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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК (A1–B1+)

УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ ДЛЯ СПО

13-е издание, исправленное и дополненное

Рекомендовано Учебно-методическим отделом среднего профессионального образования в качестве учебного пособия для студентов образовательных учреждений среднего профессионального образования

**Книга доступна в электронной библиотечной системе
biblio-online.ru**

Москва ■ Юрайт ■ 2019

УДК 811.111(075.32)
ББК 2Англ-922
А36

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А36 Английский язык (А1–В1+) : учеб. пособие для СПО / В. Ф. Аитов, В. М. Аитова, С. В. Кади. — 13-е изд., испр. и доп. — М. : Издательство Юрайт, 2019. — 234 с. — (Серия : Профессиональное образование).

ISBN 978-5-534-08943-1

Пособие содержит комплекс заданий и упражнений для развития и совершенствования лексико-грамматических навыков и речевых умений, лингвострановедческий материал, заимствованный из зарубежных и отечественных источников.

В целях осуществления иноязычной профессиональной подготовки в пособие включены профессионально направленные иноязычные тексты, материалы для овладения деловым английским языком, вопросно-ответные упражнения и примерная тематика проектов для организации самостоятельной работы студентов.

Соответствует актуальным требованиям Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования и профессиональным требованиям.

Для студентов образовательных учреждений среднего профессионального образования, обучающихся по неязыковым специальностям.

УДК 811.111(075.32)

ББК 2Англ-922



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ISBN 978-5-534-08943-1

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Предисловие

Настоящее учебное пособие предполагает возможность реализации обучения иностранным языкам в двух вариантах (в зависимости от исходного уровня иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции студентов):

— основной уровень (для начинающих изучать данный иностранный язык) — в диапазоне уровней A1–A2+ (допороговый уровень владения иностранным языком по Общеввропейской шкале уровней владения иностранными языками);

— повышенный уровень (для продолжающих изучение данного иностранного языка) — в диапазоне уровней от A2+ до B1+ (пороговый уровень владения иностранным языком по Общеввропейской шкале уровней владения иностранными языками).

Лексическое наполнение пособия представлено образцами употребления лексики как в британском, так и в американском вариантах английского языка. Грамматический материал пособия отобран в соответствии с принципом: от простых грамматических конструкций до сложных грамматических явлений и видовременных форм.

Структура пособия, помимо лексического минимума и основного текста по предлагаемой теме, включает следующие компоненты: а) комплекс заданий, нацеленный на тренировку лексико-грамматических навыков по повседневной тематике (General English); б) профильные тексты на английском языке для дополнительного чтения (ESP Texts); в) материалы для овладения деловым английским языком (Business English); г) вспомогательные материалы: полезные интернет-сайты, краткий справочник по фонетике и грамматике английского языка, “Jazz Chants for Each Unit” и “List of Irregular Verbs”, д) вопросно-ответные упражнения и примерная тематика проектов для организации самостоятельной работы студентов.

В результате изучения материалов издания студенты должны освоить:

трудовые действия

- владения навыками социокультурной и межкультурной коммуникации, обеспечивающими адекватность социальных и профессиональных контактов;
- основными особенностями официального, нейтрального и неофициального регистров общения;
- необходимыми интеракционными и контекстными знаниями, позволяющими преодолевать влияние стереотипов и адаптироваться к изменяющимся условиям при контакте с представителями различных культур;
- системой представлений об этических и нравственных нормах поведения, принятых в инокультурном социуме, о моделях социальных ситуаций, типичных сценариях взаимодействия;
- навыками работы с основными информационно-поисковыми и экспертными системами: словарями, учебными пособиями, справочниками, энциклопедиями; мультимедийными ресурсами;

необходимые умения

- объяснять образование, значение и употребление лексических, грамматических, фонетических явлений (в пределах изученного материала);
- используя при необходимости лексикологические, грамматические, фонетические понятия и термины, а также страноведческие знания;
- перекомбинировать в речи изученный материал в зависимости от сферы и цели общения и позиции партнеров по коммуникации;
- выражать свои намерения в устном и письменном виде, адекватно используя разнообразные языковые средства с целью выделения релевантной информации;
- правильно использовать этикетные формулы в устной и письменной коммуникации (приветствие, прощание, поздравление, извинение, просьба и др.);

необходимые знания

- фонологических, лексических, грамматических явлений изучаемого языка как системы и закономерностей их функционирования;
- вербального, вербально-этикетного и ритуально-этикетного компонентов фоновых знаний;
- возможных трудностей усвоения лексического, грамматического и фонетического материала на основе внутриязыкового и межъязыкового сопоставительного анализа, а также определять возможности опоры на родной язык.

Part I
GENERAL ENGLISH



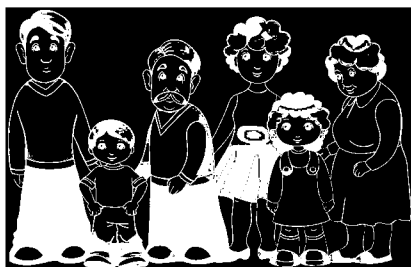
Unit 1

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Grammar: Word Order, Present Indefinite

The Telephone by Alfred H. Miles

Friends a hundred miles apart
Sit and chatter heart to heart,
Boys and girls from school afar
Speak to mother, ask papa.



Topical Vocabulary

Family Members Члены семьи

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------------------|
| aunt | a:nt | тетя |
| brother | 'brʌðə | брат |
| cousin | kʌzn | двоюродный брат/сестра |
| daughter | 'dɔ:tə | дочь |
| grandfather | 'grænd,fɑ:ðə | дедушка |
| grandmother | 'græn,mʌðə | бабушка |
| grandson | 'grænsʌn | внук |
| nephew | 'nevju: | племянник |
| niece | ni:s | племянница |
| sister | 'sɪstə | сестра |
| son | sʌn | сын |
| twins | twɪnz | близнецы |
| uncle | 'ʌŋkl | дядя |
| parents | peər(ə)nts | родители |

Age Возраст

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------|
| teenager | 'ti:neɪdʒə | юноша, подросток |
| grown-up | 'grəʊnʌp | взрослый |
| middle-aged | 'mɪdl'eɪdʒd | средних лет |
| elderly | 'eldəli | пожилой |
| old | əʊld | старый |

Appearance Внешность

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| beard | bɪəd | борода |
| curly | 'kɜ:li | кудрявый, курчавый |
| eyes | aɪz | глаза |
| fair-haired | 'feəheəd | светловолосый |
| forehead | 'fɔ:ri:d | лоб |
| freckles | freklz | веснушки |
| fringe | frɪnʒ | челка |
| graceful | 'greɪsful | грациозный |
| hair | heə | волосы |
| handsome | 'hænsəm | красивый |
| moustache | mə'sta:ʃ | усы |
| plump | plʌmp | полный |
| pretty | 'prɪti | хорошенькая |
| short | ʃɔ:t | невысокого роста |
| slim | slɪm | стройный |
| stout | staʊt | плотный |
| straight | streɪt | прямой |
| tall | tɔ:l | высокий |
| thin | θɪn | худой |
| wavy | 'weɪvi | волнистый |

Occupations Профессии

| | | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| carpenter | 'kɑ:pɪntə | плотник |
| clerk | kla:k | служащий, клерк |
| cook/chef | kuk/ʃef | повар |

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| doctor/physician | 'dɒktə/frɪ'zɪʃn | врач |
| entrepreneur | ˌɒnrəprə'nɜː | предприниматель |
| factory worker | 'wɜːkə | рабочий |
| farmer | 'fɑːmə | фермер, колхозник |
| homemaker | ˌhəʊm'meɪkə | домохозяйка |
| job/work | dʒɒb | работа |
| mechanic | mɪ'kænik | механик |
| nurse | nɜːs | сиделка, медицинская сестра |
| oil-field worker | ˌɔɪlfiːld 'wɜːkə | нефтяник |
| plumber | plʌmə | сантехник |
| postman | 'pəʊstmən | почтальон |
| repairman | rɪ'reɪmən | ремонтный мастер |
| secretary | 'sekɹətɹi | секретарь, помощник |
| teacher | 'tiːtʃə | учитель |
| truckdriver | 'trʌkdraɪvə | водитель грузовика |
| welder | 'weldə | сварщик |

be handy [hændi] **with smth** уметь делать

be retired [rɪ'taɪəd] **быть на пенсии**

even-tempered [ˌiːvən'tempəd] **уравновешенный**

experienced [ɪks'pɪəriənst] **опытный**

family of one's own **своя семья**

friendly family **дружная семья**

hard-working **трудолюбивый**

run the house **вести хозяйство**

spare [speə] **time** **свободное время**

take after **быть похожим**

take care [кеə] **of smb** **заботиться**

tidy the flat **прибираться в квартире**

visit (receive) friends **навещать (принимать) друзей**

A. My Family

My family is not very large. **There are** four of us: my father, my mother, my brother and me. My name is Sasha Ivanov. Sasha is my first name and Ivanov is my surname. I'm sixteen. We all live together.

My father is forty-nine. He's a truck driver. He **works** on a small farm. He's always busy. He **has** very little spare time. He **likes** his job. He's very experienced. He's **not** very tall. His hair **is** fair. He **has** grey eyes and a very kind round face. His forehead **is** high, his manners **are** very quiet and pleasant. He **seems** to me a handsome man.

My mother **is** a teacher of English. She **works** at school. She **likes** her profession. She's a good-looking woman with brown hair. She's forty-four, but she **looks** much younger. She's slim.

My parents **are** hard-working people. My mother **runs** the house and **takes care** of us. She **is** very good at cooking. She **can** do everything. She's very practical. My father and I **try to help** her with the housework. I **wash** the dishes, **go** shopping and **tidy** the flat.

My brother Alex **is** eleven. He's a school boy. He **wants to become** a doctor, but he's not sure yet.

I **have** a grandfather. He **doesn't live** with us. He often **comes to see** us. He **is** retired. He **has** an old-age pension. He **lives** in a village not far from our town. My grandmother **is** still in very good health. She **does not work** either.

I **want to become** a teacher. I **want to be** a teacher of biology and chemistry. I **think I take after** my mother. I'm tall, fair-haired and even-tempered.

At the week-ends we usually **go** to the country-side to our grandparents to **ski** in winter and to **walk** in the forest in summer.

B. Description of a Person

Figure

| | | | | |
|-------|--------------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. | | 2. | | |
| He's | tall | He's | fairly | thin |
| She's | short | She's | quite | slim |
| | (of) medium height | | very | plump |
| | | | extremely | fat |

Complexion

| | | | |
|-------|-------|------|------------|
| 3. | | | |
| He's | got a | pale | complexion |
| She's | | fair | |
| | | dark | |

Hair

4.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|------|
| He She | 's got | short shoulder-length long | straight curly wavy | blonde fair red brown dark black | hair |
|-----------|--------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|------|

Destinguishing Features

5.

| | | |
|---------------|-----|---|
| He's She's | got | a fringe a scar a beard (moustache) freckles |
|---------------|-----|---|

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. There are a lot of rivers and lakes in ... North of Russia. 2. The works of artists from around ... Mediterranean Sea basin went on display in London. 3. The oldest living tree in the world grows in ... California. 4. Numerous conferences were held to discuss questions of ecologically poor regions including ... Aral Sea. 5. Magda comes to work by ... taxi. 6. Bats and owls generally hunt at ... night. 7. The revival of ... Olympic Games was also heavily influenced by the amateur ethos of the English public schools. 8. ... Pushkin is a well-known Russian poet. 9. ... sun is shining brightly. 10. Everyone in our country knows Lomonosov, the founder of ... first Russian Academy.

2. Выберите правильную форму глагола "to be".

1. Alice (is, am, are) a student. 2. Alice and Mary (is, am, are) fifteen. 3. Bob (is, am, are) a doctor. 4. Mary (is, am, are) in her room now. 5. Bob (is, am, are) at school now. 6. Mary (is, am, are) a homemaker. 7. Alice (is, am, are) her daughter. 8. Bob and Mary (is, am, are) their children. 9. Tom (is, am, are) in Moscow. 10. John and Bob (is, am, are) in St. Petersburg. 11. We (is, am, are) in Moscow. 12. Ted (is, am, are) in New York.

3. Скажите, как образуются вопросы. Дайте краткие ответы.

1. Is this your sister? 2. Is that their grandmother? 3. Is this his hat? 4. Is that man at the age of 35? 5. Are those your friends? 6. Are these desks? 7. Is that her husband? 8. Are those notebooks? 9. Is that a student? 10. Are these students? 11. Are those factory workers? 12. Are those teachers? 13. Is that woman graceful? 14. Is this your friend? 15. Are these her parents? 16. Is Tom a biologist? 17. Is Alice 25? 18. Are they very tall? 19. Am I a teacher? 20. Is Tom plump? 21. Is Alice's face oval? 22. Are they in Russia? 23. Are you from Ufa? 24. Is Bob from Moscow?

4. Усомнитесь в правильности следующих утверждений.

1. Tom is her son. 2. Mary is in the class. 3. These students are brothers. 4. This is my father. 5. This girl is his sister. 6. These are good oil-field workers. 7. This boy is his elder brother. 8. Her hair is black. 9. Bob is a doctor. 10. His friend is a physician. 11. Her sister is a secretary. 12. His father is a truckdriver. 13. Her daughter is a nurse.

5. Получите дополнительную информацию, используя подсказку.

Pattern: My friend is a welder. (Your friend) — Is your friend a welder? What is your friend?

1. Mary is 18. (Bob) 2. My friends are in Moscow. (Bob's friends) 3. My friend's father is a plumber. (Her sister's husband) 4. He is an experienced driver. (Her friend) 5. Bob and Tom are brothers. (Alexander and Mike) 6. There are a lot of students at Moscow University. (London University) 7. Tom has a nice T-shirt and a cap. (Bob) 8. Ann has some good friends in Moscow. (Mary) 9. Mary has a cute dress. (Alice) 10. Tom has good shoes. (Bob)

6. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Mary has a family of (*herself/her/him/my*) own. 2. I am sure that these rare books are (*your/yourself/yours/you*). 3. It was a good idea of (*ourselves/we/our/ours*) to go swimming this afternoon. 4. It was necessary for (*himself/he/his/him*) to study these rules. 5. These books are (*themselves/they/theirs/their*). 6. Is this book yours or (*she/his/he/her*)? 7. Sport is a useful way to increase (*you/yourselves/your/yours*) mastery of nature and the environment. 8. He is really a friend of (*my/myself/mine/I*), isn't he? 9. (*Her/She/Herself/It*) composition was the best in the class. 10. Many children don't like to wash (*their/they/them/themselves*) hands.

7. Продолжите следующий ряд.

a table — 2 tables, a man — 3 men, a woman — ?, a child — ?, a mouse — ?, a goose — ?, a tooth — ?, a foot — ?, an ox — ?, an Englishman — ?, a sheep — ?, a deer — ?, an aunt — ?, a brother — ?, a cousin — ?, a daughter — ?, a father — ?, a grandfather — ?, a grandson — ?, a nephew — ?

8. Распределите слова по группам.

carpenter; graceful; oil-field worker; fair-haired; mechanic; handsome; plump; nurse; pretty; short; slim; stout; tall; thin; clerk; cook/chef; doctor/physician; entrepreneur; factory worker; farmer; homemaker; job/work; plumber; postman; repairman; secretary; teacher; truckdriver; welder

9. Исправьте предложения в соответствии с текстом.

1. My family is very large. 2. My father is forty-five. 3. He's a plumber. 4. He works at school. 5. My father is very tall. 6. My mother is a doctor. 7. She works at the hospital. 8. My mother is very good at playing tennis. 9. My brother Alex is twenty-one.

10. Заполните пропуски глаголами "must, can, may, needn't".

1. Ann's brother ... read, but he ... speak German. 2. ... I speak to Mr. Sonin? I'm sorry he is out now. ... you telephone him at 12? 3. ... I ask you a question? Yes, you 4. ... we learn thirty-five words? No, you You ... know only the first twenty words. 5. My daughter is five, but she ... already read and write. 6. Pete ... go to school today. He is not well. 7. ... we write these exercises now? No, you Just read them. 8. ... I open the window? No, you I am not well.

11. Переведите следующие предложения.

1. Я должен вставать в 7 часов каждый день. 2. Я не могу ответить на ваш вопрос сейчас. 3. Я могу взять вашу книгу? 4. Можно мне убрать твои книги со стола? — Нет. Я должен заниматься сейчас. 5. Сын моей сестры хорошо говорит по-английски. 6. Вы должны сказать об этом на собрании. 7. К сожалению, я не могу встретить их в это время. 8. Мне нужно перевести этот текст на русский язык? — Нет, не нужно. Он легкий.

12. Ответьте на вопросы (см. Part IV, Unit 1).

13. Напишите краткое сообщение о своей семье и семье вашего товарища.

14. Употребите следующие пословицы и поговорки в своих ситуациях:

Don't wash your dirty linen in public.

Не стирайте свое грязное белье на людях.

As you make your bed, so you must lie on it.

Какую постель себе приготовишь, на такой и будешь лежать.

Every family has a black sheep.

В каждой семье есть своя черная овца. (ср. «В семье не без урода»)

Like father like son.

Каков отец, таков и сын.

Дополнительные материалы к Unit 1. Personal Information

| Countries | Nationalities | Languages |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| <i>I'm from...</i> | <i>I'm...</i> | <i>I speak</i> |
| Brazil | Brazilian | Portuguese |
| Australia | Australian | English |
| Argentina | Argentinian | Spanish |
| the USA | American | English |
| Germany | German | German |
| Italy | Italian | Italian |
| Mexico | Mexican | Spanish |
| Russia | Russian | Russian |
| the UK | British | English |
| Spain | Spanish | Spanish |
| Poland | Polish | Polish |
| Turkey | Turkish | Turkish |
| China | Chinese | Chinese |
| Japan | Japanese | Japanese |
| France | French | French |

Speak on jobs. Use these words.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. a doctor | 9. an actor/an actress |
| 2. a musician [mju:'zɪʃən] | 10. a builder |
| 3. an engineer [endʒɪ'nɪə] | 11. a teacher |
| 4. a shop assistant | 12. a manager ['mænɪdʒə] |
| 5. a cleaner | 13. a housewife |
| 6. a police officer | 14. a lawyer ['lɔ:ɪə] |
| 7. a waiter/a waitress | 15. unemployed [ʌnɪm'plɔɪd] |
| 8. an accountant | 16. retired [rɪ'taɪəd] |

TIPS!

- *What do you do?* = *What's your job?*
- We use *a* or *an* with jobs:
I'm a lawyer. Not *I'm lawyer.*
- *unemployed* and *retired* are adjectives. We say:
I'm unemployed. Not *I'm an unemployed.*

Generation Gap

Do you know what a generation gap is? Even if you don't know the particular definition, you are aware of this problem, basing on your own experience. Generation gap is a popular term used to describe serious differences between people of two generations.

To realize how to deal with it, you should keep in mind that generation gap includes several aspects: children must know as much as possible about their parents and parents — about the world outlook of their children, about relations between brothers and sisters, and also about the attitude to them of close relatives on both sides — father's and mother's.

Children demand a great deal of attention, time and patience, so, if you are not ready to devote all that to your baby, it is better not to hurry. There are many families where both parents keep working after giving birth to their baby. It is similar to the situation with a single-parent family, when a father or a mother hardly have enough time and neglect their children's upbringing. In such cases most of the time the child has to spend on his own or with his friends. Due to the fact that he has not got any guidance from his parents, he may be involved in some bad companies which commit violence or even crime and become alcohol or drug addicted. When the parents discover that, it's usually too late to change anything.

On the other hand, there is a different situation when the parents treat their children too strict and don't give them any freedom at all. In this case the children may become pariahs (*отверженный*) among their peers. Constant bans may increase the risk that the child will grow up insolent and defiant. This causes another big problem — lying. The child is forced to lie to the parents because of the fear to be punished. It can be anything from putting on make-up in the girls' room at school to stealing.

Some children rebel against discipline and family values. They listen to a loud music, wear inappropriate, to their parents' mind, clothes, dye their hair in inconceivable colours, have all their bodies pierced and tattooed trying to show their independence and establish their identity. They want to be treated as adults, but they are not ready to take all the necessary responsibilities. It doesn't mean that your child is bad and he will become a criminal. Of course, not! It only means that your child is in his transitional age and he is in need of your understanding and support.

But how to handle such behaviour? Parents should become his close friends. First of all they should learn to respect his interests. Try to speak with him as often as possible, offer some parent-child activities like shopping or going in for sports. It is worth involving the child in discussing some family questions, just to show that he is a full member of the family. Moreover, children in their teens are very vulnerable when they are criticized in public, so try to avoid it. Parents should always be honest and sincere with their child; otherwise it would be unfair to require the same from him.

Too authoritarian parents can't do any good to their children as well as parents who overindulge all the child's caprices. Overindulgence may lead to the same results as negligence. There are parents who are afraid of hurting the child by banning something when it is necessary. Such parents risk becoming powerless in the family and losing control over their children who may become spoiled and capricious.

It demands to make a great effort from both parents and children to reach mutual understanding. There are many different opinions on the question of treating children if they disobey their parents, but every parent should decide for himself what will be best for his child and set him on the right path.

Unit 2

FLAT

Grammar: there is/are, a lot of, a few, some, few, many, much, little, any, no

Houses

Donald J. Bisset

Many windows
Many floors
Many people
Many stores
Many streets
And many bangings
Many whistles
Many clangings
Many, many, many, many –
Many of everything, many of any.



Topical Vocabulary

Types of Housing Виды жилья

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| apartment house/ block of flats | ə'pɑ:tmənt ~ blɒk əv flæts | многоквартирный дом |
| apartment/room | ə'pɑ:tmənt | комната, US квартира |
| detached house | dɪ'tætʃt haʊs | особняк |
| duplex house | dju:pleks ~ | двухквартирный дом |
| flat | flæt | квартира |
| floor | flɔ: | пол, этаж |
| house | haʊs | дом |
| multi-storey (Am story) | 'mʌlti'stɔ:ri | многоэтажный |

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| residential area | rəzɪ'denʃəl 'eərɪə | жилой микрорайон |
| weekend house | 'wi:kənd haʊs | дачный домик |
| well-planned | ~ plænd | хорошо спланированный |

Living Room (Lounge) Гостиная

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| armchair | 'ɑ:m'tʃeə | кресло |
| bookcase | 'bukkeɪs | книжный шкаф; этажерка |
| bookshelf | 'bukʃelf | полка для книг |
| carpet | 'kɑ:pɪt | ковер |
| coffee table | 'kɒfi 'teɪbl | кофейный столик |
| corner section | 'kɔ:nə 'seksjən | угловая секция |
| sofa | səʊfə | диван |
| wall unit | 'wɔ:l ju:nɪt | секционная стенка |

Bedroom Спальня

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| bed | bed | кровать |
| bedroom | | спальня |
| bedside-table | 'bedsaɪd 'teɪbl | прикроватная тумбочка |
| bedspread | 'bedspred | покрывало |
| blanket | 'blæŋkət | шерстяное одеяло |
| bra | brɑ: | бра |
| chest of drawers | tʃest əv drɔ:əz | комод |
| double bed | 'dʌbl 'bed | двухспальная кровать |
| dressing table | 'dresɪŋ teɪbl | туалетный столик |
| duvet | 'du:vet | пуховое одеяло |
| linen shelf | 'lɪnɪn ʃelf | полка для белья |
| mattress | 'mætrɪs | матрац, тюфяк |
| pillow | 'pɪləʊ | подушка |
| pillowcase | 'pɪləʊkeɪs | наволочка |
| sheet | ʃi:t | простыня |
| stool | stu:l | табурет |
| wardrobe | 'wɔ:drəʊb | гардероб, шкаф |

Kitchen Кухня

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| blender | blendə | блендер |
| can opener | 'kæn 'əʊpnə | консервный нож |
| canister | 'kænistə | жестяная банка (для кофе) |
| casserole dish | 'kæsərəʊl dɪʃ | жаровня |
| coffee maker | 'kɒfi meɪkə | кофеварка |
| colander/strainer | 'kɒləndə/streɪnə | дуршлаг |
| cooker hood | 'kʊkə hud | вытяжка над плитой |
| cooker/stove | 'kʊkə/stəʊv | плита |
| cupboard | 'kʌbəd | сервант |
| cutlery | 'kʌtləri | ножи |
| cutting board | kʌtɪŋ bɔ:d | разделочная доска |
| dish drainer | dɪʃ dreɪnə | сушилка для посуды |
| dishwasher | 'dɪʃ,wɒʃə | посудомоечная машина |
| disposal | dɪs'pəʊzəl | измельчитель отходов |
| fork | fɔ:k | вилка |
| frying pan | 'fraɪŋ 'pæn | сковорода |
| jar | ʒɑ: | банка |
| juice extractor | 'dʒu:s ɪks'træktə | соковыжималка |
| kettle | ketl | чайник |
| kitchen cabinet | 'kæbɪnɪt | навесной шкаф |
| knife (knives) | naɪf | нож (ножи) |
| microwave oven | 'maɪkrəʊweɪv | микроволновая печь |
| oven | ʌvən | духовой шкаф, духовка |
| plate | pleɪt | тарелка |
| pot/saucepan | pɒt/'sɔ:spən/ | кастрюля |
| refrigerator | rə'frɪdʒɪ'reɪtə | холодильник |
| rolling-pin | rəʊlɪŋ pɪn | скалка |
| sink unit | 'sɪŋk 'ju:nɪt | мойка |
| spoon | spu:n | ложка |

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|
| tap | tæp | кран |
| toaster | 'təʊstə | тостер |
| washing machine | ~ mə'ʃi:n | стиральная машина |

Appliances and Conveniences at Home
Оборудование и удобства в доме

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| appliance | ə'plaiəns | бытовой прибор |
| CD | 'si:'di: | компакт-диск |
| computer | kəm'pjutə | компьютер |
| DVD | 'di:ʒɪtəl ~ | digital video disk |
| electricity | ɪlɪk'trɪsɪti | электричество |
| heating | hi:tɪŋ | отопление |
| keyboard | 'ki:bɔ:d | клавиатура |
| laser printer | 'leɪzə 'prɪntə | лазерный принтер |
| laundry | lɔ:ndri | прачечная |
| monitor/display | 'mɒnɪtə | монитор |
| optical mouse | 'ɒptɪkəl maʊs | оптическая мышь |
| player | 'pleɪə | проигрыватель |
| scanner | 'skænə | сканер |
| stereo system | 'stiəriə 'sɪstəm | музыкальный центр |
| TV set | | телевизор |
| vacuum cleaner | 'vækjuəm kli:nə | пылесос |
| video(tape) recorder | 'vɪdɪəʊ 'rɪkɔ:də | видеомагнитофон |

Location Местоположение

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| at | ət | у, в, за, на |
| between | bɪ'twi:n | между |
| close (in) with / next to | | рядом |
| in the middle of | mɪdl | в середине (чего-л.) |
| on | ɒn | на |
| opposite | 'ɒpəzɪt | противоположный |
| over/above | 'əʊvə/əbʌv | над |

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|-------------|
| under | 'ʌndə | под, ниже |
| on the right | raɪt | направо |
| to the right of | | справа (от) |
| on the left | left | налево |
| to the left of | | слева (от) |
| in the corner | 'kɔ:nə | в углу |

Problems in The House Проблемы в доме

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| fridge/window/mirror/ cooker unit | холодильник/окно/зеркало/газо- вая плита |
| ~ is broken | ~ быть поломанным/разбитым |
| sink/ceiling/toilet/bathtub | раковина/потолок/унитаз/ванна |
| ~ is leaking | ~ протекает |
| ~ is stopped | ~ забило |

The Flat We Live in

Recently our family moved into a new flat. It is a block of flats not far from the centre of the town. Next to the block of flats there is a post-office, the Puppet theatre, a number of small shops. My flat is on the second floor. It has all modern conveniences such as central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot water, a telephone and a chute to carry rubbish down. There is also a lift in the building. In front of the house there is a small garden with a few trees in it.

The flat is not very large but it is comfortable and well-planned. We have two rooms, a large kitchen and a bathroom. The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. In the left-hand corner there is a little table with a TV set on it. Near the TV set there are two armchairs. A sofa and a bookcase are on the right-hand side.

The room on the right is my room. Here I have got a big table, it is in front of the window. In the corner there is a computer, a scanner and a lazer printer. There are some photos and a digital camera on the table. I like to take pictures. There is a DVD player on a small table next to the sofa. On the walls there are shelves full of books. There is a thick carpet on the floor.

In the kitchen there is a gas-stove to cook meals, a sink with taps for cold and hot water to wash the dishes, a refrigerator to keep food. On the wall above the table we hung three kitchen cabinets to keep the cutlery, plates and cups. To the right of the table we placed

a new cupboard. In the middle of the kitchen we have a table with several stools around it.

In the bathroom there is a bath with a shower and a wash-basin with a mirror over it. To the right of the mirror there is a towel horse, to the left there is a shelf to keep tooth-paste, tooth-brushes and bars of soap on.

Household appliances

Sasha: You have so many appliances in your kitchen.

