profession?
12. What musical instrument can she play?

Ex. 3. Translate into Russian.

1. Our neighbours are our best friends.
2. I share all secrets with my mother.
3. She is very fit. She swims in the pool every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
4. I often share my knowledge with the rest of the group.
5. I like to watch news on TV. I like to discuss current events with my best friend.
6. Angela uses too much making-up.
7. I like fashion a lot. I buy fashion magazines every week.
8. My brother is very stubborn. He argues about everything.

Ex. 4. Tell about your friend by giving answers to the following questions.

1. What is your friend's name?
2. How long have you known your friend?
3. Where did you meet?
4. How does your friend look like?
5. Is he/she tall or short?
6. Is he/she fit or overweight?
7. What color is his/her hair?
8. Is he/she older than you are?
9. Were you at school together?
10. Do you study together now?
11. What do you usually do together with your friend?

Ex. 5. Translate into English.

Я знаю Марину с детства. Ее и мои родители – большие друзья. Мы соседи. Марина мне как сестра. Мы делимся всеми секретами. Мы ходили в одну школу, а теперь в один университет. Она учится на юридическом факультете, а я – на психологическом. Марина любит читать детективы и смотреть телевизор. Она играет на гитаре и поет. Она очень надежный друг.

Ex 6. Read and translate the text using the words below.

to show affection	демонстрировать расположение
to hug	крепко обнимать
they are not likely to tell	они вряд ли расскажут
to share	делить, разделять
overpopulated	перенаселенный
loyal	верный, преданный
to trust	доверять
to support	поддерживать
upset	расстроенный, огорченный
recipe	рецепт
heaping	полный, с горкой
patience	терпение
heartful	здесь полное сердце (по аналогии со spoonful)
handful	пригоршня, горсть
generosity	благородство, щедрость

dash of humour
to sprinkle
faith

немножко юмора
посыпать
вера

TRUE FRIENDS

Many foreign people coming to Britain often say that it is very difficult to make friends with a British person because the British are cold and reserved.

This is not true. The thing is that different cultures have different ways of showing affection. In many countries (for example, Spain or Russia) friends often hug and kiss each other when they get together. In Britain, this is not so common. British people are not likely to tell their whole life story to a complete stranger or even share their problems and worries with a friend.

However, this is not because they are cold and unemotional. The reason is that they do not want to trouble other people with their problems. Also, many British people are quite shy. Besides, the English live on an overpopulated island, so they have to 'protect' their personal space more than people who live on the continent. It is true that it takes a long time to make friends in Britain but once you have friends, they are friends for life. They are very loyal and always ready to forgive and forget.

Here's what some Brit teens say about friendship.

Friendship is what gets you through the bad times and helps you enjoy the good times.

Kate, 14

A friend is someone who is loyal to you and will never say anything behind your back, someone who is kind and has a good sense of humour, someone who forgives easily and someone you can trust!

Jerry, 14

I think that a true friend is someone whom you can feel completely comfortable with and you don't have to make yourself someone you're not.

Sarah, 15

A friend is someone who is always there for you no matter what, who will always support you and make you smile even when you are really upset!

Fiona, 13

A friend will be there for you when things are good... but a TRUE friend will be there for you when things are good and also when things are very bad... and just when it feels like you will never smile again...

David, 16

Here's my fave recipe for friendship:
2 heaping cups of patience
1 heartful of love
2 handfuls of generosity
1 headful of understanding
A dash of humour
Sprinkle generously with kindness and plenty of faith
Mix well
Spread over a period of a life time
Serve to everyone you meet.

Natalie, 15

Ex. 7. Read the text "A Single Soul Dwelling in Two Bodies" and say if you agree with this definition of friendship.

FRIENDSHIP: A SINGLE SOUL DWELLING IN TWO BODIES

Friendship is considered to be one of the central human experiences and for many people it may be as important as love. It is an essential component of many people's daily lives. It is rather difficult to describe the main features of friendship in one phrase. Friendship means devotion, faith, complete trust and unselfishness. A friend is a person who understands and supports you in times of need or crisis, shows kindness and sympathy, has similar tastes, interests and life philosophies.

Your friend is your helper, adviser and supporter. You can always trust him and share your hardships with him. Friends are absolutely disinterested and they help you without being asked for and without the expectation that you will have to repay them. A true friend can always acknowledge his fault and apologize if he is wrong. Besides, a true friend can forgive you if you have hurt his feelings or if you have given him a lot of trouble.

In Greek and Roman times, friendship was thought of as being an essential constituent of both a good society and a good life. Aristotle, a Greek philosopher and scientist, believed that friendship could fall into three categories: it could be based on utility, pleasure or goodness. In its latter state, Aristotle described it as being 'a single soul dwelling in two

bodies'. During the time of the Roman Empire, Cicero had his own beliefs in friendship. He thought that in order to have a true friendship with someone there must be all honesty and truth. If there isn't, then this isn't a true friendship.

There are different types of friendship. For example, not every friend is called your best or close friend. Your best friend is a person with whom you share strong interpersonal ties. Your soulmate is someone who is considered to be the ultimate, true, and eternal half of your soul. An acquaintance is a person with whom you don't share emotional ties, for example your coworker. A person with whom you share a 'postal' relationship and communicate through letters is your pen pal. Nowadays it is very popular to make friends online. Friendship that takes place over the Internet is called Internet friendship.

Most people have friends, regardless of gender, age, education, financial position and residency. But they tend to form friendships with representatives of their own social group and with people of their own age. There is often a gap between people with different educational level, life experience and financial standing. In other words most people understand friendship as a union of the equal. However some of us have friends who are much younger or older than we are, who are poorer or wealthier and whose level of education is much higher or lower than ours.

Some reserved and shy people find making friends rather difficult. Besides, friendship means rendering a service to your friend from time to time, telling the truth and exhibiting loyalty. It takes time and effort, but true friendship is worth of it. It is stressful to live in the world of strangers, that's why people need friends. They give us a sense of being protected, emotional comfort and moral support. Having no friends can be emotionally damaging in some cases. As the proverb says, "A true friend is the best possession".

Ex. 8. Complete each sentence (A – H) with one of the endings (1 – 8):

- A. Friendship is considered
- B. Friendship means
- C. A friend is a person who understands and supports you
- D. Friends are absolutely disinterested and they help you

- E. In Greek and Roman times, friendship was thought of as being
- F. Most people have friends, regardless of
- G. Most people understand friendship as
- H. Friends give us

1) without being asked for and without the expectation that you will have to repay them.

- 2) a union of the equals.
- 3) an essential constituent of both a good society and a good life.
- 4) one of the central human experiences, moral support.
- 5) devotion, faith, complete trust and unselfishness.
- 6) gender, age, education, financial position and residency.
- 7) in times of need or crisis.

Ex. 9. Give the definitions of the following words.

- best friend
- soulmate
- acquaintance
- pen pal
- Internet friendship

Ex. 10. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Explain your point of view.

- 1. Friendship means complete trust and openness.
- 2. Friends should have similar views, outlook and hobbies.
- 3. A person can have only one friend.
- 4. Friendship helps a person to realize his or her individuality.
- 5. Friendship between a man and a woman is impossible.
- 6. It is easier to find a friend in a small town or village than in a big city.
- 7. Friendship is possible only between people of the same generation and social status.
- 8. When business relations start, friendship ends.

Ex. 11. Answer the questions.

- 1. Why is friendship an essential component of many people's daily lives?
- 2. Do you agree with Aristotle's/Cicero's ideas of friendship? Why?

3. Why do people tend to form friendships with the representatives of their own social circle and with people of their own age?
4. Can you agree that friendship as a union of the equal? Why?
5. Why does having no friends damage a person emotionally?
6. What would your life be like without friends?
7. What traits of character should a person possess to become your friend?
8. What is your attitude to Internet friendship?

Ex. 12. *Read the following proverbs about friendship and explain their meaning. Try to find their Russian equivalents. Find other proverbs about friendship.*

1. Better an open enemy than a false friend.
2. They are rich who have true friends.
3. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
4. Lend your money and lose your friend.
5. A faithful friend is a medicine of life.
6. Friendship cannot stand always on one side.
7. A friend to all is a friend to none.
8. A man is known by the company he keeps.
9. Friendship, the older it grows, the stronger it is.
10. Short reckonings make long friends.
11. Before you make a friend eat a bushel of salt with him.
12. Books and friends should be few but good.
13. Life without a friend is like death without a witness.
14. Be slow in choosing a friend, but slower in changing him.
15. The best mirror is an old friend.

Ex. 13. *Read and translate the text.*

O. Henry (1862 – 1910)

O. Henry (William Sydney Porter) is one of the most widely published modern authors. His works have been translated into nearly every language. He has been called "the American Maupassant" and is ranked among the world's outstanding short-story writers.

O. Henry worked as a clerk, a bookkeeper, a draftsman and a bank teller before turning to writing. He contributed much to the American short story and was the most popular of the American shortstory writers before

World War I. He was the author of about three hundred short stories. The best of these were published in the books: "Cabbages and Kings" (1904), "The Four Million" (1906), "Heart of the West" (1907), "The Trimmed Lamp" (1907), "The Voice of the City" and others.

Some collections of his short stories were issued after O. Henry's death: "Sixes and Sevens" (1911), "Rolling Stones" (1913). Robert H. Davis, one of his biographers, said: "When I get low-spirited, I read O. Henry." Today the desire to read him is as persistent as ever.

THE LAST LEAF

(after O. Henry)

Sue often met Joanna (everybody called her Johnsy) in a little cafe on the East Side of New York, where the two girls came for lunch almost every day. Sue was from Maine, on the east coast, Johnsy from California, – in the west. Johnsy was small and quiet, with big, blue eyes and light hair; Sue was dark, and bigger and stronger than Johnsy.

Perhaps because they were so different, or perhaps because they soon discovered, that they liked the same things in art and music, and the same poems and salads, they became friends – very good friends – and they decided to live together and paint pictures and try to become great artists. They didn't have much money, but they were young and full of hope, and life seemed good to them.

That was in May. In November, a cold gentleman that the doctors called Mr. Pneumonia came to New York. He went into a few houses in the streets and squares where the rich people lived, but on the East Side he visited almost every family. He didn't go near Sue, but he put his cold hands on little Johnsy, and now she lay in her bed and looked out of the window at the grey wall of the next house. She was not interested in anything; she spoke less every day, and every day there was less hope in her eyes.

One morning the doctor called Sue into the corridor and closed the door. "She is worse," he said, "and her life is in danger. She has only one chance to live. And that chance is that she must want to live. I'll do everything I can, of course, but I can do nothing without my patient's help. She is seriously ill, and she isn't interested in anything. If you can make her ask one question: about food, or about clothes, or about her favourite picture, she will have a much better chance to live."

The doctor went away, and Sue stood in the corridor and cried. "I mustn't cry!" she thought at last. "She mustn't know how seriously ill she is!" And she stopped crying and washed her eyes with cold water and went back into their room with a smile on her face.

"The doctor says you must have some soup, and you must drink warm milk and eat fruit," she began, but Johnsy wasn't listening. She was looking out of the window, and she was counting. Sue could hear the numbers: "Twelve," then, after a minute, "Eleven," and after another minute, "Ten, nine," together.

Sue looked out of the window, but she could see nothing to count there. She could see only the dirty yard and the grey wall of the next house, with an old vine on it. There were only a few leaves on the vine now, and they were yellow and brown.

"What are you counting, Johnsy dear?" Sue asked. "Eight," Johnsy said. "Three days ago there were almost a hundred; I couldn't count them all. But now it's easy. There are only eight."

"Eight what, dear? Tell me!" "Leaves. On that vine. When the last leaf falls, I must go too."

"Nonsense!" Sue said angrily. "Those old leaves are only old leaves; the vine loses all of its leaves every autumn. But you – the doctor says you have a good chance – the doctor is sure you will soon be well again. Try to rest, Johnsy, and don't think about those old leaves! I must finish my picture. If I can sell it, I'll buy you some nice fruit."

"Don't buy any fruit, I don't want anything at all," Johnsy said, and she seemed very tired. "I don't want to think, and I don't want to wait. I am very tired, and I only want to go down, down, down – where I can rest, at last."

"Don't be foolish!" Sue said. "These strange ideas come to you because you are ill. Please, Johnsy, sleep now, if you can. I must run to Behrman and ask him to be my model. I'll be back in a few minutes." And she ran out of the room.

When Behrman was a young man, he decided to become a great artist. For forty years he tried, but he did not even become a good artist. Now he was more than sixty. Sometimes he sold his paintings, but he never had any money, because he drank. In the whole world, he loved only two people – Johnsy and Sue, and he thought he had to take care of them. "I'll paint a masterpiece," he often told them. "And then we'll go away from these dirty little rooms!"

When Sue told him about Johnsy, Behrman was very angry. "Why didn't you take better care of her?" he shouted. "I'll never be a model for your pictures! Poor, poor Johnsy!"

"She is so ill," Sue said. "And her head is full of strange ideas. She counts the leaves on that old vine, and she thinks that when the last leaf falls, she will go too. All right, Mr. Behrman, if you don't want to be my model..."

"Who said I won't be your model?" Behrman shouted. "Women are so foolish! Come, quickly! Johnsy is lying ill in bed, and you're standing here and talking!"

Johnsy was sleeping when Sue came into the room with Behrman. They went to the window and looked out. For five minutes Behrman was looking at the vine, then he went to the door and went away without a word.

During the night, a cold rain began to fall, and the wind became stronger and louder. Sue sat near Johnsy's bed; she did not sleep all night. Very early in the morning, she saw that Johnsy's eyes were open, and she was looking out of the window. When Sue looked, she saw that there was only one leaf on the vine.

"It is the last," Johnsy said. "I heard the wind all night, and I can't understand why it didn't fall. I'm sure it will fall today, and I'll die at the same time." "Oh, Johnsy," Sue said, "think of me! What will I do without you?" But Johnsy did not answer.

Slowly the day passed. Every minute seemed an hour. At the end of the day, the north wind came again, and it brought the cold autumn rain. It rained all night, and in the morning the two girls looked out of the window together. The leaf was there.

For a long time, Johnsy lay quiet. Then she said, "I heard the wind during the whole night, but that brave little leaf fought it. I've been a bad girl, Sue, and now I am sorry. That last leaf has taught me how to fight for my life, how bad it is to want to die. You may bring me some bread and butter and tea now, and later, I'll drink a cup of milk." An hour later, she said, "Sue, I'd like to paint a picture – a picture of a storm on the sea."

The doctor came in the afternoon, and when he went away, he said to Sue, "Her chances are much better. If you take good care of her, you'll win. And now, I must go to another patient. His name is Behrman, an artist, I think. Pneumonia, too. We'll take him to the hospital, but he is old, and his heart isn't strong. There is no hope for him, I'm afraid."

The next day, the doctor said to Sue, "Johnsy's life is in no danger now. Give her food and let her rest, and she will be all right."

A few days later, Sue came to Johnsy's bed and sat down. "I have something to tell you, dear," she said. "Mr. Behrman died in the hospital today. Pneumonia. They found some green and yellow paint in his room. Do you see that leaf? It isn't on the vine. Behrman painted it on the wall behind the vine. He painted it that terrible night, when the last leaf fell. It is his masterpiece."

Ex. 14. Translate the following words and expressions into Russian, find them in the text and learn them by heart.

a coast	strange
to discover	a model
to seem	to sell
pneumonia	to take care of
danger	a masterpiece
a patient	to shout
to make smb. do smth.	to pass
to count	to lie quiet
an old vine	to fight
nonsense	to win
angrily, to be angry with	terrible
a leaf	a hope
tired	an artist
foolish	a heart

Ex. 15. Answer the questions.

1. How did the girls become friends?
2. Which of the girls became ill?
3. How do you know that the girl was very seriously ill?
4. What did Berman want most of his life?
5. What did Johnsy say when she saw only one leaf on the vine?
6. What helped Johnsy not to die?
7. Why did the doctor say that Johnsy's chances were better?
8. How did Berman save Johnsy's life?
9. What do you think of the story?

Ex. 16. Who do these words belong to? When were they said?

1. "She has only one chance to live".
2. "Three days ago there were almost a hundred".
3. "I'll paint a masterpiece".
4. "I've been a bad girl, and now I'm sorry".
5. "I'll never be a model for your pictures".
6. "There's no hope for him, I'm afraid".

Ex. 17. Translate into English.

1. Вы должны позаботиться об этих детях.
2. «Ваша жизнь в опасности!», – сказал врач пациенту.
3. Мы провели выходные на побережье, наслаждаясь последними теплыми днями.
4. Было странно, что она не хотела бороться за свою жизнь.
5. Каждый художник мечтает написать шедевр.
6. Не сердись на меня! Я постараюсь исправить все ошибки.
7. Казалось, было невозможно выиграть эту игру, но он сделал это.
8. Мы обнаружили много древних вещей в подвале.

Unit 3. ACCOMMODATION. MY FLAT

Ex. 1. Study the list of words and word combinations.

to be situated	быть расположенным
to be of one's own	владеть, иметь в собственности
picturesque	живописный
the ground floor	первый этаж
convenient	удобный, подходящий
comfortable	удобный, комфортабельный, уютный
well-planned	хорошо спланированный
modern conveniences	современные удобства
central heating	центральное отопление
electricity	электричество
gas	газ
running water	водопровод
a lift	лифт
a chute for refuse	мусоропровод
to enjoy	наслаждаться

lovely	красивый, прекрасный
a view of	вид на
furniture	мебель
to furnish a flat	обставлять квартиру
to the right (left) of	справа (слева) от
on the right (left)	направо (налево)
near	рядом, около
a video cassette recorder	видеомагнитофон
a living room	жилая комната
a dining room	столовая
a sitting room	гостиная
a study	кабинет
a hall	прихожая, холл
a bathroom	ванная
a kitchen	кухня
a bedroom	спальня
a wall unit	стенка
an armchair	кресло
a stool	табурет
a sofa	тахта, диван
a left-hand corner	левый угол
cosy	уютный
light	светлый
a wardrobe	платьяной шкаф
a bookshelf	книжная полка
a bookcase	книжный шкаф
a sideboard	сервант
a desk	письменный стол
a standard lamp	торшер
a TV set	телевизор
to change round	менять местами
well-equipped	хорошо оборудованный
a refrigerator	холодильник
a toaster	тостер
a dishwasher	посудомоечная машина
a microwave oven	микроволновая печь
expensive	дорогой
a carpet	ковёр

a rug	коврик
curtains	занавески
wallpaper	обои
an electric fire	электрический камин
a freezer	морозильная камера
a coffeemaker	кофеварка
a poster	плакат
to have a house-warming party	справлять новоселье
to move to a new flat	переехать в новую квартиру
to place, to put	поставить, поместить

Ex. 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What place are you from? Have you got a flat or a house? How many rooms are there in your flat (house)? What floor is your flat on? Is it convenient to live on the ground floor (on the top floor)? Is there a lift in your house?

2. What modern conveniences are there in your flat? Is there a chute for refuse? Have you got a gas or an electric stove? Does it take much time to cook breakfast (to boil the kettle) on a gas stove? What furniture is there in the kitchen? Do you have your meals in the kitchen or in the dining-room?

3. Which is the largest room in your flat? Whose room is it? What is there in this room? Is there much furniture in this room? What is there in the centre of the room? Are there any pictures on the walls? What is there on the floor?

4. You have a room of your own, haven't you? Is it warm and light? It is not very large, is it? What pieces of furniture are there in your room? Where do you keep your books? There is a wardrobe in your room, isn't there? What colour are the curtains on the windows? What colour is the wallpaper in your room? Where do you sleep? Are there any armchairs in your room?

Ex. 3. Answer the questions below using the following words.

at the wall; in front of; in the left (right)-hand corner; to the right of; on the left; to the left of; in the centre of; in the middle of; at the opposite

wall; above the table; on the wall; at the window; between the windows; round the table.

1. Where is the dining-room in your flat? 2. Where is the wardrobe? 3. Where are the chairs? 4. Where is the TV set? 5. Where is the dressing-table? 6. Where is the sofa? 7. Where is the sideboard? 8. Where are the pictures? 9. Where is the standard lamp? 10. Where are the bookshelves?

Ex. 4. Fill in the blanks with the prepositions and postverbal adverbs wherever necessary.

1. My sister is married. She has a family ... her own. They all live ... her husband's parents. They live ... Sadovaya street. Their house is ... a five-storey building. Their flat is ... the third floor. There are all modern conveniences ... the flat.

2. There is not much furniture ... the living room. A square table is ... the middle ... the room. There are six chairs ... the table. ... the right-hand corner there is a small table ... a TV set ... it. ... it there is a piano. ... the opposite wall there is a sideboard where we keep dishes and glassware. There is a beautiful carpet ... the floor. ... the wall there are some pictures and my grandmother's portrait.

3. My friends have moved ... a new flat. Now they live rather far ... the centre ... the city. They live ... a ten-storey building. There is a lift ... the house. Their flat is ... the sixth floor.