Mr. Garrett: Yes, they make life a lot easier. For example, this is our microwave oven. It's similar to a regular oven, but it's much smaller and it heats up food much quicker. And this is our dishwasher, where our dirty dishes are washed automatically.

S.: And what is this little machine?

Mr. G.: That is an electric can opener. It opens cans of soup and tuna fish automatically. And if you look in the sink, you will see our disposal.

S.: What is a disposal?

Mr. G.: We put our vegetable peels in the sink, push a button and the disposal automatically minces them and they disappear!

S.: How convenient!

Mr. G.: Yes. And next to the kitchen there is the laundry room. This is where we wash and dry our clothes.

S.: Where do you hang the clothes?

Mr. G.: We don't. The washing machine washes the clothes and the dryer dries them. The next room is our living room and here is our dining room.

S.: You have a wonderful house.

Mr. G.: Thank you, Sasha. There's no place like home.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Составьте пары из следующих антонимов:

ceiling; back door; to switch off the light; behind; floor; in front of; to turn off the gas; to switch on the light; front door; badly-furnished room; to turn on the gas; well-furnished room

2. Соотнесите слова с определениями:

fireplace, lift, detached house, wallpaper, furniture, curtain

- Building not connected on any side with any other building.
- An opening for a fire in the wall of the room.
- A piece of hanging cloth that can be pulled across to cover a window or door.
- Large objects that are used in houses, like beds, tables, or chairs.
- An apparatus in a building that carries people or goods up and down between floors.
- Thick decorative paper to cover the walls of a room.

3. Образуйте прилагательные, употребляя следующие суффиксы: -able; -al; -en; -ful; -ible; -ic; -ish; -less; -y.

harm, cloud, change, practice, silk, hero, success, child, music, terror, self, use, wood

4. Поставьте прилагательные quiet, safe, large, clean, free, expensive, spacious, convenient, light, small, comfortable в сравнительную и превосходную степень. Придумайте и напишите предложения с ними.

5. Выберите вариант ответа.

- My cousin is (*so old as me/as old as I/old as me/as old as me*).
- Emily was not (*the most nervous/more nervous/so nervous/much nervous*) as Helen.
- That was the (*nicest/most nice/nicer/more vice*) dog I had ever seen.
- Last year's harvest was bad, but this year's may be even (*worst/baddest/worse/badder*) if the weather doesn't change.
- There were (*least/fewest/little/fewer*) than 20 people in the hall.
- It was the (*most cheapest/cheapest/cheaper/cheap*) sweater in the shop.
- Everest is (*higher/high/highest/the highest*) mountain in the world.
- The grass there was much (*the longest/longer/more long/long*) than on the upper field.
- Ecological problems are the (*essentialer/more essential/most essential/essential*) nowadays.
- If you use pictures, your report will be much (*the most interesting, interesting/most interesting/more interesting*).
- I am the (*most happy/more happier/happiest*) man in the world.

6. Усомнитесь в правильности утверждений.

- There are some pens in this bag.
- There is a cup on the table.
- There are 6 chairs round the table.
- There is a TV set in the left corner.
- There are some pencils on the desk.
- There are some notebooks on that table.
- There are some forks on the table.
- There are some pillows on the bed.
- There is a sink unit in the

kitchen. 10. There is a laser printer and a scanner on the computer table. 11. There are some blocks of flats in this residential area. 12. There are some boys from Cambridge here.

7. Заполните пропуски предложениями.

There is a living-room and a bed-room ... my sister's flat. Her living-room is light and comfortable ... two windows ... it. There is a lot ... furniture ... her living-room. There is a sofa, a piano, two easy chairs and four chairs ... it. There is also a book-case ... the right ... the door and a TV set ... the left-hand corner ... the room. My sister likes sitting ... the sofa ... the evening and reading a book.

8. Переведите на английский язык.

Мало домов, немного чая, (немного) мало чашек, мало яблок, мало окон, немного (мало) кофе, мало супа в тарелке, немного ковриков, много ковров, несколько зеркал, много занавесок, несколько кроватей, мало книжных шкафов, несколько стенок, много столов, мало туалетных столиков, несколько стульев, несколько чашек.

9. Выберите соответствующие союзы и вставьте запятые там, где это необходимо.

1. He wanted to go there (*or/but/and/if*) he didn't have enough time. 2. The group decided to go out (*or/but/and/if*) it started raining. 3. Begin with a minute (*but/or/and/if*) two of small talk. 4. Be quick (*or/if/and/but*) we will miss the beginning of the seminar. 5. This system of security is used (*in order to/or/which/without*) prevent thefts. 6. I know some people here (*or/if/and/but*) not many. 7. (*Whether/Less/Unless/If*) I save some of my pocket money, I won't be able to buy a bicycle. 8. Mary ordered a taxi (*so/if/or/but*) she could get to the theatre on time. 9. He asked me (*and/if/but/or*) I knew a new address of our university professor. 10. She took a taxi home (*in spite of/since/or/due*) it was late. 11. Your flat is big (*while/or/as/because*) mine is small.

10. Ответьте на вопросы (см. Part IV, Unit 2).

11. Парная работа. Один студент дает другому план своей квартиры (дома). Тот, задавая вопросы (Is there ...? Are there ...?), старается разместить мебель на плане. По мере готовности оба студента сравнивают свои планы и делают необходимые коррективы.

12. Напишите о преимуществах и недостатках своей квартиры (дома).

13. Выучите следующие пословицы, поговорки и высказывания. Прокомментируйте их и придумайте ситуации, в которых их можно употребить:

Men make houses, women make homes.

Мужчины создают дома, а женщины — домашний очаг.

There is no place like home.

Нет места лучше дома.

East or West home is best.

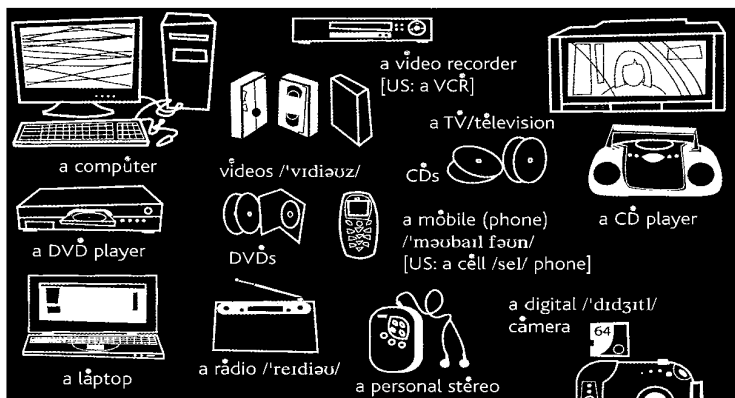
В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.

The city is not a concrete jungle. It is the human zoo.

Большой город — это не джунгли из бетона. Это — зоопарк людей (*Desmond Morris*).

Дополнительные материалы к Unit 2. Flat

Describe your flat. Use these words.



Rooms

Furniture ['fɜ:niʃə] and other things in a house

in the kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn]

a cooker, a sink, a fridge [frɪdʒ], a table, four chairs, a washing machine [mæʃɪn]

in the living room

a coffee table, two plants, a sofa, two armchairs

in the bathroom

a bath [bɑ:θ], a shower, a toilet, a washbasin ['wɒʃbeɪsən]

in the bedroom

a double ['dʌbl] bed, a single bed, a chair, a desk, a plant

on the balcony

a table, three plants, two chairs

The House of My Dream

A person's home is as much a reflection of his personality as the clothes he wears, the food he eats and the friends he spends his time with. Everybody has in mind an "ideal house" and an "ideal home". How do I see my "ideal house", how do I see my life there?

There are many kinds of dwellings, from town houses, which include terraced houses, semi-detached, detached houses, to country houses.

I want to live in my own house, maybe in a cottage in the suburbs. My house will consist of the ground and the first floor. There will be six rooms in it. In front of the house I will have a small garden with different flowers. I'll also have a garage for my car.

Here is a brief description of the house I dream of. My bathroom is very good-looking: the walls are tiled in cream, the washbasin, the toilet are pastel pink. My towels are also pink. Then I go to the kitchen to have breakfast. It is always pleasant to cook in it because it is very comfortable. I make my tea and sandwiches and have breakfast. Then I go to my work, but in the evening "there is no place like home". I have rest in the living-room. I can sit on the sofa and read or watch TV. Then I go to the bedroom. It is my favourite room. Here I sleep and see my sweet dreams.

British Homes

There are 22 million homes in Britain — big homes and small homes, old cottages and new buildings, houses and flats. (Americans say "apartment", but British people say "flat"). Many British people love old houses and these are often more expensive than modern ones. They also love gardening and you will see gardens everywhere you go: in towns, villages and out in the country.



Some are very small with just one tree and a few flowers. Others are enormous with plenty of flowers and enough vegetables and fruit trees. Two third of the families in Britain own their houses.

Millions of these houses are the same with two or three bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs, a dining-room and a kitchen downstairs. To pay for their house, home owners borrow money from a "building society" and pay back a little every month.

There are a great many different kinds of homes in Britain, but there are not enough! It is often very difficult for young people to find a home when they want to start a family. British homes are usually smaller than American homes. But like Americans old people, young families and unmarried people do not usually live together.

Unit 3

DAILY ROUTINE

Grammar: Present, Past Simple Tense

A Cradle Song

by William Blake

Sleep, sleep, beauty bright
 Dreaming o'er the joys of night
 Sleep, sleep: in the sleep
 Little sorrows sit and weep.



Topical Vocabulary

Actions Действия

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| attend classes | ə'tend 'kla:sɪz | посещать занятия |
| be late | ~leɪt | опаздывать |
| be on duty | ~ɒn 'dju:tɪ | дежурить |
| be over | ~'əʊvə | заканчиваться |
| be ready | ~'redi | быть готовым |
| begin (began, begun) | bɪ'ɡɪn | начинать |
| clean one's teeth | kli:n wʌnz ti:θ | чистить зубы |
| clean the room | ru:m | убирать комнату |
| do (did, done) | | |
| exercises | 'eksəsaɪzɪz | делать зарядку |
| dress | dres | одевать (ся) |
| fall (fell, fallen) asleep | 'fɔ:l ə'sli:p | засыпать |
| feel (felt) sleepy | 'fi:l 'sli:pɪ | хотеть спать |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| get (got, got) up | 'get 'ʌp | вставать |
| go (went, gone) by bus/on foot | baɪ 'bʌs/ɒn 'fʊt | добираться на автобусе/пешком |
| it takes (took, taken) | ɪt 'teɪks | требоваться (по времени) |
| join | dʒɔɪn | присоединяться |
| make (made) one's bed | meɪk wʌnz bed | заправлять постель |
| oversleep (~slept) oneself | əʊvə'sli:p | проспать |
| relax | rɪ'læks | расслабляться |
| put (put, put) smth on | 'put 'ɒn | надевать |
| resume | rɪ'zju:m | повторять |
| sleep (slept, slept) | sli:p/slept | спать |
| stay | steɪ | оставаться |
| take (took, taken) off | 'teɪk 'ɒf | снимать |
| get (got, got) to | get | добираться |
| wake (woke, woken) up | weɪk ʌp | будить |
| wash | wɒʃ | умываться |
| watch TV | 'wɒtʃ 'ti: 'vi: | смотреть телевизор |

At the Institute В институте

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| assignment | ə'saɪnmənt | задание |
| lecture on | 'lektʃər ɒn | лекция по |
| double period | 'dʌbl 'pɪəriəd | «пара» (академ.) |
| seminar in | 'semɪnɑ:(r) ɪn | семинар по |
| time-table | 'taɪm,teɪbl | расписание |
| colloquium | kə'lɒkwɪəm | коллоквиум |
| break/interval | breɪk/'ɪntəvəl | перерыв |
| dining-room (-hall) | 'daɪnɪŋ 'hɔ:l | столовая |
| lecturer | 'lektʃərə | лектор, преподаватель |

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| lecture notes | 'lektʃə nəʊts | конспекты |
| reading room | 'ri:diŋ rʊm | читальный зал |
| newspaper shelf | 'nju:spetʃə ʃelf | полка с газетами |
| main catalogue | meɪn 'kætəlɒɡ | главный каталог |
| card catalogue | 'kɑ:d 'kætəlɒɡ | карточный каталог |
| examination (on, in) | ɪɡ,zæmɪ'neɪʃn | экзамен (по чему-л.) |
| question card | 'kwestʃən kɑ:d | экзаменационный билет |
| record-book | 'rekɔ:d bu:k | зачетная книжка |

Time Indication Указание времени

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| at ... o'clock | в ... часов |
| half [hɑ:f] | половина |
| hour ['aʊə] | час |
| quarter [kwɔ:tə] | четверть |
| past/to | после/без |
| in ... minutes | через ... минут |
| a.m. [eɪ em] | до полудня |
| p.m. [pi: em] | после полудня |
| sharp [ʃɑ:p] | точно |
| at noon [ət nu:n] | в полдень |
| at midnight | в полночь |
| at sunrise | на восходе |
| at sunset | на закате |

Twelve Months of the Year

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| January | январь |
| February | февраль |
| March | март |
| April | апрель |
| May | май |
| June | июнь |
| July | июль |
| August | август |
| September | сентябрь |
| October | октябрь |
| November | ноябрь |
| December | декабрь |

The Days of the Week

Sunday Воскресенье
Monday Понедельник
Tuesday Вторник
Wednesday Среда
Thursday Четверг
Friday Пятница
Saturday Суббота

My Day

My working days are very busy. I usually wake up at 7 o'clock, do morning exercises, take a shower and have breakfast. For breakfast I have a cup of tea or sometimes instant coffee with sandwich with cheese and butter. At this moment, I like to listen to the morning news on the radio or TV. At 8.00, I take my bag and leave for the University.

It takes me half an hour to get there. I usually take a bus and if I am not in a hurry and the weather is fine, I get to the University on foot. In that case I have to start earlier. We usually have three double periods a day. Our schedule is rather heavy: we have two or three different subjects daily and we are supposed to be prepared for each of them.

During the studies we fulfil various assignments. Some of the tasks we carry out on our own. The work we do depend on the particular subject. In a math class we can do problems or sums, calculate or prove theorems. In a class of literature, we discuss literary works, their styles and peculiarities. In a history class we speak on different issues and discuss them. In an English class we speak, read and write English. We ask and answer questions and make dialogues and stories.

Apart from regular classes, some of us take optional or preparatory courses. They have flexible class hours.

Our classes are over at about two o'clock, but my working day continues. I usually go home after classes, but occasionally I drop in at the library, or do some shopping, or just take a stroll with my friends.

After lunch, I get down to my homework. When I am through with it, there is some time left for doing something else — reading or going for a walk. But not every day. I am taking my additional preparatory courses on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Besides, I still attend my sport club regularly. Naturally, I have to work more intensively on these days. Sometimes, I visit my friends

or just watch a TV programme. Yesterday was not an exception. My friends came to my place and we saw a very interesting video film.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Переведите и употребите в своих предложениях следующие словосочетания.

в четыре часа, в половине шестого, без четверти три, в четверть пятого, в пять минут шестого, без десяти два, в двадцать пять третьего; на закате, ночью; в полночь, утром, на восходе солнца, в обед, вечером, в полдень; в субботу, в воскресенье, в понедельник, в среду, во вторник, в пятницу, в четверг; 26.II.1990, 15.III.1989, 6.VIII.1983, 10.XI.1988, 8.III.2003, 27.12.2006, 9.VI.2011; в этом году, в будущем году, в этом месяце, в прошлом месяце, в будущем месяце, на этой неделе, на прошлой неделе, на будущей неделе; весной, зимой, летом, осенью

2. Распределите слова по группам.

break/interval; card catalogue; colloquium; dining room (-hall); double period; examination (on, in); issue desk; lecture notes; lecture on); lecturer; main catalogue; newspaper shelf; question card/examination question; reading room; record-book; seminar (in); time-table.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple. Как образуется это время?

(Usually) 1. My sister (to get) up at eight o'clock. 2. She (to go) to school in the afternoon. 3. She (to come) back at three o'clock. 4. The film (to begin) at ten to nine p.m. 5. She (to do) her morning exercises at a quarter to seven. 6. He (to have) lunch at noon. 7. It (to take) him two hours to do his homework. 8. On Sunday, he (not to go) to the Institute. 9. This week, he (to be) on duty in the dormitory. 10. In spring he (to begin) to swim. 11. In the afternoon he (to have) lunch.

4. Выберите вариант ответа.

1. (At/To/In/-) next year he will study French. 2. We visited some English-speaking countries (at/to/in/-) last year. 3. As the result (by/on/of/with) the Chernobyl tragedy the people faced the most horrible ecological crises. 4. He reminds me (of/from/to/with)

someone. 5. The Pyramids were built (*after/with/of/by*) people who lived a long time ago. 6. American football also has its origins in the English variants (*at/out/of/with*) the game. 7. Ted was so excited (*from/about/by/with*) that trip to Australia. 8. We went to the country (*of/at/on/in*) Saturday. 9. I am not busy (*of/at/on/in*) Monday. 10. (*In/At/On/-*) the end of a busy day, sleep is the best tonic.

5. Получите дополнительную информацию, употребляя специальные вопросы.

1. An Englishman's day begins when he sits down to breakfast with his morning newspaper (when?). 2. They don't go to work on Sunday (why?). 3. Englishmen are fond of good plain food (what?). 4. Most of the time he lives in the country (where?). 5. There are usually two courses in the midday meal (how many?). 6. Most offices and shops close for an hour from one to two (when?). 7. They go to work by bus (how?). 8. At midday everything stops for lunch (when?).

6. Употребите следующие предложения, говоря о прошедших событиях. Используйте выражения "yesterday, 2 days ago, last Sunday" и т. д.

1. I am on duty at the hostel. 2. I get up at 7 o'clock. 3. Every morning, he makes his bed, irons the trousers. 4. She cleans her shoes and gets dressed. 5. During the lesson, we read and translate new texts, do a lot of different oral exercises and write short dictations. 6. Every Thursday, the students go to the library to read for the seminar in History. 7. I return home at 5 o'clock and resume my studies in every subject. 8. My friends often come to my place, and we see interesting video films. 9. I am afraid to oversleep myself the next morning so I go to bed early. 10. Every Sunday, my friends and I go to the cinema. 11. It takes him 20 minutes to get to the Institute.

7. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Когда вы читаете газеты? Я обычно читаю их вечером. 2. В какое время начинаются ваши занятия? 3. Он знает английский и говорит очень хорошо. 4. Автобус 108 здесь не останавливается. 5. У нас занятия каждый день, кроме субботы и воскресенья. 6. Как ты добираться до института? Сколько это занимает у тебя времени? 7. Обычно он приезжает сюда летом.

8. Назовите три основные формы следующих глаголов и употребите их в своих предложениях.

be, get, eat, pay, make, give, live, leave, see, go, hear, listen, watch, find, buy, know, stand, take, do, put, tell, lose, think, speak, open, dress, iron, clean, work, play, knit, finish

9. Выберите правильную форму фразового глагола.

1. I'm sure they will be very (*interested for/interested in/interested at/interested with*) our suggestion. 2. You may have difficulty with this book at first but you'll find it easier as you (*go in for/go down/go with/go along*). 3. What are you doing here? — I (*am looking at/am looking for/am looking after/am looking forward to*) a book. 4. Jim (*turned ... up/turned ... to/turned ... off/turned ... down*) the volume ... so he could listen to the news. 5. I told her it was a secret, but she still (*gave ... in/gave ... off/gave ... up/gave ... away*) the plan 6. He used to (*look for/look after/look at/look to*) his younger brother. 7. (*Look for/Look after/Look at/Look to*) the Moon. It's so big and bright tonight! 8. Paul (*insisted on/insisted to/insisted –/insisted of*) visiting his parents. 9. People all over the world are worried about what is (*happening with/happening by/happening to/happening on*) the environment. 10. I am looking (*at/after/up/forward*) to my trip to Paris next June. 11. My sister goes in (*to/for/at/–*) sports. 12. How is Tom (*getting around/getting along/getting away/getting up*) with his new partner?

10. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Что ты делал вчера вечером? 2. Я приходил к тебе. 3. Я был в институте. 4. Вчера я встала в семь утра. 5. Он умылся, заправил кровать, причесался. 6. Она оделась, позавтракала и пошла в институт. 7. В нашей семье мама будит меня по утрам. 8. На уроке английского языка мы читали новый текст, делали устные упражнения и писали диктант. 9. Сколько времени у вас ушло на то, чтобы подготовить доклад? — Мне потребовалось два часа. 10. После английского у нас был семинар по истории. 11. Я сходил в библиотеку и просмотрел нужные статьи. 12. Как правило, мы обедаем в институтской столовой ровно в 3 часа. 13. Вчера был необычный день. 14. У Коли был день рождения, и он пригласил нас к себе.

11. Ответьте на вопросы (см. Part IV, Unit 3).

12. Расскажите подробно о своем дне (выходном и рабочем).

13. Сопоставьте свой день в детстве и в настоящем времени, употребите следующие слова и фразы:

When a child, I used to ..., but now I ...

I never used to ...

I spent most of my time ..., but now I ...

I was/am keen on ...

I couldn't/can't live without ...

I found ... enjoyable, but now I find ... boring/interesting.

I've decided to give up ...

14. Выучите следующие пословицы и поговорки. Употребите их в своих ситуациях:

Every day is not Sunday.

Не каждый день — воскресенье.

An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening.

Один час утром стоит двух часов вечером.

He got out of bed on the wrong side.

Он встал с кровати не с той стороны. (ср. «...не с той ноги»)

Early to bed, early to rise — makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

Сделайте литературный перевод этой пословицы самостоятельно

Дополнительные материалы к Unit 3. Daily Routine

Report on your day. Use these words.

1. get up

9. finish classes

2. go to bed

10. leave home

3. have breakfast ['brekfəst]

11. get home

4. have lunch [lʌntʃ]

12. work

5. have dinner

13. study

6. start work [wɜ:k]

14. sleep

7. start classes

15. live

8. finish work

Speak on your day. Use these words

swim; ski; type; surf; windsurf; sail; sing; cook; drive; speak another language; use a computer; ride a horse; ride a motorbike; play tennis; play chess; play a musical instrument

Unit 4

ENTERTAINMENT

Grammar: Present Perfect, Complex Object

Grizzly Bear

by Mary Austin

If you ever, ever, ever,
Meet a grizzly bear,
You must never, never,
Never ask him where
He is going,
Or what he is doing,
For if you ever, ever dare
To stop a grizzly bear,
You will never meet
Another grizzly bear.



Topical Vocabulary

Describing Attitude Отношение к хобби

| | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| be fond of | fʌnd əv | любить |
| be hooked on | hʊkt ɒn | «зависать» |
| be interested in | ˈɪntrɪstɪd ɪn | интересоваться |
| be keen on | ki:n ɒn | сильно увлекаться |
| enjoy | ɪnˈdʒɔɪ | получать удовольствие от |
| look forward to | lʊk ˈfɔ:wəd | предвкушать |
| dislike | dɪsˈlaɪk | не любить |
| hate | heɪt | ненавидеть |
| be aware of | əˈweə | знающий, сведущий |

| | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| keep up | 'ki:p 'ʌp | быть в курсе |
| browse | braʊz | пролистывать, просматривать |
| be glued to | glu:d | быть приклеенным к |
| disapprove | 'disə'pru:v | не одобрять, осуждать (что-л.) |

Activities Виды занятий

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| collect | kə'lekt | собирать, коллекционировать |
| ~ coins | kɔɪnz | ~ монеты |
| ~ posters | 'pəʊstəz | ~ постеры |
| ~ stamps | stæmps | ~ марки |
| cook | kuk | готовить пищу |
| dance | dɑ:ns | танцевать |
| entertain | ,entə'teɪn | развлекать |
| give parties | 'gɪv 'pɑ:tɪz | устраивать вечера |
| go fishing | 'fɪʃɪŋ | ходить на рыбалку |
| grow flowers | 'grəʊ 'flaʊəz | выращивать цветы |
| knit | nɪt | вязать |
| lift weights | lɪft wɛɪts | поднимать тяжести |
| make home video | həʊm 'vɪdɪəʊ | снимать видеофильм дома |
| ~ model | mɒdl | ~ моделировать |
| meet for a picnic | 'pɪknɪk | организовывать пикник |
| operate computers | 'ɒpəreɪt | работать на компьютере |
| play the guitar | gɪ'tɑ: | играть на гитаре |
| ~ computer games | kəm'pjʊtə | ~ в компьютерные игры |
| ~ chess | tʃɛs | ~ в шахматы |
| ~ tapes, music CD | 'mju:zɪk si:'di:z | проигрывать записи, компакт-диски |
| relax | rɪ'læks | расслабляться |
| send e-mail messages | 'send 'i:'meɪlz | посылать электронные сообщения |
| spend time | spend taɪm | проводить время |

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| swim (swam, swum) | swim | плавать |
| take hikes | 'teik 'haɪks | ходить в походы |
| take pictures | teɪk 'pɪktʃəz | фотографировать |
| watch soap opera | wɒtʃ səʊp ɒpərə | смотреть «мыльные оперы» |

Reading Books Чтение книг

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| adventure stories | əd'ventʃə | приключенческие рассказы |
| detective | dɪ'tektɪv | детектив |
| fantasy | 'fæntəzi | фантастика |
| historical novels | 'hɪst(ə)lɪz | исторические романы |
| love stories | 'lʌv stɔ:ri:z | любовные истории |
| memoirs | 'memwɑ:z | мемуары |
| psychological drama | ,saɪkə'lɒdʒɪkəl | психологическая драма |
| science fiction | 'saɪəns 'fɪkʃən | научная фантастика |

Sports Виды спорта

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------------|
| archery | 'ɑ:ʃəri | стрельба из лука |
| cycling | 'saɪklɪŋ | велоспорт |
| figure skating | 'fɪgəsketɪŋ | фигурное катание |
| football | 'fʊtbɔ:l | футбол |
| high-jumping | haɪdʒʌmpɪŋ | прыжки в высоту |
| judo | 'dʒudəʊ | дзюдо |
| martial arts | 'mɑ:ʃəl 'ɑ:ts | восточные единоборства |
| running | 'rʌnɪŋ | бег |
| ski-archery | 'ski'ɑ:ʃəri | ски-арк |
| soccer | 'sɒkə | (Ам) футбол |
| swimming | 'swɪmɪŋ | плавание |
| table tennis | 'teɪbl 'tenɪs | настольный теннис |
| wrestling | 'reslɪŋ | борьба |

Hobby

It *has been* a long time since the word “hobby” became a part of our vocabulary. A hobby is an activity which you enjoy in your free time. It may be a quiet activity like collecting stamps, growing roses or playing a musical instrument. Many people use this word to denote everything they like doing.

The most popular hobbies are philately, collecting view-cards, coins, stamps badges and books. Some people are interested in modern architecture. Others are interested in photography. A useful hobby is collecting cassettes. You may have recordings of operas and pop music, folk music and jazz concerts. It’s impossible to describe all hobbies known in the world. The main thing is that they enrich our knowledge in some particular field, broaden our outlook and help us to relax.

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.

Hobbies are divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things.

The most popular of all hobby groups is *doing things*. It includes a wide variety of activities from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball. Gardening is one of the oldest of man’s hobbies. Playing computer games is a relatively new hobby.

Making things may contain drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts. Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments.

Collecting things is something special. Almost everyone collects something at some period of his life. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and valuable that they are housed 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, there is always an opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things the person is interested in, one is adding something to what he knows so far. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

As for me, I have a few hobbies: amateur photography, computer games, music, DVD s collecting, and reading.

I have always been fond of photography. It gives pictorial records of our lives. I like taking pictures of my family, my friends and some particular events: birthdays, visits, trips, matches, and so on.

I am also very keen on computer games. Some of them are really fascinating, absorbing, and beautiful. Playing computer games, you

can fly a helicopter, drive a car, find yourself among numerous enemies in an old castle or get back to the era of dinosaurs. I am well aware that some people strongly disapprove of computer games.

I enjoy listening to modern music. I prefer music with rhythm you can dance to. I have been collecting various CDs for the last few years and now I have lots of them. Due to this hobby of mine, I learn a lot about the latest trends in modern music. In addition to it, I read magazines and watch television music programs to keep up.

Reading has always been my passion. I devour books and magazines. I like to share the best parts of books I read with my friends.

There are also many other outdoor and indoor activities I like to take up in my spare time. I participate in a few sports: I ski, cycle, play football and tennis, and swim. Going to the theatre and watching films of different kinds also give me much pleasure as well as visiting museums from time to time.

Television is a very popular indoor activity, but being glued to the “goggle box” for hours is not my idea of having good time. Some of my classmates, though, watch three or even more hours of television a day. I think it’s crazy! I watch television too, of course, but mostly news programs. Some of my girlfriends are fond of soap opera. As you know soaps have been popular ever since.

My parents have their hobbies, too. My mother has been knitting since the time she was a little girl. She says that knitting gives her much satisfaction because she makes beautiful things. Besides, it is very good for both relaxation and concentration of mind.