Ex. 5. Translate into English the words below and use them in the sentences of your own.

в центре города; переехать в новую квартиру; обставить квартиру; много (мало) мебели; в правом углу; у противоположной стены; в прихожей; полки для посуды; шкаф для одежды; в середине комнаты; столик для телевизора; спальня; туалетный столик; вытирать пыль; подмести пол; прибрать квартиру.

Ex. 6. Complete the following sentences.

1. I'm fond of our new flat because
2. It's very convenient to
3. There are nine storeys in the house, that's why it
4. The room looks very small because

5. The best place for the TV set is
6. There are all modern conveniences in the flat, such as
7. Our flat is not very large, there are
8. Let's place the sofa

Ex. 7. Translate into English.

У моей сестры отдельная квартира недалеко от центра города. Квартира не очень большая, но удобная. В ней две комнаты, кухня, прихожая, ванная. В доме современные удобства. В кухне стоят газовая плита, холодильник, стол, несколько табуреток, шкаф и полки для посуды. Кухня очень чистая и уютная. Она служит одновременно и столовой. На мытье посуды у сестры уходит мало времени, потому что есть горячая вода. В прихожей стоит вешалка для одежды и небольшой столик для телефона. У двери лежит небольшой коврик. Одна комната служит гостиной, вторая – спальней. В гостиной стоят круглый стол, шесть стульев, сервант, столик с телевизором, два кресла и тахта. Над тахтой висят книжные полки. В спальне стоят кровать, туалетный столик, платяной шкаф и ночной столик. На полу лежит большой толстый ковер. Сестра очень довольна своей квартирой.

Ex. 8. Read and translate the following text.

A LETTER FROM MY LONDON FRIEND

This is a picture of my house. It is a big house. Like many English houses it is a two-storey brick building with a garden around it. On the



ground floor we have a sitting room, a dining room and a kitchen. The kitchen is rather big and comfortable. My daughter Alice helps me to cook in the kitchen.

When we have guests we have dinner in the dining room. After dinner we usually go to the sitting room. Our sitting room is

very cosy. There isn't much furniture in it. There is a sofa opposite the fireplace and two armchairs near it. There are some pictures on the walls. In the middle of the room there is a big carpet. We have a TV set in the corner. Father likes to watch TV in the evenings.

Our bedrooms are upstairs, on the first floor. There are not many things in our bedroom. There are only two beds, a mirror, a dressing table and a wardrobe in it. We have two bedrooms for guests. They are rather small. Our bedrooms are cold. In winter we heat them because there is no central heating. Few people have central heating in their own houses.

My husband's study room is downstairs. It faces the garden. It is light and spacious. There are a lot of books in the bookcases and a lot of paper on the desk. There is also a computer on his desk. There are a few chairs in his room. It is my husband's favourite room. I like my house. It is my home.

Ex. 9. Use the right word from those given in brackets.

1. There is a ... (table, kitchen, desk) in my study room. 2. Is there any ... (cooker, furniture, fridge) in that room? 3. There is no ... (mirror, fireplace, telephone) in the house, it is cold in winter. 4. Is there ... (running hot water, garage, computer) in your kitchen? 5. There is no balcony in my ... (garden, room, bathroom). 6. There are two large ... (TV sets, wardrobes, windows) in the sitting room. 7. Is there a ... (bath, desk, TV set) in your sitting room? 8. We have a table and some ... (chairs, bookshelves, beds) in the dining room. 9. Have you any bookshelves in your ... (kitchen, garden, study room)? 10. They have no ... (visitors, teachers, students) on Sunday. 11. They have two ... (beds, armchairs, tables) near the fireplace. 12. ... (under, to the right of, over) the sofa he has got a bookcase.

Ex 10. Finish the following sentences.

1. We have four ... in our new
2. My wife has a lot of things on ... in her bedroom.
3. They have no ... in the sitting room.
4. She has ... in her bedroom.
5. In front of the house there is....
6. There is ... in his study room.
7. There are a lot of books
8. They have a garden behind their
9. My bedroom faces

10. Our bedrooms are
11. When we get up in the morning we go to
12. If you want to make coffee go to
13. In the evening our father likes to watch TV in
14. In the corner of her room there is... .
15. Our flat is on

Ex. 11. Answer the questions.

1. Have you got a flat? 2. What floor is your flat on? 3. Is there a lift in your house? 4. Is your flat large? 5. Do you live with your parents? 6. How many rooms are there in your flat? 7. Have you a sitting room? 8. Have you got a separate bedroom? 9. Is your kitchen large? 10. What is your favourite place in the flat? 11. Do you like to stay at home with your family? 12. Who likes to watch TV in your family?

Ex. 12. Translate into English.

1. – У вас большая квартира? – Нет, она небольшая, но очень удобная. 2. – Сколько комнат в твоей новой квартире? – Три: гостиная, кабинет и спальня. 3. Кухня – мое любимое место. Она очень уютная. В кухне стол у окна, два стула, холодильник и телевизор. Я люблю смотреть телевизор, когда готовлю. 4. – В квартире есть мебель? – Да, есть стол, диван, два кресла, несколько стульев и книжный шкаф. 5. В доме центральное отопление, но внизу есть также камин. 6. На верхнем этаже просторная ванная комната, в ней большое зеркало и туалетный столик. 7. Квартира темная. В ней мало окон и мало света, а окна выходят в сад. 8. В гостиной много мебели: диван, несколько кресел, много стульев, в углу телевизор. 9. – В холодильнике есть что-нибудь? – Ничего нет. 10. – В доме есть телефон? – Да, есть, он на стене. 11. В комнате деда много интересных вещей. 12. Что находится справа и слева от окна? 13. В вазе цветы, а воды нет.

Ex. 13. Read and translate the text using the words below.

acceptable	приемлемый
in one's thirties	в возрасте от 30 до 39 лет
to encourage	одобрять
effectively	действительно
family nest	семейное гнездышко
at least	по крайней мере
to bring up	воспитывать

to deserve	заслуживать
to live on one's own	жить самостоятельно
relatively	относительно
inevitably	неизбежно
renting	аренда
social security	социальное обеспечение
mortgage	заклад, ипотека
terraced house	одноквартирный дом, составляющий часть сплошного ряда домов, имеющих общие боковые стены
to join	соединять
row	ряд
semi-detached house	дом на одну семью, имеющий общую стену с соседним домом
lounge	комната для отдыха, гостиная
central heating	центральное отопление
fireplace	камин
detached house	отдельный дом на одну семью
block of flats	многоквартирный дом
council estate	микрорайон, застроенный муниципальными домами
for free	бесплатно
to afford	позволять себе
to associate	ассоциировать, напоминать
poverty	бедность
houseboat	плавучий дом
mansion	большой дом, особняк
picturesque	живописный
caravan	дом-фургон, жилой автоприцеп
lighthouse	маяк

HOME, SWEET HOME

WHY IS OWNING A HOUSE SO IMPORTANT IN BRITAIN?

Although in some countries (for example Greece) it is perfectly acceptable and normal to live with your parents even when you are in your thirties, in modern Britain children are generally encouraged to leave home as soon as they have left school. Because quite often going to university means living a long way from home for three years, many British kids effectively leave the 'family nest' at seventeen. What happens if they don't?

Well, although some families, especially up North, would be ok with that, many parents would not be very happy. Many British parents believe that because they have already spent at least seventeen years bringing up children, they now deserve a rest. And, of course, young people themselves want to live on their own to feel independent.

Of course, things are not as simple as that. As most jobs are concentrated in London and in the South of England, many people from all over Britain want to live in a relatively small area. This inevitably means very high house prices. A small flat in London can cost anything between £200 000 – £250 000 and the prices are rising. Renting is also very expensive, so here are more reasons to become a house owner – those of status and social security. The bigger and more expensive your house is, the more you can show that you are successful as a person. Besides, having a house gives a sense of stability and security. Most people who own a house have a mortgage. This means that you do not have to pay all the money in one go but pay some money every month until you have paid off the total cost of the house.

WHAT HOUSE?

There are all sorts of different houses that you can buy in Britain. We asked some British people to tell us about their houses.

TERRACED

Hello, I'm Tracey and I live in a terraced house in Glasgow, Scotland. A terraced house is a house joined to a row of other houses. It is not very big, only two bedrooms but my husband and I live on our own, so there is enough space for us and our dog, Spot. The only problem with a terraced house is the noise if you are unlucky enough to have noisy neighbours. Fortunately, we do not have that problem.

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE

Hi, my name is Erik. I'm fifteen. I live with my parents in a small town in the South-East of England. We have a semi-detached house. This means that my house is joined to another house. It has a kitchen, a lounge, a bathroom with a toilet and three bedrooms. Oh, yes we also have a small garden. British people like to have a garden, you know. It is quite a modern house, so we have central heating. I would really like an open fireplace but modern houses do not have them.

DETACHED HOUSE

Hi there. I'm Paul from London. I live in a detached house with my wife, two kids and a cat. It is quite a large house with a nice back garden

and five bedrooms. Having a detached house is more expensive than a semi-detached or terraced one. I like it because when you are sitting in the garden, nobody else can see you. I would like to buy a country cottage somewhere nice and quiet but how would I find a job there?

A BLOCK OF FLATS

Hello, my name is Yasmin. I'm fourteen and live in Liverpool, the hometown of the Beatles. My family comes from Bangladesh but I was born in England. We live in a council estate in a block of flats. This means that we did not have to buy our flat. It was given to us for free by the local government. This is because my father doesn't have a well-paid job, so we could not afford to buy or even to rent even a small flat. My mum doesn't speak English, so there are very few jobs that she can do. Most British people would not want to live in a block of flats because quite often they are badly built and are associated with poverty and crime.

HOUSEBOAT

I'm Mark. Guess where I live: I live in a boat! Many people's dream would be to live in a large country mansion or picturesque country cottage, but I think that living in a houseboat is a lot more exciting. I do not have a regular job, so I can stay in one area for a few months and then move to somewhere else. England is just perfect for that because it has lots of canals. There are other people like me who like living in a boat, so I never feel that I'm completely alone but at the same time I feel completely independent. If you think I'm strange, I know somebody who lives in a caravan and another friend who lives in a lighthouse!

Unit 4. MY HOBBY. TRAVELLING

Ex. 1. Read and translate the following text.

WHAT ENGLISH PEOPLE DO IN THEIR SPARE TIME

At weekends in England people like to relax. You can relax in many different ways. Some people like to stay at home with their families, and others like to go out and enjoy themselves. Young people enjoy going out to pubs, to the cinema or to night clubs. Many young people also like to play different kinds of sports. Tennis is very popular in England in summer when you can play outdoors. Other popular sports are badminton, football, basketball and cricket. Cricket is a very traditional English game. It is played a lot at schools and in villages in summer.

If you have children, you often go on day-trips to the seaside or take your children to amusement parks or perhaps to the Zoo. In summer, many parents like to take their children on picnics in the countryside, especially if they live in a big city. It is nice to get away from the noise and the traffic at weekends and relax in the country.

If you have a house in the country, you probably spend a lot of your time in the garden. Gardening is another very traditional English pastime. People are very proud of their gardens and spend many hours trying to grow beautiful flowers and rare bushes.

English people usually have about 5 weeks' holiday a year, apart from public holidays like Christmas and Easter. Many people like to go abroad for their holidays because the English weather is not always sunny. People want to lie in the sun and swim in the sea. So they cross the Channel and go to France, Spain or Italy. Some people fly, but a lot of people drive in their cars to the beaches in southern Europe. However, many people also enjoy staying in Britain and visiting other regions of their own country. They like going to the seaside in the south of England or the Lake District in the north. Many people also go to Scotland. It all depends on what you enjoy doing. You can relax in many different ways in England.

Ex. 2. Translate into Russian.

spare time; at weekends; to relax; to go out; to enjoy oneself; a pub, a night club; to play outdoors; to go on day-trips; to go to the seaside; to take smb. to an amusement park; to take smb. on picnics in the countryside; especially; to get away from; noise; traffic; probably; to spend time; pastime; to be proud of; to grow rare bushes; apart from; to go abroad; to lie in the sun; to swim in the sea; to drive; a beach; however; to enjoy doing smth.; to stay; to depend on.

Ex. 3. Make up your own questions to the text and answer them.

Ex. 4. Speak about how English people spend their spare time.

Ex. 5 Answer the following questions.

1. Do you have a lot of free time?
2. What are you fond of doing in your free time?

3. Do you play any musical instruments?
4. Are you fond of listening to music?
5. What kinds of books do you enjoy reading and why?
6. Do you often go clubbing? Why or why not?
7. What kinds of films do you like to watch and why?
8. What things would you like to collect?
9. What board games are you good at?
10. What sports do you go in for?
11. What hobbies would you like to take up?

Ex. 6. Read and translate the text.

HOBBIES

Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting. There are four large classes of hobbies: doing things, making things, collecting things and learning things.

The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball. Gardening is one of the oldest of man's hobbies. It is a well-known fact that the English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses. Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This is a relatively new hobby but it is becoming more and more popular.

Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill. Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments. President Bill Clinton, for example, played the saxophone.

Almost everyone collects something at some period of his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches. Some collections have no real value; others become so large and so valuable that people keep them in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things he is interested in, he is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

Ex. 7. Translate into Russian.

a taste; according to; a character; to include; gardening; a grown-up; a matchbox; computer games; a postcard; value; valuable; in a small way; relatively; drawing, painting; sculpture; an item; rare; private; to design; an opportunity; to add; handicraft; exciting; an aspect; to collect; a stamp; a coin; a record.

Ex. 8. Answer the questions.

1. How can a hobby change your life?
2. What classes of hobbies do you know?
3. Are English people fond of gardening?
4. What kind of hobby is a relatively new one?
5. What does making things include?
6. What do people collect?
7. What is the most exciting aspect of a hobby?
8. Do you agree that hobbies help people to cope with difficult situations? Prove it.
9. What hobbies do you find the most interesting and exciting?
10. Give examples when hobby has developed into the main occupation.

Ex. 9. Read and translate the text.

DAN'S WAYS TO SPEND FREE TIME

Dan is a good friend of mine. He is a young man of 25. Two years ago he graduated from the university and now he works as a doctor at a hospital. I can't say he has some special hobby, but there are a lot of things which he finds enjoyable and exciting.

One of his favourite pastimes is surfing the Internet. He likes to chat and he has made a lot of friends in the I-net. Dan also spends a lot of time studying the information on medical research, new discoveries and new medicines.

Whenever he has some spare time he goes to the theatre. Dan is not a real theatergoer, but he is fond of watching drama performances, especially at the Lenkom theatre. He likes the stage design and the good acting of the leading actors of this theatre. It's not easy to get tickets for the shows and they are quite expensive too, but Dan doesn't mind spending money on the things he is interested in.

Dan goes in for sport with pleasure. His job is tiring and he needs a lot of energy. In summer he enjoys jogging and keep-fit classes, and in winter he goes in for skiing and trains in the gym. He is good at cycling and basketball as well.

As he goes to work by subway he has a chance to read books while he is on his way. Reading is one of Dan's hobbies, too, I suppose. He never misses a single bestseller! He prefers science fiction to other kinds of literature, but he is also fond of reading classical literature. His favourite writer is V. Nabokov. Dan thinks his style of writing is exceptionally refined and the plots are intriguing.

At weekends Dan has a good rest. He doesn't like to go to nightclubs but he likes to invite friends over and to cook light meals for them. Strange as it may seem, Dan is fond of cooking. He believes men are better cooks than women. Most of all he is proud of his meat and vegetable dishes. On Saturdays Dan and his girlfriend Pam often go out for a meal in some national food restaurant. Sometimes they go to the cinema. Pam likes romantic comedies but Dan thinks they are boring, he prefers horror films and thrillers so that's always a bit of a problem what film to watch. From time to time they just get a video and have a quiet evening in eating takeaway food.

Dan is constantly short of time but still he is dreaming of taking up roller skating and learning to play billiards. He hopes he'll try these sports when he has his summer vacation. He would also like to learn to play some musical instrument, for example the guitar but unfortunately he doesn't have an ear for music.

Ex. 10. Make up a list of unfamiliar words from the text. Find their meanings in the dictionary.

Ex. 11. Answer the questions to the text.

1. Why is V. Nabokov Dan's favourite writer?
2. Do Pam and Dan go out at weekends? Where do they go?
3. What winter sports does Dan go in for?
4. What kinds of films does Dan like to watch?
5. Why does Dan like the Lenkom theatre?
6. Is he a passionate theatergoer?
7. What kind of restaurants does Dan like to visit?
8. Dan often invites his friends round, doesn't he?

9. What sports would Dan like to take up?
10. In what way does Dan use the Internet?

Ex. 12. Read and translate the text.

HOW THE BRITISH RELAX

Gardening is a well-known favourite. As the weather in Britain is relatively mild, British people manage to do gardening almost all the year round. Sometimes this can be just doing a bit of weeding and sometimes, serious vegetable and fruit growing. In fact, regardless of the size of the garden, the British can always find plenty to do in it. Mowing grass is also very important. Every Sunday morning (except winter) they come out to mow their lawns. To outsiders, it almost seems like an obsession but to a British person it is an important social duty. The British see an unmown lawn, not only as a sign of laziness, but also as disrespect to others (and you can get for it as well).

Walking is also very popular. Ask any British person if they have a pair of walking boots and the answer will probably be "yes". Except for dry summer days, the beautiful British countryside is pretty muddy, so you need a good pair of walking boots or "wellies" to enjoy your walk. Walking as a leisure activity has a long tradition in England. You can buy a variety of maps and guides to walking routes. Organized walking is also popular and is a good way to discover local sights of interest with a group of like-minded people and a good guide.

Cycling is another popular activity. Unfortunately, many British roads are very busy and don't have cycling paths, so cycling can be a bit dangerous in Britain, many people find quiet country roads and spend their whole holidays exploring their homeland on their bikes. More extreme sports like rock climbing also attract people.

Ex. 13. Answer the questions.

1. Why do the British manage to do gardening all the year round?
2. What does the word gardening mean for the British?
3. Is walking a leisure activity or a tradition?
4. Why is cycling very dangerous in Britain?
5. How do the Russians relax? Compare the two nations.

Ex. 14. Prepare for the discussion on the following sentences.

British people say, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy".
Like everybody else, British people like doing things outside work.

Ex. 15. Read the following text about a great number of ways of travelling. What kind of travelling is available for you?

People who wish to travel either for pleasure or on business have various means of transport at their disposal. If you want to get somewhere as quickly as possible the best way is to travel by plane. It is better to book tickets in advance. On the appointed day you go to the airport by car. Soon you'll board the big airliner and it will carry you to new lands. When on the plane you may look around. In front of you in the cockpit you'll see a pilot and his crew. Some of the passengers are reclining in comfortable armchairs. There is a kitchenette in the rear part of the plane where the stewardesses are cooking. Presently we take off and in a few minutes the voice of the pilot informs us about the altitude we are flying. Sometimes it is possible to see the land. It is like a geographical map. Our plane is due to arrive in eight hours. Time passes quickly. The plane arrives at the airport in time.

Travelling by train is slower than by plane but it has its advantages. When on the train you can always see the landscapes around you, so you are not simply going to the place of your holidays, but your holidays have already begun. To have a good trip by train you must book the tickets in advance. When the day of your departure comes, you go to the railway station, which is usually closer to your home than the airport. The porter helps you with the luggage. You go to your carriage and find out if you have a lower or an upper berth in your compartment. Each compartment has its own window, a table, special boxes for suitcases and, of course, four berths.

Travelling by sea is mostly for those who are going on holiday and want a pleasant voyage. On board of a large cruise ship people get across oceans and visit other countries. The ship stops for a day or two in different ports and people go to the shore for excursions. Crossing the ocean is a magnificent and very long voyage, with enormous waves before you and a 4-deck liner under you. The only drawback of a sea voyage is seasickness, so before starting on a voyage you should find out, whether you suffer from it or not.

A lot of people prefer *travelling by car*. This way you can explore the nearby towns and cities. The greatest advantage is that you can stop whenever you like and that you don't depend on any schedule. You start from the door of your house and take the road you like.

Coach tours are not expensive and very popular. They are planned as holidays and there is a chance to do a lot of sightseeing and have a good rest at the same time. The cheapest and one of the most popular ways of travelling is hiking. It is always a great experience for a lover of nature. Walking through the wood or along the river, having a rest on the shore of a forest lake, climbing a mountain, you feel yourself a part of nature.

All means of travelling have their advantages and disadvantages. People choose one according to their plans and destination. When travelling we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home.

Ex. 16. Look up the following words and word combinations from the text in bold type in a monolingual dictionary; find appropriate synonyms and definitions.

to be at one's disposal; means; to book a ticket; appointed; cockpit; to recline; crew; kitchenette; rear; stewardess; altitude; due to; arrive in; advantage; landscape; carriage; berth; suitcase; voyage; magnificent; enormous; seasickness; whenever; to depend on; schedule; sightseeing; hiking; according to; destination.

Ex. 17. Translate the words and word combinations on the topic.

to travel	to travel light
a travelling (a travel)	a railway station
a journey	to get on\off the train
a tour	to be due out, to be due to arrive
a voyage	a fast train
a cruise	a local train
an excursion	a long distance train
by train\plane\ship	a through train, a goods train,
to walk	an electric train
to buy tickets\to book,	a carriage
a booking office	a dining car
to queue up	to have a snack, to get a light refreshment
to pack the luggage (a suitcase, a trunk)	

a sleeping car
 a train comes in\goes out
 a platform
 a compartment
 a reserved seat
 an attendant, a passenger
 a rack
 a lower\an upper berth
 to miss\to catch the train
 to hurry, to phone for a taxi
 a fellow traveller
 to chat
 to while the time, to waste the time
 an airport
 to fly by plane, to put back (by 2 hours), to cancel
 to save the time
 to take off\to land, a forced (rough) landing
 a smooth flight
 a stewardess
 a speed, an altitude, a visibility (good, poor, bad)
 to fasten the seat belts
 to be air\seasick
 to hit an air pocket
 on board the plane
 to pass through customs
 a seaport\ a harbour\ a river port
 to (on) board the ship
 the first\the second class
 a cabin, to share the cabin with
 calm\rough
 to be caught in a storm
 to roll and pitch

to call at a port
 a deck, a hold
 a porthole
 to go ashore
 to change for
 to see off\to meet
 to arrive\to leave for
 a life belt, a life boat
 to sink (sank, sunk)
 to get (be) drowned
 to prefer
 to be fond of
 to be envious
 convenient
 quick
 dust
 dirt
 trouble
 a steamer
 thrilling
 to agree
 comfort
 pleasure
 to combine
 a view of
 exciting
 a boat
 a wave
 a sailing ship, a rowing boat
 especially
 to wander
 mountains
 a lake
 a wood
 to deny

Ex. 18. Read and translate the dialogue.

DIFFERENT MEANS OF TRAVELLING

Alex: Personally I hate seeing people off. I prefer being seen off myself. I am fond of travelling and feel envious of my friend who is going anywhere.

Bert: But what kind of travelling do you prefer?

Alex: There is nothing for me like travelling by air; it is more comfortable, more convenient and of course quicker than any other method. There is none of the dust and dirt of a railway or car journey, none of the trouble of changing from train to steamer and then to another train. Besides flying is a thrilling thing. Do you agree?

Bert: I think I should say a word or two for trains. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. From your seat in the railway carriage you have a splendid view of the whole countryside. If you are hungry, you can have a meal in the dining car; and if the journey is long you can have a wonderful bed in the sleeper. Besides, do you know any place that is more interesting than a big railway station? There is the movement, the exciting, and the gaiety of people going away. No, really, do you know a more exciting place than a railway station?

Cecil: I do.

Alex: And that is?

Cecil: A big seaport. As for me there is not a finer travelling as by boat. I love to feel the deck of the boat under my feet, to see the rise and fall of the waves, to feel a fresh sea wind blowing in my face and hear the crying of the seagulls. And what excitement too, there is in coming into the harbour and seeing all the ships, steamers, sailing ships and rowing boats.

Alex: Well, I think that's all right for people who like it, but not for me. I am always seasick, especially when the sea is a little rough.

Bert: It is said that a good cure for seasickness is a piece of dry bread.

Alex: Maybe, but I think that a better cure is a large piece of dry land.

David: Well, you may say what you like about flights, sea voyages, railway journeys or tour by car, but give me a walking tour any time. The walker leaves a dull, dirty city and goes along the lanes where cars can't go. He wanders in the mountains, by the side of the quiet lakes and through

the shade of woods. He sees the real country, the wild flowers, the young birds in their nests; he feels the quietness and calm of nature. And, besides, one can save his money travelling on foot. No one can deny that walking is the cheapest method of travelling. So I must say that a walking tour is for me.

Ex. 19. Translate into English.

путешествовать на поезде; бродить (странствовать); быстро; средство передвижения; пароход; волны; чайки; ж/д вокзал; предпочитать; морская болезнь; удобный; дешевый; отрицать; тишина; провожать; вагон; палуба; экономить деньги; ветер; завидовать; пыть и грязь; совмещать; вид на; вагон-ресторан; спальный вагон; дуть; гавань; парусное судно; страдать воздушной болезнью; лекарство; пешком; поход; гребная лодка (шлюпка), турист.

Ex. 20. Finish the following sentences.

1. There are a lot of different methods of travelling, so people can travel by
2. Travelling by air is ... than any other methods.
3. If you are airsick, you should
4. With a train you have a speed,
5. If you are hungry, you can
6. If your journey is long, you can
7. A sea voyage is
8. When the sea is rough,
9. A walking tour gives an opportunity to
10. The cheapest way of travelling is

Ex. 21. Fill in the table.

Travelling by air	Advantages	Disadvantages
Travelling by train		
Travelling by ship		
Travelling by car		
Travelling on foot		

Ex. 22. Read the information about different pastimes. Set the correspondence between the heading 1 – 8 and the passages A – G. Transfer your answers to the table. Use each number only once Remember that one heading is extra.

1. Time to relax
2. Safety first
3. Exciting prospect
4. Addictive pastime
5. Positive results
6. Rewarding hobby
7. Discovering the world around you
8. Changing influence

A. Boating can be a very relaxing pastime. It isn't entirely limited to just cruising around. You can also set up water skis and enjoy water skiing. While boating is fun, however, it is also a hobby where you need to be very careful. Too many boaters die each year, mainly by falling overboard and drowning. It is important that you use common sense as well as always take lifejackets with you.

B. Painting is one of the most relaxing pastimes. Most people take up painting in oils or watercolours, others start with acrylics or pastels, but whatever your choice, it will be the beginning of a voyage of discovery. When you look at things that are familiar to you, you'll see them in a different light. Learning something new almost every day will encourage you to keep going.

C. Fishing can be enjoyed at any age, individually or in groups, with little more investment than a cane pole and a few hooks. Within an hour from most homes, there is usually a place to fish. Perhaps the greatest appeal in fishing is the opportunity to get outdoors and have a rest. It's an enjoyable pastime that can be used as a way to clear your head and forget about everyday problems.

D. For centuries gardening has been an extremely popular pastime across the British Isles and here you can find some of the most superb garden exhibits in the world. For countless people, gardening offers a peaceful and relaxing pastime that can create some very picturesque or beneficial results, depending on the kind of gardening taken up. Caring for your own garden will bring enjoyment and save you money at the grocery store.

E. Parents and teachers worry about games having negative effects on children and a great deal has been written about games leading to violent behaviour and addiction. However, not everything about gaming is negative. Games help children who are ill or have injuries. Absorption in a game distracts the mind from pain and discomfort. Many hospitals are encouraging children and others undergoing painful treatments to play games.

F. In these virtual worlds, you can choose an avatar or character that represents you. The latest games offer the ability to customize these characters in unlimited ways; you can change your character's hairstyle, facial features, size, weight, and clothing. How about the ability to change your voice to match your online personality? That is currently not a standard feature in games but technology will provide a solution.

G. Gaming is enjoying a revolution. Not just in the fact that it is a growing business in itself, but also that it is rapidly becoming a leading means for communication and social interaction among people from all over the world. Young adults are at the forefront of the future for gaming and recent research shows that the role of gaming in young adults' lives is evolving rapidly.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Unit 5. FOOD AND MEALS

Ex. 1. Vocabulary on the topic "Meals".

Vegetables

potatoes, tomato, cucumber, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, onion, garlic, pepper, radish, black radish, beet root, pumpkin, squash, eggplant, pea, turnip, corn, beans, kidney beans, nuts, spring onion, dill, celery, lettuce, parsley, mushroom, vegetable marrow

Fruit

apple, pear, melon, watermelon, peach, banana, orange, lemon, tangerine, grapefruit, quince, pineapple, apricot, plum, persimmon, pomegranate, fig, dates, strawberry, gooseberry, blackberry, blueberry, raspberry, cranberry, cowberry, foxberry, ashberry, cherry, cherry plum, grapes

Food

bread, toast, roll, bun, biscuit, cookies, cake, fancy cake, pancakes, doughnut, cheese cake, muffins, sandwich;
sausage, ham, frankfurters, hot dogs, liver, kidneys, tongue;
milk, sour-cream, cream, cottage cheese, processed cheese, cheese yoghurt;
macaroni, spaghetti;
jam, marmalade, honey;
tea, cocoa, coffee, mineral water.

Appetizers

salad, Russian salad, herring, pickled mushrooms (cucumbers, tomatoes), marinated mushrooms (cucumbers, tomatoes).

First Course

soup, mushroom soup, potato soup, vegetable soup, cabbage soup, pea soup, fish soup, broth.

Second Course

meat balls, cutlets, roast beef, roast chicken, fried fish, fried potatoes, boiled potatoes, mashed potatoes, stewed cabbage, schnitzel, ragout, ribbons, pilaf, chilly, pizza.

Dessert

stewed fruit, fresh fruit, canned fruit, juice, mineral water, ice-cream.

Ex. 2. Translate the following words and word combinations into Russian. Make up 10 sentences with them.

dish; potatoes; to be a poor eater; to be a hearty eater; salad; appetizer; to lay the table; salt-cellar; mustard-pot; pepper-box; for the first course; cabbage soup; beetroot soup; beef tea; chicken broth; clear soup; fish soup; milk soup; vegetable soup; pea soup; rissoles (cutlets); roast beef; beefsteak; mutton chop; fried fish; boiled fish; stewed meat; dessert; ice cream; sweets; cake; pie; pastry; fruit; orange; beer; dry (sweet) wine; lemonade; mineral water; to put out; to peel; to cut; to treat smb to smth; help yourself to; underdone; overdone; to lack; tasty; tasteless; watery; sauce; stewed fruit; sour cream; cottage cheese; bacon and eggs; omelette; porridge; gruel; to dine in; to dine out; ham; cheese; apple; pear; grapes; delicious; substantial; carrot; cucumber; to be thirsty; mashed potatoes; cabbage; to lay the table; to clean the table; table cloth; knife; spoon; fork; plate; butter; oil; napkin; glass; cup; bread; sausage.

Ex. 3. Fill in the table.

Meals	breakfast, ...
Drinks	water, ...
Food	bread, ...
Cooked food	soup, ...
Fruit	apples, ...
Vegetables	potato, ...
Spice	pepper,
Dessert	pudding, ...
Dishes	plate, ...

Ex. 4. Answer the following questions.

1. Can you cook well? What dishes can you cook? What is your favourite dish? Is it easy to cook?

2. What kinds of soups do you know? Which soup do you like better: cabbage soup or beetroot soup? fish or milk soup? meat soup or chicken broth? mushroom soup or vegetable soup?

3. What dishes can be served for the second course? Do you prefer roast meat to boiled meat? Do you like dishes made of fish?

4. What appetizers do you usually take? Is there a good choice of salads at our canteen? Can you make Russian salad?

5. Are you fond of sweet dishes? What do you usually have for dessert? Do you prefer fresh fruit or sweets?

6. What things do you usually put out when you lay the table: for breakfast, dinner, supper?

7. How many meals do you have daily?

8. Is your breakfast light or substantial? What does it usually consist of?

9. Where do you have your dinner? What did you have for dinner yesterday?

10. Are you a hearty or a poor eater?

11. Do you like your food spicy?

12. Who does the cooking in your family?

13. What did your friend treat you to when you came to visit her?

Ex. 5. Translate into English.

1. Сколько раз в день вы едите? 2. Она сказала, что она никогда ничего не ест на завтрак. 3. Кого вы пригласили на обед? 4. Мы основа-

тельно позавтракали. Завтрак состоял из вареных яиц, сэндвичей с ветчиной и овощами, сыра, масла и кофе с молоком. 5. Я не люблю жареную рыбу. 6. Вы уже обедаете? У нас хорошее кафе на первом этаже, где качественное обслуживание и приемлемые цены. 7. Садитесь, пожалуйста, завтракать, я уже накрыла на стол. 8. Пить чай в 5 часов – традиция в Англии. Многие пьют чай с молоком или сливками. 9. Американцы не любят готовить, но тщательно следят за тем, что они едят. Они стараются выбирать здоровую пищу, едят мало мяса и рыбы, но много овощей и фруктов. 10. В России хлеб очень вкусный, его едят с первым и вторым блюдом, с колбасой, ветчиной, вареньем. 11. Я уже месяц на диете. Все это время я не ем тортов, пирогов, шоколада, пью чай и кофе без сахара. Мне это надоело. 12. Спасибо! Обед был прекрасный. А кто готовил салат? Он нам очень понравился. Я бы хотела взять рецепт. 13. – Хотите есть? – Нет, спасибо. Я перекусил в студенческой столовой. 14. Вчера я покупала много продуктов. Неужели мы уже все съели? 15. Кто сегодня будет готовить ужин? 16. – Вы обедаете с нами? – Нет, спасибо, у меня был перерыв с часу до двух, и я сходил в кафе.

Ex. 6. Read and translate the following text.

MY MEALS

It goes without saying that I prefer to have meals at home. At the weekend I like to get up late and have a good breakfast of scrambled eggs or pancakes, or something like that. But on weekdays I'm always short of time in the morning. So I just have a cup of strong tea or coffee and a couple of sandwiches.

As I spend a lot of time at school it's necessary to have a snack at midday just to keep me going. That's why I have to go to the school canteen to have lunch. For lunch I usually have a chop with mashed potatoes and a glass of cocoa or stewed fruit.

But I enjoy my evening meal at home. My mother is a wonderful cook and her dinners are always delicious.

To begin with, we usually have some salad – tomato and cucumber salad or mixed salad (I like it very much). For the first course we have some soup – noodle, mushroom or cabbage soup, or maybe some fish for a change. For the main course we have meat, chicken or fish dishes, for example, steak or fried fish with spaghetti or potatoes (boiled or fried). We also have a lot of vegetables – green peas, carrots, tomatoes, cucumbers.

For dessert we have some fruit, fruit juice or just a cup of tea with a slice of cake.

On Sundays we sometimes go to McDonald's. I like everything there: cheeseburgers, hamburgers and Big Macs, apple pies and fruit cocktails. But unfortunately we can't afford to go there very often, because it's rather expensive for a family and besides, they say it's not very healthy to eat at McDonald's.

VOCABULARY

It goes without saying	само собой разумеется
to prefer	предпочитать, отдавать предпочтение
scrambled eggs	яичница
pancakes	блины
to be short of time	не хватает времени
couple	пара, два
a sandwich	бутерброд, сандвич
to have a snack	перекусить
to keep smb. going	для поддержания сил
a canteen	столовая
a chop	котлета
mashed potatoes	картофельное пюре
cocoa	какао
stewed fruit	компот
a hamburger	гамбургер (булочка с котлетой)
Big Mac	Биг Мак (фирменное название многослойного бутерброда)
a cheeseburger	чизбургер (бутерброд с сыром)
an apple pie	пирог с яблоками
a slice	ломтик, кусочек
fruit cocktail	фруктовый коктейль
It's not very healthy	вредно для здоровья
to begin with	для начала
salad	салат
a tomato	помидор
a cucumber	огурец
mixed	смешанный
mushroom soup	грибной суп
delicious	вкусный

noodle soup	куриный суп с лапшой
cabbage soup	щи
for a change	для разнообразия
a steak	кусочек мяса, бифштекс
spaghetti	спагетти
to boil	варить
to fry	жарить
green peas	зеленый горошек
a carrot	морковь
a dessert	десерт
juice	сок
unfortunately	к сожалению
to afford	позволять себе
they say	говорят

Ex. 7. Insert a word or a word combination from the text.

1. To ... with, we usually have some salad. 2. But on weekdays I'm always ... of ... in the morning. 3. My mother's dinners are always 4. For ... we have some fruit or fruit 5. But ... we can't ... to go there very often. 6. They say it isn't ... to eat at McDonald's. 7. For the first course we sometimes eat fish soup for a 8. That's ... I have to go to the school canteen. 9. For the ... we have meat chicken or fish dishes. 10. It's ... expensive for the family to go to McDonald's.

Ex. 8. Find in the text opposites to the following.

1) on weekdays; 2) to have plenty of time; 3) a restaurant; 4) to go to bed; 5) seldom; 6) midnight; 7) cheap; 8) to dislike; 9) meat dishes; 10) fruits.

Ex. 9. Make up words out of the letters.

1) nctneae; 2) ssdrtee; 3) ailtccko; 4) elcis; 5) katse.

Ex. 10. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. I enjoy my evening meal ... home.
2. Sundays we sometimes go ... McDonald's.
3. Laying the table we put spoons and knives ... the right, but forks ... the left.
4. ... dessert we have some fruit or a cup ... tea ... a slice ... cake.

5. It goes ... saying that I prefer to have meals ... home.
6. I like steak ... spaghetti or potatoes.
7. Our working day begins ... breakfast.
- 8 ... lunch people usually go ... dining halls, cafes, tea rooms and bars.
9. Cheese ... bread and butter come ... coffee or tea ... lunch.
10. Clear soup is always served ... patties.
11. The salt-cellar is placed ... the middle ... the table.
12. ... autumn all kinds of fruit are very good ... dessert.

Ex. 11. Translate the words in brackets into English.

1. We have (обед) at 2 o'clock (дня).
2. (На первое) I prefer (щи) with a slice of meat.
3. (Утром) he usually drinks (черный кофе).
4. (Для начала) we usually have some (салат).
5. (На ужин) I like (жареную картошку и бифштекс).
6. People must eat only (полезную еду).
7. (Само собой разумеется) people have meals (3 раза в день).
8. We eat (суп ложкой, а овощи – вилкой).
9. What do you prefer (на десерт)?
10. What do you like best (грибной или гороховый суп)?

Ex. 12. Make up sentences out of the words.

- 1) meal, but, enjoy, home, I, evening, at;
- 2) of, we, vegetable, a lot, also, have;
- 3) a, we, slice, have, for, of dessert, cake;
- 4) in, short, always, I, time, am, the, of, morning;
- 5) soup, for, have, some, the, we, first, course.

Ex. 13. Give the definition of the following sentences.

- 1) the first course;
- 2) McDonald's;
- 3) a canteen;
- 4) the dessert;
- 5) noodle soup;
- 6) a pancake;
- 7) a snack.

Ex. 14. Make a recipe of your favourite dish.

Ex. 15. Make up a menu for:

- your mother's birthday party
- your aunt who is on a slimming diet
- your uncle who likes to eat much

Ex. 16. Here is your chance to take a look at your eating habits and find out whether you are on the right track.

on the right track	на правильном пути
to damage	причинять вред
to snack	перекусить (например, между обедом и ужином)
pasta	паста, блюда из макарон
healthy diet	здоровое питание
key	ключевой, основной
variety	разнообразие
moderation	умеренность
to lose weight	худеть
to eliminate	исключать
to reduce	уменьшать, сокращать
calorie	калория
to consume	потреблять
to skip	пропускать, не есть
fizzy drink	газированный напиток
dressing	приправа, соус
canned	консервированный
starchy	содержащий много крахмала

HEALTHY EATING TEST

1. How often can you eat at McDonald's damaging your health?
 - a) once a week
 - b) once a month
 - c) once a year
 - d) never

2. Are all McDonald's salads low in fat?
 - a) yes
 - b) no

3. Which is the most important meal of the day?
 - a) breakfast
 - b) dinner
 - c) supper
4. According to experts, how much water should we drink each day?
 - a) 1 litre
 - b) 2 litres
 - c) 3 litres
5. Is snacking (eating between meals) good for health?
 - a) yes, always
 - b) no, never
 - c) it depends upon what you eat
6. According to doctors, how often should we eat fish?
 - a) once a week
 - b) twice a week
 - c) every day
7. Are only fresh (uncooked) vegetables good for health?
 - a) yes
 - b) no
8. Is it bad to have bread and pasta for dinner?
 - a) yes
 - b) no
9. What is the key factor in a healthy diet?
 - a) variety
 - b) moderation
 - c) balance
 - d) all of the above
10. If you are trying to lose weight, what should you do?
 - a) eliminate all fat from your diet
 - b) reduce the calories you consume and do exercises regularly
 - c) skip meals
 - d) all of the above

ANSWERS

1. The correct answer is **b**. Once a month (sometimes twice) should be okay. A lot of fast food restaurants offer healthier choices. Try a fruit juice instead of a fizzy drink or a salad instead of a burger.

2. The correct answer is **a**. All salad leaves and vegetables themselves are low in fat but some salad dressings can be high in calories.

3. The correct answer is **a**. Do you remember the Russian proverb 'Eat your breakfast alone...'? Eating breakfast is the perfect way to start your day. Without breakfast you'll feel tired and sleepy.

4. The correct answer is **b**. But it doesn't have to be just water. Fruit juice, milk and tea count, too. So do fizzy drinks – but make sure you don't drink these too often.