My father is a keen fisherman. In his opinion, fishing is more an intellectual activity than a kind of recreation. Our hobbies are really part of ourselves, aren’t they?

(Сушкевич А.С., Маглыш М.А. Английский язык)

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Выберите критерии для классификации следующих слов:

grow flowers, play chess, read detective stories, make models, collect evidence about UFOs, study foreign languages, operate computers, cook, play the piano (the guitar), collect things (posters, coins, books, etc.), nurse a pet, lift weights, make home video, meet for picnic, relax, run, score a point, send an e-mail, spend time, stretch, surf the Internet, swim, take hikes, win

2. Распределите слова по группам. Составьте с этими словосочетаниями предложения.

adventure stories; archery; artist; badminton; brush; canvas; cycling; detective; drawing board; fantasy; figure skating; football; frame; golf; high-jumping; historical novels; judo; love stories; martial arts; memoirs; mix; oil paintings; outline; paints; psychological drama; reminiscences; running; science fiction; ski-archery; soccer; stretch; swimming; table tennis; water colours; wrestling

3. Найдите английские эквиваленты:

«глотать», поглощать; быть приклеенным к; держаться в курсе; захватывающий; знающий, сведущий; интересоваться; не любить; не одобрять, осуждать (что-л.); ненавидеть; обволакивающий; получать удовольствие от; предвкушать; пролистывать, просматривать; сильно увлекаться

4. Переведите следующие предложения и скажите, как образуется временная форма глаголов. Используйте выражения “just, already, not yet”.

1. He has read all the books in the home library. 2. He has used all the paints. 3. He has made a resolution. 4. We have grown many roses in the garden this summer. 5. We have sent an e-mail (message) to my friend. 6. They have played all the computer games. 7. You have scored four points. 8. I have made a home video for her. 9. She has set the table. 10. They have spent three days there. 11. He has taken a lot of pictures of mountains. 12. He has won. 13. They have grown a lot of flowers. 14. She has read all detective stories by this author. 15. They have made models.

5. Сравните употребление Present Perfect и Past Simple.

1. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again. 2. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago. 3. Mary (to collect) many DVDs. 4. George (to collect) posters last year. 5. We (to travel) around Europe last year. 6. His father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot. 7. He (to see) George today. 8. She (to see) this film last Sunday. 9. Alan (to meet) his friend two hours ago. 10. I just (to meet) our teacher. 11. The children already (to decide) what to do with the books. 12. Yesterday they (to decide) to help their grandmother. 13. I (not to see) you for a long time. 14. I (to see) you in town two or three days ago, but you (not to see) me.

6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. She just (to go) out. 2. She (to leave) the room a moment ago. 3. Close the window, please. All the papers (to fall) down on the floor because of the wind. 4. When you (to open) the window? — I (to open) it ten minutes ago. 5. I (to see) you walking down the street the other day with a heavy bag. 6. He (to make home video) a lot last summer. 7. I (to translate) the article: now I shall have a little rest. 8. We (to go) to the country yesterday, but the rain (to make) us to stay inside the whole evening. 9. It (to be) very cold two days ago. 10. When you (to meet) him? 11. We (to meet) for a picnic rather often last summer. 12. You already (to send) an e-mail message to her? 13. Where you (spend time) last Saturday? 14. Their friends (to swim) so often last summer. 15. We (to take) hikes this summer. 16. Where you (to put) the newspaper? I want to read it but cannot (to find) it anywhere. 17. At last he (to write) a composition so we can go for a walk.

7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect, Present Progressive, Present Simple или Past Simple.

1. Hi, Tom. Let's have lunch together. — No, thanks. I already (to have) lunch. 2. What the weather (to be) like? It is still (to rain)? — No, it (to stop) raining. 3. Please give me a pencil, I (to lose) mine. 4. Where Peter (to be)? — He (to go) home. He (to leave) the room a minute ago. 5. What you (to read) now? — I (to read) "Jane Eyre" by Charlotte Brontë. 6. They (to read) "Ivanhoe" by Walter Scott a month ago. What about you? (...) you read "Ivanhoe"? 7. He (to be) crazy about computer games. It's 11 a.m. Look he (to play) a computer game now. 8. She (to like) to read love stories. She (to read) a lot of books. She (not to read) so much last year. 9. He (to be) an artist. Now he (to paint) a picture in water-colours. 10. My watch (to stop). There (to be) something wrong with it. 11. You (to see) Michael? — Yes, I (to see) him at the university an hour ago.

8. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Вы бывали когда-либо в США? — Нет, но я очень много слышал об этой стране и собираюсь поехать туда как-нибудь. 2. Я заходил к нему на этой неделе. Он купил новый компьютер. 3. Мне нравится, как вы расставили (arranged) книги на полке. 4. Что с ним случилось? Я не получил от него ни одного послания по электронной почте с начала месяца. 5. Ему очень нравится книга, которую вы ему дали. Ему всегда нравились такие книги. 6. Мы еще не решили, что мы будем делать вечером.

9. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Этот фильм идет с понедельника. 2. Он уже заплатил тебе за билет в музей? 3. Она только что позвонила ему. Он сейчас на тренировке. 4. Он прочитал много детективных рассказов. Этот понравился ему больше всего. 5. Дэвид взял кисти, краски, мольберт и пошел на этюды. 6. Она прочла воспоминания о Чехове. 7. Он сделал пару набросков для его портрета акварелью. 8. Они сыграли три партии в настольный теннис. Она выиграла дважды.

10. Выберите правильную форму.

1. Try not to display your (*exciting/excited/excite/excitement*). 2. Today, you certainly look (*happier/happy/unhappy/happiness*) than yesterday. 3. A shorter, more (*productivity/productiveness/productive/production*) meeting leaves time for work. 4. Meditation is a (*use/useful/usage/used*) way of reducing stress. 5. The (*athletic/athletes/athletical*) (or teams) who place first, second, or third in each event receive medals. 6. Smoking is a(n) (*health/healthy/healthful/unhealthy*) habit. 7. He again demonstrated his (*capably/capable/capability/uncapable*). 8. I'd like to do it (*differently/indifferent/different/difference*) this time. 9. My alarm clock didn't go off, so I (*underslept/reslept/outslept/overslept*) this morning.

11. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос.

Jane talks faster than Mary who talks more slowly than George. Andrew talks faster than Jane but not so fast as Alice who talks faster than Mary who doesn't talk as fast as Jane.

Who talks fastest of all?

a) Jane; b) Mary; c) George; d) Andrew; e) Alice.

12. Переведите предложения на русский язык, употребляя Complex Object.

A. 1. I think him to be a good artist. 2. He considers them to be good dancers. 3. They believe her to play the piano very well. 4. Mark understood George Harrison to be one of the Beatles. 5. Everybody knows them to write poems. 6. I know her to take part in this competition. 7. They expected him to be interested in martial arts. 8. She did not expect him to paint such a wonderful verse.

B. 1. I want all the children to laugh. 2. He wanted everybody to read it. 3. The children wanted me to tell the fairy tale. 4. She would like her brother to get the first prize. 5. She did not want me to go to Moscow. 6. She does not like me to argue with her. 7. They did not like us to come late.

C. 1. We noticed a boy play the guitar. 2. Jane saw her friend open the door. 3. We saw Ben crossing the square. 4. They heard me sing a song. 5. I watched her playing the piano. 6. She felt the cat touch her foot. 7. He never made her cry. 8. Let it be as it is. 9. He ordered us stop. 10. They allowed us stay with them.

13. Закончите предложения, употребляя Complex Object.

A. 1. I think her 2. He considers me 3. They believed us 4. We understand him 5. You know them 6. It was meant him 7. They expected us 8. We suspect you 9. They wanted him 10. We'd like them 11. I hate him

B. 1. He saw 2. He sees 3. They heard us 4. They watch 5. I feel 6. He made 7. She let 8. It caused 9. You forced 10. We ordered 11. We allowed 12. She permitted 13. They forbid

14. Отгадайте:

A. 1) What letter of the alphabet is an insect? 2) What letter is a part of the head? 3) What letter is a drink? 4) What letter is a body of water? 5) What letter is a vegetable? (*пчела, горох, море, глаз, чай*)

B. 1) What starts with E, ends with E and only has one letter? 2) If you drop a white hat into the Red Sea, what does it become? 3) What do you call a boomerang that won't come back? 4) What is white when it's dirty and black when it's clean? (*конверт, школьная доска, мокрый, палка, конверт*)

15. Ответьте на вопросы (см. Part IV, Unit 4).

16. Основываясь на любом из текстов, расскажите о своих любимых занятиях и о том, как вам больше всего нравится проводить свободное время.

17. Прочтите и выучите стихотворение.

Leisure

by W.H. Davies

What is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare!
No time to stand beneath the boughs,
And stare as long as sheep and cows.
No time to see, when woods we pass,
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.
No time to see, in broad daylight,

Streams full of stars, like sky at night.
 No time to turn at Beauty's glance,
 And watch her feet, how they can dance.
 No time to wait till her mouth can
 Enrich that smile her eyes began.
 A poor life this is if, full of care,
 We have no time to stand and stare.

18. Употребите следующие пословицы и поговорки в своих ситуациях:

All work and no play makes
 Jack a dull boy.

От одной работы без развлече-
 ний загрузит и Джек.

Everything is good in its
 season.

Всё хорошо в свое время. (ср.
 «Всякому овощу свое время»)

Work done, having fun.

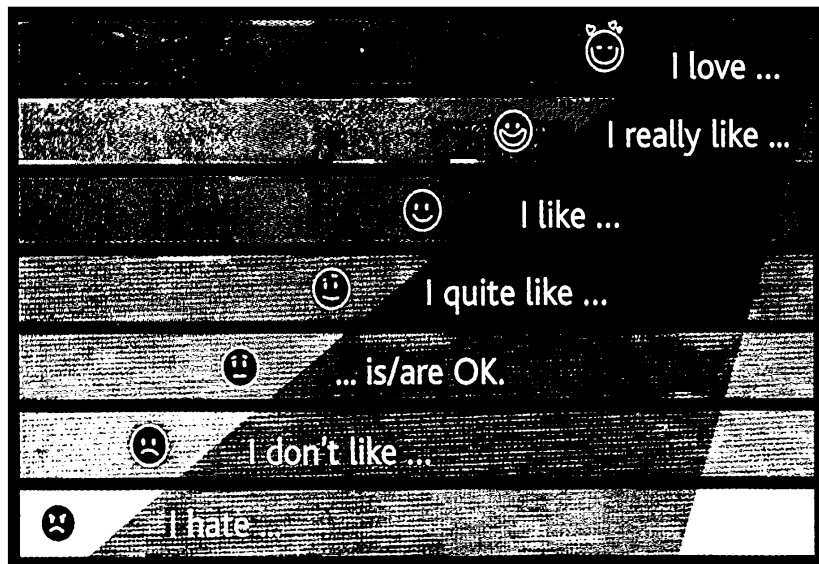
Сделал дело, гуляй смело.

Idle folks have the least
 leisure.

У лодырей нет досуга (т. е. у них
 ни на что не хватает времени).

Дополнительные материалы к Unit 4. Entertainment

Things We Like and Don't Like



Verb + ing

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. reading | 9. cooking |
| 2. football | 10. dance music |
| 3. travelling | 11. rock music |
| 4. cats | 12. jazz |
| 5. shopping for clothes ['kləʊðz] | 13. Italian food |
| 6. computers games | 14. Chinese food |
| 7. animals | 15. fast food |
| 8. dancing | |

Read and render the text.

My Favourite is “Linkin Park”

There are so many kinds of music in our life. For example, rap and pop music, rock and alternative music, industrial and disco music, drum & bass and techno music, and, of course, classic music. Different people like different music. The scientists say that they can define your character if they know what music you like. For example, they suppose that people who listen rock music are very clever and reasonable. British scientists confirm that the most of young people listen to the aggressive music as metal and rock. Scientists say that these people are good students, because of their character and assiduousness. I agree with this statement, because I think that music shows your soul and nature.

As for me, my favorite group is “Linkin Park”. They sing in different styles, such as: alternative, new metal, heavy metal and rock. I like this group because of good texts and unusual musical decisions. This group was formed in 1996. They released 9 albums. I like all their songs without distinction. My favorite song is “In the End”. There are six men in this group: Chester Bennington, Mike Shinoda, Rob Burdon, David Farrell, Bred Delson, and Joe Hahn. The most prominent person of the group is Chester Bennington. He is very talented. I also like him because he overcame his drug addiction and made his musical career. Nowadays he is taken the 27th place in the hit parade list of “100 of all times top heavy metal vocalists”. He writes poems and composes music.

I always adored people who compose music and write poems. I think that such people are very talented. I believe that they can draw pictures and show their feelings by their music or poems. They can make you cry or laugh. Moreover they make you think

about global problems or you may lie soft and just dream while you are listening to the music.

I guess that we can't live without music. My motto is: "Silence is killing!" As for me, I always listen to the music, when I'm happy or when I'm unhappy. It helps me in my everyday life. I listen to the music everywhere: at home, in the bus, in the street.

Nowadays we have relaxing music, which we use in medicine. More helpful than all kinds of music is classic music by such famous composers as Bach, Beethoven, Mozart and Vivaldy.

Music is everywhere! It's on television, over radio, in all movies! Can you imagine any movie without music?! Of course not. What if you watch television without sound, what if you see ballet without music, what if you hear voices without melody at the opera? Our life will be boring without music.

Unit 5

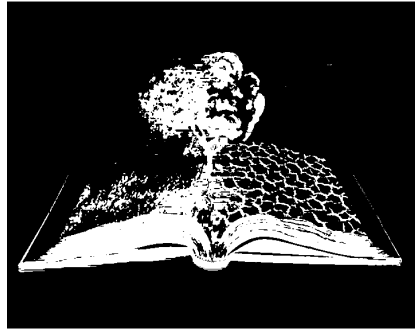
OUR ENVIRONMENT (WEATHER, CLIMATE, NATURE, ECOLOGY)

Grammar: Future Simple. Revision Tenses

November

by Thomas Hood

No sun — no moon!
No morn — no noon —
No dawn — no dusk —
No proper time of day —
No sky — no earthly view —
No distance looking blue.



Topical Vocabulary

Places to Live Где можно жить

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| in the city | ɪn ðə 'sɪti | в городе |
| in the country | ɪn ðə 'kʌntri | в сельской местности |
| in the village | ɪn ðə 'vɪlɪdʒ | в деревне |
| in the mountains | ɪn ðə 'maʊntɪnz | в горах |
| on the bank | ɒn ðə bæŋk | на берегу |

Activity Words Действия

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| be satisfied (with) | 'sætɪsfɑɪd | быть удовлетворенным |
| bore | bɔ: | наводить скуку |
| choose (chose, chosen) | tʃu:z | выбирать |

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| climb | klaɪm | взбираться |
| come (came, come) up | 'kʌm 'ʌp | всходить |
| dig (dug) | dɪg | копать |
| drive (drove, driven) | draɪv | вести автомобиль |
| entertain | ,entə'teɪn | развлекать |
| fish | fɪʃ | ловить рыбу |
| grow (grew, grown) up | grəʊ | расти, выращивать |
| hike | haɪk | путешествовать |
| hoe | həʊ | мотыжить, рыхлить |
| mow | məʊ | косить |
| pack | pæk | упаковывать |
| pick | pɪk | собирать |
| plant | plɑ:nt | сажать |
| prefer | pri'fɜ: | предпочитать |
| ride (rode, ridden) | raɪd | ездить верхом |
| swim (swam, swum) | swɪm | плавать |
| trim | trɪm | подстригать (деревья) |
| water | wɔ:tə | поливать |
| weed | wi:d | полоть |

Ecology Экология

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| foul | faʊl | загрязненный |
| filthy | 'fɪlθɪ | нечистый |
| prosperity | pros'perɪtɪ | процветание |
| harm | hɑ:m | наносить ущерб |
| environmental pollution | ɪn'vaɪə(ə)n'mentl pə'lu:ʃən | загрязнение окружаю- щей среды |
| air pollution | 'eə pə'lu:ʃən | загрязнение воздуха |
| damage | 'dæmɪdʒ | вред; повреждение |
| exhaust | ɪg'zɔ:st | выхлопные газы |
| dirty | 'dɜ:trɪ | загрязнять, пачкать |

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| stun | stʌn | замедлять |
| reduce | rɪ'dju:s | понижать, сокращать |
| productivity | ˌprɒdʌk'tɪvɪtɪ | продуктивность |
| fossil fuel | 'fɒsl 'fju:əl | ископаемое топливо |
| release | rɪ'li:z | отпускать, выпускать |
| pollutant | pə'lu:tənt | загрязняющий агент |
| dust | dʌst | пыль; облако |
| acid | 'æsɪd | кислота |
| soil | sɔɪl | земля, почва |
| wear away | weər ə'weɪ | стирать (ся) |
| recreation | ˌrekri'eɪʃən | отдых; восстановление |
| pesticide | 'pestɪsaɪd | пестицид |
| fertilizer | 'fɜ:tilaɪzə | удобрение; удобритель |
| runoff | ˌrʌn'ɒf | сток |
| wastes | weɪsts | отходы |
| garbage | 'gɑ:biʃ | отбросы; остатки |
| dispose | dɪs'pəʊz | размещать |
| dump | dʌmp | свалка |
| toxic | 'tɒksɪk | токсический, ядовитый |
| chemicals | 'kemɪkəlz | реактив; химикат |
| contaminate | kən'tæmɪneɪt | загрязнять, отравлять |
| continental | kəntɪ'nentəl | континентальный |
| threaten | 'θretən | угрожать |

Climate and Weather Климат и погода

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| weather forecast | 'weðə 'fɜ:kɑ:st | прогноз погоды |
| degree | dɪ'ɡri: | градус |
| above (below) zero | ə'blaʊ (bɪləʊ) | выше (ниже) |
| dull | dʌl | пасмурный |
| fine | faɪn | ясный |
| foggy | fɒɡɪ | туманный |
| gloomy | 'ɡlu:mɪ | мрачный |

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| rainy | 'reɪnɪ | дождливый |
| sunny | 'sʌnɪ | солнечный |
| hot | hɒt | жаркий |
| warm | wɔ:m | теплый |
| mild | maɪld | мягкий |
| cool | kul | прохладный |
| cold | kəʊld | холодный |
| frosty | 'frɒstɪ | морозный |
| dry | draɪ | сухой |
| windy | 'wɪndɪ | ветренный |
| wet | wet | влажный |
| it rains | ɪt reɪnz | идет дождь |
| ~ snows | snəʊz | ~ снег |
| ~ hails | heɪlz | ~ град |
| ~ drizzles | dɪzɪlz | ~ моросящий дождь; моросит |
| shower | 'ʃaʊə | ливень |
| thunderstorm | 'θʌndəstɔ:m | гроза |

Animals Животные

Insects Насекомые

| | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| ant | ænt | муравей |
| bee | bi: | пчела |
| cricket | kɪkɪt | сверчок |
| dragon-fly | 'dræɡənflaɪ | стрекоза |
| fly | flaɪ | муха |
| gnat | næt | комар |
| grasshopper | 'grɑ:s,hɒpə | кузнечик |
| ladybird | 'leɪdɪbɜ:d | божья коровка |
| spider | 'spaɪdə | паук |
| wasp | wɒsp | оса |

Fishes Рыбы

| | | |
|-------|-------|--------------|
| bream | bri:m | лещ |
| carp | kɑ:p | каarp, сазан |

| | | |
|------------|-----------|---------|
| catfish | 'kætfiʃ | сом |
| gudgeon | 'gʌdʒən | пескарь |
| perch | pɜ:ʃ | окунь |
| pike | paɪk | щука |
| pike-perch | 'paɪkpɜ:ʃ | судак |
| trout | traʊt | форель |

Berries Ягоды

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| blackberries | 'blækberɪz | ежевика |
| sea-buckthorn | 'si:'bʌkθɔ:n | облепиха |
| strawberries | 'strɔ:berɪz | клубника |
| gooseberries | 'gu:zberɪz | крыжовник |
| raspberries | rɑ:zberɪz | малина |
| black currants | 'blæk 'kʌrənts | черная смородина |

Mushrooms Грибы

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| russule | 'rʌsju:l | сыроежка |
| brown-cap boletus | bəʊ'li:təs | подберезовик |
| chanterelle | ,tʃæntə'rel | лисичка |
| edible boletus | 'i:dəbl | белый гриб |
| milk-mushroom | 'mɪlk' mʌʃru:m | груздь |
| orange-cap boletus | 'ɒrəndʒ 'kæp | подосиновик |
| toadstool | 'təʊdstu:l | поганка |
| fly-agaric | 'flaɪ 'ægəɪk | мухомор |
| honey-agaric | 'hʌni ~ | опенок |
| agaric | 'ægəɪk | пластинчатый гриб |

Trees Деревья

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| alder | 'ɔ:ldə | ольха |
| ash tree | 'æʃtri: | ясень |
| asp | æsp | осина |
| birch(-tree) | 'bɜ:ʃtri: | береза |
| chestnut | 'tʃesnʌt | каштан |
| conifer | 'kəʊnɪfə | хвойное дерево |
| elm | elm | вяз, ильм |

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------|
| fir-tree | 'fɜ:tri: | ель |
| lime-tree | 'laɪmtri: | липа |
| maple | meɪpl | клен |
| oak | əʊk | дуб |
| pine | paɪn | сосна |
| poplar | 'pɒplə | тополь |
| rowan | 'rəʊən | рябина |
| willow | 'wɪləʊ | ива |

Flowers Цветы

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| bell-flower | 'bel,flaʊə | колокольчик |
| camomile | 'kæməmaɪl | ромашка |
| carnation | ka:'neɪʃən | гвоздика |
| cornflower | 'kɔ:nflaʊə | василек |
| dahlia | 'deɪljə | георгин |
| gladiolus | ˌglædɪ'əʊləs | гладиолус |
| iris | 'aɪərɪs | ирис |
| lily | 'lɪli | лилия |
| narcissus | na:'sɪsəs | нарцисс |
| pansy | 'pænzɪ | анютины глазки |
| peony | 'piəni | пион |
| phlox | floʊks | флокс |
| poppy | 'pɒpi | мак |
| rose | rəʊz | роза |
| snowdrop | 'snəʊdrɒp | подснежник |
| tulip | 'tju:lɪp | тюльпан |
| violet | 'vaɪələt | фиалка |

A. Seasons

There are 4 seasons in a year. They are spring, summer, autumn and winter. Every season is beautiful and pleasant in its own way.

Spring is a wonderful season. It is the morning of the year. Spring comes and nature awakens from its winter sleep. The ground is cov-

ered with fresh green grass and spring flowers. The days become longer. The birds come back from warmer countries, build their nests. The days are warm and everything is full of life. It is time for hard work on the farms and in the gardens.

Then summer comes. I like summer and prefer it to any other season. The weather is usually fine. When it gets too hot, you can go and bathe to the river. Everybody likes summer. A lot of people have a good rest because they can get out of a noisy, stuffy town. In summer, for a week or so I live on the bank of the river with my friends. We can go swimming and boating there.

I like autumn too. The days become shorter, colder, and more rainy. Autumn is the harvest time. It is a nice season either. There is nothing more beautiful than an autumn forest. November often makes autumn an unpleasant season because of nasty weather.

When autumn is over, winter comes. It comes with snow, ice, and merry holidays. When it snows, everything looks so beautiful in its winter dress. Winter is a good time for sport. Skating, skiing are very popular with the children and grown ups.

B. Summer Holidays

I like to spend my summer holidays in the country. In summer I usually go to the village where my grandmother lives. The village is a few kilometres from my native town. My granny keeps a dog, two cats, a cow, sheep, pigs, rabbits, some ducks, hens, and chickens.

As a rule, I *help* my grandmother with her housework in the garden. The garden is very large. It contains an orchard and a kitchen garden. There are two greenhouses there.

In the orchard there are many apple-trees, pear-trees, plum-trees, two sea-buckthorns and cherry-trees. It is also planted with strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, and currants. In the kitchen garden different vegetables (cabbage, turnips, carrots, cucumbers, onions, beans, garlic, peas, celery, dill) are grown. When I *come* there in spring I sometimes dig the ground and plant the seeds with my granny.

Not far from the village there are large woods with big old oaks, birch-trees, willows, lime-trees, maples. In summer, very often my friends *visit* our place in the country, and we have splendid walks in the woods. When they *come* to visit us, we go to the forest where we pick mushrooms and berries. My grandmother used to cook us a very tasty mushroom soup.

There is a big lake near our village. I often get up very early in the morning, swim in the lake and sometimes go fishing.

When I *come* to my granny in summer, I regularly go to the bank of the lake to swim, play volleyball, badminton, and go boating. In the evening, we *sit* round the camp fire and sing songs or tell stories. We *have* a very good time in summer.

C. Ecology

The air over urban and industrial centers has become foul and the waters — filthy. Clouds of factory smoke above our cities used to be a sign of growth and prosperity, but now we know that health can be seriously harmed by air pollution.

Property damage by air pollution can cost billions of dollars each year. About 30 per cent of today's air pollution comes from factories and electric power plants, and about 50 per cent from car, truck and bus exhaust.

Polluted air dirties our clothing, our buildings, and our homes. Air pollution, by stunning the growth of trees and plants, also reduces agricultural productivity and adds to the price people must pay for food.

Burning fossil fuel in cars and factories releases pollutants into the air. Then dust and moisture combine in the atmosphere to form acids in clouds, and eventually there is an acid rainfall or snowfall. The results are deadly. Acid rain kills fish and plants in lakes. It also builds up in the soil and damages crops. It wears away building surfaces. Blown by winds, the acid rain may fall far from the source of pollution.

Water is considered polluted when it cannot be used for its intended purposes, such as drinking, recreation, farming, or manufacturing. Pesticides and chemical fertilizers used by farmers and home owners pollute streams, rivers, and ground water when they are transported by rain-water runoff.

Modern technology produces massive amount of wastes. Unlike ordinary household and commercial garbage that can be safely disposed of in open pits or other types of dumps, industrial wastes are often toxic (poisonous). That is why a nuclear power plant or an enterprise producing chemicals can become an environmental nightmare. Toxic wastes deposited at dump sites have already contaminated the land, air and underground water in the immediate areas in many countries. This threatens the health and well-being of those who live nearby.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Найдите английские эквиваленты. Используйте следующие глаголы в своих высказываниях:

водить автомобиль; взбираться на гору; взрыхлять, полоть; выбирать; ездить верхом; копать; косить; ловить рыбу; наводить скуку; плавать; поливать; предпочитать; путешествовать; развлекать; расти, выращивать; сажать; собирать; упаковывать

2. Переведите слова. Выберите критерий для их классификации.

above (below) zero; cold; cool; degree; dry; dull; fine; foggy; frosty; gloomy; hot; it rains; it snows; it hails; it drizzles; mild; rainy; windy

3. Что объединяет следующие слова? Распределите их по группам.

A. ant; bee; pike; cricket; dragon-fly; fly; gnat; pike-perch; grasshopper; catfish; ladybird; spider; wasp; bream; carp; gudgeon; heron; perch; trout

B. willow; toadstool; strawberries; russule; rowan; raspberries; poplar; pine; orange-cap boletus; oak; milk-mushroom; maple; locust tree; lime-tree; honey-agaric; gooseberries; fly-agaric; fir-tree; elm; edible boletus; conifer; chestnut; chanterelle; brown-cap boletus; blackberries; birch(-tree); asp; ash tree; alder

4. Соотнесите слова 1–6 с определениями a–f.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1) forecast | a) a flash of light in the sky |
| 2) meteorologist | b) a loud noise |
| 3) lightning | c) a picture of the weather drawn by scientists |
| 4) to occur | d) predict |
| 5) weather map | e) a scientist who studies the weather |
| 6) thunder | f) to happen |

5. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. It often rained *in Moscow last summer*. 2. It was raining *when we went out yesterday*. 3. It never snows *in these countries*. 4. It snowed *all day long yesterday*. 5. It began raining *early in the morning*. 6. The day before yesterday it rained *heavily*. 7. *When it stopped raining*, we went home. 8. It stopped snowing *at 3 o'clock*.

6. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Весна теплее зимы, но холоднее лета. 2. Здесь обычно холодно и часто идет снег. 3. Лето — самое жаркое время года, когда много фруктов, ягод и овощей. 4. Это мое любимое время года. 5. Дожди обычно теплые летом. 6. Осень — красивое и «вкусное» время года.

7. Напишите предложения в будущем времени. Выполните все необходимые изменения.

1. Soon holidays (to come). 2. We (to go) on a hike. 3. He (to climb) mountains. 4. In summer at my granny's place we (to work) in the garden. We (to plant, to hoe potatoes), by the end of August we (to dig) them. 5. In summer children (to swim) a lot. 6. There (to be) lots of gnats in the forest this summer. 7. This spring (to be) a hard time for those who live in the country. 8. They say the hottest day of the year (to be) the 2nd of July. 9. In September people gather crops. 10. In summer we (to swim, fish, hike) 11. We (to see) stars and the moon at night. 12. In autumn it (to get) dark earlier. 13. Soon heavy clouds (to cover) the sky. 14. Spring (to bring) bright sunshine and green grass. 15. It (to be) nice weather for this time of the year. 16. Children (to plant) fruit and vegetables in spring. 17. The farmers (to mow) the grass when the weather is good. 18. Let us go to the wood, it (not to take much time).

8. Переведите предложения.

1. When I have holidays, I (буду путешествовать, ловить рыбу, отдыхать). 2. Tomorrow, we (пойдем) to pick berries and mushrooms. 3. The British (будут разговаривать) about the weather in England when meeting. 4. Cool winds (будут дуть) from the sea. 5. The summer (не будет жарким) in England. 6. In autumn, you (увидишь) yellow, red, brown leaves everywhere. 7. It (будет) time for gathering in the harvest. 8. You (поедешь) to England alone, won't you? 9. The climate of Russia (будет благоприятен) for carrying out the World Football Championship in 2018.

9. Раскройте скобки и употребите настоящее время вместо будущего в придаточных предложениях времени и условия.

1. He (go) out when the weather (get) warmer. 2. I (wait) for the doctor until he (come) back from the hospital. 3. I'm afraid the woman (fall asleep) before her son (come). 4. He (not pass) the examination next summer if he (not work) much harder. 5. He (come) in time if he (drive) faster. 6. She (send) her family a telegram as soon as she (arrive). 7. You (be late) if you (not take) a taxi.

8. I (not speak) to him again if he (not apologize). 9. I (finish) reading this book before I (go) to bed. 10. I'm sure he (write) to me as soon as he (know) my new address.

10. Раскройте скобки и употребите настоящее время вместо будущего в придаточных предложениях времени и условия.

1. If the weather (to be fine), we shall go on a hike. 2. If she (to be) in the Caucasus this summer, she will see summits and waterfalls there. 3. **When** you (to grow up), you will visit many countries. 4. If it (to rain), we shan't go to the country. 5. What will they do if they (not to have) enough time? 6. Don't forget to put on the safe-belt **before** you (to go boating). 7. I shall have dinner **as soon as** my friends (to come). 8. We shall make jam **after** we (to pick) enough berries in the garden. 9. **When** we (to return) home from the hike, we shall see each other in a week. 10. They will not cut the trees **till** the rain (to stop). 11. Come to my place **as soon as** you (to have) spare time. 12. He will come home **as soon as** he (to get to know) the results of the game. 13. He will go fishing if he (to have) free time.

11. Выберите правильную форму.

1. I want you (*giving/to give/gives/give*) me some information. 2. These new houses (*had built/were built/have been built/will be built*) two years ago. 3. You seem (*having lost/being lost/to be lost/to have lost*) weight. 4. I didn't like the idea of (*to go/going/gone/go*) to the cinema. 5. Helen enjoys (*reading/having read/to have read/to be read*) books. 6. She suggested (*having gone/gone/going/to go*) to the gym. 7. (*Hear/To hear/Having heard/Heard*) of their arrival, he decided to visit them. 8. (*Asking/To ask/Being asked/Asked*) to take her at the station I went there quickly.

12. Ответьте на вопросы (см. Part IV, Unit 5).

13. Дайте пояснения, используя предлагаемую ситуацию и ключевые слова.

1. You want to go out and you ask your friend, who has just come in about the weather. (It's very cold, windy, slippery, hot, nasty weather.)

2. Your friend comes in wet to the skin. He has come to return your book. Ask him (her) to stay and offer some clothes to change. (The rain began all of a sudden. It is raining cats and dogs.)

3. Your friend is fond of autumn while you like spring. Try to convince him (her) that spring is the best season. (The season I like best is...; There is nothing like...; The time when new life awakes.)

4. It is thawing. Walking in the park you notice a boy hurrying across the frozen river. It is dangerous to walk on the ice in such weather, so you shout him to stop. Suddenly the ice breaks and the boy gets into the water. You rescue the poor chap and bring him to your home. You talk with him about the episode. (It is thawing, to melt, how did you manage to...)

(from *Skalkin V. "Communicative Exercises"*)

14. Выучите следующие пословицы, поговорки и высказывания. Прокомментируйте их и придумайте ситуации, в которых их можно употребить.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| A storm in a tea-cup. | Буря в стакане воды. |
| After rain comes fair weather. | После дождя наступает хорошая погода. |
| April showers bring May flowers. | Апрельские ливни приносят майские цветы. |
| Everything is good in its season. | Всё хорошо в свое время. |
| It never rains, but it pours. | Дождь не просто идет, а льет. (~ «Беда не приходит одна») |
| Make hay while the sun shines. | Коси сено, пока светит солнце. |
| One swallow does not make a summer. | Одна ласточка не делает весны. |
| Rain at seven — fine at eleven. | Дождь в семь — ясно в одиннадцать. |
| Sow the wind and reap the storm. | Посеешь ветер — пожнешь бурю. |






Дополнительные материалы к Unit 5. Our Environment (Weather, Climate, Nature, Ecology)

Speak on the weather in different places. Use an example.

- What's the weather like?
- It's ...

hot; warm; cold; wet; dry;
raining; snowing; windy;
cloudy; sunny; 34° (degrees)

- What's the weather like in ... today?
- It's ... and it's ... degrees.

| | Weather | °C |
|--------------|---|----|
| Athens |  | 21 |
| Buenos Aires | | |
| Bangkok |  | 35 |
| Chicago | | |
| Helsinki |  | 0 |
| Moscow | | |
| Munich |  | 16 |
| Paris | | |
| Rome |  | 20 |
| Stockholm | | |

Read and render the text.

Seasons and Weather, Climate

As we know, the weather depends on the season and the climate of the country, and the latter depends on the geographical position of the country.

Our country has a moderate-continental climate. England has a rather damp climate due to the effect of the warm current of the Gulf-Stream. The British Isles are surrounded by the ocean and have an insular climate.

The USA has an equable continental climate, except for Florida and the Mexican coast, where the climate is tropical and subtropical.

The weather changes with the changing of the season. For example in autumn the sky is often cloudy, the sun hides behind the clouds and then appears again. Its rays have already lost their strength and the sun is not so bright now as it was in summer. The air is moist. Days get shorter and the nights longer. As autumn is

a rainy season, the weather is mostly dull. And, of course, it is not attractive. As a matter of fact, I don't like rain of any kind, even if it just drizzles. But there is a spell of sunny weather in late September, which we call Indian summer, when the sun shines brightly and there is a carpet of multicolored leaves on the ground.

It is really golden autumn, as the poets have sung it. But in any case, nature begins to fade away. Later the frost will cover the ground at night and remind us about winter coming. As for me, I am not fond of autumn, but there are a lot of people trying to look at the reverse side of the medal. Strange as it may seem, they prefer autumn to any other season. As they say, it is the time of harvest, tasty fruit and vegetables, the time of beautiful golden leaves, the time when nature is very attractive. But many men — many minds.

Some people are fond of winter. They consider winter to be the healthiest season. In winter, we can go in for winter kinds of sports: skating, skiing, and tobogganing. In winter, the sun shines rarely, its rays are pale, it sets early and rises late. The air is frosty, hard frost sets in, large snowflakes slowly fall to the ground, streets are slippery with ice. Rivers and lakes are covered with thick sheet of ice, they are frozen. The icicles glitter in the sun, the temperature falls and the snow may fall thick. Going out in such weather is not pleasant and the old people prefer to stay at home. But children enjoy being out-of-doors. They like to make a snow man and to throw snowballs. Their cheeks are burning with frost. How bitterly cold it is!

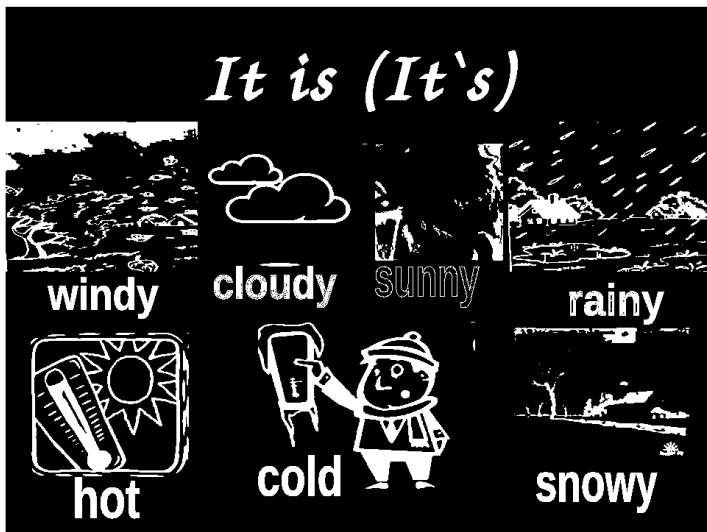
By the end of the winter, the temperature rises and the snow begins to melt. Thaw sets in. The sun grows warmer and soon there won't be any ice but plenty of water. The rivers are in flood.

Nature awakens from its long winter sleep. The birds come back from the warm lands, the trees begin to bud and soon tiny green leaves will appear. Thin new blades of grass come up, the fruit trees begin to blossom. "April showers bring May flowers," as the proverb goes. Everything looks magic covered with green carpet. The farmers till the soil and sow the seed. We are all welcomed and advent of spring. Nature looks full of promise. Spring is the season of hopes, it's the season of revival of nature and people's dreams. It's my favourite season, I must admit.

After spring the summer comes. As the great Russian poet Pushkin said, "Oh, summer fine! I'd love you, but for the heat, the mosquitos and flies!" In fact, sometimes the heat is oppressive. But people usually like summer, because they have their holidays. It's a good time for going to the seashore or a river beach, to bask in

the sun, to become sunburnt, to swim, to pick berries and mushrooms, to gather flowers. We try to spend much time out-of-doors. But the weather is changeable in summer. It is the time of showers, rains and thunderstorms. The days become longer, and the nights — shorter. We can enjoy resting after hard work during the whole year.

To cut the long story short, I must confess that every season is beautiful and attractive in its own way. And as one of the famous poets says, “I see no reason to speak in prize of any season.”



| | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| course | 'kɔ:s | блюдо |
| custard | 'kʌstəd | сладкий крем |
| dessert | dɪ'zɜ:t | десерт, сладкое (блюдо) |
| diet | 'daɪət | диета |
| keep to diet | | придерживаться диеты |
| dining room | 'daɪnɪŋ ru:m | столовая |
| filling | 'fɪlɪŋ | начинка, фарш |
| flour | 'flaʊə | мука |
| ham | 'hæm | ветчина |
| kipper | 'kɪpə | копченая сельдь (рыба) |
| lunch | lʌnʃ | обед в середине рабочего дня |
| marmalade | 'mɑ:məleɪd | джем, конфитюр; повидло |
| meal | mi:l | прием пищи; еда |
| mustard | 'mʌstəd | горчица |
| nut | nʌt | орех |
| omelette | 'ɒmlɪt | омлет |
| pancakes | 'pæŋkeɪks | блины |
| pastry | 'peɪstrɪ | кондитерские изделия |
| pepper | 'pepə | перец |
| pickles | 'pɪklz | соленые огурцы |
| porridge | 'pɒrɪdʒ | (овсяная) каша |
| pudding | 'pu:dɪŋ | пудинг, запеканка, десерт |
| roll | rəʊl | булочка |
| salad | 'sæləd | салат; винегрет |
| salmon | 'sæmən | лосось, сёмга |
| salt | sɔ:lt | соль |
| sandwich | 'sænwɪdʒ | бутерброд, сэндвич |
| steak | steɪk | кусочек мяса (или рыбы) |
| sweets | swi:ts | сладости, конфеты |
| take-away (café) | teɪk ə'weɪ | закусочная с едой на вынос |
| tasty/delicious | 'teɪstɪ/dɪ'liʃəs | вкусный, восхитительный |
| vinegar | 'vɪnɪgə | уксус |

Recipe Words Рекомендации

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| add | æd | добавлять |
| bake | beik | печь |
| boil | bɔil | кипятить(ся), варить |
| chop | tʃɒp | рубить, нарезать, отбивать |
| cook | kuk | готовить, стряпать |
| cut (up) | 'kʌt 'ʌp | (от)резать |
| dice | daɪs | нарезать кубиками |
| heat | hi:t | нагревать |
| fry | fraɪ | жарить |
| grate | ɡreɪt | натирать на терке |
| carve | kɑ:v | резать, разделывать (мясо) |
| melt | melt | растопливать |
| mix | mɪks | смешивать |
| peel | pi:l | снимать корку, кожицу |
| pour | pɔ: | наливать |
| serve | sɜ:v | подавать |
| steam | sti:m | варить на пару |
| sprinkle | sprɪŋkl | посыпать |
| stir | stɜ: | размешивать |
| turn (over) | 'tɜ:n 'əʊvə | переворачивать |
| whisk (shake up) | wɪsk | взбивать |

Cooking Utensils Принадлежности

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| cake tin | keɪk tɪn | формы для торта |
| colander/strainer | 'kɒləndə/ 'streɪnə | дуршлаг |
| frying pan | 'fraɪŋ 'pæn | сковородка |
| juice extractor | dʒu:s ɪks'træktə | соковарка; соковыжималка |
| grater | 'ɡreɪtə | терка |
| mincer (meat chopper) | mɪnsə | мясорубка |
| mixing bowl | 'mɪksɪŋ 'bɔʊl | чаша |

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| patty pan | 'pætri 'pæn | противень |
| pot/saucepan | pɒt | кастрюля |
| tablespoon | 'teɪblspu:n | столовая ложка |
| teaspoon | 'ti:spu:n | чайная ложка |
| thermos (~ flask/jug ~) | 'θɜ:mɒs | термос |

Meat Dishes Блюда из мяса

| | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| beef | bi:f | говядина |
| chicken | 'tʃɪkɪn | курица (мясо), цыпленок |
| duck | dʌk | утка |
| goose | gu:s | гусь |
| ground beef | 'graʊnd 'bi:f | прокрученная говядина |
| meat | mi:t | мясо |
| mince | mɪns | фарш |
| mutton | mʌtən | баранина |
| pork | pɔ:k | свинина |
| tinned meat | 'tɪnd 'mi:t | мясные консервы, тушенка |
| veal | vi:l | телятина |

Vegetables and Greens Овощи и зелень

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| beans | bi:nz | бобы |
| beet root | 'bi:trʊt | свекла |
| cabbage | 'kæbɪdʒ | капуста |
| carrots | 'kærəts | морковь |
| celery | 'seləri | сельдерей |
| garlic (clove of ~) | 'kləʊv əv 'gɑ:lɪk | чеснок (головка чеснока) |
| cucumber | 'kju:kʌmbə | огурец |
| dill | dɪl | укроп |
| (green) pepper | 'grɪ:n 'pepə | перец |
| onion | 'ʌnjən | лук |
| parsley | 'pɑ:slɪ | петрушка |
| peas | pɪ:z | горох |
| potatoes | pə'tetəʊ | картофель |

| | | |
|--------|-----------|----------------|
| tomato | tə'ma:təv | томат, помидор |
| turnip | 'tɜ:nɪp | репа |

First course Первые блюда

| | | |
|------------------|------------|------------------|
| clear soup/broth | bɾəθ | бульон |
| soup | su:p | суп |
| cabbage ~ | 'kæbɪdʒ | щи |
| fish ~ | 'fɪʃ | рыбный суп |
| mushroom ~ | 'mʌʃru:m | грибной суп |
| pea ~ | 'pi: | гороховый суп |
| potato ~ | pə'teɪtəv | картофельный суп |
| vegetable ~ | 'vedʒɪtəbl | овощной суп |

Second Course Вторые блюда

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| beef Stroganoff | 'bi:f 'strɒgənəf | бефстроганов |
| boiled meat/ potatoes | bɔɪld mi:t pə'teɪtəv | вареное мясо/ вареный картофель |
| cutlet | 'kʌtlɪt | отбивная котлета |
| frankfurter | 'fræŋkfɜ:tə | сосиска |
| fried fish/ potatoes | fraɪd fɪʃ | жареная рыба/ жареный картофель |
| garnish | gɑ:nɪʃ | гарнир |
| hot dogs | 'hɒt dɒg | сосиски, сардельки |
| kidneys | 'kɪdnɪz | почки |
| liver | 'lɪvə | печень |
| macaroni | mækə'ræʊni | макароны |
| rice | raɪs | рис |
| roast meat/ chicken | 'rəʊst mi:t tʃɪkən | жареное мясо/ жареная курица |
| shashlik | 'ʃæʃlɪk | шашлык |
| spaghetti | spə'getɪ | спагетти |
| stewed meat/ cabbage | 'stju:d mi:t kæbɪdʒ | тушеное мясо/ тушеная капуста |
| vermicelli | ˌvɜ:mɪ'seli | вермишель |

Desserts Десерт

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| canned fruit | kænd | консервированные фрукты |
| fresh fruit | fref | свежие фрукты |
| ice-cream | 'ais'kri:m | мороженое |
| juice | ʒu:s | сок (фруктовый) |
| mineral water | 'mɪnərəl 'wɔ:tə | минеральная вода |
| stewed fruit | stju:d fru:t | компот |

Cooking Temperature Температура приготовления

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| low | низкая |
| medium-low | умеренная |
| medium | средняя |
| high | высокая |

A. British Meals

The usual meals in Britain are breakfast, lunch, tea, and dinner. Breakfast is generally a bigger meal than on the Continent, though some English people like a “continental” breakfast of rolls and butter and coffee. But the common English breakfast is porridge or cornflakes with milk or cream and sugar, bacon and eggs, marmalade with buttered toast, and tea or coffee. For a change you can have a boiled egg, cold ham, or perhaps fish.

The British generally have lunch at about one o'clock. The business man in London usually finds it impossible to come home for lunch, and so he goes to a café or a restaurant. But being at home he/she has cold meat (left over probably from yesterday's dinner), potatoes, salad and pickles, with a pudding or fruit to follow. Sometimes they have a mutton chop, or steak and chips. Some people like a glass of light beer with lunch.

Afternoon tea, you can hardly call a meal, but it is a sociable sort of thing between five and six o'clock, as friends often come in then for a chat while they have their cup of tea, cake or biscuit. But sometimes the English have ham or tongue and tomatoes and salad, or a kipper, or tinned salmon, or sausages, with good strong tea, plenty of bread and butter, then stewed fruit, or a tin of pears, apricots or pineapple with cream or custard and pastries or a good cake. That's they call a good tea.

In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. The British begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, a sweet, fruit and nuts. Then they have some coffee or tea.

But in many English homes they have the midday meal the chief one of the day. In the evening, they have much simpler supper — an omelette, or sausages, sometimes bacon and just bread and cheese, a cup of coffee or cocoa and fruit.

In recent years, foreign foods have become a regular part of the British diet. Indian, Italian and Chinese dishes are particularly popular for evening meals. Most supermarkets sell a lot of meals to be heated in the microwave.

Take-aways became extremely popular in the 1980s. The traditional British take-away are fish and chips with salt and vinegar. Most towns and cities now offer a wide variety of take-away meals, from American style hamburgers to Turkish kebabs. Many families prefer to eat take-away food for dinner instead of cooking.

B. American and Russian Food

Americans are fond of the Pizza, a dish brought from Europe, mainly from Italy. In the United States pizza has become the nation's favourite snack food.

They also prefer nuts, beef, potatoes, ice-cream and juicy fruits. Beef and potato meals are very popular all over the country. Ice-cream packed large can be seen even in kindergartens. Fresh fruit can be bought everywhere cheaply. Americans tend to eat in a place they find comfortable: in a car, a park, a forest, a field. They gladly eat food in standing or lying position.

In Russia food consumption centres on table gatherings. And the food people eat in the country is just the same as everywhere else in the world.

Russians like to cook and treat their guests. Usually there are 3 courses to a Russian dinner. For the first course Russian people used to have soup. There are many kinds of soup: cabbage soup, beetroot soup with sour cream, rice soup with meat and potatoes, clear soup with a meat pie, chicken broth, noodle soup, pea soup, fish soup, and bean soup.

Fried, roasted or boiled meat, cutlets, beefsteaks, meat dumplings, chicken, goose, duck with potatoes go for the second course. If you are a vegetarian, fried, boiled or mashed potatoes, salads, buckwheat, rice, boiled or stewed vegetables, pancakes with sour cream will be prepared for you.

For dessert Russians usually take stewed fruit, tea with lemon and sugar, which is called Russian tea, white or black coffee with cakes, chocolates, pies, ice-cream or fruits. You'll never leave a Russian table feeling hungry.

C. The Usual Way to Lay the Table

First spread the table-cloth and put out table-mats to protect the table from hot plates and dishes — a small mat for each person and larger ones for the hot dishes.

Put knives and soup spoons on the right-hand side and the forks on the left, except the pudding spoon and fork, which you should put across the top.

On the left of each guest put a small plate for bread and on the right a wine glass if you are going to have wine, and in the middle of the table put a jug of water with a few pieces of ice from the refrigerator in it. Then put out the table napkins for each guest, put the coffee cups and saucers, with cream and brown sugar and coffee spoons on the tray, and be ready for the guests to come in.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. *Переведите глаголы. Употребите их в своих предложениях.*

устанавливать/монтировать; сочетать; смешивать; рубить; предшествовать; посыпать; подавать; переворачивать; наливать; нагревать; кипятить на медленном огне; кипятить; измерять; добавлять; готовить, стряпать; (от)резать; взбивать; помешивать

2. *Переведите предложения. Объясните, как образуется Present Progressive.*

1. John is making a cocktail. 2. Tom is turning chops in the frying pan. 3. They are serving the table. 4. Alice is adding something to the soup. 5. John and Tom are carrying potatoes. 6. They are changing something here. 7. Bob is making an omelette. 8. Alice is peeling potatoes. 9. The Chef is explaining something to his assistant. 10. We are having lunch in the restaurant. 11. Tom is cooking a beefsteak now. 12. She is making coffee.

3. *Переведите предложения. Объясните, как образуется Past Progressive.*

Pattern: Tom was drinking coffee. (Mary and Alice ... drink tea). — Mary and Alice were drinking tea.

1. Mary was cooking supper at 6 p.m. 2. Bob and John were preparing coffee when I came. 3. Tom was mixing ingredients for pizza when she entered. 4. We were measuring flour with a measuring cup at four o'clock. 5. Mary was consulting the cookery book the whole evening. 6. My mother was making pancakes in the morning.

4. Продолжите предложения, употребляя глаголы в Future Progressive.

1. John will be stewing vegetables. (Alice ... prepare macaroni).
2. Tom will be explaining his plans. (Mary ... cook lunch). 3. Alice and Mary will be speaking over the telephone. (John and Tom ... have breakfast). 4. Ann will be using my telephone. (I ... look for a book for her). 5. Tom will be grinding beef. (Mary ... make a dough (тесто)).

5. Преобразуйте предложения, употребляя Progressive Tenses. Выполните необходимые по смыслу изменения.

1. Children eat apples every day. 2. She helps her mother to cook dinner every morning. 3. We drink water every day. 4. Susan gets a box of chocolates for her birthday. 5. My brother usually takes away the dirty plates from the table. 6. I have breakfast every morning. 7. My mother prepares tasty supper every evening. 8. I drink coffee every morning. 9. Jack usually eats sandwiches for lunch. 10. Michael usually spreads butter on the bread.

6. Задайте специальные вопросы, употребляя конструкции "What..., Why..., When..." и т. д.

1. Jane was eating sausages when I came. 2. I am spreading butter on the bread now. 3. Mother was buying sweets for her children at 3 o'clock. 4. Doctor was having dinner in the restaurant at 6 p.m. 5. Father is drinking tea now. 6. Robert was boiling potatoes in the kitchen when his sister came. 7. My sister is washing the dishes now. 8. Kate is passing the salt to me now. 9. Nicholas was preparing Yorkshire pudding the whole evening. 10. We were peeling potatoes for dinner after we came from the Institute. 11. Andrew is going to the restaurant now. 12. They were washing hands then. 13. Ann was feeding a brother when mother came home. 14. The schoolchildren were planting trees the whole day. 15. The woman was milking her cow when that dog ran out. 16. They were having a cabbage soup for the first course. 17. When his mother came, they were making pelmeni (meat dumplings). 18. At seven o'clock, we were ordering dinner at the restaurant. 19. Ben was having a cheeseburger when she entered the cafe.

7. Откройте скобки. Употребите Past Progressive.

A. 1. Mary (to cook) dinner when he came up to her. 2. Rosa (to peel) potatoes at 6 o'clock. 3. They (to roast) potatoes when I came into the room. 4. They were (to fry) potatoes when I came into the room. 5. It (to rain) when we looked out of the window. 6. She (to

bake) biscuits the whole evening. 7. Her mother (to wash) plates when father came home. 8. We (to drink) tea from 3 till 4 o'clock. 9. I (to whisk) cream when my sister came. 10. Her mother (to prepare) stewed fruit the whole day.

B. 1. I (готовить) jam when my father came. 2. Their mother (мыть) plates when I came into the room. 3. The children (собирать) berries in the forest the whole day. 4. Mike (поливать) vegetable beds when Pete came to see him. 5. Nina (готовить) dinner when Mike came into the room. 6. Mother (покупать) sweets for her children from 3 till 4 o'clock. 7. They (закончить) supper at 7 o'clock. 8. Masha (писать) a recipe at 6 o'clock. 9. We (чистить) potatoes from 2 till 3 o'clock. 10. We (стряпать) meat dumplings the whole evening.

8. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. I (*finish/shall have finished/shall finish/have finished*) my work by the end of June. 2. The workers (*will have built/will build/will be building/will have been built*) the road by the end of the year. 3. They sometimes (*go/have gone/goes/shall go*) to the cinema on Friday evening. 4. She (*have studied/studied/shall study/study*) economics at university in order to find a position with a bank. 5. He (*has broken/was broken/had broken/broke*) a cup. The fragments are on the floor. 6. The English public schools of the second half of the 19th century (*have/had/have been/has*) a major influence on many sports. 7. Alex (*traveled/was travelling/have traveled/will travel*) around Europe last year. 8. Do you want a sandwich? — No, thanks. I ... just ... lunch (*am ... having/was ... having/had ... had/have ... had*). 9. Many cities (*suffer/are suffering/had suffered/have suffered*) from smog. 10. You (*are looking/look/has looked/will look*) sad. What's the matter? 11. I always (*does/am doing/will be done/do*) things like that!

9. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The pancakes were fried in the sunflower oil. 2. Salt is added to the taste. 3. The water was boiled in the pot. 4. The beef was chopped and put in the oven with some potatoes. 5. All these ingredients should be mixed. 6. The lunch is cooked very fast here. 7. The soup was cooked by my friend. 8. The orange was cut into small slices. 9. The microwave was installed in the kitchen. 10. The water was heated until it became very hot. 11. Your food should be measured. 12. The milk was poured into glasses. 13. The chicken will be served later.

10. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Past, Present или Future Simple Passive.

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| мне рассказали | мне рассказывают | мне расскажут |
| мне показали | мне показывают | мне покажут |
| ей готовили еду | ей готовят еду | ей приготовят еду |
| нас спросили | нас спрашивают | нас спросят |
| нам ответили | нам отвечают | нам ответят |
| нас обслуживали | нас обслуживают | нас обслужат |
| им подали второе | им подают второе | им подадут второе |
| ему помогли | ему помогают | ему помогут |
| ему посоветовали | ему советуют | ему посоветуют |
| нас пригласили | нас приглашают | нас пригласят |
| его позвали | его зовут | его позовут |

11. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в Present, Past или Indefinite Passive.

1. Bread (to eat) every day. 2. The letter (to send) yesterday. 3. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday. 4. She (to give) a very delicious pudding in the dining room last Friday. 5. Many houses (to build) in our town every year. 6. This work (to do) the day before yesterday. 7. This yoghurt (to bring) yesterday in the morning. 8. These books (to read) last Sunday. 9. Many tasty salads always (to serve) in our dining-room. 10. These ingredients (to combine) to cook good soup. 11. My question (to answer) yesterday. 12. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. 13. Cornflakes (to serve) in the morning in some British families. 14. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.

12. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

1. I bought potatoes yesterday. 2. Tom and Alice will bring the hamburgers later. 3. They are cooking supper now. 4. They boil milk in the morning. 5. He has made some toasts for breakfast. 6. When I came home, they had eaten the sweets. 7. We shall do the work in the evening. 8. He wrote this book in the 19th century. 9. They will show this film on TV. 10. By the middle of autumn we had planted all the trees. 11. They will stage this play at the beginning of next season. 12. They have forgotten the story.

13. Передайте следующие предложения в Active Voice.

1. This cafe is often visited here. 2. He told me that those saucepans had been washed by his sister. 3. These cups were put into the

cupboard by your sister. 4. Nick was told to go home to have dinner. 5. She was given the ingredients to cook cabbage soup. 6. He was offered a cup of tea. 7. All the passengers in the bus were offered a hot lunch.

14. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple Active или Present Simple Passive.