5. The correct answer is **c**. Healthy snacks such as fresh fruit or vegetables are good for you. Besides, such snacks can also help to prevent you from overeating at your next meal.

6. The correct answer is **b**. Doctors say that we should eat fish twice a week.

7. The correct answer is **b**. It has been proven that all vegetables – whether they are fresh, frozen or even canned – are good for you.

8. The correct answer is **b**. It's a myth that eating starchy foods like pasta and bread is bad.

9. All above, **d** is the correct answer!

10. The correct answer is **b**.

Ex. 17. Read the texts.

Text A. BRITISH CUISINE

Some people criticize English food. They say it's unimaginable, boring, tasteless, it's chips with everything and totally overcooked vegetables. The basic ingredients, when fresh, are so full of flavour that British haven't had to invent sauces to disguise their natural taste. What can compare with fresh peas or new potatoes just boiled and served with butter? Why drown spring lamb in wine or cream and spices, when with just one or two herbs it is absolutely delicious?

If you ask foreigners to name some typically English dishes, they will probably say "Fish and chips" then stop. It is disappointing, but true that, there is no tradition in England of eating in restaurants, because the food

doesn't lend itself to such preparation. English cooking is found at home. So it is difficult to find a good English restaurant with reasonable prices.

In most cities in Britain you'll find Indian, Chinese, French and Italian restaurants. In London you'll also find Indonesian, Mexican, Greek... Cynics will say that this is because English have no "cuisine" themselves, but this is not quite true.

Text B. ENGLISH MEALS

The English proverb says; *every cook praises his own broth*. One cannot say English cookery is bad, but there is not a lot of variety in it in comparison with European cuisine. The English are very particular about their meals. The usual meals in England are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner.

Breakfast time is between seven and nine a. m. A traditional English breakfast is a very big meal. It consists of juice, porridge, a rasher or two of bacon and eggs, toast, butter, jam or marmalade, tea or coffee. Marmalade is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruit. Many people like to begin with porridge with milk or cream and sugar, but no good Scotsman ever puts sugar on it, because Scotland is the home of porridge. For a change you can have sausages, tomatoes, mushrooms, cold ham or perhaps fish.

But nowadays in spite of the fact that the English strictly keep to their meals many people just have cereal with milk and sugar or toast with jam or honey.

The two substantial meals of the day are lunch and dinner. Lunch is usually taken at one o'clock. For many people lunch is a quick meal. Office workers usually go to a cafe at this time. They take fish, poultry or cold meat (beef, mutton, veal and ham), boiled or fried potatoes and all sorts of salad. They may have a mutton chop or steak and chips, followed by biscuits and a cup of coffee. Some people like a glass of light beer with lunch. Pubs also serve good, cheap food. School children can have a hot meal at school. Some of them just bring a snack from home.

Tea is very popular among the English; it may almost be called their national drink. Tea is welcome in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. The English like it strong and fresh made. The English put one tea spoonful of tea for each person. Tea means two things. It is a drink and a meal. Some people have afternoon tea, so called "high tea" with sandwiches, tomatoes and salad, a tin of apricots, pears or pineapples and cakes, and, of course a cup of tea. That is what they call good tea. It is a substantial meal.

Cream teas are also popular. Many visitors, who come to Britain, find English instant coffee disgusting. Dinner time is generally between six and eight p. m. The evening meal is the biggest and the main meal of the day. Very often the whole family eats together. They begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, fruit and coffee.

On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch consisting of roast chicken, lamb or beef with salads, vegetables and gravy.

The British enjoy tasting delicious food from other countries, for example, French, Italian, Indian and Chinese food. Modern people are so busy that they do not have a lot of time for cooking themselves. So the British buy the food at the restaurant and bring it home already prepared to eat. So we can conclude that take-away meals are rather popular among the population. Eating has become rather international in Britain lately.

Answer the questions:

1. What are the usual meals in England?
2. What time do they have breakfast?
3. What is a traditional English breakfast?
4. What are the two substantial meals of the day?
5. When is lunch usually taken?
6. What does lunch include?
7. Is tea popular among the English?
8. When do they usually have dinner?
9. Do the British enjoy tasting delicious food from other countries?

Text C. TEA IS THE MOST POPULAR DRINK IN BRITAIN

Everyone knows that tea is the most popular drink in Britain. It's even more popular than coffee, which is favoured throughout Europe and America.

The Dutch brought the first tea to Europe in 1610. But it was not until 1658 that the first advertisement for tea appeared in a London newspaper. At that time a pound of the cheapest tea cost about one-third of a skilled worker's weekly wages. Tea was guarded by the lady of the house and kept in special containers, often with a lock and carefully doled out by the teaspoon.

By 1750 tea had become the principal drink of all the classes in Britain. Later, tea-drinking developed into a fashionable social ritual. Tea parties were popular at home and soon the ritual of "afternoon tea" was firmly established.

Nowadays, throughout the homes, tea shops and hotels of Britain, the custom of tea-time continues. Tea in Britain is brewed in a teapot. Then the one spoonful of tea per person and one for the pot is added.

Most people in Britain prefer a rich, strong cup of tea with milk, and sugar is sometimes added to taste.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the most popular drink in Britain?
2. When did the Dutch bring first tea to Europe?
3. When did tea become the principal drink in Britain?
4. What is the way to brew tea in Britain?
5. What drink do you like?

Ex. 18. When you are at the restaurant.

AT THE RESTAURANT

1. Where is the cloak-room?
2. Now, let's look out for a nice place.
3. Are there any vacant seats at the window?
4. Please, show me the bill of fares (the menu card, the menu).
5. Please, lay another plate at this table (Принесите ещё одну тарелку на этот стол).
6. Please, bring me an extra cover (Принесите ещё один прибор).
7. Please, dress me a fruit salad (Приготовьте салат из фруктов).
8. Please, let me have ...
9. Please, remove (take away)
10. Can I have ...?
11. I should like to have something substantial, please.
12. Give me some salad, please.
13. Waiter! Bring the bill of fare, please.
14. The menu-card (wine list) please.
15. A cup of hot coffee, please.
16. Something light, please.
17. A dish of chipped potatoes, please.
18. What is the price of the table d'hôte?
19. What cold (hot) dishes have you?
20. What fish (vegetable) courses have you today?
21. Have you no rye bread? (У вас нет черного хлеба?)
22. What can you offer for dinner?
23. What can you recommend for the first course?

24. What's listed in the sweets? (Что имеется на третье?)
25. Is there no fish in the menu?
26. Don't order fish for me.
27. I'll take the same.
28. Let's have some fish for a change.
29. Some salad?
30. What vegetables do you take?
31. Do you take beer or wine?
32. I am sorry, but we don't serve wine here.
33. I'll bring you the same in a moment.
34. Will you call for the waiter?
35. Do we pay the waitress or the cashier?
36. Bring the bill, please. Give me the account, please.
37. What have I pay? How much is the bill?
38. Have you change for a pound (a hundred-rouble note?)
39. It is a rather heavy bill.
40. No, it's at my cost.
41. No, I won't allow you to pay the bill.
42. Listen, I'll settle the bill now and you pay the next time.
43. That is too expensive.
44. They do you nicely for a few roubles here.
45. You'd better take a cutlet, there's nothing else coming.
46. Do you take pepper?
47. Do you put sugar on your porridge?
48. I'm much obliged to you.
49. No, I'm not a big eater.
50. Anything will do for me! (Всё равно).
51. I've had a hearty meal.
52. Is it eatable?
53. The soup is first-class.
54. It tastes nicer without sugar.
55. The coffee has grown cold.
56. Do you call this stuff salad?
57. To spill soup down smb's dress, to spill the sauce over the table-cloth.
58. Porridge is a standing dish at our table.
59. Meat appears at least once a day.
60. We have had fish for three days running.
61. I'll make a scratch dinner in a moment.
62. The table groaned with food.

Unit 6. LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Ex. 1. Translate and learn vocabulary on the text.

the native language	trade
widespread	colonial expansion
to suit	top tongue
to borrow	to dominate
to expand	a source

ENGLISH TODAY

The English language is now the first language of about 400 million people, the native language of 12 nations and the official or semiofficial language of 33 more nations. That means one in every seven people in the world speaks English. Geographically, it is the most widespread language on the Earth. At present no other language is better suited to play the role of a world language.

There are many reasons for its popularity. First, English is easier to learn than any other languages. Second, it borrows words and phrases from the very countries into which it expands.

80 % of all English vocabulary comes from other languages. For example, such words as *pork*, *mutton*, *beef*, etc. were borrowed from French; *book*, *renew*, *water*, etc. were borrowed from German; *library*, *renovate*, *aquatic*, etc. were borrowed from Latin; *bibliography*, *hydraulic*, *telephone*, *television*, etc. were borrowed from Greek. Many words have entered English as a result of trade and colonial expansion: *alcohol* and *algebra* have come from Arabic; *divan* and *khaki* from Persian; *chocolate* and *tomato* from Native American languages; *tea* and *tycoon* from Chinese.

English is so widespread nowadays because it has become the standard language for all kinds of international communication: 80 % of all information in the world's computers is in English; nearly 50 % of all the companies in Europe communicate with one another in English; 75 % of all international letters and telexes are in English. English is also an international language of businesspeople, pilots, diplomats and politicians, sportsmen and scientists, doctors and students, musicians and singers. The English language has become the world's top tongue and it is going to become a global language, dominating the world's trade, computers and media.

Today in Russia the English language has become the most popular one among foreign languages. Learning English helps in talking to people, reading and writing, in understanding foreign music and foreign films. It opens up much a wider range of sources of information. Besides, when you travel in different countries, you can manage to communicate a lot better if you understand people and people understand you. When you speak English to people, they're often a lot more friendly and helpful. So English is the language of communication between different peoples and countries.

There are a lot of useful learning strategies such as reading English books, using a cassette recorder or watching English films. But the best way of learning a language is to practice a lot. Today we have an opportunity to go to an English-speaking country and to talk to native speakers.

Ex.2. Translate into English.

иностранный язык; общаться друг с другом; заимствовать слова и фразы; во-первых; широко распространенный; торговля; например; на земле; международный язык; широкий спектр; возможность; подходить; англо-говорящая страна; источник информации; политики и спортсмены; спортсмены; это означает; колониальная экспансия; причина; родной язык; пилоты и ученые.

Ex.3. Finish the following sentences.

1. English is the official or semiofficial language of... .
2. Geographically English is... .
3. There are many reasons for its popularity, first... .
4. 80 % of all words come from... .
5. A lot of words have entered English as a result of... .
6. English is the international language of... .
7. Learning English helps in... .
8. English is the language of communication between... .
9. There are many ways of learning English such as... .
10. The best way is...

Ex. 4. Answer the questions.

1. Do many people speak English?
2. What language is the most widespread in the world?

3. What are the reasons for the popularity of English?
4. What languages does English borrow from?
5. Why has English become the standard language of communication?
6. In what professions is English especially useful? Is it necessary for your future speciality?
7. What foreign language is the most popular one in Russia today?
8. Does knowledge of English help people? In what way?
9. What are the ways of learning a foreign language?
10. What is the best one to your mind?

Ex. 5. Translate into English.

1. На английском языке говорят более 400 миллионов человек в современном мире.
2. Есть много причин для его популярности.
3. В английском языке многие слова и фразы заимствованы из других языков.
4. Английский широко распространен везде.
5. Английский – международный язык бизнесменов, дипломатов, политиков, спортсменов, ученых и музыкантов.
6. Английский язык доминирует в мировой торговле, компьютерах и средствах массовой информации.
7. Изучение английского языка помогает людям общаться, читать, писать, понимать музыку и иностранные фильмы.
8. Когда мы знаем иностранный язык, мы можем путешествовать в разные страны и общаться с другими людьми.
9. Мы можем изучать английский, читая книги, слушая кассеты и смотря телевизор.
10. Но лучший способ изучения языка – это большая практика.

Ex. 6. Read and translate the following text.

THE STORY OF ENGLISH

Nearly two thousand years ago the Romans invaded Britain and then stayed there for 400 years. The Britons didn't learn Latin; they continued to speak their Celtic language.

The Angles and the Saxons came from Germany, and spoke a Germanic language. They invaded Britain in the 7th century, and they pushed

the Celtic speakers into Scotland and Wales. Today some people in Wales, Scotland and Ireland still speak Celtic languages.

In 1066 William the Conqueror and the Normans invaded England. They came from Normandy in France, and they spoke French. At first, the two languages were quite separate. The king and the French spoke French and the ordinary people went on speaking Anglo-Saxon. But slowly they mixed, their children played together, the Normans married Anglo-Saxons. And little by little the languages also mixed.

The result was English. The grammar (including word order) was mostly Anglo-Saxon, and a lot of the words were French. For example, the French sentence: *Elle le prepara pour la ceremonie* becomes in English: *She prepared him for the ceremony*.

Chaucer wrote *The Canterbury Tales* in about 1387. It was one of the first books in English. Chaucer got the idea for his book from the Italian writer Boccaccio's *Decameron*. The language is not exactly modern English – but it is not very different. It is often called Middle English. William Caxton set up the first English printing press in 1475. This was very important. It fixed the language in a sort of “official” form. From that time, English changed more slowly.

WHERE DO ENGLISH WORDS COME FROM?

Latin: exit, circus, video.

Greek: psychology, telephone, cinema.

French: biscuit, garage, restaurant.

Italian: piano, concerto, spaghetti.

Indian languages: curry, bungalow, pyjamas.

Spanish: guitar, tango, banana.

Native American languages: tomato, potato, tobacco.

German: hamburger, frankfurter, kindergarten.

Ex. 7. These languages appeared in Britain at different times in history. Put them in historical order.

French, Latin, Anglo-Saxon, English, Celtic.

Ex. 8. Where do they come from? Can you guess the original language of these English words? Match the words with the languages.

A. French; B. Greek; C. Italian; D. Native American; E. Spanish.

- 1) physics
- 2) menu
- 3) pizza
- 4) ravioli
- 5) pate
- 6) armadillo
- 7) cocoa
- 8) pneumonia
- 9) moustache
- 10) chaos

Ex. 9. Are the sentences true or false?

1. Celtic languages died out after Anglo-Saxon came.
2. William the Conqueror spoke French.
3. English was a mixture of Anglo-Saxon and French.
4. The word "video" comes from Greek.
5. Chaucer wrote in English.

Ex. 10. Read and translate the following text.

BRITISH ENGLISH

Today English is the most important international language. The English grammar and vocabulary which is used in public speaking, radio and television, books and newspapers is known as "Standard British English". It is taught in colleges and universities and is spoken by educated people. Most working-class people, however, use lots of words and grammatical forms which are regarded as non-standard. The clearest person's indication is his accent as a rule. The most prestigious accent in Britain is known as "Received Pronunciation (RP)". It is a combination of standard spoken English with an RP accent that is usually meant when people talk about "BBC English" or "Oxford English" or "the Queen's English".

English is the official language in the UK. But some people speak Gaelic in western Scotland, and Welsh – in parts of northern and central Wales. The study of Welsh is now compulsory in many primary and secondary schools. Television and radio services in Wales give about half of

their time to Welsh language programme. And when you travel, you can see road signs in Welsh all over Wales.

Distinct forms of English which may vary from locality to locality are called dialects. Dialects have no normalized literary form. Regional versions, possessing literary forms are called variants. In Great Britain there are 2 variants, *Scottish* and *Irish* and 5 main groups of dialects.

There are a number of different regional accents in the UK. “Cockney” is the way of speaking English that is typical of native Londoners. This accent is characterized by its special pronunciation and the use of rhyming slang. Like any local accent, it is associated with working-class origins.

English is the most popular language. Millions of people study and use English as a foreign language. English today is absolutely necessary for every educated person.

Ex. 11. Answer the questions.

1. Why has English become a world language? 2. What is “Standard British English”? 3. What languages are spoken in Britain besides English? 4. Do regional dialects possess literary forms? What about variants? 5. What regional accents in the UK do you know? 6. What is the national language of your country? 7. What other languages are spoken in your country?

Ex. 12. Translate into Russian.

road signs; to study and to use; to be taught in colleges; a number of regional accents; secondary and primary schools; working-class people; a normalized literary form; to speak Gaelic; an educated person; to possess literary form; from locality to locality; Welsh language programme; groups of dialects possess; however; compulsory; native Londoners; special pronunciation; absolutely necessary; mother tongue.

Ex. 13. Say if statements true or false.

1. English is the semiofficial language in the UK.
2. “Standard British English” is used in radio and in television.
3. Dialects have a normalized literary form.
4. It’s necessary for educated people to know English today.
5. When you travel in Scotland you can see road signs in Gaelic.

6. In the UK there are 2 main groups of dialects.
7. The most prestigious accent in Britain is called "Cockney".
8. The study of Scottish is compulsory nowadays.
9. Television and radio services in Wales give much of their time to Welsh language programme.
10. The indication of a person's class is often his accent.

Ex. 14. Read the text and fill the blanks A – F with the parts of the sentences marked with the numbers 1 – 7. One part in the list 1 – 7 is extra. Transfer your answers to the table.

People often ask which is the most difficult language to learn, and it is not easy to answer A _____. A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different, so the first language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first one, B _____. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system. The pronunciation of Chinese appears to be very difficult for many foreign learners, too. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their own language, learning this language will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages readily, C _____.

Teachers and the circumstances under which the language is learned also play an important role, D _____. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their day to day life.

British diplomats and other embassy staff have found that the second hardest language is Japanese, which will probably come as no surprise to many. But the language that they have found to be the most problematic is Hungarian, which has 35 grammatical cases. This does not mean that Hungarian is the hardest language to learn for everyone, but it causes British diplomatic personnel the most difficulty. However, Tabassaran, a Caucasian language has 48 cases, E _____.

Different cultures and individuals from those cultures will find different languages more difficult. In the case of Hungarian for British learn-

ers, it is not a question of the writing system, which uses a similar alphabet, but the grammatical complexity, though native speakers of related languages may find it easier, F _____.

- 1) as well as each learner's motivation for learning
- 2) because there are many factors to take into consideration
- 3) so it might cause more difficulty if British diplomats had to learn it
- 4) while others find it very difficult
- 5) while struggling with languages that the British find relatively easy
- 6) the harder it will be for most people to learn
- 7) as it might seem

A	B	C	D	E	F

Unit 7. THE PLACE WE LIVE IN

Ex. 1. Read and translate the text.

VLADIMIR

Vladimir, a city of about 360 000 inhabitants, is the centre of the Vladimir region. Vladimir is situated 190 km to the north-east of Moscow along the Gorky Highway on the Klyazma River; it is the administrative, industrial and cultural centre of the region.

Vladimir was founded in 990 by Prince Vladimir the Red Sun. Vladimir flourished under the grandson of Monomakh, Prince Andrey Bogolubsky, who moved the seat of his government from Kiev to Vladimir in 1158 and began a decisive struggle for the unification of Northwestern Rus. But in 1238 Vladimir was taken by the Tartar invaders and the city was burnt.

However, even under the Tartar yoke, Vladimir remained the centre of Northwestern Rus for many years after. But with the rise of Moscow, by the beginning of the 16th century, it had become just an ordinary city with the glorious past. But still the town itself and the area around it are rich in priceless reminders of the city's golden era.

There are a lot of historical and architectural monuments in Vladimir among which the most ancient are the Golden Gate, the Cathedral of the Assumption, the Cathedral of St. Demetrius.

The Golden Gate was built between 1158 and 1164. The main gate to the city got its name from the Golden Gate of Kiev, which, in turn was named in honour of the Golden Gate of Constantinople. Now a military History Exposition telling of the bravery of the people of Vladimir from the 12th century to the present is housed in the Golden Gate.

The Cathedral of the Assumption is one of the famous masterpieces of the 12th century architecture. It is decorated with frescoes made by the prominent Russian painter A. Rublev. The Cathedral of St. Demetrius is the most impressive building today. It is also decorated by fragments of painting made by Russian and Greek painters.

Vladimir residents who are very hospitable and friendly are proud that the town is closely connected with the history of the country. Many outstanding people were born and lived in the town. Among them are General Nikolai Stoletov, hero of the Shipka, and his brother physicist Alexander Stoletov, Admiral Lazarev, member of the expedition which discovered the Antarctic, composer Taneev, writer Zlatovratsky and many others. The prominent Russian thinker and writer Herzen lived in exile in Vladimir from 1838 to 1840.

At present Vladimir is well-known by its production in the country and in the world. Today the town has more than 50 industrial enterprises; among them are, the Chemical Works, the "Avtopribor" Plant, the Dress-making Factory. They produce more than 2000 items: electric motors, tractors, high-precision machinery, watches, musical instruments and many other goods.

Much attention is paid to the city's cultural development. Vladimir has many cinemas, culture clubs, many stadiums, 3 music schools, a concert hall, a drama theatre, a puppet theatre, numerous museums, the Joint Vladimir-Suzdal Museum-Preserve of History, Architecture and Art and 46 libraries. In the Art Gallery there are the pictures of Russian artists on display. The modern Vladimir landscape painters Kim Britov, Vladimir Yukin, Valery Kokurin are also presented here.