1. Он каждый день добавляет в свою диету что-нибудь новое. 2. Ему каждый день добавляют в диету что-нибудь новое. 3. Я часто кипячу воду в этом чайнике. 4. Воду часто кипятят в этом чайнике. 5. Каждую субботу мама печет картофель в микроволновой печи. 6. Каждую субботу у нас запекают картофель в микроволновой печи. 7. Мне дают сок каждое утро. 8. Каждое утро я даю кошке молоко. 9. Меня часто приглашают друзья в столовую на перемене. 10. Я часто приглашаю своих друзей в столовую на перемене. 11. Собаки любят кости. 12. Во многих английских семьях любят собак. 13. Когда в вашей семье пьют чай? 14. Где хранят старые письма? 15. Где покупают хлеб?

15. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple Active или Past Simple Passive.

1. Вчера мама попросила меня помочь приготовить обед. 2. Вчера меня попросили помочь приготовить обед. 3. Прошлым летом я научила младшую сестру готовить рисовую кашу. 4. Прошлым летом меня научили готовить рисовую кашу. 5. Я посоветовал моему другу сходить в наш ресторан. 6. Мне посоветовали сходить в наш ресторан. 7. Я дал своей собаке кусочек сахара. 8. Мне дали на обед суп. 9. Когда сварили обед? 10. Когда ты сварил обед?

16. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос.

Four people work in one office: two women and two men. Ann likes Catherine but she doesn't like the two men. Peter doesn't like the person that Ann likes, but he likes Ann. Only one person likes Catherine. John likes two people. One person doesn't like Ann.

Who is it?

a) Ann; b) Paul; c) Catherine; d) John.

17. Переведите и запомните шуточный рассказ. Употребите фразы в своей ситуации.

He was talked about. He was sent for. He was waited for. He was looked at. He was listened to. He was laughed at.

18. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

1. They brought pizza as a dish mainly from Italy. 2. Americans also prefer nuts, beef, potatoes, ice-cream, and juicy fruits. 3. They eat beef and potatoes meals all over the country. 4. You can see the ice-cream packed large even in kindergartens. Fresh fruit can be bought everywhere for cheap. 5. They gladly eat food in standing or lying position. 6. The food people eat in Russia is just the same as everywhere on the globe. 7. For the first course Russian people used to have soup. 8. Russians prefer many kinds of soup: cabbage soup, beetroot soup with sour cream, rice soup with meat and potatoes, clear soup with a meat pie, chicken broth, noodle soup, pea soup, fish soup, and bean soup. 9. They serve fried, roasted or boiled meat, cutlets, beefsteaks, meat dumplings (pelmeni), chicken, goose, duck with potatoes for the second course. 10. They prepare for you fried, boiled or mashed potatoes, salads, buckwheat, rice, boiled or stewed vegetables, pancakes with sour cream if you are a vegetarian. 11. The Russian people usually take stewed fruit, tea with lemon and sugar, white or black coffee with cakes, chocolates, pies, ice-cream or fruits for dessert.

19. Ответьте на вопросы (см. Part IV, Unit 6).

20. Употребите следующие пословицы и поговорки в своих ситуациях:

| | |
|--|--|
| After supper mustard. | После ужина горчица. |
| A hungry man is an angry man. | Голодный человек — сердитый человек. |
| Eat at pleasure, drink with measure. | Ешь в удовольствие, пей в меру. |
| Every cook praises his own broth. | Каждый повар хвалит свой бульон. |
| First catch your hare, then cook him. | Сначала поймай своего зайца, а потом готовь его. |
| Tastes differ. | Вкусы расходятся. («О вкусах не спорят») |
| The way to a man's heart is through his stomach. | Путь к сердцу мужчины лежит через его желудок. |
| To lengthen your life, lessen your meals. | Чтобы продлить свою жизнь, сократи свою еду. |

Too many cooks spoil the broth.

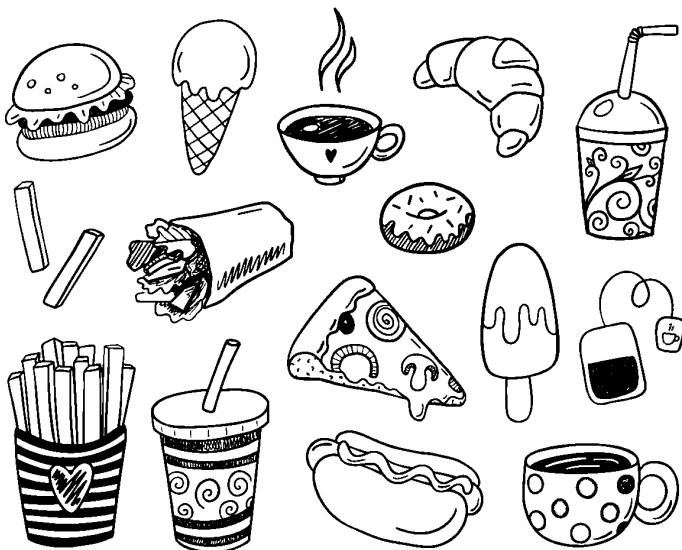
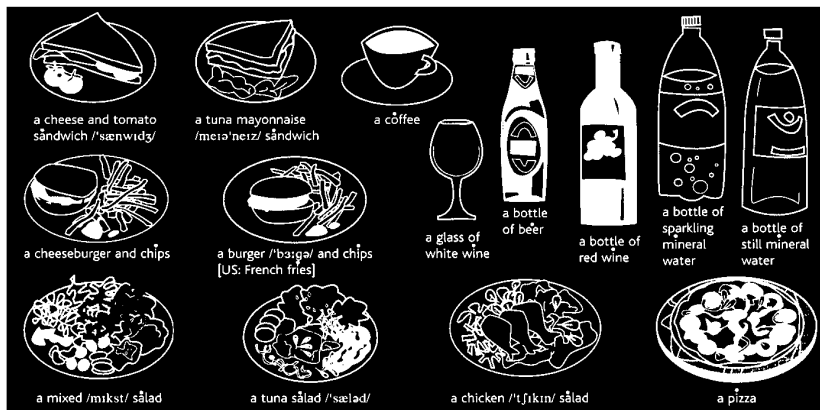
Слишком много поваров портят бульон.

You cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs.

Невозможно сделать омлет, не разбив яиц.

Дополнительные материалы к Unit 6. Food

Say what you like and don't like. Name healthy and junk food.



Hilton

This three-month-old restaurant has attracted attention because it is a restored, one hundred fifty-year-old, mill. The decor is charming and warm in an Early American, country style. Although the tables and chairs are modern reproductions, there are enough authentic antique pieces at the entrance and on the walls to avoid the fake Disneyland look of some restorations.

The menu is also very American, though it is a bit too traditional for my taste. The menu also is very extensive, which always worries me because a large menu often means a large freezer. Although my dinner companions and I chose some things from the regular menu, we usually chose one of the day's specials.

The most delicious main course we tried was the country stew which consisted of potatoes, carrots, peas, mushrooms, very tender beef, and — surprise! — some smoked pork sausage. Because top quality beef was used, it was unusually good. Among other well-prepared main courses was the fried chicken because it wasn't cooked before and then re-heated. It was fresh and crisp.

Because the main courses are so large, there is really no need for an appetizer or soup. But for big eaters I can recommend the mixed salad. The clam chowder was tasty because it was home-made but it had no special distinction. The oysters on the half-shell were nicely served on a bed of ice, although I would prefer to have a better sauce for them.

If you can still eat dessert after all this plus rather good home-made bread and creamery butter, try the apple pie. The apples were juicy and firm and the pastry was light.

It's hard to judge the service at this friendly restaurant. Because it was so crowded when I went, usually at 8 o'clock service was slow. The Reservation system doesn't always work. On one occasion, someone took our reservation for dinner but didn't have it when we arrived. This kind of thing can damage a restaurant's reputation, although its food may be good.

Unit 7

HEALTH CARE

Grammar: Sequence of Tenses

Doctors are men who prescribe medicines of which they know little to cure diseases of which they know less, in human beings of whom they know nothing.

Voltaire (1699-1778)



Topical Vocabulary

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| call for the doctor | kɔ:l | вызывать врача |
| catch cold | kætf kəʊld | простудиться |
| diagnose | 'daɪəgnəʊz | ставить диагноз |
| examine | ɪg'zæmɪn | осматривать |
| fall (fell, fallen) ill | fɔ:l ɪl | заболеть |
| follow the instructions | m'strʌkʃən | следовать советам |
| listen (to one's heart) | hɑ:t | прослушивать сердце |
| medicine (for) | 'medsɪn | лекарство |
| mixture | 'mɪkstʃə | микстура |
| prescribe (a) ~ | prɪs'kraɪb | выписывать микстуру |
| prescription (for) | prɪs'krɪpʃən | рецепт |
| put mustard plasters | 'mʌstəd ,plɑ:stə | ставить горчичники |
| recover | rɪ'kʌvə | выздоровливать |
| run a temperature | 'tempərɪtʃə | температурировать |

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| sore throat | 'sɔ: 'θrəʊt | ангина |
| stay away (from classes) | steɪ ə'weɪ | пропускать (занятия) |
| take one's pulse | pʌls | измерять пульс |

Possible Diseases Возможные болезни

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| ache | eɪk | боль |
| appendicitis | ə'pendɪ'saɪtɪs | аппендицит |
| asthma | 'æsmə | астма |
| bleeding | 'bli:dn̩ | кровотечение |
| bronchitis | brɒŋ'kaɪtɪs | бронхит |
| bruise | bru:z | синяк, кровоподтек |
| cancer | 'kænsə | рак |
| catching disease | 'kætfɪŋ 'dɪ'zɪz | заразная болезнь |
| cold in the head | 'kəʊld | насморк |
| constipation | ˌkɒnstɪ'peɪʃən | запор |
| cough | kɒf | кашель |
| diarrhoea | daɪə'riə | понос |
| disease | dɪ'zi:z | болезнь |
| fall ill | 'fɔ:l 'ɪl | заболеть |
| flu | flu: | грипп |
| food poisoning | 'pɔɪznɪŋ | пищевое отравление |
| hay fever | 'heɪ 'fi:və | сенная лихорадка |
| headache | 'hedeɪk | головная боль |
| heart disease | ha:t dɪ'zi:z | сердечное заболевание |
| illness | 'ɪlnɪs | нездоровье, болезнь |
| inflammation | ˌɪnflə'meɪʃən | воспаление |
| measles | mi:zlz | корь |
| nausea | 'nɔ:sjə | головокружение |
| pneumonia | nju(:)'məʊnjə | воспаление легких |
| quinsy | 'kwɪnzɪ | гнойный тонзиллит |
| sneeze | sni:z | чихать |
| stomach-ache | 'stʌməkeɪk | боль в животе |

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| strain/sprain | streɪn | растянуть |
| temperature | 'tempɪtʃə | температура |
| ~ goes up, rises | | ~ повышается |
| ~ remains steady | | ~ не меняется |
| throat | θrəʊt | горло |
| to put (smth) in plaster | 'plɑ:stə | наложить гипс |
| toothache | 'tu:θeɪk | зубная боль |
| vomiting | 'vɒmɪtɪŋ | рвота |

Complaints on the Internal State
Жалобы на внутреннее состояние

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| It hurts [hɜ:ts]. | Болит. |
| My nose is clogged [klogd] up. | У меня заложен нос. |
| I have to go to the doctor. | Я должен пойти к врачу. |
| I have a bad cough/a cold. | У меня сильный кашель/простуда. |
| I have a cold in the head. | У меня насморк. |
| I have a running temperature. | У меня (повышенная) температура. |
| Tongue is coated. | Язык обложен. |

Recommendations of the Doctor *Рекомендации врача*

| | |
|---|---|
| What's wrong with you? | Что с вами? |
| How long have you been ill? | Как давно вы больны? |
| Strip to the waist [weɪst]. | Разденьтесь до пояса. |
| Breathe deeply. | Глубоко вдохните. |
| Let me check your lungs/heart. | Проверим ваши легкие/сердце. |
| You have all the symptoms of flu. | У вас все признаки гриппа. |
| Is it hard to swallow? | Вам больно глотать? |
| You have to be X-rayed/pass a blood test. | Вам необходимо сделать рентген/анализ крови |
| Take a table (tea)spoonful of this medicine three times a day before (after) meals. | Принимайте это лекарство по столовой (чайной) ложке три раза в день перед едой (после еды). |

Drink hot tea with honey and
raspberry jam.

Stay in bed.

Пейте горячий чай с медом
и малиновым вареньем.

Соблюдайте постельный ре-
жим.

Feeling Unwell

There are certain laws of keeping health which are so simple that even a little child can learn them. Fresh air is very important to good health, perfect cleanliness is also essential. Every room in the house, especially bedroom should be properly cleaned. The whole body should be washed regularly. Certain exercises are necessary to keep fit. The old and the young should do morning exercises. Rest is also important to the health of both body and mind. Plenty of food rich in vitamins is indispensable for our health as well.

If one of these rules is broken, we may fall ill. The public health system has a variety of medical institutions. There are polyclinics, hospitals, dispensaries, and some other medical institutions in our country. The principle of our public health protection is the prevention of a disease. It is a matter of concern not only for doctors, but for the entire society.

Last winter I fell ill. I caught a cold. I felt sick and giddy. I had a bad cough and was running a high temperature. I had also a cold in my head and a terrible sore throat. It hurt me when I swallowed. It was clear that I needed a doctor's aid.

My mother dialed the polyclinic and made an appointment with the doctor. Approximately in an hour the doctor in a white gown came in. Before diagnosing the disease, she asked me to strip to the waist, examined my throat, felt my pulse, sounded my heart and lungs and tested my blood pressure. She said it was quinsy.

The doctor told me to stay in bed for a week to avoid complications after the illness. Then she prescribed me some pills, drops and a mixture. I was to take a table-spoonful of mixture twice a day, three pills a day after meals and some drops of medicine into my nose. Then my mother went to the chemist's to have the prescription made up. I followed all the doctor's directions.

In a week or so I felt much better. At the end of the week I went to the polyclinic where I had my chest X-rayed and my blood tested. Everything was all right. I recovered. The doctor gave me a sick-note and said that I could attend classes.

(Сушкевич А.С., Маглыш М.А. Английский язык)

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на употребление времен в русском и английском языках.

1. I knew that you were ill. 2. I knew that you had been ill. 3. He found that she visited the doctor. 4. He found that she had visited the doctor. 5. He found that she would visit the doctor. 6. They did not know he had all the symptoms of pneumonia. 7. They did not know he had had all the symptoms of pneumonia. 8. He said that she took a table spoonful of that medicine three times a day before meals. 9. He said that she had taken a table spoonful of that medicine three times a day before meals. 10. He said that she would take a table spoonful of this medicine three times a day before meals.

2. Перепишите предложения в прошедшем времени. Проанализируйте зависимость времени придаточного дополнительного предложения от времени главного предложения.

1. My sister says that the medicine did a lot of good to her. 2. My friend says that the doctor checked his lungs yesterday. 3. She says that he stays away from classes for three days. 4. He says his son has a bad cough. 5. John says he has a splitting headache. 6. Mary often tells me that she does not like to call for the doctor. 7. Tony tells me that he has all the symptoms of influenza. 8. The doctor says that he has checked her lungs. 9. Mary says that her mother has fallen ill. 10. My brother says that he will follow the doctor's instructions. 11. She says her brother will recover soon. 12. He says he will take a table spoonful of this mixture three times a day before meals.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в соответствующем времени.

1. He said he (to drink tea) the next morning. 2. She said he (to stay in bed) last Friday. 3. My friend said he (can not) swallow. 4. The doctor told I (to have to) come earlier. 5. The nurse asked if I ever (to visit) that hospital before. 6. The patients were told the doctor (to come) in ten minutes. 7. She knew it (to be) something wrong with her throat. 8. Ann understood why Mary (not to come) the day before. 9. He knew the doctor (to take one's pulse) by all means. 10. I said he (consult) the doctor two days before.

4. Передайте прямую речь косвенной и переведите на английский язык.

1. Врач сказал мне: «Вам необходимо сделать рентгеновский снимок колена». 2. Посмотрев на больного, он подумал: «У него заразная болезнь». 3. Джейн сказала: «У меня болит горло и очень больно глотать». 4. Он сказал медсестре: «Она принимала это лекарство по столовой ложке три раза в день до еды». 5. Мой друг посоветовал мне: «Перед сном пей чай с малиновым вареньем и отлежись день или два». 6. Он сказал доктору: «У моего сына болит голова, заложен нос и высокая температура». 7. Когда я вошел, врач сказал: «На что жалуетесь? Разденьтесь до пояса, я послушаю ваши легкие». 8. Он сказал: «У меня сильно болел зуб, поэтому я не пришел на занятия». 9. Брат Роберта сказал: «Моего брата положили в больницу. У него аппендицит».

5. Передайте предложения из упражнения 4 в косвенной речи.

6. Составьте по смыслу предложения из таблицы.

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| If you | are running a temperature, | you should (shouldn't) | take long walks. |
| | have a cough, | | keep to a diet. |
| | get tired quickly, | | drink hot milk before bed-time. |
| | have a sore throat, | | stay in bed. |
| | have a running nose, | | go to bed early. |
| | don't sleep well, | | take a holiday. |
| | have heart trouble, | | spend more time in the open air. |
| | get short of breath, | | take an aspirin. |
| | are putting on weight, | | take things to heart. |
| | have indigestion, | | go in for sports. |
| suffer from headaches, | do your morning exercises. | | |

7. Ответьте на вопросы (см. Part IV, Unit 7).

8. Прочтите и выучите стихотворение. Передайте содержание стихотворения в косвенной речи.

Twelve Easy Lessons

by Sheila Pritchard

Here am I learning the First-Aid
Learning to bandage with care.
Eyes on the book, I'm afraid,
Knotting that bandage affair.
Learning to bandage with care.
Daily I practice the art,

Knotting that bandage affair.
Patiently pull it apart.
Daily I practice the art,
Tying a fracture in splints,
Patiently pull it apart,
Watching the textbook for hints.

9. Употребите следующие пословицы и поговорки в своих ситуациях.

| | |
|--|---|
| A merry heart is a good medicine. | Веселое сердце — это хорошее лекарство. |
| A sound mind in a sound body. | В здоровом теле здоровый дух. |
| An apple a day keeps the doctor away. | Одно яблоко в день избавляет от врача. |
| Desperate diseases must have desperate cures (или remedies). | Клин клином вышибают. |
| Good health is above wealth. | Здоровье дороже денег. |
| Many doctors have killed the king. | Большое количество врачей убило короля. (ср. «У семи нянек дитя без глазу») |
| Patience is a plaster for all sores. | Терпение исцеляет все раны. |
| The remedy is worse than the disease. | «Лекарство хуже болезни». |
| What can't be cured must be endured. | Что нельзя вылечить, то надо переносить. |

Дополнительные материалы к Unit 7. Health Care

Fill in the table with these words.

back; ill; a stomach-ache; terrible; arm; foot;
a temperature; a headache; leg; a toothache;
a sore throat; a cold; sick; better; a cough

I've got a stomach ache _____

I feel ill _____

My ... hurts. back _____

Match these phrases to the verbs.

to bed; at home; the day off; some painkillers;
home; to the doctor; some cough medicine;
in bed; to the dentist; some antibiotics

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------|------|----------------|------|--------------------|
| go | <u>to bed</u> | stay | <u>at home</u> | take | <u>the day off</u> |
| | _____ | | _____ | | _____ |
| | _____ | | | | _____ |
| | _____ | | | | _____ |

Read and render the text.

Consulting a Doctor

Doctor: Well, what's the matter with you, Mr. Walker?

Patient: You'd better ask me what is not the matter with me, doctor. I seem to be suffering from all the illness imaginable: insomnia, headache, backache, indigestion, constipation and pains in the stomach. To make things still worse, I've caught a cold, I've got a sore throat, and I'm constantly sneezing and coughing. To crown it all, I had an accident the other day, hurt my right shoulder, leg and knee, and nearly broke my neck. If I take a long walk, I get short of breath. In fact, I feel more dead than alive.

Doctor: I'm sorry to hear that. Anyhow, I hope things aren't as bad as you imagine. Let me examine you. Your heart, chest and lungs seem to be all right. Now open your mouth and show me your tongue. Now breathe in deeply through the nose... There doesn't seem to be anything radically wrong with you, but it's quite clear that you're run down, and if you don't take care of yourself, you may have a nervous

breakdown and have to go to hospital. I advise you, first of all, to stop worrying. Take a long rest, have regular meals, keep to a diet of salads and fruit, and very little meat. Keep off alcohol. If possible, give up smoking, at least for a time. Have this tonic made up and take two tablespoonfuls three times a day before meals. If you do this, I can promise you full recovery within two or three months.

Patient: And if I don't, doctor?

Doctor: Then you'd better make your will, if you haven't yet done so!

Patient: I see. Well, thank you, doctor. I shall have to think it over and decide which is the lesser evil — to follow your advice or prepare for a better world!

Speak on Healthy Life-Style using the picture:



Unit 8

SHOPPING

Grammar: Degrees of Comparison

In Praise of Ale

Traditional

He that buys land buys many stones;
He that buys flesh buys many bones;
He that buys eggs buys many shells;
He that buys good ale buys nothing else.



Topical Vocabulary

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| assortment | ə'sɔ:tmənt | выбор, ассортимент |
| be served | sə:vɪd | обслуживаться |
| booth(s) | bu:ð(z) | киоск; палатка; будка |
| call at the baker's | kɔ:l | зайти в булочную |
| cash desk | 'kæʃ'desk | расчетная касса |
| cashier | 'kæʃɪə | кассир |
| cheap/inexpensive | tʃi:p | дешевый |
| choose (chose, chosen) | tʃu:z | выбирать |
| counter | 'kaʊntə | прилавок |
| department | dɪ'pɑ:tmənt | отдел, отделение |
| do shopping | 'du: | делать покупки |
| expensive | ɪks'pensɪv | дорогой |
| go shopping | 'gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ | ходить за покупками |
| goods | gudz | товары |
| haggle (with) | hægl | торговаться |

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| market | 'mɑ:kɪt | базар, рынок |
| price | praɪs | цена |
| purchase | 'pɜ:tʃəs | покупка; закупка |
| queue/line | kju:/laɪn | очередь |
| ready packed | 'redi 'pækt | в упакованном виде |
| reasonable price | 'ri:znəbl praɪs | доступная цена |
| reduced price | ri'dju:st | сниженный (о цене) |
| run out | 'rʌn 'aʊt | быть на исходе |
| salesgirl | 'seɪlɜ:gɜ:l | продащица |
| self-service | 'self 'sɜ:vɪs | самообслуживание |
| sell (sold, sold) | sel | продавать (ся) |
| seller | 'selə | продавец, торговец |
| shop window | 'ʃɒpwɪndəʊ | витрина |
| supermarket | 'sju:pəmə:kɪt | универсам |
| weigh out | 'wei 'aʊt | взвешивать |

Baker's Булочная

| | | |
|------------------|----------|-------------------|
| bread | bred | хлеб |
| rye- ~, brown ~ | raɪ | ржаной ~ |
| white ~, wheat ~ | wi:t | белый ~ |
| stale ~ | steɪl | черствый ~ |
| biscuits | 'bɪskɪts | печенье (сухое) |
| cookies | 'kʊkɪz | печенье (сдобное) |
| bun | bʌn | сдобная булочка |
| loaf of bread | ləʊf | батон хлеба |

Confectionery Кондитерский магазин

| | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------------|
| cakes | keɪks | торты, кексы |
| candy | 'kændɪ | конфеты |
| chocolate | 'tʃɒk(ə)lɪt | шоколад |
| a bar of ~ | ə'ba:r əv~ | плитка ~ |
| chocolates | 'tʃɒk(ə)lɪts | шоколадные конфеты |
| a box of ~ | | коробка ~ |
| fancy-cake | 'fænsɪkeɪk | пирожное |
| sweets | swi:ts | конфеты |

Dairy ['deəri] *Молочный отдел*

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------|
| butter | 'bʌtə | масло |
| cheese | tʃi:z | сыр |
| cottage cheese | 'kɒtɪdʒ 'tʃi:z | творог |
| milk | mɪlk | молоко |
| sour cream | 'sauə kri:m | сметана |
| yoghurt | 'jɒgz:t | йогурт |

Fruiterer's ['fru:təreɪz] *Фруктовый отдел*

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| apples | 'æplz | яблоки |
| bananas | bə'nɑ:nəz | бананы |
| fruit | fru:t | фрукты |
| grapes | greɪps | виноград |
| lemon | 'lemən | лимон |
| orange | 'ɒrɪndʒ | апельсин |
| pear | peə | груша |
| pineapple | 'paɪn,æpl | ананас |
| plum | plʌm | слива |

Greengrocer's *Овощной магазин*

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| vegetables | 'vedʒɪtəblz | овощи |
| beet | 'bi:t | свекла |
| cabbage | 'kæbɪdʒ | капуста |
| carrots | 'kærəts | морковь |
| cucumber | 'kju:kəmbə | огурец |
| garlic | 'gɑ:lɪk | чеснок |
| onion | 'ʌnjən | лук |
| potatoes | pə'teɪtəʊz | картофель |
| swede/turnip | swi:d/tɜ:nɪp | брюква |
| tomato | tə'mɑ:təʊ | томат, помидор |

Grocer's *Гастроном*

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| foodstuff | 'fu:dstʌf | продукт питания |
| cereal | 'sɪəriəl | крупа |

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| coffee | 'kɒfi | кофе |
| pepper | 'pepə | перец |
| salt | sɔ:lt | соль |
| flour | 'flaʊə | мука |
| macaroni | ˌmækə'rəʊni | макароны |
| oil | oɪl | масло |
| spaghetti | spə'geti | спагетти |
| spices | 'spaisɪz | приправы |
| sugar | 'ʃu:gə | сахар |
| tea | ti: | чай |
| a kilogram (kilo) of smth | 'kɪləʊgræm | килограмм чего-л. |
| a jar of jam | ʒɑ:r əv ʒæm | баночка варенья |
| a package of salt | 'pækɪʒ | пакет соли |
| a tin of sprats | 'tɪn əv 'spræts | банка шпрот |

Department Store Универмаг

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| bargain sales | 'bɑ:ɡɪn 'seɪlz | распродажа |
| be loose on smb | lu:s | просторный, широкий |
| be tight | taɪt | быть тесным |
| blouse | 'blaʊz | блузка |
| cardigan | 'kɑ:dɪɡən | шерстяная кофта |
| coat | kəʊt | пиджак; куртка; пальто |
| crockery | 'krɒkəri | посуда |
| dress | dres | платье |
| electric appliances | ə'plɑ:əns | электроприборы |
| fabrics | 'fæbrɪk | ткань, материя |
| fashion | fæʃən | мода |
| fit | fit | быть впору, подходить |
| fitting-room | 'fɪtɪŋrʊm | примерочная |
| foot-wear | 'fʊtweə | обувь |
| gloves | ɡlɒvz | перчатки |
| hat | hæt | шляпа |

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| hosiery | 'həʊziəri | чулочные изделия |
| jacket | 'dʒækɪt | жакет; пиджак |
| jeans | dʒi:nz | джинсы |
| knitted goods | 'nɪtɪd 'gudz | трикотаж |
| linen | 'lɪnɪn | белье |
| ready-made clothes | 'redi 'meɪd 'kləʊðz | готовая одежда |
| scarf | skɑ:f | шарф |
| shirt | ʃɜ:t | рубашка |
| shoes | ʃu:z | туфли |
| socks | sɒks | носки |
| stationery | 'steɪʃnəri | канцелярские товары |
| suit | sju:t | подходить, быть к лицу |
| sweater | swetə | свитер |
| tights | taɪts | колготки |
| trainers | treɪnəz | кроссовки |
| try (a dress) on | traɪ | примерять (платье) |
| T-shirt | 'ti:ʃɜ:t | футболка |
| window shopping | 'wɪndəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ | разглядывание витрин |

Household Goods Товары для дома

| | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| soap | səʊp | мыло |
| sponge | sprɒŋdʒ | губка, мочалка |
| detergent | dɪ'tɜ:dʒənt | моющее средство |
| washing powder | 'wɒʃɪŋ'paʊdə | стиральный порошок |
| table ware | 'teɪblweə | столовая посуда |
| toothpaste | 'tu:θpeɪst | зубная паста |
| toothbrush | 'tu:θbrʌʃ | зубная щетка |

A. Shopping

Shops play an important role in our life, because everything we have, everything we eat and wear we buy in the shops.

As a rule, to buy food is my duty, although my mother always buys bread and milk because when she returns home from the work she walks past the baker's and the dairy shop. My father likes rye-

bread, other members like white bread, but for me it is all the same what bread to eat. When we're run out of sugar, salt or some other food products I go to the provision shop with a great choice of food. The customers are served by salesgirls who stand behind the counter. The salesgirl weighs out foodstuffs and the cashier takes the money. On the counter I can see the assortment of all food products and choose what I need. As a rule, in the middle of the shop there is a cash desk where I pay for my purchases.

So we buy bread at the baker's, sugar, salt, tea, coffee, bacon, sausage, cheese at the grocer's, meat at the butcher's, vegetables at the greengrocer's, milk at the dairy. Sweets, cakes, biscuits are sold at the confectionery.

But I must say that I hate to stand in long queues. It is a waste of time for me. I prefer to go to the self-service shops. Everything is sold ready packed there. There are no shop assistants there, but only cashiers. You choose what you need and pay money at the cash desk.

Once a month my father and I go to the market where meet to buy and sell goods. Here all kinds of things for sale are combined. We prefer to go there because meat, vegetables and fish have more reasonable prices, and we also can *haggle* with the sellers. Besides, there are very many *booths* where we can buy beer, *rud*, pop-corn, and many other tasty things.

There is another shop that we always visit. It is a department store where we can buy different things: *linen, stationery, fabrics, hosiery, crockery, leather* goods. It is a big shop, many-storied as a rule, with different departments. Here you can also buy sport goods, household goods, musical instruments, TV sets, CD and DVD players, cameras and what not there.

My mother likes to go to the department with cosmetics and *jewelry*. My father likes *electric appliances*, so you can guess what department he likes.

As for me, the ready-made-clothes department is my favourite one. I go there very often, as I like the clothes that are of the latest *fashion*. A good assistant can help you a lot. She will show you the goods and advise a thing that suits you. There are special boxes in ready-made clothes departments where you can try any article of clothing, for clothes should fit a person perfect, but not too loose or tight.

* * *

- A. Hello, madam. Can I help you?
- B. Yes. Have you got any shoes of this kind?
- A. What size do you need?

- B. Size five.
 A. What colour would you like?
 B. Black.
 A. I am sorry, we haven't got black ones. Will you come tomorrow. We shall have fresh supplies tonight.

* * *

- A. Morning.
 B. Hello.
 A. Can I help you?
 B. Er... yes. A tin of Coca-Cola, please.
 A. That's 30 pence, please.
 B. Here you are. Thank you.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Напишите сравнительную и превосходную степень следующих прилагательных.

small, large, big, happy, cheap, expensive, long, short, thin, thick, nice, warm, cold, high, heavy, light, green, clean, wide, interesting, pretty

2. Употребите в зависимости от смысла конструкцию "as ... as" или "not so ... as" в следующих предложениях:

1. This dress is ... fashionable ... that blue one. 2. This suit is ... elegant ... Mike has. 3. I think pork is ... delicious ... mutton. 4. This suitcase is not ... heavy ... the one on that shelf. 5. These tights are not ... stylish ... those ones. 6. This car is ... expensive ... I have seen in the USA. 7. These shoes are not ... long-wearing ... he had last year. 8. This material is ... coarse ... leather. 9. Her raincoat is not ... crease-resistant ... mine. 10. This velvet is ... dark ... that I saw in the shop window.

3. Употребите соответствующую форму прилагательного.

1. Oil is (light) than water. 2. We shall wait for a (dry) day to go to the market. 3. Take some of these sweets: they are very nice. They are (nice) than the sweets in that box. 4. The customer did not like the explanation, and as he listened to the shop-assistant, he became (angry) and (angry). 5. The (expensive) things are in this shop. 6. Please be (careful) next time and count the change. 7. As he went on, the box became (heavy) and (heavy). 8. Every day the air becomes (cold), you need to buy a (warm) jacket. 9. These shoes are (bad) than you had earlier.

4. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Я думаю, что хлопок лучше, чем искусственные ткани.
2. Этот костюм дороже, чем я думал. 3. Эти джинсы намного дороже, чем те, которые я купил в Уфе. 4. Эти духи лучше, чем те. 5. Эти босоножки легче, чем твои. 6. Не возражаете, если сахара будет немного больше килограмма? 7. Сегодня на рынке было больше людей, чем вчера. 8. Дайте мне другой, более тугой (firm) кочан.

5. Ответьте на вопросы (см. Part IV, Unit 8).

6. Найдите соответствия между выражениями 1–11 и словами А–К.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a bottle of | A. jam |
| 2. a packet of | B. parsley |
| 3. a drum of | C. toothpaste |
| 4. a cake of | D. cleanser |
| 5. a carton of | E. juice |
| 6. a jar of | F. chocolates |
| 7. a tin of | G. eggs |
| 8. a tube of | H. honey |
| 9. a bunch of | I. sugar |
| 10. a box of | J. soap |
| 11. a tub of | K. lancheon meat |

7. Переведите на русский язык следующие сравнения и запомните их.

As wet as a fish — as dry as a bone;
As life as a bird — as dead as a stone;
As plump as a partridge — as poor as a rat;
As strong as a horse — as weak as a rat;
As white as a lily — as black as coal;
As heavy as lead — as light as a feather;
As steady as time — uncertain as weather;
As hot as an oven — as cold as a frog;
As gay as a lark — as sick as a dog;
As fierce as a tiger — as mild as a dove;
As stiff as a poker — as limp as a glove;
As blind as a bat — as deaf as a post;
As cool as a cucumber — as warm as a toast.

8. Скажите, какой из магазинов вы посетите, если хотите приобрести товары в следующих ситуациях:

- a fashionable collection of evening dresses;
- not very expensive jeans and a T-shirt;
- good quality shoes for every-day wear (mind, you are busy in the afternoon and can only go shopping in the evening);
- knitwear at reasonable prices;
- a gift for your friend and a theatre ticket for yourself (you are short of time, you'd like to do both things at the same place);
- not very expensive crafts (предметы народного промысла) for your friends.

9. Выучите следующие пословицы, поговорки и высказывания. Прокомментируйте их и придумайте ситуации, в которых их можно употребить.

That's where the shoe pinches. Вот где жмет ботинок. (Ср. «Вот где собака зарыта»)

A light purse is a heavy curse. Легкий кошелек — это тяжелое проклятие.

Дополнительные материалы к Unit 8. Shopping

Read and render the text.

Shopping

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery, and a butchery.

I like to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, for example, true to its name, is composed of many departments: ready-made clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there.

There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. The things for sale are on the counters so that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing department, you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear,

and many other things. In the men's clothing department, you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc.

In the knitwear department, one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woollen jackets. In the perfumery, they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos.

In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, and tea. At the butcher's, there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the bakery, you buy brown and white bread, rolls, and biscuits.

Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocery which is stocked by cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and what not. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed. If you call round at a dairy, you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter, and many other products.

The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a self-service shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If it is not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the shop-assistant helps the customer in finding what he wants. You pay money to the cashier, and he gives you back the change.

Read and discuss the text.

What is Shopping?

What is shopping? For most men, it is an ordeal, they can hardly bear more than twenty minutes in any shop and prefer doing any kind of hard work to accompanying their wives or girlfriends in a boutique or a supermarket. For women, shopping for clothes, toiletries or jewelries is a kind of entertainment, they can spend hours choosing a T-shirt or a pair of shoes, trying them on or even window-shopping.

A few years ago, we had no idea of what a mall is, they were associated with the USA or Western Europe. Now, we have lots of huge shopping centers in Russia.

Modern technology affects people's lifestyles and daily routine. Now, we can do our shopping not only in stores or markets but also on the Internet. No doubt, shopping online is more convenient and less time consuming, but, on the other hand, buying clothes without trying them on or perfume without smelling it may not seem a good idea.

While Internet purchases seem to be the most advanced kind of shopping, flea markets attract more and more people. Lots of people go there in search of bargains. Period pieces in antique shops may cost a fortune while in a flea market one can buy unique things dirt cheap. Some flea markets, like the one in Portobello Road in London or Jaffo in Israel have become tourist attractions so far. Back yard or garage sales are also a good way to buy a useful thing (household goods, toys, books, CDs) at a low price; unfortunately, they are not so popular in our country as, for example, in the USA.

Shopping can tell us a lot about any country and its culture. In the Near East, bargaining is a part of tradition and a kind of art. In Russia, we more often pay in cash while in Western Europe cards are more common and shoppers even get a discount if they pay in cash.

Shopping for food is less exciting but may be more essential. One can choose between small groceries and big food shops, chain stores and supermarkets. In contrast to small shops, they are more spacious and well laid out, with the goods arranged tidily and attractively on long lines of shelves and in refrigerator units. A bewildering multitude of signs, posters and advertising displays draw the attention of customers to this or that product or “special offer”. Because of their big size, big stores are able to offer a much wider selection of goods than their small competitors and at a lower price. So they are large, efficient, well organized and modern but at the same time somewhat soulless and impersonal. Nevertheless, very few people feel nostalgic about the time when there were neither supermarkets nor food on the shelves.

Speak on shopping.



Unit 9

MY REPUBLIC

Revision Grammar: Complex Object



Topical Vocabulary

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Academy of Sciences | ə'kædəmɪ | Академия наук |
| activity | ək'tɪvɪtɪ | деятельность |
| adopt | æ'dɒpt | принимать |
| agriculture | 'ægrɪkʌltʃə | сельское хозяйство |
| base | beɪs | базировать |
| Bashkir | bʌʃ'ki:ə | башкир |
| bicameral | 'baɪ'kæməərəl | двухпалатный |
| branch | brɑ:nʃ | отделение, филиал |
| carry away | 'kæri ə'weɪ | увлекать |
| educational | ,edju'keɪʃənl | образовательный |
| establishment | ɪs'tæblɪʃmənt | учреждение |
| executive | ɪg'zekjʊtɪv | исполнительный |
| favorable | 'feɪv(ə)rəbl | благоприятный |
| German | 'dʒɜ:mən | немец |
| healing center | 'hi:lɪŋ 'sentə | лечебный центр |
| higher | 'haɪə | высший |
| inhabit | ɪn'hæbɪt | населять |

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------|--|
| koumiss | 'ku:mis | кумыс |
| legislative | 'leʒislətɪv | законодательный |
| locate | ləv'keɪt | размещать |
| majority | mə'dʒɔrɪtɪ | большинство |
| manufacturing | ,mænju'fæktʃərɪŋ | промышленный |
| Mari | 'mɑ:rɪ | мариец |
| mountainous | 'maʊntɪnɪəs | гористый |
| multifaceted | 'mʌltɪ'fæstɪd | многогранный |
| nationality | ,næʃə'nælɪtɪ | национальность |
| population | ,pɒpjʊ'leɪʃən | население |
| possess | pə'zes | обладать, располагать |
| proclaim | prə'kleɪm | провозглашать |
| rank | ræŋk | занимать место |
| region | rɪʒən | край, область, округ |
| representative | ,reprɪ'zentətɪv | представительный |
| Russian plain | 'rʌʃn 'pleɪn | Русская равнина |
| spiritual | 'spɪrɪtʃuəl | духовный |
| square kilometre | 'skweə 'kɪləv,mɪ:tə | квадратный километр |
| supreme body | sju:'pri:m 'bɒdɪ | верховный орган |
| Tatar | 'tɑ:tə | татарин |
| Trans-Urals | 'trænz 'juərəlz | Зауралье |
| trim | trɪm | украшать |
| Ukrainian | ju(:)'kreɪnɪən | украинец |
| Ural | 'juərəl | Урал (<i>географическая область</i>) |
| Urals | 'juərəlz | Урал (<i>горы</i>) |
| versatile | 'vɜ:sətəɪl | многосторонний |
| whirlpool | 'wɜ:lpu:l | вихрь, водоворот |

Animals in Bashkortostan

| | | |
|--------|--------|---------|
| badger | bædʒə | барсук |
| bear | beə | медведь |
| beaver | 'bi:və | бобр |

| | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| chipmunk | 'tʃɪpmʌŋk | бурундук |
| elk | elk | лось |
| fox | fɒks | лиса |
| hamster | hæmstə | хомяк |
| lynx | lɪŋks | рысь |
| mammal | 'mæməl | млекопитающее |
| marmot | 'mɑ:mət | сурок |
| marten | 'mɑ:tin | куница |
| mouse (mice) | maʊs (maɪs) | мышь |
| otter | ɒtə | выдра |
| polecat | 'pəʊlkæt | хорек |
| raccoon | rə'ku:n | енот |
| rat | ræt | крыса |
| rodent | 'rəʊdənt | грызун |
| squirrel | 'skwɪrəl | белка |
| suslik | 'sʌslɪk | суслик |
| weasel | 'wi:zəl | ласка |
| wild boar | 'waɪld 'bɔ: | кабан |
| wolf | wʊlf | волк |

A. Bashkortostan

The Republic of Bashkortostan was established on March 23, 1919. And as a sovereign republic within the Russian Federation it was proclaimed on *October 11, 1990*. The Head of State and the top official is the President. The supreme body of the legislative and representative branch is the bicameral State Assembly — Kurultai. The highest executive organ is the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Bashkortostan.

Bashkortostan is located in the mountains and plains of the Southern Ural. Its territory is 143.600 square kilometres, and the population is over 4 million people. About a hundred nationalities inhabit Bashkortostan: Bashkirs, Russians, Tatars, Chuvashes, Maris, Ukrainians, Germans and others.

There are 21 cities and towns in Bashkortostan, the largest are Ufa, Sterlitamak, Salavat, Neftekamsk, Oktyabrskiy.

According to the natural conditions the territory of Bashkortostan can be divided into 3 parts: western, mountainous and Bashkir Trans-Urals. The western part is located upon the Russian plain. It's most favorable for life and business activities. It is here that the majority of the population live.

Bashkortostan's climate is continental. Here summers are warm, sometimes hot, and winters are cold and snowy. Bashkortostan is rich in animal life; native mammals include *elk*, *wild boar*, and *roe deer*. *Wolves*, *foxes*, *bears*, *racoons*, *badgers*, *martens*, *polecats*, *lynxes*, *otters*, and *weasels* are also to be found. Native *rodents* include *beavers*, *hamster*, *marmots*, *squirrels*, *rats*, *mice*, *susliks*, and *chipmunks*.

Bashkortostan is rich in woods. More than one third of the territory of Bashkortostan is covered with woods. The following types of trees dominate: birch tree, conifers, oak, maple, and *lime*. The Republic possesses nearly a third of all lime-tree forests of Russia. It is the lime-tree that makes Bashkir honey world famous.

The traditional Bashkir occupations of stock raising and bee-keeping remain important economic activities. Bashkortostan is also famous for its koumiss healing centers.

Currently the Republic of Bashkortostan is the subject of the Russian Federation with versatile network of educational establishments. 12 higher educational establishments operate in the republic as well as 16 branches of leading Russian universities and colleges. Their graduates are specialists in about 200 trades and professions.

B. Industry of Bashkortostan

Bashkortostan has many modern industries, and is known all over the world for its "black gold". Oil is both collected and refined within the republic.

It is the leading center for chemical and petrochemical industries. In all, there are about 200 oil and gas deposits throughout Bashkortostan. The largest oil refineries located in Ufa, Ishimbai and Salavat produce over 300 items ranging from synthetic rubber to polyethylene and fertilizers and various brands of petrol, kerosene, diesel fuel, mineral oil, coke and bitumen.

Engineering is another key sector, composed of oil and chemical, machine-building, machine-tool building and vehicle construction. Sterlitamak, the second largest city after Ufa and one of the main centres of oil development, is home to several large chemical production facilities. Using salt and oil as raw materials they produce premium quality caustic soda, vinyl chloride resins, pesticides, thinners, and other products.

Bashkortostan ranks the second place in the Ural region as manufacturing centre. A variety of heavy industries on that resource base was built.

Bashkortostan has rich deposits of iron, with over 70 million tons discovered, as well as deposits containing zinc, aluminium, chromium, sulphur, silver, cobalt, cadmium, gallium, germanium, manganese, and salt. They also include brown coal and construction stone and a number of other rare elements in industrial quantities numbering over three thousand.

Bashkortostan has a developing non-ferrous industry which is represented by enterprises extracting and dressing copper ores and gold.

The Republic has a growing textile industry which includes cotton and wool fabrics, natural and artificial leather, clothes, footwear and knitted goods.

The forestry and timber processing industries are also being developed in Bashkortostan. Forests cover 39 % of the territory. The leading timber types include: birch (25 %), conifers (20 %), lime (17 %), oak (10 %) and maple (5 %).

The food industry is composed of four large sugar mills, a number of meat, tinned meat and dairy plants, and other factories producing beer, spirits, soft drinks, and mineral water.

Topical Vocabulary

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| aluminium | ˌæljʊˈmɪniəm | алюминий |
| artificial | ˌɑːtɪfɪʃəl | искусственный |
| aviation | ˌeɪvɪˈeɪʃən | авиационный |
| bitumen | ˈbɪtjʊmɪn | битум |
| brand | brænd | маркировка |
| brown coal | ˈbraʊnkəʊl | лигнит, бурый уголь |
| cadmium | ˈkædmɪəm | кадмий |
| caustic soda | ˈkɔːstɪk ˈsəʊdə | каустическая сода |
| chemical | ˈkemɪkəl | химический |
| chloride | ˈklɔːraɪd | хлорид |
| chromium | ˈkrəʊmɪəm | хром |
| cobalt | kəʊˈbɔːlt | кобальт |

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| compose | kəm'pəʊz | составлять |
| copper ore | 'kɒpə 'ɔ: | медная руда |
| cotton | kɒtn | хлопок |
| dairy plant | 'deəri 'plɑ:nt | молочный завод |
| deposit | 'deɪzɪt | залежь, месторождение |
| diesel fuel | 'di:z(ə)l 'fjuəl | дизельное топливо |
| dressing | 'dresɪŋ | зд. обогащение (руды) |
| engineering | ˌendʒɪ'nɪərɪŋ | машиностроение |
| enterprise | 'entəpraɪz | предприятие |
| extract | ɪks'trækt | извлекать |
| fabric | 'fæbrɪks | ткань |
| fertilizer | 'fɜ:tləɪzə | удобрение |
| forestry | 'fɒrɪstrɪ | лесоводство |
| gallium | gæliəm | галлий |
| germanium | ʤə'memɪəm | германий |
| gold | gəʊld | золото |
| iron | 'aɪən | железо |
| kerosene | ˌkerə'si:n | керосин |
| knitted goods | 'nɪtɪd 'gudz | трикотаж |
| leather | 'leðə | кожа |
| lime(-tree) | 'laɪm(tri:) | липа (дерево) |
| livestock raising | 'laɪvstɒk 'reɪzɪŋ | животноводство |
| machine-tool production | mə'ʃɪntʊl | станкостроение |
| meat plant | mi:t plɑ:nt | мясокомбинат |
| minerals | 'mɪnərəl | полезные ископаемые |
| natural gas | 'nætʃrəl 'gæs | природный газ |
| non-ferrous | 'nɒn'ferəs | неметаллический |
| oil refining | 'ɔɪlɪfɑɪnɪŋ | перегонка нефти |
| pesticide | 'pestɪsaɪd | пестицид |
| petrochemical | ˌpetrəʊ'kemɪkəl | нефтехимический |
| petrol | 'petrəl | бензин |

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| polyethylene | ˌpɒli'eθr'i:li:n | полиэтилен |
| premium quality | 'pri:miəm 'kwɔ:lɪtɪ | высшее качество |
| production | prə'dʌkʃən | производство |
| raw material | 'rɔ: mə'tɪəriəl | сырье |
| refinery | rɪ'faɪnəri | нефтеперегонный завод |
| resin | 'rezɪn | смола, канифоль |
| riches | 'rɪtʃɪz | богатства |
| spirits | 'spɪrɪts | спирт промышленный |
| sulphur | 'sʌlfə | сера |
| synthetic rubber | sɪn'tetɪk 'rʌbə | синтетический каучук |
| textile | 'tekstaɪl | текстильный |
| thinner | 'θɪmə | растворитель |
| timber | 'tɪmbə | строительный лес |
| vehicle construction | 'vi:ɪkl | автомобилестроение |
| vinyl | 'vaɪnɪl | винил |
| wool | wʊl | шерсть |
| zinc | zɪŋk | цинк |

C. Historical Survey

The earliest traces of ancient people on the territory of the Republic date as far as the Stone Age, the period marked by the use of primitive stone implements.

During the Bronze Age, people used tools and weapons made of bronze. Settled agriculture and farming were the main occupations of the local tribes. Those tribes also had different trades. But their descendants became nomadic cattle-breeders. That was in the 3d or 2nd millennium B.C.

The 4th century was the period when great numbers of nomadic tribes began to migrate to the territory of Western Bashkortostan from Southern steppes.

For the first time, the Bashkir people were mentioned in Arabic manuscripts of the 9th and 10th centuries. At that time, they inhabited the territory between the Volga and the Yaik. Some of them lived in the Urals. Their main occupations were nomadic cattle-breeding, hunting, fishing and apiculture.

The Bashkir people had been pagans until Islam came to them from Bulgaria situated on the Volga and the Kama area.

In 1229, the Mongolians invaded the territory of Bashkortostan. They had conquered it completely by 1236 and it became a part of the Golden Horde. But by the end of the 15th century after the disintegration of the Golden Horde Bashkortostan was divided into 3 parts each of which entered 3 different khanates: Kazan Khanate, Siberian Khanate and Nodal Horde.

But after Kazan had been seized and Kazan khanate liquidated, Russian tzar Ivan the Fourth (better known as Ivan the Terrible) addressed the Bashkir people and called upon them to reunite Russia and to pay the tribute to him. The tribe chiefs of the Bashkir people agreed to this.

Several decades later the Bashkirs from other khanates became Russian subjects too. So it is since the end of the 17th century that the Bashkir people have been Russian subjects.

Vocabulary

| | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------------|
| ancient | emʃənt | древний; старинный |
| apiculture | 'eɪpɪkʌltʃə | пчеловодство |
| decade | 'dekeɪd | декада |
| implement | 'ɪmplɪmənt | инструмент, орудие |
| khanate | 'kɑːneɪt | ханство |
| liquidate | 'lɪkwɪdeɪt | уничтожить |
| nomadic | nəʊ'mædɪk | кочевой, кочующий |
| restore | rɪs'tɔː | отдавать обратно |
| seize | siːz | захватывать |
| sovereign | 'sɒvrɪn | повелитель |
| terrible | 'terrəbl | страшный, грозный |
| tribute | 'trɪbjʊːt | дань |
| tzar | zɑː | царь |

D. National Bashkir Festivals and Feasts

There are lots of national holidays and feasts in Bashkortostan which date back to very old times.

One of the most popular is *the Sabantui* (The festival of the plough). It is an annual holiday originally devoted to the beginning

of agricultural works and celebrated in spring. On a week end, the inhabitants from the neighbourhood assemble on a big field not far from one of the villages.

At sunrise, children pass the yards of the village and gather gifts, towels, kerchiefs and what not as prizes for the Sabantui.

Ages ago this festival used to begin with a prayer followed by horse races around a big hill to symbolize the motion of the sun along the vault of heaven. That was followed by the laying of the first furrow and sowing. That meant the impregnation of earth. The festival ended with different kinds of contests, round dances, games. The winners of all the contests were awarded by the youngest married woman to underline the unity of female nature with the fecundity of the soil.

After 1920s, the Sabantui became less influenced by the ritual activities. Nowadays it has become a civil festival. The Sabantui is celebrated after the end of all works on the fields as a summing up the results. Amateur actors, singers and dancers perform on the improvised scenes their talents, different kinds of competitions used to take place right on a big field. Besides traditional horse races and various forms of national wrestling (e.g. *Kuresh*) one can enjoy watching such contests as breaking pots blindfolded, wrestling with the help of full sacks while sitting on a log, getting out a coin from the bottom of the bucket full of milk.

The Sabantui is nation-wide popular festival now. It is celebrated both in the countryside and in big cities and towns.

Bashkir Religious holidays, which are significant days of the Moslem calendar, are observed in the Republic of Bashkortostan. The main are *Uraza-bairam*, *Kurban-bairam* and *Rajab-bairam*.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Подчеркните предложения, содержащие Complex Object. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We consider the Yuryuzan river to be a very nice river.
2. Everybody knows Rudolf Nuriev to be an outstanding dancer.
3. I suppose the distance between Durtuli and Moscow to be about 880 km.
4. I heard the actor sing a new song.
5. We knew him to be very brave.
6. I heard his name mentioned by the director.
7. We expect the goods from Bashkortostan to be delivered in three weeks.
8. I should like him to be invited to the "Rodina" Cinema.

2. Перефразируйте предложения, употребляя Complex Object.

Model: The farmers worked in the field. We saw it. — We saw the farmers work in the field.

A. 1. The schoolchildren planted some trees. The man saw it. 2. Ann watered flowers. The woman saw it. 3. They sang in the I.S. Yakutov Park. I heard it. 4. Bursyanzev painted a picture. His friends saw it. 5. The house was in fire. People saw it. 6. My little sister watered a vegetable bed. I didn't see it. 7. The monument of Friendship is on the embankment of the Belaya river. I know it. 8. Ufa is more than 425 years old. I suppose it. 9. Bashkortostan can be divided into three parts. They consider it. 10. The western part is located upon the Russian plain. I think it. 11. Bashkortostan is one of the most famous koumiss healing centers in the world. I expect it.

B. 1. I think that Mustai Karim is a good writer. 2. I consider that the Belaya river is the biggest river in Bashkortostan. 3. We suppose that the distance between Birsk and Ufa is about 98 km. 4. He heard that the Bashkir State Pedagogical Institute had become a University. 5. We know that Aidar Galimov is a famous Bashkir singer. 6. I find that the Ural mountains are beautiful. 7. We declare that Bashkir honey is the best. 8. They saw how the plane flew over the houses of Meleuz. 9. They expected that the steamer "Gabdulla Tukai" would come soon. 10. She heard how Abdrasakov sang.

3. Задайте вопросы, употребляя Complex Object.

1. He wants her to tell them about Bashkirs. 2. S. Nizamytdinov plays the piano very well. 3. They knew Gimayev to be the best player in the hockey team "Salavat Yulaev". 4. They expect Bashkir dancer to have a tour to the USA. 5. They heard Nazar Nadzmi be a Bashkir folk poet. 6. She saw the monument in honour of Friendship of Bashkortostan and Russian people on the embankment of the Belaya river. 7. She would like him to be invited to the M. Gafuri Bashkir Academic Drama Theatre. 8. She thought my aunt to work in the Republican Russian-Language Dramatic Theatre. 9. He ordered the telegram be sent to Neftekamsk. 10. I find Ural mountains to be very nice.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык, употребляя Complex Object.

1. Я хочу, чтобы его статья была опубликована в журнале «Ватандаш». 2. Я никогда не слышал, как он говорит по-башкирски. 3. Я слышала, что он уже вернулся в Дюртюли. 4. Он не ожидал, что его пригласят в Башкирский филиал Академии наук. 5. Директор приказал секретарю отослать

письмо в Уфу. 6. Он разрешил нам поехать на озеро Шамсутдин. 7. Никто не ожидал, что башкирские лыжники победят. 8. Я считаю, что Стерлитамак — один из самых зеленых городов России. 9. Он не хочет, чтобы его дочь поехала в Ишимбай.

5. *Ответьте на вопросы (см. Part IV, Unit 9).*

Дополнительные материалы к Unit 9. My Republic

Wild-Hive Beekeeping

Bashkortostan is the only place in Russia, where people are still engaged in the ancient business of wild-hive beekeeping. This is the most ancient form of apiculture, when honey is gathered not at beegardens but on the trees! At that bees are kept in pine-tree hollows.

The first information about Bashkir apiculture is known from the XVII century and the peak of wild-hive beekeeping falls on the XVIII-XIX centuries. Bashkirs kept their own hollows with bees and every bee master had its own sign (“tamga”) on his hollows. The hollows were gouged out in trees at the height of 6-8 meters and 60-90 cm in diameter. Every bee family in such hollows had 2-5 swarms. Strong bee-families are able to bring up to 10-12 kg of honey per day. Because of intensive tree-felling and development of agriculture and cattle-breeding wild-hive beekeeping lost its meaning and gave way to modern bee-keeping. In order to preserve and investigate wild bees the Shulgan-Tash state reserve was established in 1986 in Bashkortostan.



Wild-hive beekeeping is still alive in Burziansky region of Bashkortostan. Being nearly completely dead in 50s last century, wild-hive beekeeping began to revive among local population again. There are several reasons to that: people begin to understand growing significance of natural foods and honey undoubtedly belongs to such products. Not with standing all forecasts, wild-hive beekeeping is becoming economically profitable. This honey has no analogues in the world on its medicinal and tasting properties. Wild honey possesses a unique delicate aroma and taste. This honey is saturated with beeswax and ambrosia and is rich with fructose and glucose. Its composition includes ferments and vitamins, about twenty amino acids and mineral aromatic substances. In Ufa there is a special monument to the Bee.