Vladimir is an educational centre of the Vladimir region. There are 42 secondary schools, 9 secondary specialized schools and 10 vocational schools. 17 000 students attend Vladimir's State University which train

qualified specialists for all branches of economy and teachers of various specialties for schools.

The appearance of Vladimir has greatly changed – there appeared new districts, streets and squares. Modern multi-storey blocks of flats stand side by side with ancient cathedrals and churches, wooden houses and cherry orchards which help to retain the original Russian atmosphere of the town. Every year hundreds of tourists come to Vladimir to admire its places of interest and to get an idea of its past and present.

Ex. 2. Translate the words from the text, learn them by heart.

an inhabitant, a resident	a cathedral
to found	a masterpiece
to flourish	prominent, well-known, famous, outstanding
to move	impressive
to govern, government	hospitable
decisive	to be proud of
to struggle for	to connect
to invade, an invader	to discover
yoke	an enterprise
ordinary	to produce
glorious	goods
past, present, future	to develop, development
to be rich in	appearance
an area	to retain
priceless	to admire
a monument	a place of interest, a sight
ancient	to go on sightseeing
in turn	to get an idea of
in honour of	
brave, bravery	

Ex. 3. Answer the questions.

1. Where is Vladimir situated?
2. How many inhabitants are there in the town?
3. Who founded the town?
4. When did it flourish?
5. Who moved the seat of the government from Kiev to Vladimir?

6. Was the town taken by the Tartars? When was it?
7. When did Vladimir become an ordinary city?
8. Are there any architectural monuments in the town?
9. When was the Golden Gate built? Why is it called so?
10. What is situated in the Golden Gate now?
11. What is the Cathedral of the Assumption famous for?
12. What is the Cathedral of St. Demetrius famous for?
13. Is the town connected with the history of the country? How?
14. Are there any industrial enterprises in Vladimir?
15. What do they produce?
16. Is Vladimir a cultural centre?
17. What can you see in the Art Gallery?
18. Is Vladimir an educational centre?
19. How does the town look like?
20. Why do many tourists come to Vladimir?

Ex. 4. Translate into English.

1. Мы гордимся успехом нашего старшего сына.
2. Вы посетили древние памятники этого знаменитого города?
3. Давайте опишем его внешность!
4. Мой двоюродный брат очень гостеприимный, и мы часто навешаем его и его семью.
5. Мы восхищаемся этим впечатляющим шедевром.
6. Они борются за мир во всем мире.
7. Этот собор был основан в XIII веке.
8. Студенты много прочитали о славном прошлом этого известного генерала.
9. Предприятия нашего города производят много полезных товаров.
10. Жители города стараются сохранить его самобытную атмосферу.

Ex. 5. Read and translate the text.

VLADIMIR: PLACES OF INTEREST

The Golden Gate

The Golden Gate is so much a part of Vladimir and its history that it has become the city's unofficial symbol. The Golden Gate was built in

1164 and was the main entrance into the capital of the Vladimir-Suzdal principality. The white stone Golden Gate is a masterpiece of Russian military defence construction. The unusual form of this building is an original combination of a fortified tower and a triumphal arch. The Golden Gate withstood the attacks of the Tartar invaders. Through this gate marched the soldiers of Alexander Nevsky for their combats with the Swedes and Germans; the town's armed forces to fight the battle of Kulikovo; the people's army of Minin and Pozharsky; the Russian troops that took part in routing Napoleon, and Red Army soldiers during World War II. Inside the south wall is the stone staircase which leads to the gateway church. Here you can see the exhibition entitled "Vladimir defends the Motherland". The local point of this exhibition is the diorama which gives an idea of the heroic defence of Vladimir's citizens against Tartar-Mongols in 1238. The exhibition also includes the specimens of Russian and foreign weapons of various periods and a portrait gallery of Heroes of the Soviet Union from Vladimir.

The Cathedral of the Assumption

On the steep bank of the river Klyazma next to Sobornaya Square stands the Assumption Cathedral. It was built in 1158 – 1160. In the 12th century the Cathedral became the religious centre of the Vladimir-Suzdal principality. From chronicles we know that originally the cathedral was smaller in size with four pillars and one dome. The cathedral acquired its present appearance as a result of rebuilding done by Vsevolod III after the fire of 1185. The old walls were surrounded by new ones; four domes were added and covered with gilded copper. The reconstructed cathedral became one of the most splendid creations of Russian architecture and a model for native builders down the centuries. There are tombstones in the cathedral; among famous people buried in the cathedral are Andrei Bogolubsky, Vsevolod III, his son George and others. The interior of the Assumption Cathedral is also impressive. It contains some ancient frescoes done by the great Russian artists Andrei Rublev and his pupil Daniil Cherny. The best preserved fresco is "The Last Judgement". The fresco is full of radiant optimism; it reflects the spiritual revival of the Russian people after their victory on Kulikovo field in 1380. The iconostasis contained the famous Vladimir icon of the Mother God which Andrei Bogolubsky had brought from Kiev. At present many icons are on display in the Tretyakov Gallery.

The Cathedral of St. Demetrius

The Cathedral of St. Demetrius was built by Russian craftsmen in 1194 as the family church of Prince Vsevolod III, "Big Nest" and was dedicated to the Prince's patron saint, St. Demetrius of Salonica. In the 12th century the cathedral looked different. It was surrounded by the palace buildings with which it was connected by several towers and passages. The walls of the cathedral are decorated with stone carving of lions, leopards and with more than 500 relieves forming an ornament. Among the animal sculptures a leading place belongs to the lion – the symbol of the Prince power. Numerous reconstructions and fires greatly damaged the cathedral. It was saved thanks to restoration work carried under the guidance of Alexander Stoletov, a Vladimir architect.

Read and translate the following words.

VOCABULARY

main	to cover
an entrance	gilded copper
a principality	splendid
defence	a creation
a fortified tower	a tombstone
a triumphal arch	to bury
to withstand	an interior
soldiers	radiant
to rout	to reflect
a combat	spiritual revival
armed forces	an icon
the focal point	a craftsman
a diorama	to dedicate
to include	a patron saint
a specimen	a passage
a weapon	stone carving
a pillar	to belong to
to acquire	to damage
to surround	to save
to add	thanks to

Ex. 6. Translate into Russian.

a splendid masterpiece; the area of a principality; to build a new defence construction; foreign weapons; towers of this cathedral; soldiers of our army; to admire stone carvings; the form of a triumphal arch; to include priceless creations; to damage many architectural monuments; churches and cathedrals; to bury the prince and his family; to belong to the best sights of their town; armed forces of our country; this prominent diorama; to cover with gilded copper; the patron saint of the prince; a gateway church; six pillars and four domes; to rout the invaders; the impressive interior of this ancient cathedral; spiritual revival of Rus; Russian craftsmen; priceless icons of that church; symbols of life and love; to reflect feelings of the artist; many tombstones; specimens of new weapons; to take part in the battle of Kulikovo; to be on display in the gallery.

Ex. 7. Answer the following questions.

1. What sights of Vladimir do you know?
2. What is the unofficial symbol of our town?
3. When was the Golden Gate built?
4. What form does it have?
5. Who marched through this gate?
6. What can we see inside the Golden Gate?
7. What does the exhibition include?
8. Where is the Cathedral of the Assumption situated?
9. When was this cathedral built?
10. What did the cathedral originally look like?
11. Who rebuilt the cathedral? Why?
12. What famous people are buried inside the Cathedral of the Assumption?
13. What is the proud of this cathedral?
14. What famous icons does the iconostasis contain?
15. When was the Cathedral of St. Demetrious built?
16. What did it look like in the 12th century?
17. What the walls decorated with?
18. What does the lion symbolize?
19. What damaged the Cathedral of St. Demetrious?
20. Who guided the restoration work of the cathedral?

Ex. 8. Read the text.

SUZDAL

According to one version, the word "Suzdal" has Finno-Ugric origins: "suz" means "girls" and "dal" means "songs". The combination of these two roots shows us that there was a place where the youth sang before. Other historians distinguish the root "suzi" which can be translated as "a wolf". Thus, it was a territory often attacked by wild animals. Still there is another version: the name comes from an ancient verb that meant "to do something out of clay". As for the suffix of the name "Suzdal", it is typical for many Russian cities (Yaroslavl, etc.).

The foundation of the city dates back to 1024. And, of course, it has its Kremlin, that was usual for the majority of Russian cities (from the 11th century on). Its centre is the Church of the Virgin's Birth. There was a small stone church on its location before; it was a building for all the citizens of the city to pray in. Soon after being built, the church started to fall apart. It happened because of the mistakes made during its construction: the church was placed on a hill that always eroded. Finally, the walls of the building inclined and their paintings became to cover with cracks. After these events the church was reconstructed several times, but even today the visitors of Suzdal cannot enter inside: it has a dangerous structure, and according to the predictions the building will collapse if no measures are undertaken.

In front of the church one can see a bell tower which is in much better condition. It is decorated with a big clock that was presented to the Kremlin by Peter the Great himself. The most unusual trait of this clock is its dial plate, which has not figures, but letters of the ancient Russian alphabet. Small silver bells on the tower used to ring every minute.

There are also two other churches in Suzdal's Kremlin – a summer one and a winter one. In Russia it was a common tradition to construct couples of such buildings. It helped to economise wood while heating them. Later another type of church appeared where only one floor was heated. In Suzdal people built two churches in every street, which partly explains why there are so many of them now: 58 churches!

Suzdal is also famous for the Museum of Wooden Architecture in the open air where not only churches but houses, mills and even a well are presented. The majority of the houses in the countryside have beautiful decorations carving around their windows which sometimes remind a woolen lace. Today we see that it was made not only for beauty. In reality every

detail in architecture has its own meaning. Thus, this "lace" was to guard the house from evil spirits. The more sophisticated it was, the more likely it would not let any evil enter the house.

The place chosen for the museum is holy, as there were two monasteries there before. Both of them were built to protect Suzdal. The only construction that reminds us of their existence today is a cathedral. Usually it was the citizens themselves who financed the construction of the churches. In the 17th century, which was full of epidemics and wars, people managed to replace most of the wooden buildings with stone ones. Now there are about 30 of them in Suzdal.

The main gathering place of the city may be compared to Red Square in Moscow: it was the centre where people traded and could hide in case of danger. In the 16th century there were 414 houses and 14 wooden churches in Suzdal. That means that every 30th house had a church, which existed nowhere else in Russia. One historian wrote that the citizens of the town were religious, but their beliefs were similar to paganism. Thus, marriages took place at night, parents brought to the church food and drinks, everybody ate, and then sang and danced together with the priests

Ex. 9. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

NEW YORK

New York, the largest city of the USA, is the national leader in business, finance, manufacturing, the service industries, fashion and arts. Its recorded history begins with an Italian navigator, Giovanni da Verrazano, who sailed into the present New York bay around 1524. In 1609 Captain Henry Hudson explored the harbour and the river, later named after him. In 1624 Dutch colonists arrived and settled the permanent settlement, named New Amsterdam. The following year the Dutch West Indian Company bought the whole island of Manhattan from Indians for a few trinkets. Dutch was the official language of New Amsterdam, but before its population reached 500 it was reported that 18 different languages were spoken there. In 1663 the colony was captured by the British fleet under Duke of York and renamed New York, but the Dutch and those who came with them stayed there, so far from the very first years of its existence New York was truly an international city.

New York was active in the colonial opposition to Britain and several battles were fought in this area. In 1778 the British seized the city and

controlled it for the rest of the war. When in November 1783 the Americans returned, they found New York in a very poor state. Out of its 4 000 buildings, about 1 000 had been burned and the rest were hardly inhabitable. An energetic program of general reconstruction was launched. Within the next four years the population doubled and in 1800 reached 60 000. By 1815 the value of imports arriving in New York harbour was double of that of Boston and three times that of Philadelphia, the major colonial ports before the revolutionary War. The construction of the Erie Canal, the bridge canal between Buffalo, on Lake Erie, and Albany, on the Hudson, was completed in 1825. It cut travel time one-third, shipping costs nine-tenth, opened the Great Lakes area and made New York City chief Atlantic port of the USA. The opening of the Erie Canal accelerated even more the expansion of the city.

After the Civil War of 1861 – 1865, the industrial development started and brought a massive wave of immigration from all over the world. During the 19th century the city expanded northwest from the tip of Manhattan and by 1784 included the whole island as well as the territory of the present Bronx. In 1898 New York assumed its present boundaries, annexing Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island.

1. According to the passage, the settlement on the Hudson River was started by ____.

- a) Captain Henry Hudson
- b) Giovanni da Verrazano
- c) the Dutch West Indian Company
- d) immigrants from the Netherlands

2. Which of the following is *not* true?

- a) The British fleet occupied New Amsterdam.
- b) The Dutch West Indian Company bought the settlement for a few trinkets.
- c) New Amsterdam was renamed New York in honour of Duke of York.
- d) New Amsterdam was an international city.

3. The plan for general reconstruction was adopted because ____.

- a) the population of New York doubled
- b) New Yorkers took an active part in the Revolutionary War

- c) 5 000 houses were burned
 - d) 3 000 houses were hardly inhabitable
4. Which of the following is true?
- a) Before the Revolutionary War Boston was the largest colonial port.
 - b) Before the Revolutionary War New York was the largest colonial port.
 - c) After the Revolutionary War the port of Philadelphia was larger than the port of Boston.
 - d) During the Revolutionary War the port of New York was larger than the port of Boston.
5. Why was the construction of Erie Canal so important?
- a) Erie Canal made New York the major port of the US.
 - b) Erie Canal decreased travel fare three times.
 - c) Goods were transported at a lower price.
 - d) Due to the construction of Erie Canal the Great Lakes were discovered.

Unit 8. CULTURE

Ex. 1. Read, translate and study the use of the new words.

- 1) a way, a way of life. There are different ways of doing things. Culture is a people's whole way of life.
- 2) to create. This thing was created by the group of people.
- 3) beliefs, customs, inventions. Culture includes arts, beliefs, customs, inventions, language, technology and traditions.
- 4) similar. The term "civilization" is similar to the term "culture".
- 5) a feature. Every citizen has its specific features.
- 6) to share needs. Basic needs are shared by all people.
- 7) to obtain. They obtain knowledge at school.
- 8) shelter. They obtain food and shelter.
- 9) courts, prisons. There is a system of police, courts, and prisons.
- 10) to protect against invaders. Every culture has ways to protect itself against invaders.
- 11) artistic expression. Every culture has forms of artistic expressions, such as painting, music, etc.

12) to differ from. Cultures differ from one part of the world to another.

13) to influence the behaviour. Culture influences the behaviour of the people.

14) to come across. They come across other ways of doing things.

15) to deal with. Sometimes we deal with the persons of another culture.

16) uneasy. I felt uneasy.

17) step. Step by step we are studying the English language.

18) growth. There are some important steps in the growth of culture.

19) a tool. One of the important steps in the growth of culture is the development of tools.

20) a human being. The early human being learned to make tools.

21) stone. The tools were made of stone.

22) bone, skin. The things were made of bone, hair, skin and wood.

23) to learn habits. They learned habits of animals.

24) to plant crops, to rear animals. People had to plant crops and to rear animals.

25) to occur. It occurred about 9 000 B. C. (Before Christ).

26) to appear. By 3 500 B. C. cities had appeared.

27) to make up. All this knowledge made up the growth of culture.

28) to record. People could record their thoughts.

29) a generation. People could pass their thoughts from generation to generation.

Ex. 2.

a) Translate, analyze the following words with different suffixes, and divide them into two groups: nouns and adjectives.

culture; social; scientist; literature; invention; language; tradition; civilization; feature; basic; invader; relationship; religious; artistic; expression; addition; scientific; biological; comfortable; difference; foundation; prehistoric; important; development; being; hunter; farmer; artist; builder; writing; generation.

b) Make up as many words as you can by combining different parts of the words.

pre-	invent	-ion
in-	relation	-ship

un-	express	-able
	comfort	-ent
	differ	-ment
	historic	-er
	develop	
	hunt	
	build	

Ex. 3. *The word in capitals at the end of each of the following sentences should be changed to form a word that fits suitably in the blank space.*

1. It was the ... of the ancient times INVENT. 2. He had a ... seat in the bus COMFORT. 3. He was ... to her DIFFER. 4. One of the important steps was the ... of writing DEVELOP. 5. People became artists and ... BUILD.

Ex. 4.

a) Try to match up the adjectives in column A with the nouns in column B to form meaningful phrases.

1) similar	a) belief
2) artistic	b) scientist
3) social	c) meaning
4) narrow	d) term
5) simple	e) expression
6) complex	f) way
7) basic	g) needs
8) religious	h) knowledge
9) scientific	i) relations
10) biological	j) ideas

b) Decide which of the verbs on the left collocate with the nouns on the right.

1) to create	a) the behaviour
2) to share	b) the thoughts
3) to obtain	c) knowledge
4) to rear	d) crops

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| 5) to protect against | e) habits |
| 6) to influence | f) things |
| 7) to record | g) needs |
| 8) to deal with | h) people |
| 9) to learn | i) animals |
| 10) to plant | j) invaders |

Ex. 5. Translate the following word combinations; pay attention to the prepositions:

for the whole way of life; in its narrow meaning; in such fields; consists of; ways of creating things; refers to; any way of life; result from basic needs; are shared by; a system of courts; to protect against invaders; in their details; from one part of the world to another; for example; from culture to culture; come across other ways of doing things; within their own culture; with persons of another culture; differences in behavior; for human culture; in prehistoric times; in the growth of culture; the development of tools; the start of farming; the growth of cities; the development of writing; about 2 million years ago; for food; things of bone; the habits of the animals; about 9 000 B. C.; one of the steps; by 3 500 B. C.; aspects of their culture; from generation to generation.

Ex. 6.

a) Translate the following definitions of the words.

1. "A custom" is an established and habitual practice of a religious or social kind that is typical of a particular group of people. 2. "To invent" means to make or produce new or useful things or ideas for the first time. 3. "Similar" means of the same kind but not exactly the same in nature or appearance. 4. "To obtain" means to become the owner of something. 5. "To protect" means to be safe.

b) The following words also appear in the texts and dialogues; match each one with its correct definition.

skin, growth, uneasy, a tool, to rear

1) to feel uncomfortable; 2) the increasing in size; 3) a simple instrument that is held in the hands and used for doing special jobs; 4) the natural outer covering of an animal or human body; 5) to care for until fully grown.

Ex. 7. Read and translate sentences; memorize the use of tenses.

1. This thing was created by the group of people long ago. 2. This thing has just been created by a group of people. 3. The culture is being protected against the invaders. 4. The cultures differ from one another. 5. I have come across a new word. 6. We often deal with persons of different cultures. 7. Culture influences the behaviour of people. 8. The scientists are learning the habits of animals. 9. It occurred about 9 000 B. C. 10. By 3 500 B. C. cities had appeared.

Ex. 8. Transform these sentences according to the models to practice the use of tenses.

a) Model: *We usually invite our friends to our house.* → *We are inviting our friends to our house now.*

1. As a rule, scientists study the habits of animals. 2. Sometimes we learn the rules. 3. Every weekend we visit our relatives. 4. We always listen to music. 5. We often play different games.

b) Model: *I read the book a year ago.* → *I was reading the book all the evening yesterday.*

1. My mother cooked breakfast for us an hour ago. 2. They planted crops long ago. 3. They visited their relatives last weekend. 4. My brother bought the sweater the day before yesterday. 5. Yesterday we spent our time together.

Ex. 9. Fill in the blanks with the proper grammar forms of the verb; the verb is given in brackets at the end of each sentence.

1. As a rule, the term "civilization" ... (to refer) to more advanced ways of life. 2. Every culture ... (to have) the ways to protect itself. 3. This thing ... (to create) recently. 4. They always ... (to obtain) goods from the foreign countries. 5. At present scientists ... (to study) different cultures.

Ex. 10.

a) *Read the text and try to focus on its essential facts. Choose the most suitable heading below for each paragraph.*

1) Specific Features of Different Cultures; 2) What is Culture?
3) Common Features of Different Cultures.

b) Make a précis of the text, using the following phrases.

1. The title of the text is... 2. The text is about... The text deals with...
3. The text covers such points as... 4. It should be underlined that... 5. In conclusion, I must say that... 6. To my mind... In my opinion...

CULTURE

Culture is a term, which is used by social scientists for a people's whole way of life. In its narrow meaning, culture is activities in such fields as art, literature and music. Social scientists consider that a people's culture consists of all ideas, objects and ways how people create things. Culture includes arts, beliefs, customs, inventions, language, technology and traditions. The term "civilization" is similar, but it refers mostly to scientifically more advanced ways of life. A culture is any way of life, simple or complex. All cultures have features that result from basic needs, which are shared by all people. Every culture has methods of obtaining food and shelter. There is also a way to keep order: a system of police, courts and prisons. Every culture has ways to protect itself against invaders. It also has family relationships, religious beliefs. All societies have forms of artistic expression, such as painting, music, etc. In addition, each culture has some type of scientific knowledge. Cultures differ in their details from one part of the world to another. For example, eating is a biological need. But what people eat, when and how they eat, and how food is prepared differ from culture to culture. People do not realize how greatly culture influences their behaviour until they come across other ways of doing things. People feel most comfortable within their own culture, and they prefer the company of others who share their culture. When people have to deal with persons of another culture, even small differences in behaviour may make them feel uneasy.

Ex. 11. Read and give a summary of the text.

FROM THE HISTORY OF HUMAN CULTURE

The foundations for human culture developed in prehistoric times. Important steps in the growth of culture include the development of tools, the start of farming, the growth of cities and the development of writing. The development of tools began about 2 million years ago. The early hu-

man beings learned to make stone tools and kill animals for food. Prehistoric people probably made things of bone, hair, skin and wood. The hunters also learned the habits of the animals. Such learning is a simple kind of scientific knowledge. Then people had to plant crops and rear animals for food. They became the first farmers. It occurred about 9 000 B. C., and it was one of the most important steps in the growth of human culture. By 3 500 B. C. cities had appeared. People became artists and builders, judges and priests. All their new knowledge and skills made up the growth of culture. The development of writing is one of the most important steps. The first system of writing was developed about 3500 B. C. People could record their thoughts and aspects of their culture and could pass them in a written form from generation to generation.

Ex. 12. Find in the texts English equivalents for these words and word combinations.

ученые в области социологии; образ жизни; в узком значении; деятельность в таких областях, как; ученые считают; способы создания; культура включает; виды искусства; главным образом; более продвинутый образ жизни; которые являются результатом; основные нужды; которые разделяются всеми людьми; методы получения пищи и крыши над головой; поддерживать порядок; суды и тюрьмы; защищать себя; против захватчиков; семейные отношения; религиозные вероисповедания; художественное выражение; живопись; вдобавок; научное знание; различаются в деталях; например; принятие пищи; различается от культуры к культуре; как сильно культура влияет на поведение людей; встречаются с другими способами; в пределах своей собственной культуры; вынуждены иметь дело с; даже маленькая разница; может заставить чувствовать себя некомфортно; основы человеческой культуры; в доисторические времена; рост культуры; создание орудий труда; начало ведения сельского хозяйства; создание письменности; древние люди; каменные орудия труда; для приготовления пищи; вероятно; изучали привычки животных; научное знание; вынуждены были выращивать урожай; выращивать животных; это случилось; к 3 500 году до нашей эры; города появились; художники и строители; судьи и священники; знания и навыки; составляли; была создана; могли записывать; передавать в письменной форме; от поколения к поколению.

Ex. 13.

a) Find in the texts the words, which have the similar meanings as the following words.

applied; all; sense; progressive; main; getting; to defend; kind; to understand; to meet; uncomfortable; the beginning; perhaps.

b) Find in the texts the words, which have the opposite meanings to the following words.

wide; less; complex; big; easy; the end; finished; to disappear; old.

Ex. 14. Fill in the blanks with the missing words in the following sentences; the first letter of each word has been given to help you.

1. I don't like his w... of life. 2. The European cultures are s.... 3. But every culture has its specific f... . 4. I s... the room with my brother. 5. There are some forms of artistic e... in every culture. 6. They obtain f... and s... . 7. I have never c... a... such a word. 8. Culture influences the b... of the people. 9. We are studying English s... by s... . 10. The ancient people made things of b... and s....

Ex. 15. Find in the texts, translate and analyze.

a) grammar forms with the ending -ed.

is used; the hunters learned; are shared; it occurred; is prepared; cities had appeared; culture developed; was developed; human beings learned.

b) grammar forms with the ending -s.

social scientists; the foundations; a people's whole way of life; in prehistoric times; activities; important steps; in such fields; the development of tools; a people's culture; consists of; the growth of cities; all ideas; objects; 2 million years; culture includes; the early human beings; arts; beliefs; stone tools; it refers; to kill animals; all cultures; have features; made things; has methods; the hunters; has ways; the habits of the animals; against invaders; had to plant crops; family relationships; had to rear animals; religious beliefs; the first farmers; societies; have forms; one of the important steps; in their details; cities; artists and builders; culture influ-

ences; judges and priests; other ways; skills; the company of others; their thoughts and aspects.

Ex. 16. Complete the following sentences in a logical way.

1. Culture is ... 2. In its narrow meaning, culture is ... 3. Culture includes ... 4. The term "civilization" is ... 5. All cultures have features that result ... 6. Every culture has ... 7. Cultures differ ... 8. Culture influences ... 9. People feel most comfortable within ... 10. They prefer ... 11. The foundations of the human culture developed ... 12. The development of tools began ... 13. People had to ... 14. People became ... 15. People could record ...

Ex. 17. Answer the questions about the culture.

1. What does the term "culture" mean? 2. What does the term "culture" mean in its narrow meaning? 3. What does culture include? 4. What does the term "civilization" mean? 5. What common features do all cultures have? 6. What forms of artistic expression do all societies have? 7. What different features do all cultures have? 8. When do people feel most comfortable? 9. When do people feel uneasy? 10. When did the foundations for human culture develop? 11. What important steps in the growth of culture include? 12. When did the development of tools begin? 13. What did prehistoric people make things of? 14. What did the hunters learn? 15. When did the first farmers appear? 16. When did the first cities appear? 17. When was the first system of writing developed? 18. What could people record then?

Ex. 18. Agree or disagree with the following statements; add some more information.

1. Culture is a people's whole way of life. 2. Culture is activities in such fields as art, literature, and music. 3. Culture consists of arts and beliefs. 4. The terms "culture" and "civilization" are just the same. 5. Culture is a simple way of life. 6. All cultures are the same. 7. People feel most comfortable within their own culture. 8. People feel uneasy with persons of another culture. 9. The foundations for human culture developed in prehistoric times. 10. The development of writing is one of the important steps in the development of culture.

Ex. 19. Read and translate the following dialogue.

DIFFERENT CULTURES ALL OVER THE WORLD

A. Hello! Haven't seen you for ages! Where have you been?

B. Hello! I have visited Japan recently. It was great! The culture in Japan differs from ours.

A. Naturally. Cultures differ from country to country.

B. Yes. You are right. All is different: food, clothes. The way they eat, the way they speak.

A. I understand. I've read a lot about different cultures. People's nationalities can even be recognized by the way they greet each other.

B. Sure. We used to shake hands when we meet. But in Japan people usually bow...

A. Sorry for interrupting you. And the French usually kiss each other on the cheeks.

B. Sometimes we do the same. But still European and Asian cultures differ greatly!

A. You are lucky to have visited Asia! Have you taken photos there?

B. Of course. Come on Sunday and I'll show you all of them.

A. Thanks. I'll visit you with pleasure.

Ex. 20. Act as an interpreter.

AN ENGLISHMAN ABOUT RUSSIA

Russian students are talking with Mr. Black, an Englishman from London.

– Мистер Блэк, культура Вашей страны отличается от нашей?

– Sometimes it does. Sometimes it does not.

– Что показалось Вам необычным в России?

– People are not always polite. They don't wait their turn in the queue.

– Да, я был в Вашей стране. Англичане выстраиваются в очередь за всем.

– Yes. You are right. Not only in the shops but waiting for a bus.

– Что-нибудь еще?

– Russian people talk loudly in the streets, in buses and on train.

– Да, мы шумный народ.
Что Вам у нас понравилось?

– Собираетесь ли Вы еще
приехать в Россию?

– Добро пожаловать в Рос-
сию!

– Many things. Your country
is very beautiful. Many people are
kind and hospitable. A lot of them
can speak English perfectly well.

– Yes, I am. I am going to vis-
it your country with my daughter.

– Thank you.

Unit 9. WRITING LETTERS. RESUME

Some rules for writing letters

Письмо – это специфический вид сочинения, включающий кон-
кретного писателя, информацию и конкретного читателя. Письмо
должно быть ясным, хорошо спланированным и понятным.

Письмо состоит из следующих частей: заголовка, внутреннего
адреса, приветствия, основы письма, приветственного заключения и
подписи.

В заголовке указывают адрес: дом, улица, город (штат), дата
написания письма.

Примечание:

- В Великобритании дома часто имеют не номера, а название –
например, Vine Cottage.

- В условном письме внутренний адрес – это адрес человека,
которому пишут. В письмах личного характера внутренний адрес мо-
жет опускаться.

- В деловых письмах принято использовать личное звание пе-
ред именем человека, которому пишется письмо. В деловом письме
должность не предшествует имени.

- Правильны следующие личные звания: Mr., Mrs., Miss., Dr.,
Professor.

E. g.: Dr. T. C. Howard, Superintendent of Schools.

- Для деловых и профессиональных писем правильны следующие
формы приветствия:

Gentlemen:

Dear Sir

My dear Sir

Dear Mr. Warren

Ladies:

Dear Madam

My dear Madam

Dear Miss Howard

- В личных письмах двоеточие или запятая могут быть использованы после приветствия. Запятая считается менее формальной.

- Хорошо написанное письмо должно быть ясным, понятным, разборчивым, вежливым.

- Правильны следующие формы приветственного заключения для делового письма.

Yours truly,

Yours very truly,

Very truly yours,

Respectfully yours,

Faithfully yours,

Sincerely yours,

Yours sincerely,

Cordially yours,

Ни профессиональные знания, ни академические степени перед подписью не ставятся. Незамужняя женщина подписывается как Miss (e. g.: Miss Laura Blank); замужняя женщина или вдова подписывается своим собственным именем.

Ex 1. Read the given letters and compare them.

Letter 1

930 Lewis Street,
Chicago, IL 60609
September 15, 2012

Data Control International
111 Morris Jane
Kankakee, IL 60620

Dear Ms. Boswell,

I would like to apply for the position of assistant computer programmer as advertised in the September 14, 2012 Chicago "Daily News". I feel that I am especially qualified, and would appreciate your sending me an application form. Please send the application to the address above. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely yours,
Maxwell Taylor.

Letter 2

August 6, 2000

Dear Sarah,

Just a note to say thank you for the lovely day yesterday. It was really hard to get back to work after such a relaxing time. Delicious food, good company, a beautiful garden – it really felt like a mini-holiday. The kids had a great time too and are still talking about the dog and the pool.

Would you like to come over to us next weekend? You could come for lunch on Saturday or Sunday, and we could go for a walk in the hills if the weather is good.

Hoping to see you next weekend, and with thanks again for yesterday.

Love,
Kate.

Ex 2. Complete the letters with the following phrases and sentences. Explain your reasons.

1. Thanks so much for ...
2. We deeply appreciate your thoughtfulness ...
3. Love, ...
4. I would like to return ...
5. My sister and I want to thank you for ...
6. I hope that ...
7. Sincerely yours ...

Ex. 3. Fill in the blanks.

a)

Toledo Park Hotel
Cincinnati, OH 22222
September 15, 1998.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Williams,

Thank you again for the wonderful weekend! I had such a good time visiting you and your family, and I enjoyed meeting all your relatives. I shall never forget the warm hospitality.

... some day you are able to visit me and my family.

... your kindness and hospitality and to show you around my hometown.

Sincerely,
Douglas M. White

b)

9/15/98

Dear Ruth,
... the birthday book. It's just what I need!

Agnes

c)

Brood Branch Road
12 A
Zittleton, NJ 33333
September 15, 1998

Dear Dr. Malone,

... the wonderful books which just arrived. They will be extremely useful in our courses this semester. ...

With very best regards,
Agnes and Irene Howe

Ex. 4. Fill in the blanks with "to", "for", "because".

1. Thank you very much ...
2. I am writing ... there is a problem with our telephone line.
3. We are writing ... thank you all.
4. Thank you ... coming to an interview last week.
5. She would like to thank you ... helping her.
6. Please thank your colleagues ... their hard work.
7. He's here ... I invited him.

Ex. 5. Put in the right order.

1. 3, December 1999.

Ref. Fax 1, December 1999 / Invitation for the vernisage and new project for spring 2000.

2. Yours faithfully.

3. Mr. Arty Dan Gal

1/1 Dancing Gallery Street

Arty burg 80100 United States of Arty land.

Tel/fax (095) 777-111.

4. Looking forward to your answer as well as to meeting you.

5. Dear John,

6. Mr. John Denndoff.

IVAN's Antique Dealers and Auctioneers Centre Street, 1 Moscow 101001
Russia Fax N (095) 929-0000.

7. Arty Dan Gal.

8. Thank you so much for your letter. I wish I could join you at the vernisage, but unfortunately I have to work with my master

Ex. 6. Read and translate the text.

JOB HUNTING RESUME

An excellent resume may help you get the job of your dreams and poor resume may mean a lost opportunity.

Since this is the first piece of information a company will receive about you, it is critically important that your resume will be well-written.

It should be presented at the beginning of any interview that you have with a company. Ideally, resume should not be longer than one page.

The contents of a resume can be roughly categorized as: 1) PERSONAL INFORMATION (address and telephone number); 2) JOB OBJECTIVE; 3) EDUCATION; 4) EXPERIENCE; 5) SKILLS; 6) EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES; 7) REFERENCES.

The resume begins with PERSONAL INFORMATION name, telephone number centered at the top page.

After your address, a statement of intent or JOB OBJECT should be written. This objective should be well thought out from the very beginning since it will influence how you will write the rest of the resume. It should not be too general, e. g.: "To obtain a managerial position in a Western company".

Think about your job search and career goals carefully, write them down in a way that shows you have given this much thought.

For example: "Objective: To obtain a position in telecommunication that will allow me to use my knowledge of engineering and take advantage of my desire to work in sales".

Notice that your desire to have a well-paid job is not included in this statement. A focus on money in your resume's first sentence will not make the best impression anywhere in the world, not just in Russia.

After the statement of intent, describe your EDUCATION.

List the universities, institutes and colleges you have attended in reverse chronological order.

Any studying you have done abroad should be included and courses that you have taken that are relevant.

If you graduated with honors, you should definitely include this. A "red diploma" can be called "graduated with high honors" in English. Do not include your high school.

Your working EXPERIENCE is the next section. List your experience starting with your most recent place of employment and work backwards. Spell out the exact dates of employment, your position, and the name of the company you worked for.

Provide information about your responsibilities, emphasizing important activities by listing the most relevant to your objective. Do not use complete sentences! List your responsibilities in short statements that do not include the words "my" or "I".

Following experience, you should list your special SKILLS. These include your language skills, computer abilities, and any other talent that relates to your statement of intent.

When describing your language abilities, it is best to be honest about assessing your level, "fluent English", "native Russian", "intermediate German" and "beginning French" are all ways to describe your language abilities.

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES should be included in the next action. Student or professional organizations you belong to, travel, sports and hobbies should be listed here.

Do not list "reading" or "writing" as an activity. It is assumed most people with a higher education do these things regularly.

The last section of your resume is the REFERENCE section. List at last two people, not related to you, who can describe your qualification for the job. Their names, titles, places of work, and telephone numbers should be included. If you do not have space on your resume for this, write "Available upon request". You will then be expected to give this information to a prospective employer if it is requested.

The style and format of a resume are extremely important. Your resume must be typed, preferably on a computer in order to format it most effectively. A neat and well-written resume with no spelling mistakes will give an employer the impression that you are accurate and take care of details.

A resume will not get you a job. An interview with a company will get you a job. In order to have the opportunity of interviewing with a company you should send your resume with a cover letter.

(Abridged from "The St. Petersburg Press")

Ex. 7. Find in the text Russian equivalents to the following words.

1) потерянная возможность; 2) первая информация; 3) страница; 4) информация о себе; 5) цель, которую Вы ставите при поиске работы; 6) занять должность; 7) высокооплачиваемая работа; 8) произвести благоприятное впечатление; 9) заявление о намерениях; 10) в хронологическом порядке; 11) пройти курс (закончить курс); 12) закончить с отличием; 13) начиная с; 14) последнее место работы; 15) следуйте в обратном (хронологическом) порядке; 16) увлечения (занятия в нерабочее время); 17) могут быть представлены при необходимости; 18) быть вызванным на интервью; 19) заявление (письмо к нанимателю).

Ex. 8. Translate the sentences.

1. Чтобы получить интервью с представителем компании, Вы должны разослать Ваше резюме и заявление в разные компании и агентства. 2. Резюме должно быть правильно составлено, так как это первая информация, которую компания получает о Вас. 3. Неправильно составленное резюме – это потерянная возможность получить работу. 4. Вы должны указать точные даты, должности и места работы. 5. Резюме не должно быть длинным, не более одной машинописной страницы. 6. Необходимо перечислить все места Вашей учебы в обратном хронологическом порядке. В этот список можно включить все прослушанные курсы, относящиеся к данной должности. 7. Укажите последнее место работы и следуйте в обратном порядке. 8. Цель получения данной работы не должна быть сформулирована в обобщенном виде. 9. Если Вы закончили университет с отличием, укажите это в разделе «образование». 10. Указав имена, адреса и телефоны людей, ко-

которые могут дать вам рекомендацию. Вы можете написать: "Могут быть представлены при необходимости". 11. Резюме посылается с письмом к работодателю. 12. Конечно, резюме не предоставит Вам работу, но оно поможет Вам быть приглашенным на интервью. 13. «Получение высокооплачиваемой работы» не должно быть указано как главная цель получения работы. Это произведет неблагоприятное впечатление.

Ex. 9. Put the parts of a resume in the right order.

1. Education.
2. References.
3. Job objective.
4. Work experience.
5. Skills.
6. Personal information.
7. Extracurricular activities.

Ex. 10. Now you are ready to write your own resume. Study example of a resume and try to write one for yourself.

RESUME

Anna Smirnova
98, Chaikovskogo Street, apt. 85
St. Petersburg, 191194, Russia
Phone: +7 812 272 08 95

OBJECTIVE: Obtain employment in the field of public relations that will allow me to use my ability to work with people and take advantage of my knowledge of English.

EDUCATION: St. Petersburg State University 1989 – 1996
Diploma in English and French.
Qualified as English interpreter.

WORK EXPERIENCE: Assistant, Interpreter of Director General Insurance Co. Rodina Ros.

Duties: schedules of meetings, appointments and recording of the personnel, interpreting and translation of documents. Personal assistant and secretary to Mr. Ron Black at the office of Operation Carelift. Mr. Black, a former member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives supervised the activities of this NGO in distributing humanitarian assistance in St. Petersburg. Duties: interviewing and screening Russian organization which applied for humanitarian assistance, arranging and supervising of deliveries of children's shoes and boots in St. Petersburg, scheduling of the drivers and Russian personnel.

LANGUAGES: *English* Fluent reading, writing and speaking ability. Qualified as interpreter and translator.

French Good reading and translating ability.

German Rudimentary conversation German acquired during several visits to Germany.

OTHER SKILLS: *Computer* Microsoft Word and Excel. Typing, fax, xerox.

HOBBIES & ACTIVITIES: Theatre, music, tourism, sports.

REFERENCES:

Mrs. Elena Petrova, Associate
Professor St. Petersburg,
State University 11,
Universitetskaya Nab.
St. Petersburg
Phone +7 812 325 62 47

Ex. 11. Don't forget to write a cover letter. Write a cover letter as Anna Smirnova did it.

Anna Smirnova
98, Chaikovskogo Street apt. 5
St. Petersburg, 191194, Russia
Phone: +7 812 272 08 95
December 2, 1996

US Consulate General 1
5, Furshtatskaya Street
St. Petersburg. 191028
Attn.: Mr. Josh Overcast

Dear Sirs,

By this letter I would like to apply for the FSN personnel clerk position at the US Consulate General.

Thank you for taking time to deal with my application.

Please kindly find my references enclosed.

Yours sincerely,
Anna Smirnova

Unit 10. EDUCATION

Ex. 1. Read and translate the following text.

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

Primary and secondary education. People in Russia have the right for education. At the age of seven children in Russia enter a primary (elementary) school where they study for four years. Intermediate education begins with grade five and continues through grade nine. There are thousands of schools of different types in Russia. There are state schools of general education, where pupils study Russian (or a native language), Literature, Mathematics, History, Biology, Geography, Music, Arts and foreign languages. There are also a number of specialized schools, where pupils can get deep knowledge of certain subjects – foreign languages, Mathematics, Physics etc. Besides state schools (where the education is free of charge) there have appeared many private schools lately, lyceums, gymnasiums, colleges and special courses where tuition is paid by the parents. After 9 years of schooling children can study for three years more and receive a secondary school certificate or enter vocational-technical schools.

Special secondary education. Russia's system of special secondary education is well developed. There are more than two thousand special secondary schools in Russia. They train skilled workers such as techni-

cians, nurses, primary school teachers, and other specialists. The specialized secondary school programme lasts up to four years, and the graduates receive the certificate of a general secondary education as well as specialized technical training. Vocational-technical schools offer one to three-year programmes of training.