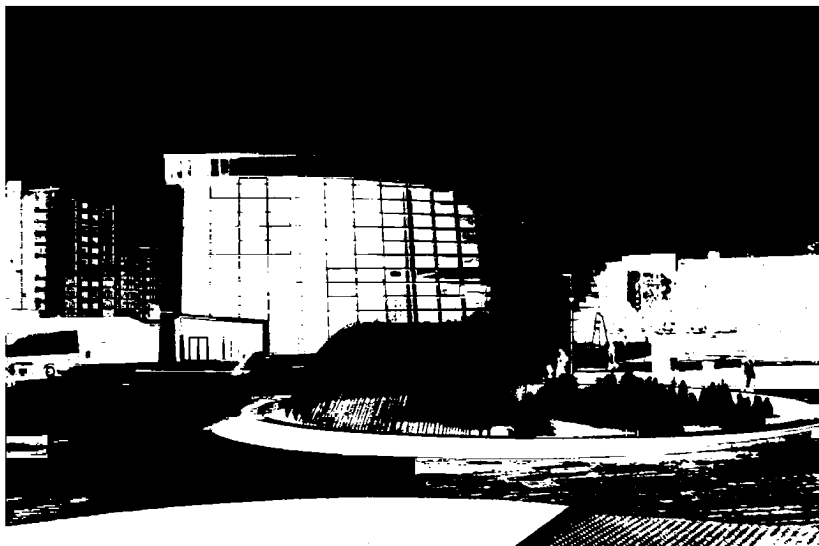
Unit 10

THE PLACE I LIVE IN

Grammar: Complex Object (revision)

Ufa

Ufa is the capital of Bashkortostan, its area is 710.16 km² and the population numbers 1,021,500 inhabitants (in 2008). Ufa began as a fortress, built on the order of Ivan IV in 1574. Originally it bore the name of the hill it stood on, Tura-Tau. It got the town status in 1586. The city began to be called Ufa, meaning “small” in Turkic, by locals, and the name stuck. In 1802, Ufa became the principal city of Bashkortostan.



The city is situated at the confluence of the rivers Aghidel (Belaya) and the Ufa. When you arrive in Ufa by train or boat, the first thing you see is the monument to the national hero, Salavat Yulaev, which is on the right bank of the river Aghidel. It was built in 1967. Next to it there is a little view point. You can see

picturesque embankment and the bridges across the river, near and distant hills, on one of which stands the Monument to Friendship erected in honour of Bashkiria's voluntary joining the Russian State.

The lives of many outstanding people are connected with Ufa. The Russian singer, Fyodor Shalyapin (1873-1938), lived in Ufa and gave his first performance there. The Russian ballet dancer, Rudolf Nuriev (1938-1993), started his career in Ufa. The Russian painter, Mikhail Nesterov (1862-1942), lived in the city and painted many of his works there. In fact, the city's State Art Gallery is named after him. Similarly one of the streets in Ufa is Aksakov Street is named after Sergey Aksakov (1791-1859), a famous Russian writer who grew up and lived for some time in Ufa.

Our contemporary famous fellow-citizens who lived in Ufa include the world-wide known conductor and musician Vladimir Spivakov, pianist Vera Timanova, NHL ice hockey players Andrei Zyuzin, Alexandr Semak and Igor Kravchuk. Rock singer Yuriy Shevchuk and his band DDT were Ufa residents as well as Zemfira.

Ufa is also famous for its theatres: the Bashkir State Opera and Ballet House, the Republican Bashkir Drama Theatre, the Republican Russian Drama Theatre, the Bashkir State Puppet Theatre and the Youth Theatre. Besides there is a National Symphony Orchestra, "Bashkortostan" film studio, thirty philharmonic collectives, and the Bashkir State Folk Dance Ensemble.

Educational institutions include Bashkir State University, Bashkir State Teachers Training University named after M. Akmulla, State Aviation Technical University, State Petroleum Technological University, State Agricultural University, State Art University, some branches of Moscow universities and many vocational and technical schools.

The Ufa Airport connects the city to several cities in Russia, as well as to Armenia, Azerbaijan, Germany, Turkey and Uzbekistan.

Ufa is one of the industrial centres in the Western Ural area. Industries include electrical and mining equipment, oil refining, petrochemicals, synthetic rubber, and processed foods.

Read and render the text.

Salavat Yulaev Monument in Ufa

The monument of Salavat Yulaev — national Bashkir hero and poet — was erected in 1967. This is the biggest horse statue in Russia, nearly ten meters high, weighing 40 tons. It is considered the best work of Soslanbeck Tavasiev, sculptor, who has been working

over the monument during 30 years. It is known that Salavat Yulaev with his squadron was sent to support governmental troops, which were directed to defeat Pugatchev. But Salavat Yulaev decided to join Pugatchev and thus to support the national rebel.



The sculpture was cast in Leningrad at the plant “Monumentsculpture” and bronzed cast iron was used as the main material. The monument was being cast during three months. On November 17, 1967, the monument to Salavat Yulaev was solemnly opened and three months later its author was rewarded with the State Prize of the USSR. The monument has become one of the best places of interest in Ufa, a national treasure of the Republic. It is not accidentally that the monument of the national hero RB became the central element on the emblem of Bashkortostan.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Перефразируйте предложения, употребляя Complex Object.

1. The capital of Bashkortostan is Ufa. Everybody knows it. 2. It was founded in 1574. I know it. 3. I heard that Ufa was founded in 1574. 4. She lived in Ufa. I suppose it. 5. He left his home in Ufa. I watched it. 6. He went to the cinema “Rodina”. I expect that. 7. He studied at the Agricultural University in Ufa, I think. 8. Salavat Yulaev is Bashkir’s national hero. I know it. 9. Majit Gafury is a Bashkir’s poet. It is clear. 10. Ufa is 425 years old, but it is young and handsome. That’s for sure.

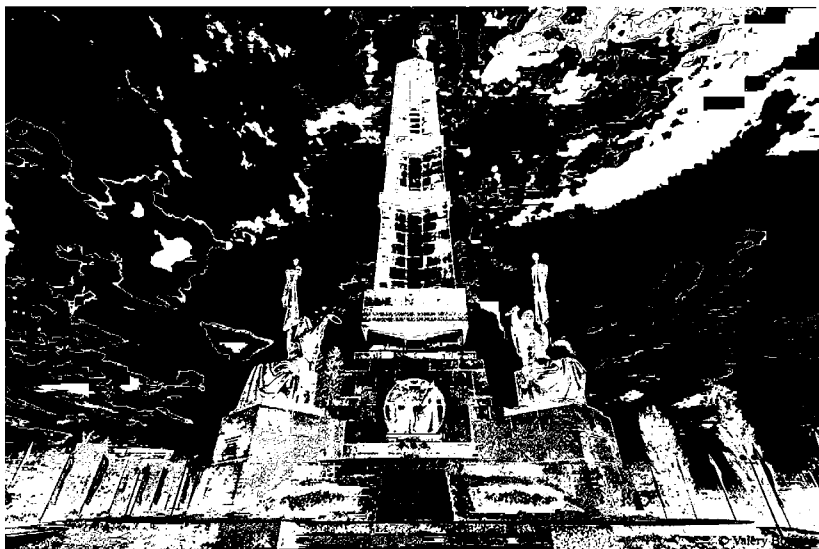
2. Перепишите предложения, вставляя, где необходимо, частицу “to”.

1. I know them ... live in Ufa. 2. I think Ufa ... be a cultural centre. 3. I want them ... visit Ufa. 4. I saw him ... meet her at Ufa airport. 5. Father asked him ... walk along Prospect Oktyabrya (October Avenue). 6. I hear them ... come in Ufa. 7. She believes us ... like Ufa. 8. He watches her ... study Bashkirian language. 9. I like him ... sing Bashkir songs. 10. I want them ... walk around Ufa.

3. Выполните упражнения, вставляя соответствующую форму.

1. I saw ... get off the bus (he). 2. He watched ... leave Ufa (the train). 3. As he sat on the bank of the Belaya river, he felt the wind ... colder and colder (to get). 4. I saw ... walk along Ufa streets (she). 5. We felt ... like our town (they). 6. I allow ... rest in Ufa (he). 7. I hear ... come in Ufa (they). 8. I see them ... Ufa (to like). 9. I want him ... in Ufa (to meet). 10. I heard him ... for Ufa (to leave).

4. Ответьте на вопросы (см. Part IV, Unit 10).



Unit 11

TRAVELLING

Revision Grammar

Trains

Over the mountains,
Over the plains,
Over the rivers,
Here comes the trains.
Carrying passengers,
Carrying mail,
Bringing their loads
Without fail.
Over the mountains,
Over the plains,
Over the rivers,
Here come the trains.



Topical Vocabulary

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| advantage | əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ | преимущество |
| air sickness | 'sɪknis | воздушная болезнь |
| airport | 'eəpɔ:t | аэропорт |
| aisle | aɪl | ряд |
| altitude | 'æltɪtju:d | высота над уровнем моря |
| arrive (in, at) | ə'raɪv | приезжать |
| beforehand | bɪ'fɔ:hænd | заранее, заблаговременно |
| book a ticket | bʊk ə'tɪkət | заказывать билеты |
| booking office | 'bʊkɪŋ 'ɒfɪs | билетная касса |
| bus | bʌs | автобус |

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| cabin | 'kæbɪn | каюта |
| coach | kəʊtʃ | вагон |
| compartment | kəm'pɑ:tmənt | купе |
| convenient | kən'vɪnjənt | удобный, подходящий |
| cruise | kru:z | морское путешествие |
| departure | dɪ'pɑ:tʃə | отправление |
| dining car | 'daɪnɪŋ 'kɑ: | вагон-ресторан |
| facilities | fə'sɪlɪtɪz | удобства |
| free of charge | 'fri: əv 'tʃɑ:ʒ | бесплатно |
| journey | ʒɜ:ni | поездка, путешествие |
| liner | 'laɪnə | лайнер |
| luggage | 'lʌɡɪdʒ | багаж |
| on business | 'bɪznɪs | по делу |
| passage on board | 'pæsɪdʒ | проход на борт |
| porthole | 'pɔ:θəʊl | (бортовой) иллюминатор |
| register | 'redʒɪstə | регистрация |
| return ticket | rɪ'tɜ:n 'tɪkt | билет в оба конца |
| single ticket | sɪŋl 'tɪkt | билет в один конец |
| sleeping car | 'sli:pɪŋ 'kɑ: | купейный вагон |
| stewardess | stju:ədɪs | бортпроводница |
| suitcase | 'sju:tkeɪs | чемодан |
| take off | 'teɪk 'ɒf | авиация, взлететь |

A. Means of Travelling

Modern life is impossible without travelling. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They can travel by air, by train, by sea, or by road.

Many people prefer travelling by air as it is the most convenient, comfortable and the quickest means of travelling. You book a ticket in the booking office beforehand. You must register at the airport. You may have 20 kilograms of luggage free of charge. Before the plane takes off the stewardess gives all the information about the flight, the speed, and the altitude. But some people suffer from air sickness. Travelling by air is the fastest and most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too.

Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see much more interesting places of the country you are travelling through. Modern trains have very comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars which make even the longest journey enjoyable. Speed, comfort, and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other means.

If you want to get the most delightful impressions on holidays, I advise you to travel by sea or river. You book your passage on board a modern liner. These liners are real floating cities with all modern conveniences and a wide choice of sport and entertainment facilities. Every modern liner has a number of decks (*палуба*). Passengers occupy cabins. A cabin looks very much like a compartment of a railroad sleeping car, but the windows are round and are called portholes. You needn't worry about your meals on board the liner. But this is the most expensive way of travelling.

As for me, I prefer travelling by car. I think it's very convenient. You needn't reserve tour tickets. You needn't carry heavy suitcases. You can stop wherever you wish and spend at any place as much time as you like.

Every year, my friend and I go somewhere to the South for holidays. The Black Sea is one of the most wonderful places which attract holiday-makers all over the world. There are many rest-homes, sanatoriums, and tourist camps there. But it is also possible to rent a room or a furnished house for a couple of weeks there. Sometimes, we place ourselves in a tent on the seashore enjoying fresh air and the sun all day long. Time passes quickly and soon we have to make our way back. We return home sun-burnt and full of impressions.

B. At the Booking-office

Passenger: Good morning. I want a first-class ticket on the 9 o'clock train to Edinburgh.

Clerk: Would you like a single or a return ticket?

P.: Return, please. I think it's more convenient.

C.: Certainly, it is.

P.: Shall I have to change?

C.: No, you needn't. It's a through train.

P.: What's the fare?

C.: 25 pounds, please.

P.: Would you mind telling me when the express is due in Edinburgh?

- C.: Just a minute. I'll check that for you. You are due at 5.30 p.m.
P.: Oh, are we? I thought it would take me more time to get there.
C.: This train is the most convenient. It goes faster than any other train.
P.: Thank you.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Переведите следующие слова и составьте предложения с ними.

to go abroad, flight, convenient, luggage, booking-office, to catch a train, fast, a through train, to travel second-class, comfortable, cheap, fare, to be due, pleasant, to see off, to miss a train, compartment, to hurry, wonderful, to make a journey, return ticket, to be about to do

2. Найдите английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

покупать билет, высота полета, путешествовать по воздуху, билет (место) на самолет, заранее, взлетать, собирать вещи, пристегивать ремни, наслаждаться путешествием

3. Вставьте предлоги там, где это необходимо.

1. You needn't go ... the booking office: it is possible to book ... phone ... advance. 2. Please, I want two lower berths ... the Sevastopol express ... Saturday, the 2nd ... May. 3. I was looking ... the porthole and saw how our plane took ... 4. When did you last travel ... railway? 5. Planes fly ... a speed ... over eight hundred kilometres ... an hour. 6. The train ... Moscow is ... platform three. 7. Arriving ... the station where he was to change ... the Moscow train, he went ... the enquiry office to find out what platform his train started ... 8. It takes you only an hour to get ... Moscow ... plane.

4. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя сравнительную степень прилагательных и наречий.

1. It's not so convenient to travel third class as it is to travel first class. 2. It's not so warm at the Baltic sea-side as it is at the Black sea-side in August. 3. This film is not so interesting as that one. 4. It doesn't rain so heavily in July as it does in September. 5. Trains

don't go so fast as planes do. 6. It doesn't snow so often on October as it does in January in Moscow. 7. I don't travel so much as my friend does. 8. I don't speak French so well as my friend does. 9. My brother gets up not so early as I do.

5. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в нужную форму.

1. When we came to the station, the train already (to leave), and we (to have to wait) for the next train for an hour and a half. 2. I'm glad that this (to be) a through train, and we (not to have to change). 3. He was sorry that he (to miss) the opportunity of visiting the British exhibition. 4. I'm afraid I (not to be able) to collect the tickets tomorrow.

6. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Я выяснил, что этот поезд был самым удобным для меня. 2. Пришлось ли вам торопиться в аэропорт? — Нет, мы поехали на машине, и это заняло очень мало времени. 3. Я не достал билет на прямой поезд, и мне пришлось делать две пересадки. 4. Моя мама не любит есть в вагоне-ресторане. 5. Могу я заказать билет на самолет до Праги?

7. Найдите английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

покупать билет, высота полета, путешествовать по воздуху, билет (место) на самолет, регистрация, пристегивать ремни безопасности, заранее, взлетать, собирать вещи, наслаждаться путешествием, воздушная болезнь, спальное место, верхняя полка, прямой поезд, делать пересадку, покупать билет, вагон, купе, отправление, справочное бюро, приземляться, воздушный лайнер, опаздывать, иллюминатор, взлетать, путешествовать самолетом (на машине, по железной дороге, по морю, на автобусе)

8. Переведите предложения на русский язык, употребляя Complex Object.

1. She felt her hands tremble. 2. We saw him cross the street looking to the left and to the right. 3. We stood on deck and watched the sun going down. 4. I heard him playing the piano in the house. 5. We watched the planes circling above us. 6. Nobody noticed him come in and sit down. 7. I felt Nick put his hand on my shoulder. 8. She felt tears roll down her cheeks. 9. I heard the door of the entrance hall open and close softly. 10. I heard him telling the teacher about it.

9. Закончите предложения, употребляя Complex Object.

1. I saw him 2. We have never heard her 3. The old man watched the children 4. They didn't notice us 5. Have you ever seen them ... ? 6. She saw her friend 7. I heard my mother 8. We saw some people 9. She heard somebody 10. She saw another girl 11. They watched the sun 12. Suddenly he saw her 13. The people living in the north don't see

10. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя Complex Object.

1. Он услышал, что кто-то зовет его по имени. 2. Мама хотела, чтобы я полила цветы. 3. Я видел, как она вышла из трамвая и перешла улицу. 4. Я хочу, чтобы это правило выучили. 5. Я слышал, как кто-то постучал в дверь. 6. Я знаю, что ваш брат болен. 7. Мама заставила меня поехать за город. 8. Он терпеть не мог, когда люди громко смеялись. 9. Я видела, как дети бегут к реке. 10. Я услышала, как разбилась моя хрустальная ваза.

11. Задайте различные типы вопросов к следующим предложениям:

1. People travel on business or for pleasure. 2. People travel very often by air, sea, train, car. 3. Trains are comfortable and quick enough for most people. 4. The conductor shows you to your compartment. 5. You must book the ticket in the booking-office. 6. Before the plane takes off, the stewardess gives all the information about the flight, the speed, and the altitude. 7. When the train starts, you can take your berth and watch everything through the window. 8. Travelling by liner is the most expensive way of travelling. 9. Thousands of tourists can see many interesting new places, other towns and countries.

12. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Мы вчера узнали, что поедем путешествовать по Кавказу. 2. Он думал, что она не поедет на поезде. 3. Я думал, что ты поедешь в Москву. 4. Я знал, что ты поедешь на поезде, а не на машине. 5. Мы надеялись, что поедем в Лондон. 6. Я могу сказать, что путешествие является очень интересным и полезным. 7. Он говорит, что они поедут в Москву летом. 8. Я только что купил билеты в кассе. 9. Катя сказала мне, что каюта выглядит как очень большое красивое купе. 10. Туристы приезжают в Москву наслаждаться памятниками культуры и истории. 11. Я не знал, когда наш самолет взлетит. 12. Он ска-

зал своему другу, что всегда покупает билет заранее. 13. Она была уверена, что уже видела этот памятник раньше. 14. Мы обещали, что больше никогда не будем опаздывать на поезд. 15. Он спросил, хочу ли я посетить этот город. 16. Анна сказала, что она путешествует каждое лето. 17. Они решили, что они полетят на самолете, а не поплывут на корабле. 18. Он обнаружил, что они переехали в Сочи. 19. Мама спросила сына, сделал ли он уроки. 20. Она ответила, что всегда выходит из дома заранее, чтобы не опоздать на самолет. 21. Я не знал, остались ли свободные места в поезде.

13. Раскройте скобки, соблюдая согласование времен.

1. I thought that you (to arrive) at some decision. 2. We didn't remember that he (to travel) by air before. 3. I didn't know if you (to apply) for this job. 4. They said they (to go) for a walk every evening. 5. He promised that he (to give) a lecture in near future. 6. I didn't know how my baggage (to disappear). 7. I was sure that his brother (to leave) home. 8. Did they decide that they (to leave) for Ufa? 9. She asked me if I (to prefer) a plane to a train.

14. Ответьте на вопросы (см. Part IV, Unit 11).

Дополнительные материалы к Unit 11. Travelling

Read and render the text.

Travelling

Modern life is impossible without travelling. True, we often get tired of the same surroundings and daily routine. Hence some relaxation is essential to restore our mental and physical resources. That is why the best place of relaxation, in my opinion, is the one where you have never been before. And it is by means of travelling that you get to that place.

To understand how true it is you've got to go to a railway station, a sea or a river port or an airport. There you are most likely to see hundreds of people hurrying to board a train, a ship or a plane.

To be on the safe side and to spare yourself the trouble of standing long hours in the line, you'd better book tickets in advance. All you have to do is to ring up the airport or the railway station booking office and they will send your ticket to your place. And, of course, before getting off you have to make your preparations. You should settle all your business and visit your friends and relatives. On the

eve of your departure, you call a taxi and go to the airport or the railway station.

For some time, you stay in the waiting-room. If you are hungry, you take some refreshments. In some time, the loud speaker announces that the train or the plane is in and the passengers are invited to take their seats. If you travel by train, you find your carriage, enter the corridor, and find your berth. It may be a lower berth, which is more convenient or an upper one. You put your suitcase into a special box under the lower seat. Then you arrange your smaller packages on the racks. In some time, the train starts off. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see the country you are travelling through and enjoy the beautiful nature. It may be an express train or a passenger one. There is no doubt it's much more convenient to travel by an express train because it does not stop at small stations and it takes you less time to get to your destination.

But if you are in a hurry and want to save your time, you'd better travel by plane because it is the fastest way of travelling. After the procedure of registration, you board the plane at last. You sit down in comfortable armchair and in a few minutes you are already above the clouds. After the plane gained, its regular height the stewardess brings in some mineral water. You can sit and read a book or a magazine, look through the window to watch the passing clouds change their color from white to black.

Some people prefer to travel by ship when possible. A sea voyage is very enjoyable, indeed. But to my mind, the best way of travelling is by car. The advantages of this way of spending your holiday are that you don't have to buy a ticket, you can stop wherever you wish, where there is something interesting to see. And for this reason travelling by car is popular for pleasure trips while people usually take a train or a plane when they are travelling on business.

When you get tired of relaxation, you become home-sick and feel like returning home. You realize that "East or West — home is best", as the saying goes.

Unit 12

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Grammar Revision

Topical Vocabulary

| | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| ancient | 'eɪnfənt | древний |
| anxious | 'æŋksjəs | беспокоящийся |
| border | 'bɔ:də | граница |
| bury | 'berɪ | хоронить |
| chamber | 'tʃeɪmbə | палата |
| coast | 'kəʊst | побережье |
| connect | kə'nekt | соединять |
| cover | 'kʌvə | покрывать |
| depository | dɪ'pɒzɪtəri | кладезь |
| desert | 'dezət | пустыня |
| encircle | ɪn'sɜ:kəl | окружать |
| energy | 'enədʒɪ | энергия |
| enormous | ɪ'fɔ:məs | громадный |
| favourable | 'feɪvərəbl | благоприятный |
| formerly | 'fɔ:məlɪ | прежде |
| gain | 'geɪn | завоевать (славу) |
| gate | 'geɪt | ворота, калитка |
| holiday-making | 'hɒlədeɪ 'meɪkɪŋ | отдых |
| independent | ɪn'dɛ'pendənt | независимый |
| lowland | 'ləʊlənd | низменность |
| machinery | mə'ʃɪnəri | оборудование |

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| masterpiece | 'mɑ:stəpi:s | шедевр |
| merchant | 'mɜ:ʃənt | купец |
| numerous | 'nju:mərəs | многочисленный |
| occupy | 'ɒkjʊpaɪ | занимать |
| plain | pleɪn | равнина |
| raw materials | 'rɔ: mə'tɪəriəl | сырье |
| remarkable | rɪ'mɑ:kəbl | замечательный |
| resources | rɪ'sɔ:səz | ресурсы |
| ruin | rʊɪn | разрушать |
| sacred | 'seɪkrɪd | святой |
| saviour | 'seɪvjə | спаситель |
| sight | sɑɪt | достопримечательность |
| spirit | 'spɪrɪt | дух, духовное начало |
| square | 'skweə | квадратный |
| state | 'steɪt | государство |
| steel | sti:l | сталь |
| stretch | stretʃ | простирается |
| surface | 'sɜ:fɪs | поверхность |
| time zone | 'taɪm zəʊn | временной пояс |
| total area | 'təʊtəl 'eəriə | общая площадь |
| tributary | 'trɪbjʊtəri | приток |
| tsar | zɑ: | царь |
| vast | vɑ:st | обширный |

A. The Russian Federation

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

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

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai, and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers — the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena — flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean. Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1,600 metres) is Lake Baikal. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can see the stones on the bottom.

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

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

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

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative power is exercised by the Duma. The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities. Today there are a lot of opportunities for this country to become one of the leading countries in the world. It has great past and promising future.

(Сушкевич А.С., Маглыш М.А. Английский язык)

B. Moscow

The population of Moscow the capital of Russian Federation is about 9 million people. Its total area is about 900 thousand square kilometres.

Moscow was founded by the Prince Yuri Dolgoruki in 1147. It appeared as a fortress and was a small town with the Kremlin in the centre. Since 1918, it has been the capital in our country. Red Square and the Kremlin are still the heart of Moscow. It is a historic city which played an important role in the history of the country.

Moscow is the seat of the Russian Government, an important industrial centre of the country. Plants and the factories of the capital produce machinery, motor cars, steel and other goods.

Moscow is a city of students. There are several universities, lots of Institutes and schools of different types in it. The Academy of Sciences of Russia is situated in the capital.

Moscow is also the largest cultural center of the country. There are more than 80 museums, many theatres and libraries. The largest museums are the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the state Tretyakov Gallery. The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts is among the world's outstanding museums. Its collections contain works of ancient and modern art, paintings and sculptures of different national schools of Europe and America. The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts is a remarkable depository of world art. It is the pride of Moscow and Russia. The Gallery was founded by Pavel Tretyakov, a rich Moscow merchant. He presented his collection of pictures to the city of Moscow in 1892. Almost all famous Russian painters are represented there.



The Spasskaya Tower is the symbol of Russia and Moscow. It was built in 1491 and got its name from icon of the Saviour that formerly hung above the tower gate. The tower is famous for its clock. Granovitaya Chamber is another masterpiece inside the Kremlin wall. Moscow tsars held magnificent receptions in honour of foreign ambassadors there. The Granovitaya Chamber is connected with the enormous Grand Kremlin Palace.

Moscow's theatres are famous all over the world. The best known of them is the Bolshoi Theatre.

Moscow is a beautiful, green city of about 1000 parks. Moscow is a great transport centre. There are five airports, nine railway stations and two river ports. Moscovites and guests of the capital like to go by the Metro. Some of its stations are well-known for their beauty.

* * *

The most popular means of transport for locals and visitors is the metro. The Moscow metro is very fast. It has more than 170 stations around the city and it is always very busy. Seven million passengers use it every day from 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Passengers can tell where a train goes from the voice of the announcers. All trains that go to the centre have a male voice and trains that go away from the centre have a female voice.

The metro goes to major sights. The Station Ploshchad Revolutsii takes you to the Cremlin and Red Square. The metro station Teatralnaya is near the Bolshoi and Maly Treatres.

But the metro is also an attraction in itself. People call it “The Underground Palace” because many stations are really beautiful with mosaic ceilings, wonderful chandeliers, graceful sculptures and brilliant paintings.

C. Saint Petersburg

Saint Petersburg is the second largest city after Moscow. It was founded in 1703 by Peter I. In 1712, it became the capital of the country.



Saint Petersburg is one of the largest industrial, cultural, scientific centres in Russia. Many plants, famous all over the country are in the city. Among them are the Kirov Tractor Plant, “Eletrosila”, the chemical plant “Krasny Treugolnik”, the shoe factory “Skorokhod” and others. Saint Petersburg is a sea port which welcomes ships from many European countries.

When we speak about Saint Petersburg as the greatest scientific centre, we must remember that Russian Academy of Sciences was organized there in 1725. First Russian academies were founded in the 18th century. Saint Petersburg is still a city of students.

Saint Petersburg is a city of fascinating museums. The first museum to be mentioned is the Kunstkamera founded by Peter I. It will take you much time to visit all the museums. The Hermitage, the Russian Museum, the Navy Museum, the Summer Palace of Peter I, Saint Peter and Paul’s Fortress, and others. Saint Petersburg is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Masterpieces of art by Falconet, Rastrelli, Voronikhin, Klodt have gained world fame.

The first sights that numerous tourists, arriving in St. Petersburg, are anxious to see, are the monument to Peter I, the Alexander Column, the Anichkov Bridge, the Kazan Cathedral, the Great Palace in Peterhof.

The city with its elegant avenues, its bridges, the Summer Garden with fine sculptures inspired many poets, composers, painters. And all these masterpieces of the 18th and 19th centuries architecture were almost ruined during the World War II. The city was completely encircled by navy forces on September 8, 1941. Lake Ladoga was the only link with the rest of the country. The blockade lasted 900 days. All the hardships did not break the spirit of the Lenin-graders. And the people won.

There is one place in Saint Petersburg which is sacred to all the citizens. This is the Piskarev Cemetery. The heroic defenders of the city and people who died in the frozen city were buried there.

* * *

The city is situated on islands formed by the Neva, the Fontanka, the Moika and other rivers and channels. More than 300 bridges connect these islands. Over 30 bridges are real pieces of art. This is the reason why people often say that beautiful city with 90 waterway, 42 islands and 300 bridges is the “Venice of the North”.

Every summer from June until July something wonderful happens in St. Petersburg. It is a wonder of nature that Russians call the “White Nights”. Visitors from all over the world travel to the city to see this phenomenon. During the White Nights the sun does not set

completely and a silver glow fills the sky. This sight attracts tourists and locals who go out to the streets to enjoy it and celebrate. People sing and dance by the Neva River. They watch the bridges open as boats pass by and fireworks fill the sky.

D. From the History of Russia (Catherine the Great)

Amazingly Catherine the Great is considered to be one of the most outstanding women in Russia though more than 200 years have passed since she reigned (1762-1796).

Princess *Sophie Fredericke Auguste* was born in Stettin, Germany in 1729. In 1744, Sophie arrived in Moscow to meet Elizabeth I of Russia, daughter of Peter the Great, as bride to the heir (наследник) of the future Russian throne, Peter III. She adopted the Orthodox religion and became Ekaterina Alekseevna, and in 1761 married Peter III, who was crowned Emperor of Russia. But he proved to be an unintelligent and inefficient ruler. In 1762, Catherine, supported by the Imperial guards, overthrew (свергла) Peter and became Catherine II.