Higher education in Russia. Russia, a land of great scholars, has been a leading centre of culture, science and education in Europe for centuries. The country of Pushkin, Tolstoy, Chekhov, Mendeleyev, Pavlov attracted people all over the world for education. Now Russian universities welcome international students and graduates of Russian universities are in demand in western countries. The standard of the higher education in Russia is considered to be one of the best in the world. Russian degrees have gained global recognition. Russian universities offer programmes that meet the need of foreign students. Students going to Russia have to live among people whose manners and customs are different from theirs. Personal contacts with other people and understanding their ways of life and culture widen the mental horizon and their outlook on life generally.

Higher education structure of the Russian Federation. Over the last years, the system of the higher education has undergone considerable changes in the following areas:

Goals – with an orientation towards the needs of the market, society, and individuals. *Structure* – decentralization. *Autonomy* – introduction of private higher education. *Financing* – diversification of financial sources. *Content* – increasing the humanitarian components in the curriculum, and diversifying programmes and courses.

The state educational institutions acquired more at autonomy, opened new programmes and started enrolling commercial students. New non-government universities and institutions have been set up. At the same time the Federal government provides no less than fifty per cent of all higher education expenditures and keeps all state-owned institutions funds under strict control. It provides accreditation attestation and licensing of institutions, private or public.

Russia has four types of institutions: universities, academies, institutes and private institutions. It should be noted that Russia has signed Bologna Declaration and by the year 2010 the transition to a two level degree structure had been completed.

The Bachelor degree is awarded upon completion of four-year programme. There are two options after the bachelor: master and specialist.

Master degree is designed for students who wish to pursue a career in research, it takes two years after obtaining the Bachelor degree. The higher schools are free to enroll students on fee-paying basis and have the right to define the fee according to the market price and demand.

Ex. 2. Read and translate the following words and word combinations.

primary; secondary; higher education; general education; the right for; to enter a university; intermediate; to continue; state schools; a number of; specialized; deep knowledge of; certain; a subject; besides; free of charge; private; tuition; to pay for; to receive; to get; to obtain; to gain; to acquire; vocational-technical schools; well-developed; to train; training; skilled; technicians; to last; to graduate from; a graduate; to offer; a scholar; science; to attract; in demand; to consider; a degree; a recognition; to meet the need; a custom; to widen the horizon; to undergo considerable changes; a goal; a market; a society; introduction; to diversify; a diversification; a source; a curriculum; to enroll; to provide; an expenditure; licensing; to sign; the Bachelor degree (Master, Specialist); to pursue a career; to define; according to.

Ex. 3. Translate into English.

востребованный; кроме того; глобальное признание; обеспечить; привлекать людей со всего мира; ПТУ; разнообразить; рынок; частная школа; бесплатное обучение; расширить горизонт; глубокие знания; отвечать требованиям; расходы; отдельные предметы; квалифицированный работник; цели; продолжить; выпускник; ученый; общество; определенный; получить; определять; согласно; зачислять студентов; плата; среднее образование; длиться; поступить в университет; хорошо развитый; подготовка; финансовые ресурсы; учебный план; зачислять коммерческих студентов; лицей и гимназии; лицензирование; математика; начальная школа; предлагать; иностранный язык; манеры и обычаи; значительные изменения; гуманитарные компоненты; академия.

Ex. 4. Finish the following sentences according to the text.

1. Children in Russia enter a primary school at the age of
2. There are schools of different types in the Russian Federation:
3. At state schools education is free of charge, but there are private schools

4. System of special secondary education in Russia is 5. The specialized secondary school programme lasts 6. Nowadays Russian universities welcome international 7. International students have to live 8. The system of the higher education in Russia has undergone considerable changes in the following areas: 9. There are four types of institutions: 10. The Bachelor degree is awarded 11. Master degree is designed for 12. The higher schools can enroll students

Ex. 5. Agree/disagree with the following statements.

1. Russian people have the right for education. 2. Children in Russia enter a primary (elementary) school at the age of five and study there for five years. 3. There are only state schools of general education in Russia. 4. There are few special secondary schools in Russia. 5. The specialized secondary school programme lasts up to four years. 6. The Russian Federation is one of the leading centres of science and culture. 7. The system of higher education hasn't undergone any changes. 8. Russia has different types of institutions. 9. Russia hasn't signed Bologna Declaration. 10. The Bachelor is awarded upon completion of two-year programme.

Ex. 6. Read and translate the following text.

BRITISH EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

The basic features of the British educational system are the following:

- Education is compulsory from 5 to 16.
- The academic year usually begins in September and runs to early July; it has 3 terms, divided by the Christmas and Easter holidays. In addition, all schools have a "half-term holiday", lasting a few days or a week, in the middle of each term.
- Compulsory education is free of charge, but parents may spend money on educating their children if they want to.
- There are three stages of education. Children move from the first stage (primary) to the second stage (secondary) at around the age of 11 or 12. The third stage is "further" education at university or college.

In Great Britain education is compulsory for all children from 5 to 16 years of age. Parents can choose to send their children to a nursery school

or a pre-school play group to prepare them for the start of compulsory education.

All state schools in Britain are free, and schools provide their pupils with books and equipment for their studies. Ninety per cent of schools in England, Scotland and Wales are co-educational. That means that boys and girls are taught together in the same class.

At the age of 5 children go to infant school, which is the first stage of primary education. There is no written timetable and classes are informal. From 7 to 11 pupils attend junior school, which is the second stage of primary education. In primary school children are taught the so called 3R's: reading, writing and arithmetic. They also have music, physical training and art classes.

At the age of 11 children enter the secondary school. There are three types of state secondary schools in Britain. They are: grammar schools (for the most intelligent children), modern schools (for the less intelligent children) and comprehensive schools (for children of all abilities). Comprehensive schools accept children of all abilities without entrance exams. About six per cent of students go to grammar schools. Grammar schools lead towards higher education, whereas comprehensives give general or vocational education.

At 16 pupils take national exam called GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) and then they can leave school if they wish. This is the end of compulsory education. Some 16-year-olds continue their studies in the sixth form at school or at a sixth-form college. The sixth form prepares pupils for the national exam called "A"-level (Advanced Level) at 18. You need "A"-levels to enter a university.

Other 16-year-olds choose to go to a college of further education to study for more practical (vocational) diplomas relating to the world of work, such as hairdressing or mechanics.

Along with the state schools, there are about 500 private schools in Britain. Most of them charge fees. Some private schools are boarding schools, where the children actually live in the school. Many schools admit day pupils as well as boarders. Private schools usually offer only the most academic line and select those students who are most likely to succeed. The most expensive private schools are called "public schools" and they have a long history and tradition. Among the most famous public schools are Winchester, Eton, Westminster, Rugby and Harrow.

Ex. 7. Translate into Russian.

a feature; compulsory; educational system; an academic year; a term; to divide; Easter holidays; in addition; to last; a stage; free of charge; primary; secondary; further education; to choose; a nursery school; pre-school; to prepare for; to provide with; state schools; an equipment; co-educational; to mean; to teach; an infant school; a timetable; informal; to attend; a junior school; a comprehensive school; to accept; grammar schools; modern schools; intelligent; ability; without an exam; an entrance exam; to take an exam; to pass an exam; an eleven-plus examination; to lead to; whereas; vocational; advanced; a level; to enter a university; college of further education; hairdressing; private school; to charge fees; a boarding school; to admit; to select; most likely; to succeed; expensive.

Ex. 8. Translate into English.

к тому же; государственный; посещать; образование; единая средняя школа; способность; обязательный; современная школа; парикмахерское дело; готовить; принимать; школа совместного обучения; черта; образовательная система; умный (способный); школа для мальчиков (от 5 до 7 лет); без; триместр; обеспечить; длиться; уровень; отбирать; пасхальные каникулы; учить; оборудование; бесплатно; расписание; начальная школа (от 7 до 11 лет); средний; дальнейшее образование; профессиональный; повышенный уровень; означать; тогда как; классическая школа; поступить в университет; взимать плату; добиваться успеха; школа-интернат; колледж дальнейшего образования; частная школа; скорее всего; дорогой; ступень; неформальный (непринужденный).

Ex. 9. Answer the questions.

1. At what age do children start school in Britain? 2. Is secondary education compulsory for all children? 3. What types of schools are there in Britain? 4. What types of schools does primary schooling include? 5. How long does a pupil study at primary school? 6. What kind of school is a comprehensive school? 7. How long does a pupil study at secondary school? 8. When do pupils graduate from school? 9. What can they do after leaving secondary school? Can they continue their education? 10. What type of education is there after school? 11. What schools are called "public schools"? What are the most famous public schools?

Ex. 10. Finish the following sentences.

1. The basic features of the British educational system are the following: ...
2. In Great Britain education is compulsory for ...
3. All state schools in Britain are free, and schools ...
4. Co-educational schools are schools where ...
5. In primary school children are taught the so-called 3R's: ...
6. Children enter the secondary school at the age of ...
7. There are three types of state secondary schools in Britain: ...
8. Grammar schools lead towards ...
9. The end of compulsory education is ...
10. To enter a university you need ...
11. Private schools in Britain charge ...
12. The most expensive private schools are called ...

Ex. 11. Read and translate the following text.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Only 25 per cent of the student population goes on to higher education. Competition to get into one of Britain's universities is fierce and not everyone who gets "A"-levels can go. Students usually need three "A"-levels to go to university and grades at "A"-level go from "A", the highest grade, to "E".

Students apply to universities months before they take their "A"-levels. The students are given a personal interview and the universities then decide which students they want. They offer them a place which depends on "A"-level results. The more popular university, the higher the grades it will ask for.

Most big towns in Britain have both a university and a college of higher education. A British university usually consists of colleges. The departments of the colleges are organized into faculties. There are 91 universities and 47 colleges of higher education in Britain. The most famous and prestigious universities are those in Oxford and Cambridge.

Universities offer three or four year degree courses. A degree is the qualification you get from the university when you pass your final exams. You are then awarded a BA (Bachelor of Arts), BSc (Bachelor of Science) or BEd (Bachelor of Education).

Students who are studying for degrees are called undergraduates. They go to large formal lectures, but most of the work takes place in tutorials: lessons in groups of ten or more when students discuss their work with the lecturer.

Most British students choose to go to university a long way from their home town. University is seen as a time to be independent, to live away from home and develop new interests. British students do not have to pay to go to university, but do need money to live away from home while they are studying. Some students whose parents do not earn a lot of money are given a grant from the local education authority. If students do not get a grant, parents are expected to pay for their children. In fact, the grant is not a lot of money. Students used to work during holidays to earn more money, but it is now difficult to find such jobs. The result is that more students are dropping out, failing to finish their courses.

Not all the students study full time at the university or the college. Many people combine their studies with work. Large companies often have their own in-house training schemes. The British government is very enthusiastic about such training schemes, because so few people go to university education.

Ex. 12. Translate the following words and word combinations into Russian.

a competition; fierce; a grade; a degree; to award; to apply; an interview; to depend on; both ... and; to consist of; an undergraduate; to take place; tutorial; to discuss; a lecturer; local education authority; independent; to develop; to earn; a grant; to expect; to drop out; to fail; to study full time; to combine; a scheme; to be enthusiastic about; training; few; used to; a job.

Ex. 13. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

независимый; состоять из; высокий конкурс; ученая степень; как ... так и; совмещать работу и учебу; студент университета; обсуждать; подать заявление в университет; консультация (занятие с руководителем); бакалавр педагогических наук; учиться очно; лектор; бакалавр в области математических/естественных наук; внутрифирменное обучение; мало; происходить (иметь место); присуждать степень; местные органы образования; схема; относиться с энтузиазмом; бакалавр искусств; зарабаты-

вать; стипендия (грант); терпеть неудачу (провалить); развивать; бросить учебу; высшее образование; собеседование; предлагать; ожидать (предвидеть); работа (должность); платить; правительство.

Ex. 14. Finish the following sentences according to the text.

1. Competition to get into one of the British universities is
2. Students usually need ... to go to university.
3. A university offers students a place which depends on
4. Most cities in Britain have both
5. A British university consists of
6. Universities offer
7. A degree is
8. Undergraduates are students
9. Tutorials are
10. A grant is given from ... to a student whose
11. Many students fail to finish their courses because
12. Some students combine their studies
13. The British government is enthusiastic about

Ex. 15. Answer the questions.

1. Is it difficult to get a place at a university in Britain? 2. How long does a student have to study to take a UK degree? 3. What kind of degrees can students be awarded? 4. Does University teaching in the UK differ from that in other countries? In what way? 5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of going to university or college in Britain? 6. What can students do if they don't get a grant and their parents refuse to pay for their education? 7. Do many British go on to higher education? 8. Would you like to enter any British university or college? Why? 9. What is necessary for a Russian student to go to a university in Britain? 10. Can you compare British and Russian universities?

Ex. 16. Read and translate the following text.

BRITISH UNIVERSITIES

There are 46 universities in Great Britain. The oldest and the best known are located in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Leeds, Cardiff, Bristol and of course Oxford and Cambridge.

British universities differ greatly from each other. They differ in date of foundation, size, history, tradition, general organization, methods of instruction, way of student life.

Oxford and Cambridge universities date back to the 12th and 13th centuries. The university of St. Andrew in Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh universities were founded in the 15th and 16th centuries. The University of London, Leeds, Liverpool and Birmingham were founded in the 19th and the early part of the 20th centuries and they are called "redbrick" universities. During the late sixties and the early seventies some 20 "new" universities were set up. Sometimes they are called "concrete and glass" universities. Such universities are situated in Sussex, York, East Anglia and some others.

Universities govern themselves although they receive most of their money from the Government.

It is necessary to have good "A"-level results in at least two subjects to get a place at a university. Besides most universities choose their students after interviews and the competition for places at universities is fierce.

For all British citizens a place at the university brings a grant from their Local Education authority. The grants cover tuition fees and some of the living expenses. The amount depends on the parents' income. If the parents do not earn enough money, their children will receive a full grant which will cover all their expenses.

The academic year in British universities is divided into three terms, which usually run from the beginning of October to the middle of December, from the middle of January to the end of March and from the middle of April to the end of June or the beginning of July. Each term ends with terminal examinations. Final examinations are held at the end of the course of studies. If a student fails in an examination he may be allowed to take the exam again. Only two re-examinations are usually allowed. For a break of discipline a student can be fined (подвергаться) a sum of money, but for a serious offence he may be expelled from the university.

After three years of study a university graduate will leave with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine and etc. Later he may continue studying to take the Master's Degree and then the Doctor's Degree. Research is an important feature of University work.

There is an interesting form of studies which is called the Open University. It started in 1971 and is intended for people who study in their own

free time and who “attend” lectures by watching television or listening to the radio.

They keep in touch with their tutors by phone or by attending summer schools.

Ex. 17. Read and translate the following words and word combinations in Russian.

to be located	re-examinations
to keep in touch	to date back
the date of foundation	to be expelled from
methods of instruction	to govern
to leave with the degree of Bachelor	to bring a grant
the way of student life	to cover tuition fees
to take the Master's Degree	living expenses

Ex. 18. Find the English equivalents to the following words and expressions.

быть расположенным; отличаться; время основания; методы обучения; образ жизни; быть основанным; называться; управлять; получать деньги; результаты «А» уровня; получить место в университете; состязание; местная образовательная власть, зависеть, доход, покрывать расходы; заканчиваться семестровыми экзаменами; провалиться на экзамене; переэкзаменовка; нарушать дисциплину; быть исключённым из университета; получить степень бакалавра или магистра; «посещать лекции» по радио и телевидению; связываться с преподавателем; посещать летние школы.

Ex. 19. Answer the questions.

1. How many universities are there in Great Britain?
2. Where are they located?
3. What way do they differ from each others in?
4. What are the oldest universities of Great Britain?
5. When were "redbrick" universities founded?
6. When were “concrete and glass” universities founded?
7. Where are they situated?
8. How do the universities choose their students?

9. What is necessary to get a place at a university?
10. What does a place at the university bring for all British citizens?
11. What do the grants cover?
12. What does the amount depend on?
13. How many terms are the academic year divided in?
14. What does each term end with?
15. When are the students allowed to retake the exams?
16. What is the punishment for breaking discipline?
17. What do the students get when they graduate from the university?
18. What is an important feature of university work?
19. Who studies at the Open University?
20. How do the students study at the University?

Ex. 20. Is it true or false?

1. There are 52 universities in Great Britain.
2. Oxford and Cambridge universities are the oldest and the best known.
3. "Redbrick" universities were founded in the early part of the twentieth century.
4. "Concrete and glass" universities are situated in Sussex, York and East Anglia.
5. The universities don't receive money from the government.
6. It is necessary to have a good "A"-level result in three subjects to get a place at the university.
7. Most universities choose their students after interviews.
8. The academic year is divided into four terms.
9. Final examinations are held at the end of the course of studies.
10. Students may be expelled from the University for serious offence.
11. Students get the degree of Bachelor after five years of studying.
12. At the Open University students study by watching TV or listening to the radio.

Ex. 21. Complete the sentences.

1. The oldest and best known universities are located
2. British universities differ from each other
3. Oxford and Cambridge universities date back
4. "Redbrick" universities were founded

5. "Concrete and glass" universities are situated
6. To get a place at the university it is necessary to have
7. Most universities choose their students
8. The grants the from Local Educational Authority cover
9. The academic year is divided
10. Each term ends
11. Final examinations are held
12. A student may be expelled from the university
13. A university graduate gets
14. At the Open University students "attend" lectures

Ex. 22. Fill the prepositions.

1. British universities differ ... each other ... date ... foundation and the methods ... instruction.
2. Oxford and Cambridge universities date back ... the 12th and 13th centuries.
3. British universities receive most ... the money ... the government.
4. To get a place ... a university it is necessary to have a good "A"-level results least two subjects.
5. Most universities choose their students ... interviews.
6. The amount ... the grant depends ... the parents' income.
7. The academic year is divided ... three terms.
8. Each term ends ... terminal examinations.
9. Final examinations are held ... the end ... the course ... studies.
10. ... a serious offence a student may be expelled ... the university.
11. ... three years ... study a university graduate will leave ... the Degree ... Bachelor ... Arts.
12. The students ... the Open University "attend" lectures ... watching TV or listening ... the radio.
13. They keep ... touch ... their tutors ... phone or ... attending summer schools.

Ex. 23. Translate into English.

В Британии 46 университетов. Они расположены в Лондоне, Манчестере, Эдинбурге и других крупных городах страны. Университеты от-

личаются временем основания, организацией учебного процесса, образом студенческой жизни. Некоторые из них основаны в XV и XVI веках, а так называемые «краснокирпичные» университеты построены в XIX и начале XX веков. Университеты из стекла и бетона построены в 60-х и начале 70-х годов прошлого века.

Чтобы поступить в университет, необходимо иметь результаты уровня «А» по крайней мере по двум предметам. Большинство университетов отбирают студентов на основе интервьюирования, и борьба за места очень жёсткая. Место в университете даёт студенту право получить стипендию от местной образовательной власти. Её размер зависит от дохода родителей. Стипендия покрывает расходы на обучение и проживание.

Учебный год в университете делится на три семестра. Каждый семестр заканчивается экзаменами. Выпускные экзамены проводятся в конце курса обучения.

За нарушения дисциплины студент может быть подвергнут штрафу, а за серьёзный проступок может быть даже исключён из университета.

После трех лет обучения студенты получают степень бакалавра и могут продолжить учёбу, чтобы получить степень магистра, а затем доктора.

Исследовательская работа – важная часть университетской деятельности.

Ex. 24. Prepare a story about British Universities.

Ex. 25. Read and translate the text “Oxford” and make up twelve questions to the text.

OXFORD

The first written record of the town of Oxford dates back to 912. Oxford University, the oldest and the most famous universities in Britain was founded in the middle of the 12th century and by 1300 there were 1500 students. At that time Oxford was a wealthy town, but by the middle of the 14th century it had become poorer, because of the decline of trade and the terrible plague which killed a lot of people in Britain. The relations be-

tween the population of the town and the students were unfriendly. So there were often fightings between them in the streets. Nowadays there are about 12 000 students and over 1000 teachers at Oxford University. Outstanding scientists work in the numerous colleges of the University teaching and doing research work in physics, chemistry, mathematics, literature, modern and ancient languages, art and music, philosophy and psychology.

The central University, in general, arranges lectures for the whole body of students in a particular subject and holds examinations and grants degrees. An individual college provides for residence and tutorials. Great emphasis is laid on so called "tutorials", in which a Don gives personal instructions in his study at least once a week to not more than four students.

If you come to Oxford you can see that Oxford's main railway station is some half a mile to the west of the area in which are clustered most of the colleges: Queen's College, University College, Magdalen College and quite a number of others. Most of the colleges present a lovely picture of ancient pearl-gray walls, noble towers, picturesque gothic archways. The streets of the town are broad and clean and everywhere you can see the signs of the ancient seat of English learning gowns and mortar boards. Young undergraduates wear black loose thigh-length gowns, but the graduates' ones are generally of knee-length and for ceremonial occasions. Each gown has a hood lined in silk of the colour prescribed by the wearer's faculty.

There are a lot of lawns of velvet smoothness everywhere and the magnificent displays of flowers take place in Oxford in summer.

Oxford University has a reputation of a privileged school. Many prominent political figures of the past and present times got their education at Oxford.

The Oxford English Dictionary is well-known to students of English everywhere. It contains approximately 5 000 000 entries and there are thirteen volumes including supplement. This dictionary was produced by Oxford University Press, the publishing house which has a special department called the Oxford Word and Language Service (OWLS for short). It's staff can help you to learn the meaning of a word or its origin.

Every college of the University has its own library and many of them are very large and comprehensive.

Ex. 26. Read and translate the text "Cambridge" and answer the questions after it.

CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge is situated at a distance of 70 miles from London. The greater part of the town lies on the left bank of the river Cam which is crossed by several bridges.

Cambridge is one of the loveliest towns of England. It is not a modern industrial city and looks much more like a country town. It is very green and has a lot of architectural buildings, trees, gardens, lawns and bridges. The well-known university is situated in this town. It is the centre of education and learning and a lot of famous scientists and writers were educated in Cambridge. Among them were Newton, Darwin, Rutherford, Byron and others.

In Cambridge everything is centered on the University and its colleges. The oldest college is Peterhouse which was founded in 1284. The most recent is Robinson College which was opened in 1977. The University was exclusively for men until 1871 when the first women's college was opened. In the 1970s most colleges opened their doors both for men and women. Until today there are more than twenty colleges in Cambridge.

There is a close connection between the University and the colleges, though they are quite separate in theory and practice. The University is like a federation of colleges. It arranges the courses, the lectures, the examinations, the grants and the degrees.

Each college has its own building, internal organization, its own staff and students. The colleges are not connected with any particular study. Students studying literature and those trained for physics may belong to one and the same college. The colleges are governed by twenty or thirty "fellows". Fellows of a college are tutors. (Teachers often called "dons"). Each tutor has 10 – 12 students reading under his guidance. Tutors teach their own subject to those students in the college who are studying it and they are responsible for their progress. Discipline is looked after by proctors and numerous minor officials called "bulldogs". Each college is headed by a dean.

A college is a group of buildings forming a square with a green lawn in the centre. And old tradition doesn't allow the students to walk on the grass. This is the privilege of professors and head students only.

Students study at the University for four years, three terms a year. Long vacation lasts about three months. There are many libraries at Cambridge. Some of them have rare collection of books.

Every year in summer thousands of folk music fans arrive in Cambridge for one of the biggest festivals of folk music in England. The festival is held on the grounds of an old house where there is plenty of room for people to put up their tents if they want to stay overnight.

Cambridge Folk Festival is well organized and there are never any of the serious problems which can be caused by large crowds. However, some people who live nearby are not very happy about the festival. They say there is much noise, too much rubbish left on the ground and many of the fans take drugs. But local shop-keepers look forward to the festival because of the increasing number of customers.

Answer the questions on the text.

1. Where is Cambridge situated?
2. Why does it look like a country town?
3. Why is Cambridge the center of education and learning?
4. What is Cambridge University?
5. How many colleges are there in the University now?
6. What is every college characterized by?
7. What is the oldest tradition of the University?
8. Whom are the colleges governed by?
9. Who looks after discipline at the University?
10. What is a college?
11. How long is the course of study at the University?
12. What event takes place in Cambridge every summer?

Ex. 27. Read and translate the text.

UNIVERSITIES IN THE USA

There is not any National University in the USA. Each state controls and supports at least one University. The National Government doesn't give direct financial aid to these state institutions of higher education.

The students do not attend the University free of charge. Everyone must pay a tuition fee. The amount varies from state to state. Students' total expenses throughout the year are very high and though each University offers a number of scholarships most of the students have to work to pay their expenses.

Most of the US Universities have a central campus. Colleges of Law, Business, Medicine, Engineering, Music can be found in one campus. Thus a student can attend courses at various colleges.

The students do not take the same courses. During the first two years they follow a basic programme. It means that every student must select at least one course from the basic fields of studying English, science, modern languages, history or physical education.

An addition to these courses he can select some subjects according to his professional interest. After completing four years of studying the students receive the degree of Bachelor (either BA or B. Sc.) With an additional year of studying one may get a Master Degree. After two or three years of graduating work and writing of the dissertation one can obtain a Doctor degree.

During the four years of studying at the end of each year students have a final written examination. They take oral exams and write a dissertation only for advanced degrees.

Ex. 28. Translate into Russian.

to control and support at least one University; to give direct financial aid; free of charge; total expenses; to offer a number of scholarships; to have a central campus; to attend courses at various colleges; to follow a basic programme; to select a course; professional interest; to complete the course of studying; to have a final written examination; advanced degrees.

Ex. 29. Answer the questions.

1. Who controls and supports universities in the USA? 2. Is the university education free of charge? 3. Why do most students have to work? 4. What is the main feature of the US Universities? 5. When do the students get a Doctor degree, a Master degree and the degree of Bachelor? 6. When do the students take examinations?

Ex. 30. Fill in the blanks with the proper words.

1. There is no ... in the USA.
2. ... controls and supports at least one University.
3. The National Government doesn't give ... to these state institutions
4. The students do not attend Universities
5. Everyone must pay

6. Most of the students have
7. Most Universities in the USA
8. Different colleges can be found
9. During the first two years
10. In addition to these courses
11. After completing four years of studying
12. At the end of each year of studying

Ex. 31. Translate into English.

1. Каждый штат контролирует и поддерживает по крайней мере один университет.
2. Правительство США не проводит прямого финансирования этих университетов.
3. Обучение в университете США платное.
4. Размер оплаты различен в разных штатах.
5. Хотя университеты предлагают определённое количество стипендий, большинство студентов вынуждены работать.
6. Различные колледжи размещаются на одной и той же территории.
7. Поэтому студенты могут посещать курсы в разных колледжах.
8. В течение первых двух лет обучения они изучают базовую программу, и студент выбирает один курс из этой программы.
9. В дополнение к этим курсам студенты выбирают предмет в соответствии с профессиональным интересом.
10. После четырех лет обучения студенты получают степень бакалавра.
11. В конце каждого года студенты сдают письменный экзамен.

Ex. 32. Compare the systems of university education in the USA and the UK.

Ex. 33. Read and translate the text and answer the questions after it.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Harvard University is an American private research University. It is located in Cambridge the state of Massachusetts of the USA. Harvard is the oldest institution of higher learning in the United States. It was established in 1636 and his history, influence and wealth have made it one of the most prestigious Universities in the world.

Harvard was named after his first benefactor John Harvard. The university comprises eleven separate academic units: ten faculties and the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced study with campuses throughout the Boston metropolitan area. Harvard's main campus (85 ha) is centered on Harvard Yard in Cambridge. The business school and athletic facilities, including Harvard Stadium are located across the Charles River in the neighborhood of Boston and the medical, dental and public health schools are located in Longwood Medical Area.

Eight U. S. presidents and 75 Nobel Laureates have been graduates, students or staff affiliates of Harvard. It is also the alma mater of sixty-two living billionaires. The University Library is the largest academic library in the United States and one of the largest in the world.

Harvard Yard itself contains the central administrative offices and main libraries of the University, academic buildings including Sever Hall and University hall, Memorial Church and the majority of the freshman dormitories. Sophomore, junior and senior undergraduates live in twelve residential Houses. Each residential house contains rooms for undergraduates, Housemasters, resident tutors and also a dining hall, library and various other student facilities.

Harvard is a large highly residential research university. The university has been accredited by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges since 1929. The University offers 46 undergraduate concentrations (majors), 134 graduate degrees and 32 professional degrees.

The four years, full-time undergraduate programme comprises a minority of enrollments at the University and emphasizes instruction with an "arts and science focus". Harvard's academic programs operate on a semester calendar beginning in early September and ending in mid-May.

Undergraduates typically take four half courses per term and must maintain a four course rate average to be considered full-time. In many concentrations students can elect to pursue a basic programme or an honors-eligible programme requiring a senior theses and/or advanced course work.

In 2009 Harvard offered grants totaling \$414.1 million from federal support and \$39.2 million from other outside support.

Harvard's undergraduate programme is ranked first among "National Universities" by U. S. "News and World Report" and sixth by "Forbes's".

In 2012 Harvard was ranked first in a University Ranking by the Academic Performances (URAP).

Ex. 34. Answer the questions.

1. What is Harvard? 2. Where is it located? 3. When was the University established? 4. What made it the most prestigious university in the world? 5. What does the university comprise? 6. Where is Harvard's main campus situated? 7. Who are the famous graduates of the university? 8. What does Harvard Yard contain? 9. Where do the students of the university live? 10. What does each residential house contain? 11. What degrees does the university offer? 12. What does the four year full time program comprise? 13. What do Harvard's academic programmes operate on? What do undergraduates typically take per term? What can students elect in many concentrations? What is undergraduate tuition? How is Harvard's undergraduate programme ranked?

Ex. 35. Read and translate the text.

TEACHER TRAINING IN GREAT BRITAIN

Nowadays teacher training in Great Britain is realized at universities, polytechnics and colleges of higher education. Students working for their first degree at university are called undergraduates. When they take their degree they are called graduates. If they continue studying at university after they have graduated, they are called post-graduates. The first degree of Bachelor is given to students who pass examinations at the end of three or four years of study. University teaching combines lectures given by professors, readers or lecturers, practical classes (in scientific subjects) and small group teaching in seminars or tutorials.

The course of study for intending teachers is based upon compulsory and optional subjects. The Programme usually consists of three core components: School-based experience, Subject studies and Education studies.

Theory of Education is one of the main subjects. At the end of the first or second year students are to make their choice as to the age-range of children they wish to prepare to teach.

Junior students go into school for one day each week. They watch experienced teachers at work and take part in the life of the school, help with games, societies or play productions.

Senior students spend fifteen weeks on teaching practice. They learn to use different educational aids, audio-visual facilities, observe lessons and take part in discussing them with a supervisor (tutor) on school practice.

Notes

1. A reader – a university teacher of a rank below a professor.
2. A lecturer – a person of a rank lower than a reader. He gives lectures at a college or university.
3. School – based experience-teaching practice including both “observation period” for junior students and block-teaching practice for senior students.
4. Subject studies – a broad range of subjects of which a student is to choose two main subjects.
5. Education studies – essential knowledge of children, the curriculum, the organization of schools and classes.

Ex. 36. Learn the words on the topic.

to combine lectures and practical classes; senior students; tutorials; the course of study; intending teachers; compulsory subjects; optional subjects; core components; school-based experience; subject studies; education studies; theory of Education; to watch experienced teachers at work; to help with games, societies and play productions; teaching practice; to use educational aids; audio-visual facilities; to observe lessons; a supervisor on school practice; junior students; age-range of children; to make a choice.

Ex. 37. Translate into English.

педагогическое образование
будущий учитель
обязательный
практика в школе
коллеж высшего образования
быть основанным на чём-либо
факультативный
изучение основного предмета
комплекс предметов педагогического цикла
профилирующая дисциплина
студенты младших курсов

учебные пособия
посещать и обсуждать уроки
педагогика
возрастная группа
студенты старших курсов
аудиовизуальные средства
руководитель по педпрактике

Ex. 38. Answer the questions.

1. Where is teacher training realized in Great Britain?
2. What does University teaching combine?
3. What is the course of study for intending teachers based upon?
4. What does the programme consist of?
5. What is one of the main subjects?
6. What choice are the students to make at the end of the first or the second course?
7. How often do junior students go into schools?
8. What do they do there?
9. How long are senior students on teaching practice?
10. What are they to do during this practice?

Ex. 39. Fill in prepositions.

1. The course ... study ... intending teachers is based ... compulsory and optional subjects.
2. The Programme usually consists ... three core components.
3. Theory ... Education is one ... the main subjects.
4. ... the end ... the first or the second year students are to make their choice as ... the age-range of children they wish to prepare to teach.
5. Junior students go ... schools ... one day each week.
6. They watch experienced teachers ... work.
7. They take part... the life ... the school.
8. Senior students spend fifteen weeks ... teaching practice.
9. Students ... practice observe lessons and discuss them ... a supervisor ... school practice.

Ex. 40. Complete the sentences.

1. Nowadays teaching training in Great Britain
2. University teaching combines
3. The course of study for intending teachers
4. The Programme consists of
5. Theory of Education is
6. At the end of the first or second year students are to make
7. Junior students go
8. In school they watch
9. They take part... .
10. Senior students spend
11. They learn to use
12. They discuss the lessons

Ex. 41. Discuss the teacher training in Great Britain in pairs.

Ex. 42. Read the following text and choose the correct alternatives.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is the earliest programme of education for children, beginning generally at the age of five or six and lasting from six to eight years. In most countries elementary education is (1) **optional/compulsory** for all children. In much of the United States a year of kindergarten often (2) **precedes/proceeds** the first grade of the 8-year elementary course. In the larger (3) **communes/communities** special classes or schools are usually provided for children who are physically or mentally handicapped. The purpose of the elementary school is to (4) **introduce/induce** children to the skills, information and attitudes necessary for proper adjustment to their community and to society. (5) **On the main/Basically**, the subjects taught are reading, writing, spelling, mathematics, social studies, science, art, music, physical education and handicrafts. These are often supplemented with other subjects, (6) **suchlike/such as** foreign languages. Over the years a new subject matter has made the elementary school curriculum more (7) **advanced/conventional**.

Secondary education begins generally at the age of 12 to 14 and continues from four to six years. Some types of secondary education, such as vocational schooling, are terminal and (8) **prepare/get ready** the

student for employment upon graduation. Others (9) **conduct/lead** to advanced training in colleges, universities or technical schools. The U. S. secondary education includes the junior and senior (10) **higher/high** schools. In many foreign countries, this level of education often embraces the junior or community college (11) **together/as well as** the first two years of university training. The purpose of secondary education is to (12) **extend/expand** knowledge of subjects already studied, including the systematic study of literature, foreign languages, sciences, mathematics, social studies and other subjects essential for physical and intellectual (13) **knowledge/development** and to prepare students (14) **as/for** future citizens.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

TEST 1 (Unit 1. MY FAMILY. FAMILY PROBLEMS)

Find the right word:

1. John is my brother's son. He is my
2. ... is a man who has never been married.
3. ... is a woman whose husband died.
4. Kate is my father's second wife. She is my
5. ... means to raise, to bring up children.
6. Steven is my second cousin. He is my ... relative.
7. Mary is my husband's sister. She is my
8. We call our baby "Ducky", it is his
9. People often confuse him with his brother, because they are
10. John is 12. He is

TEST 2 (Unit 2. FRIENDSHIP. MY FRIENDS)

Use the words in brackets in the right form to make correct sentences:

1. I ... my first friends in the primary school and we ... friends for many years. (make/be)
2. We always try to understand ... and moods of each other and to maintain our ... (feel/relatives)
3. The ... thing for me in a friendship is an ... (important/understand)
4. I ... never ... or ... my friends (hurt/put down)
5. I think the ... a friendship is not easy but necessary. (maintain)
6. He is a little ... but has a sense of ... (reserve/ humorous)
7. Is love ... for people than a friendship? (important)
8. I have a very ... and ... friend. (go out/ love fun)
9. My ... friend is my groupmate. (good)
10. I like ... some problems and ... with them in the Internet. (discuss/gossip)

TEST 3 (Unit 3. ACCOMMODATION. MY FLAT)

Put the following words into the sentences below:

upstairs	downstairs	chimney
cellar	central heating	hall

sitting-room
study

dining-room
studio

kitchen

1. A room in a house or flat where you usually do the cooking is called
2. A house consists of two floors – ... and
3. Smoke comes out of a
4. A room used for studying or working is called
5. You eat in the
6. Most modern houses have ... instead of open fires.
7. A room where an artist or photographer works is called
8. Most families relax and watch TV in the
9. The space inside the front door (usually near the stairs) is called the
10. The room under a house is called the

TEST 4 (Unit 4. MY HOBBY. TRAVELLING)

Choose the right variant:

1. In England people like to relax ... weekends.
 - a) at
 - b) on
 - c) in
2. People who have children often go ... the seaside.
 - a) in
 - b) on
 - c) to
3. Many people like to go abroad ... their holidays.
 - a) for
 - b) on
 - c) to
4. What board games are you good ... ?
 - a) for
 - b) to
 - c) at

5. In winter my friend goes in ... skiing.
 - a) for
 - b) at
 - c) on
6. My granny is proud ... her vegetables and flowers.
 - a) of
 - b) at
 - c) on
7. If you are going to travel it is better to book tickets ... advance.
 - a) in
 - b) on
 - c) at
8. When ... a train you can also see the landscapes around you
 - a) at
 - b) on
 - c) in
9. Hiking is always a great experience ... a look of nature.
 - a) for
 - b) to
 - c) at
10. Fishing can be enjoyed ... any age.
 - a) at
 - b) on
 - c) with

TEST 5 (Unit 5. FOOD AND MEALS)

Choose the right variant:

1. It goes ... saying that I prefer meals at home.
 - a) without
 - b) at
 - c) of
2. To begin ... we usually have salad of tomatoes and cucumbers.
 - a) of
 - b) at
 - c) with

3. ... dinner I like a piece of roast meat with a lot of vegetables.
 - a) on
 - b) for
 - c) at
4. Dinner is the biggest meal ... the day.
 - a) of
 - b) on
 - c) with
5. He doesn't like a lot of sugar ... his tea.
 - a) on
 - b) at
 - c) in
6. ... Sundays we sometimes go to McDonald's.
 - a) at
 - b) in
 - c) on
7. Our working day begins ... breakfast.
 - a) with
 - b) at
 - c) in
8. The English are very particular ... their meals.
 - a) at
 - b) on
 - c) about
9. Modern people are so busy that they do not have a lot of time ... cooking themselves.
 - a) for
 - b) on
 - c) at

TEST 6 (Unit 6. LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES)

Fill in the table:

<i>American English</i>	<i>British English</i>
sidewalk	pavement
	taxi

apartment	
	underground
	petrol
candy	
drugstore	
	autumn
movie	
	lift

TEST 7 (Unit 7. THE PLACE WE LIVE IN)

Choose the right variant:

- Vladimir ... on the Klyazma River.
 - is situated
 - is put
 - is taken
- Vladimir was founded by Prince
 - Vladimir the Red Sun
 - Andrey Bogolubsky
 - Vsevolod the Big Nest
- ... was built between 1158 and 1164.
 - the Golden Gate
 - the Assumption Cathedral
 - the Cathedral of St. Demetrious
- A Military History Exposition telling of the bravery of the people of Vladimir from the 12th century to the present is housed in
 - the Golden Gate
 - the Art Gallery
 - the History Museum
- A. Hersen lived in exile in Vladimir from ... to
 - 1838 – 1840
 - 1817 – 1822
 - 1820 – 1823
- The Assumption cathedral is famous for
 - frescoes
 - icons
 - paintings

7. The foundation of Suzdal dated back to ...
 - a) 1024
 - b) 1053
 - c) 1072
8. There are ... churches in Suzdal.
 - a) 58
 - b) 72
 - c) 34
9. Captain Henry Hudson explored the harbor and the river in ...
 - a) 1609
 - b) 1710
 - c) 1812
10. New York assumed its present boundaries in ...
 - a) 1898
 - b) 1873
 - c) 1852

TEST 8 (Unit 8. CULTURE)

Choose the right variant:

1. I came ... this word several times.
 - a) of
 - b) across
 - c) along
2. This novel consists ... three parts.
 - a) from
 - b) by
 - c) of
3. Physical exercise can protect you ... heart disease.
 - a) against
 - b) for
 - c) by
4. English differs ... Spanish in that it is not pronounced as it is written.
 - a) of
 - b) in
 - c) from

5. Who influenced ... her to do that?
a) –
b) to
c) on
6. For my proof I prefer ... your letter.
a) to
b) with
c) at
7. Nothing has resulted ... my efforts.
a) at
b) from
c) to
8. She refused to deal ... them.
a) at
b) of
c) with
9. A good British breakfast always includes ... sausages, fried bacon or eggs.
a) –
b) of
c) from
10. They have a great difference ... their social status.
a) at
b) in
c) along

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Настоящее учебное пособие – не самоучитель, не сборник тем устной речи и не справочник. Авторы ставили своей целью создание учебного пособия, которое в условиях дефицита учебной литературы, чрезвычайно малого количества аудиторного времени, а также крайне низкого языкового и общеобразовательного уровня студентов поможет им освоить базовый курс английского языка, развить умения и навыки устной речи в различных ситуациях социально-бытовой сферы общения и сформировать их социально-культурную компетенцию. Хочется надеяться, что методическая модель, положенная в основу учебного пособия, поможет реализации поставленной цели.

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WE LEARN TO SPEAK ENGLISH

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