She worked extremely hard to master the Russian language, customs and traditions. Throughout her life, she kept saying, "I'm more Russian than some who say they are."

Catherine the Great, who was also called *The Gatherer of Russian Lands*, added 200,000 square miles to Russia's territory. In two wars against Turkey, Russia gained the Crimea and the coast around the Black Sea. In fact, Catherine gave Russia the right of free trade there. After Peter the Great's "Window to Europe" in the Baltic Sea, this was a huge achievement. Catherine made Russia the largest and most powerful state to confront Turkey for their domination (господство) of the former Byzantian countries (Greece, Serbia, Romania) in Europe.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя Present или Past Passive.

1. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703 by Peter I. 2. Many houses (to build) in St. Petersburg. 3. The Russian Academy of Sciences (to organize) in 1725. 4. Many masterpieces of the 18th and 19th centuries architecture (to ruin) during the war of 1941-1945. 5. The city (to encircle) on September 8, 1941. 6. The heroic defenders of the city and people who died in the frozen city (to bury) in the Piskarev Cemetery. 7. The city (to call) Northern Venice. 8. The Kun-

stcamera (to found) by Peter I. 9. Many places of interest (to show) for us in St. Petersburg. 10. Many flowers (to grow) in the parks of St. Petersburg.

2. Переведите предложения, употребляя Present или Past Passive.

1. Санкт-Петербург расположен на 42 островах. 2. Санкт-Петербург основан в 1703 году Петром I. 3. В музее нам показали много прекрасных картин. 4. В музее мы посмотрели много прекрасных картин. 5. В Санкт-Петербурге строят много домов. 6. Первые российские высшие учебные заведения были основаны в XVIII веке. 7. Много студентов обучается в учебных заведениях Санкт-Петербурга. 8. Летний сад, прекрасные мосты, авеню вдохновили многих поэтов, композиторов. 9. Город был окружен фашистами 8 сентября 1941 года. 10. Блокада длилась 900 дней. 11. В Санкт-Петербурге есть одно место, которое священно для всех жителей. Это Пискаревское кладбище. 12. Здесь были похоронены героические защитники города.

3. Задайте специальные вопросы к следующим предложениям:

1. The Hermitage contains the richest collection of pictures in the world. 2. More than 300 bridges connect the islands of St. Petersburg. 3. St. Petersburg is the greatest scientific centre. 4. St. Petersburg is a seaport. 5. St. Petersburg is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. 6. The blockade lasted 900 days. 7. The libraries of St. Petersburg contains many books and magazines. 8. There are many flowers in the parks of St. Petersburg to see many places of interest.

4. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

1. Санкт-Петербург — второй большой город России после Москвы. 2. Более 300 мостов соединяют эти острова. 3. Российская академия наук была организована в 1725 году. 4. Во время Великой Отечественной войны город сильно пострадал. 5. Зимний дворец, Эрмитаж, Петропавловская крепость, Русский музей привлекают тысячи туристов из разных уголков мира. 6. Эрмитаж содержит богатейшую коллекцию картин.

5. Ответьте на вопросы (см. Part IV, Unit 12).

Unit 13

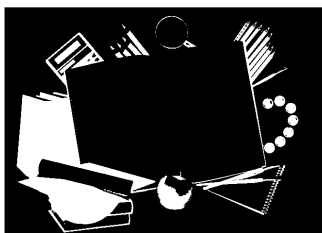
EDUCATION

Grammar: Passive Voice (revision)

Duty of the Student

by Edvard Anthony

It is the duty of the student
 Without exception to be prudent.
 If smarter than his teacher, tact
 Demands that he conceals the fact.



Topical Vocabulary

College Life Студенческая жизнь

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| academic board for thesis defense | ækə'demɪk θi:sis | ученый совет (<i>по защите диссертаций</i>) |
| accomplish | ə'kɒmplɪʃ | осуществлять |
| additional | ə'dɪʃənəl | дополнительный |
| admit | əd'mɪt | допускать; принимать |
| advanced | əd'vɑ:nst | продвинутый |
| allocate | 'æləʊkeɪt | выделять |
| applicant | 'æplɪkənt | соискатель |
| applicant for the doctorate degree | 'æplɪkənt 'dɒktərɪt dɪ'gri: | докторант |
| assign to a job | ə'saɪn ... ʒɒb | направление на работу |
| assistant professor | ə'sɪstənt prə'fesə | и.о. доцента |
| associate professor | ə'səʊʃɪət | доцент |
| attend | ət'tend | посещать |
| bachelor | 'bætʃ(ə)lə | бакалавр |
| be admitted | əd'mɪtɪd | быть допущенным |

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| branch | brɑ:ntʃ | отделение, филиал |
| candidate of science | 'kændidɪt | кандидат наук |
| carry on scientific/ research work | 'kærɪ ɒn saɪəntɪfɪk wɜ:k | вести научно-исследо- вательскую работу |
| certificate school-leaving ~ | sɜ:'tɪfɪkɪt | аттестат ~ зрелости |
| chair | tʃeə | кафедра |
| competitive | kəm'petɪtɪv | конкурсный |
| compulsory | kəm'pʌlsəri | обязательный |
| Corresponding Member | ˌkɒrɪs'pɒndɪŋ 'membə | член-корреспондент |
| course | kɔ:s | курс |
| dean | di:n | декан |
| dean's office | 'di:nz ˈɒfɪs | деканат |
| deep/profound study | prə'faʊnd | углубленное изучение |
| degree confer/award a ~ receive a ~ /take one's bachelor's ~ | dɪ'ɡri: kən'fɜ:/ə'wɔ:d rɪ'si:v | ученая степень присвоить ~ получить ~ |
| department/ sub-faculty | 'bætʃlɜz | ~ бакалавра |
| design office | dɪ'pɑ:tmənt | отделение; кафедра |
| diploma | dɪ'zain ˈɒfɪs | конструкторское бюро |
| dissertation | dɪ'plɒmə | диплом |
| do postgraduate work | ˌdɪsə'teɪʃn | диссертация |
| doctorate degree education | rəʊst'grædʒuɪt | учиться в аспирантуре |
| elementary/ primary school | 'dɒkt(ə)rɪt dɪ'ɡri: ˌedʒu:'keɪʃən | докторская степень образование; обучение |
| enter | ˌel'mentəri 'praɪməri 'sku:l | начальная школа |
| entry | 'entə | поступать |
| | 'entri | вступительный |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| examination period | ɪg'zæmɪneɪʃən | сессия |
| faculty | 'fækəltɪ | факультет |
| faculty office | 'fækəltɪ 'ɒfɪs | деканат |
| fee | fi: | плата за обучение |
| free | fri: | бесплатный |
| full-time student | ˌful'taɪm | студент-очник |
| general secondary school | 'dʒenərəl 'sekəndəri 'sku:l | общеобразовательная средняя школа |
| grade | greɪd | <i>амер.</i> класс; оценка |
| graduate (from) | 'grædʒvɜ:t | выпускник |
| graduation | 'grædʒv'eɪʃən | окончание учебного заведения |
| grant | grɑ:nt | стипендия |
| gymnasium | dʒɪm'neɪzɪəm | 1) гимнастический зал; 2) гимназия |
| have a lecture | lektʃə | проводить лекцию |
| head of department | dɪ'pɑ:tmənt | заведующий кафедрой |
| high school | 'haɪ 'sku:l | <i>амер.</i> полная средняя школа |
| higher learning | 'haɪə 'lɜ:nɪŋ | высшее образование |
| instruction by correspondence | ˌɪnstrʌkʃən 'kɒrɪs'pɒndəns | заочное обучение |
| internal department | ɪn'tɜ:nəl | очное отделение |
| journal | 'dʒɜ:nl | научный журнал |
| lecturer | 'lektʃərə | лекция |
| lyceum | laɪ'siəm | лицей |
| mandatory | 'mændətəri | обязательный |
| means | mi:nz | средство; метод |
| monograph | 'mɒnəgrɑ:f | монография |
| night classes | 'naɪt 'klɑ:sɪz | вечерние занятия |
| optional | 'ɒpʃənl | факультативный |
| oral/written tests | 'ɔ:rəl/ɹɪtən | устный/письменный тест |
| pass | pɑ:s | сдавать (экзамен) |

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| post-graduate course/study | 'pəʊst 'grædjʊət | аспирантура |
| private | 'praɪvɪt | частный |
| professor | prə'fesə | профессор |
| record book | 'rekɔ:d 'bʊk | зачетная книжка |
| rector | 'rektə | ректор |
| report | rɪ'pɔ:t | доклад, сообщение |
| research topic/ subject | rɪ'sɜ:tʃ tɒpɪk/sʌbʤəkt | тема научного исследо- вания |
| scholar | 'skɒlə | ученый (гуманитарий) |
| scholarship/stipend | 'skɒləʃɪp | стипендия |
| school curriculum | kə'ɪkjʊləm | учебный план |
| scientist | 'saɪəntɪst | ученый (естественник) |
| senior lecturer | 'si:nɪə 'lektʃərə | старший преподаватель |
| skill | skɪl | навык |
| students' council | 'kaʊnsəl | студенческий совет |
| subsidize | 'sʌbsɪdaɪz | финансировать |
| mandatory | 'mændətɔrɪ | обязательный |
| synopsis | sɪ'nɒpsɪs | конспект |
| teaching staff | sta:f | преподавательский состав |
| train | trem | готовить(ся), обучать(ся) |
| vocational school | vəʊ'keɪʃənəl ~ | профтехучилище (ПТУ) |
| write a thesis | 'raɪt ə 'θi:sɪs | написать диссертацию |

Bashkir Research Institutions НИИ Башкирии

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| Botanic Gardens Institute | bə'tænik 'gɑ:dənz | Ботанический сад- институт |
| Institute of Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production | 'æniməl 'hʌzbəndrɪ 'fɒdə | Институт животновод- ства и кормопроизвод- ства |
| Institute of Mathematics with a Computer Centre | 'ɪnstɪtju:t ,mæθɪ'mætiks | Институт математики с вычислительным центром |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Institute of Oil Formation Yield Enhancement | ~ ji:ld in'tʃɑ:nsmənt | НИИ нефтеотдачи |
| Institute of Organic Chemistry | ~ ɔ:'gænik | Институт органической химии |
| Institute of Petrochemistry Processing Problems | ~ petrəv'kemistrɪ 'prəusesɪŋ | Институт проблем нефтехимпереработки |
| Petrochemistry and Catalysis Institute | petrəv'kemistrɪ kə'tælisɪs ~ | НИИ нефтехимии и катализа |
| Institute of Eye Diseases | ~ dɪ'zi:zəz | НИИ глазных болезней |
| Institute of Farming and Crop Selection | ~ sɪ'lekʃən | НИИ земледелия и селекции полевых культур |
| Institute of Oil Refining | ~ əv ɔɪ rɪ'fainɪŋ | НИИ по переработке нефти |

A. Education in Russia

System of Education in Russian Federation

There are two stages of school education in Russia: primary education and secondary education.

At the age of 6 or 7 Russian children go to school.

During the first three or four years, they get a primary education: they learn to read, write, count, and draw. They also have lessons of music, physical training and handicrafts. In Russia, primary schools are not separated from secondary schools: we have large schools which combine a primary and a secondary education.

The course of secondary education is, in its turn, subdivided into two stages: the first stage, which might be called intermediate, and the senior stage.

The intermediate stage is compulsory and embraces classes from the 5th one to the 9th one. During the intermediate stage the pupils get a basic knowledge in the Russian language and literature, a foreign language, mathematics, physics, chemistry, history, geography, biology. They also have lessons of music, art, and handicrafts. A computer course is also included in the curriculum.

On completing the intermediate course of studies, at the age of 14, the pupils may either go to vocational or technical schools, which give a professional training, or stay on at the secondary school for another two years. The curriculum of the last two years offers a wide range of subjects, so that teenagers can choose a course of studies, according to their individual inclinations and abilities.

After finishing school, one can either become a worker or enter any institution of higher learning. There are universities and so called institutes in Russia. The former stress a more theoretical, fundamental approach to education, while the latter are more practically oriented.

To be admitted to an institution of higher learning, one has to pass a series of oral and written tests. Grades in the certificate of secondary education are also taken into the account. Entry to higher education is quite competitive.

Education in Russia has until recently been free on all levels. College students with good grades were rewarded with a modest stipend. All institutions of higher learning were subsidized by the government. Now the system of education is bound to undergo profound changes. The first private schools, gymnasiums and lyceums have already been founded in many towns.

From the History of Bashkir State Pedagogical University (BSPU) named after M. Akmulla

BSPU named after Miftahetdin Akmulla was established in Ufa on January 9, 1967 as an Institute. The first Teacher's Institute in the Republic was established in 1909. Since 1919, it was transformed into the Institute of Public Education, which consisted of four faculties: Sociohistorical, Biology and Geography, Physics and Mathematics, and Literary and Linguistic. This higher educational institution trained teachers of schools and technical schools.

Since 1923, the Institute has received the name "Practical" and began to prepare additional experts of agriculture.

In 1929, the Bashkir State Pedagogical Institute named after Timiryazev was created on its base. Later, in 1957, it was transformed into the Bashkir State University.

However, the need for the higher pedagogical education development and high-skilled teachers was high. By that time, less than a third of the republic's teachers had higher education. In many specialties there was no training at all. The newly created Bashkir State Pedagogical Institute (BSPI) successfully coped with this task.

In 1976, it was recognized as a first-class institution. And in 2000, BSPI was renamed the Bashkir State Pedagogical University. In 2006, it was named after M. Akmulla.

Today the Bashkir State Pedagogical University named after M. Akmullah include 5 institutes, 7 faculties, and 43 departments. They are: Institute of Historical and Legal Education; Institute of Philological Education and Intercultural Communications; Institute of Professional Education and Information Technologies; Institute of Pedagogy; Institute for Advanced Studies and Professional Retraining; Art and Graphic Faculty; Psychology Faculty; Faculty of Physics and Mathematics; Faculty of Natural and Geographical Sciences; Faculty of Physical Education; Faculty of Bashkir Philology; Faculty of Social and Humanities; College of BSPU.



B. Education Abroad

Education in Great Britain

Education in Great Britain is provided by the Local Education Authority (LEA) in each county. Until recently, each LEA was free to decide how to organize education in its own area. However, in 1988 the “National Curriculum” was introduced. It means that there is greater government control over what is taught in schools now.

Children under five don't have to go to school. The places are usually given to families in special circumstances, for example, families with one parent only. That's why in many areas parents have formed play groups where children under five can go for a morning or afternoon a couple of times a week.

At the age of five, children go to primary schools, first to infant schools for pupils aged from 5 to 7 and then to junior schools for pupils from 8 to 11.

Some parents choose to pay for private education though there are free State schools. Private schools are called by different names compared to State schools. The preparatory schools are for pupils aged up to 13, and the public schools are for 13 to 18 year-olds. Free secondary education has been available to all children in Britain since 1944. Children must go to school until the age of 16, and pupils may stay on for one or two years more if they wish.

Over 80 per cent of schoolchildren go to comprehensive schools at the age of 11. Comprehensive schools want to develop the talents of each individual child. So they offer a wide choice of subjects, from art and craft, woodwork and domestic science to the sciences, modern languages, computer studies, etc. All these subjects are attended by both girls and boys. All pupils move to the next class automatically at the end of the year.

At the age of 14 or 15, pupils begin to choose their exam subjects. In 1988, a new public examination — the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) — was introduced for 16 year-olds. This examination assesses pupils on the work they do in the 4th and 5th year at secondary school. For university entrance pupils have to take A-Level (Advanced Level) on GCE exam.

Many people decide to leave school at the age of 16 and go to a Further Education (FE) College for practical vocational training, for example, in engineering, typing, cooking, or hairdressing.

Education in the United States

American education remains today what it was in the earliest days of the Republic. Its goal is universal education from kindergarten to university.

Education in the United States comprises three basic levels: elementary, secondary and higher education. Parents may choose whether to send their children to their local free public schools, or to private schools which charge fees. The organization and curricula of private schools and colleges are similar to those of public schools although the administration differs.

The vast majority of students at the primary and secondary levels go to public schools. Most of those who attend private schools attend church sponsored parochial [pə'ɹəʊkjəl] schools (школы при церкви).

The school year is usually nine months long, from early September to mid-June. The common pattern of organization, referred to as the

6-3-3 plan, includes elementary school in grades 1 through 6, junior high school in grades 7 through 9 and senior high school in grades 10 through 12. However, many variations on the pattern exist in the USA.

The main purpose of elementary school is the general intellectual and social development of the child from 6 to 12 or 15 years of age.

In secondary schools most pupils follow a course that includes English, science, social studies, mathematics and physical education. Elective subjects may be chosen in the fields of foreign languages, fine arts and vocational training. Pupils usually elect about half their work in grades nine through twelve.

The vocational program may give training in four fields: agricultural education, business education, home economics and trade, and industrial education. This program prepares students either for employment or further training.

Most young Americans graduate from school with a high school diploma upon satisfactory completion of a specified number of courses. Students are usually graded from A (excellent) to F (failing) in each course they take on the basis of performance in tests given at intervals throughout the year.

Students receive "report cards" at least twice a year which indicate the grades they have received in each of the subjects. High schools maintain a school "transcript" which summarizes the courses taken and the grades obtained for each student.

Usually, the pupil has one teacher for all major subjects during his or her first six years of schooling. For the last six grades, however, they have a separate teacher for each discipline.

The US is committed to providing every youngster with a good, solid education, regardless of the economic background or even the inherent ability of the youngster.

The American people have accepted the view that the quality of education is directly related to the quality of life. It is part of the American tradition to presume that they can improve.

(Сушкевич А.С., Маглыш М.А. Английский язык)

Лексико-грамматические упражнения.

1. Определите, какими частями речи являются следующие слова. Переведите их на русский язык.

teacher, lecturer, graduation, evening-school, examination, examiner, school-leaver, school-teacher

2. Образуйте глаголы от следующих существительных:

translation, reservation, instruction, registration, discussion, invitation, collection; skater, skier, buyer, seller, swimmer, teacher, reader, writer, flier, traveller, worker

3. Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени.

On Monday, we have five lessons. The first lesson is Russian. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard. He answers well and gets a “five”. Pete doesn’t get a “five” because he doesn’t know his lesson. After the second lesson, I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. I do not drink milk. After school, I don’t go home at once. I go to the library and change my books. Then I go home.

4. Поставьте глаголы в нужную временную форму, соблюдая правила согласования времен.

1. They promised that they (to bring) us all the necessary books.
2. He did it better than I (to expect) he would.
3. He said that he (can) not do it without my help.
4. It was decided that we (to start) our work at four o’clock.
5. I didn’t know that you already (to receive) the letter.
6. I was told that the secretary just (to go out) and (to come back) in half an hour.
7. When I called at his house, they (to tell) me that he (to leave) an hour before.
8. It (to be) soon clear to the teacher that the new pupil (to cause) much trouble.
9. He wanted to know what (to become) of the books.

5. Speak on:

1. Education in Russia.
2. Your university.
3. Secondary education and the role of comprehensive schools.
4. Elementary school in the USA.
5. Secondary school in the USA.
6. The system of education in the USA.

Повторение пройденного грамматического материала

1. Преобразуйте прямую речь в косвенную.

1. Jack told his father: “I have lost my notebook.”
2. Henry said to me: “I didn’t throw stones at your dog.”
3. Bob said to Tom: “Henry doesn’t sit next to me in class.”
4. I told the policeman: “I saw the thief in the garden.”
5. He said: “I have eaten nothing for two days.”

6. Jack's father said to him: "You haven't cleaned your shoes."
7. Mary said: "I don't want to wear my old dress."
8. My mother said to me: "I feel very tired and I have a headache."
9. My friend told me: "We have plenty of time to do our work."
10. I said to my sister: "George has written me a long letter."

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Passive Voice.

1. I am sure I (to ask) at the lesson tomorrow.
2. They told me that the new student always (to speak) of.
3. The hostess said that one more guest (to expect).
4. The newspaper said that an interesting exhibition (to open) in the Tate Gallery the next week.
5. This new dictionary (to sell) everywhere now.
6. All the texts (to look) through yesterday and not a single mistake (to find).
7. Two reports on Hemingway's stories (to make) in our group last month.

3. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

1. They looked for the girl everywhere.
2. They didn't listen to the boy.
3. She looks after the patients well.
4. They asked for our address.
5. He will give my brother English lessons.
6. A friend of his has shown me an interesting magazine.
7. The students greeted the famous lecturer warmly.
8. We must finish the work by tomorrow.

4. Передайте следующие предложения в Active Voice. Введите любые подходящие подлежащие.

1. The room was cleaned and aired.
2. Have all these books been read?
3. The letter has just been typed.
4. She showed me the picture which had been painted by her husband.
5. I shall not be allowed to go there.
6. He has been told everything, so he knows what to do now.
7. All the questions must be answered.
8. The door has been left open.
9. Betty was met at the station.
10. The girl was not allowed to go to the concert.

5. Ответьте на вопросы (см. Part IV, Unit 13).

6. Перефразируйте предложения, употребляя Passive Voice.

1. The students study more than 500 general and specialized subjects.
2. The builders constructed good sporting camp.
3. The Teachers' Training College trained more than 20 thousand teachers for schools of Bashkortostan.
4. The administration of the Teachers' Training College is working out different forms of collaboration with the bodies of local education.
5. We shall meet the guests at the bus station and take them to our Institute hostel.

7. Прочтите и выучите стихотворение.

The more we study, the more we know,
The more we know, the more we forget,
The more we forget, the less we know,
The less we know, the less we forget.
The less we forget, the more we know.
Why study?

8. Выучите следующие пословицы и поговорки и используйте их в своих ситуациях:

| | |
|--|---|
| Repetition is the mother of learning. | Повторение — мать учения. |
| Live and learn. | Живи и учись. (ср. «Век живи — век учись») |
| It is never late to learn. | Учиться никогда не поздно. |
| Knowledge is power. | Знание — сила. |
| Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain. | Деньги, истраченные на мозг, никогда не бывают истраченными понапрасну. |
| Too much knowledge makes the head bald. | Чрезмерное обилие знаний приводит к облысению. |

Дополнительные материалы к Unit 13. Education

Read and render the text.

Education in Britain and America

Differences in the organization of education in Britain and America lead to different terms. One crucial word, school, is used in overlapping but different ways. A place of education for young children is a school in both varieties. But a public school in Britain is in fact a “private” school; it is a fee-paying school not controlled by the local education authority. The free local authority school in America is a public school. The American grade school has a BE near-equivalent of elementary school.

But whereas an American can say, “Standrod is a pretty good school,” the word school in BE is never to refer to a university or other college of higher education. An American high school student graduates; a British secondary school pupil (never student) leaves

school. To graduate is possible only from a university, polytechnic or college of education in British usage; graduating entails taking a degree. British universities have 3 terms; American universities have 2 semesters (or in some recent cases, 4 quarters). A British university student takes 3 years, in the typical case, to get his degree; these are known as the first, second and final years. The American university student typically takes 4 years, known as freshman, sophomore, junior and senior years.

While he is studying, the American majors in a particular subject, but also takes electives; the British student usually takes a main and a subsidiary subjects. The British term honours degree signifies that the student specializes in one main subject, perhaps with one subsidiary. The American student earns credits for successfully completing a number of self-contained courses of study, the credits eventually reaching the total needed for him to receive a degree. There is no counterpart to the credit system in British high education at present.

The British student who has already taken a first degree (usually a B.A. or B.Sc. except in Scottish universities) is a post-graduate; the American equivalent is a graduate. In American universities those who teach are known as the faculty; in Britain they are the staff, possibly dignified as the academic staff.

BE has no equivalent to AE co-ed a girl student, nor is there any BE equivalent if the American sorority of fraternity, i.e. nation-wide university clubs or associations with membership.

(P. Strevens. *British and American English*)

Unit 14

GREAT BRITAIN

Saint Paul's Cathedral

Sir Christopher Wren said,
"I'm going to dine with some men,
If anybody calls
Say I'm designing St. Paul's."



A. Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. It consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England, Wales and Scotland occupy the territory of Great Britain.

The territory of the United Kingdom is about 244,000 square kilometres. The population is over 57 million people. About 80 % of the population is urban. The capital of the country is London.

The surface of Great Britain varies greatly. The northern and western part of the country is mountainous and is called the Highlands. All the rest (south, east, and centre) is a vast plain which is called the Lowlands. The mountains are not very high.

The rivers are not long in Britain. The largest of them are the Severn (350 km), the Clyde and the Mersey. They flow into the Irish Sea. The Thames (346 km), the Trent (274 km), the Ouse keep their way to the North Sea. The Thames is the busiest and the most important river in Great Britain. The capital of Great Britain, London, stands on the Thames.

The climate of Great Britain is mild due to the influence of the warm waters of the Gulf-Stream. The summers are usually cool and rainy. There is much rain and fog in autumn and in winter. Great

Britain is a damp country. The weather is very changeable and it is the favourite topic of conversation in Britain.

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of iron and steel products, machinery and electronics, chemicals and textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding.

Great Britain is a country with old cultural traditions and customs. The most famous educational centres are Oxford and Cambridge universities. They are considered to be the intellectual centres of Europe. The education is not free, it is very expensive.

Britain is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch. The present Sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II. Actually the Sovereign reigns but doesn't rule. The United Kingdom is governed by the Government — the Cabinet of Ministers. It consists of the leading members of the political party in power. They are responsible to Parliament. The main political parties are the Conservatives, the Labour Party and the Liberal-Social Democratic Party.

The Prime Minister, who heads the Government, is usually the leader of the party which has a majority in the House of Commons. The House of Commons and the House of Lords with the Monarch comprise the Parliament.

Great Britain is one of the world's major industrialised and trading nations. It enjoys a long established democratic system of government which has provided political stability. The United Kingdom is a member of the European Community (EC), the United Nations Organisation (UNO), the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the Commonwealth.

(Сушкевич А.С., Маглыш М.А. Английский язык)

B. London

London is the capital of England, the capital of Great Britain, and the capital of the United Kingdom. It is the largest town in Europe and one of the oldest towns in the world.

London is a very old city. It is more than twenty centuries old. London consists of many parts and each of them differ from each other. The most important parts of London are: the City, the West End, the East End, and Westminster.

The City is the oldest part of London. There are some famous ancient buildings within the City, such as Saint Paul's Cathedral. Londoners have a particular affection for Saint Paul's Cathedral, the largest Protestant Church in England. It is an architectural mas-

terpiece of the architect Sir Christopher Wren. The building was completed in 1710. Christopher Wren is buried under the roof of his own great work. "If you want to see his monument, look around," is written on his tomb.

The most fashionable part is the West End. It is situated between the City and Hyde Park. The best hotels, restaurants, clubs, theatres, cinemas and the richest shops are there. There are many beautiful concert halls in London. They are the Royal Opera House, the National Theatre and the Royal Albert Hall.



There are many parks in London. They are green corners of London. The people go to the parks, walk there and usually listen to the music in summer. One of the most popular parks is Hyde Park with the Speaker's Corner.

The Houses of Parliament, a symbol of London, is situated on the north bank of the Thames. This structure is a remarkable example of Gothic architecture. The well-known Clock Tower called "Big Ben". Its hour bell is named after Sir Benjamin Hall, the first Commissioner of Works. The Houses of Parliament, called officially the Palace of Westminster, were formally a palace for kings and queens. Until the 16th century it was used both as a royal residence and as a parliament house. After the royal family moved to Whitehall Palace, the Westminster Palace was occupied by the Parliament and became its permanent home.

The oldest of all the places in London is the Tower of London. The Tower of London is also a real attraction for tourists. It is one of the first and most impressive castles built after the Norman invasion of England in 1066. William the Conqueror built it to protect the City of London. The Tower has been used as a royal palace, an

observatory, a state prison where many famous people have been executed. It is now a museum. The security of the Tower is ensured by “Beefeaters” or the Yeoman Warders who still wear their picturesque Tudor uniform. A lot of ancient traditions and customs are carefully kept in the Tower.

Trafalgar Square is a place of pilgrimage for visitors. It’s the natural centre of London. It is usually full of visitors feeding the pigeons and looking at the statues and fountains. In the middle of the square you can see Nelson’s Column with the statue of Nelson at the top. This monument was erected to commemorate Nelson’s victory at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 where he defeated the French and Spanish fleets. The pedestal of the Column is decorated with bas-reliefs representing Nelson’s most famous victories. Here in Trafalgar Square the National Gallery is situated. It contains an outstanding collection of paintings.

From Trafalgar Square it is only a short way to Piccadilly Circus, meeting point of six streets, an advertizing and publicity centre.

In every part of London you can find a very genuine affection for national traditions.

Упражнения

1. Ответьте на вопросы (см. Part IV, Unit 14).

2. Retell the text according to the given outline.

- 1) The official name of the country.
- 2) London is a very old city.
- 3) Main parts of London.
- 4) The City of London.
- 5) The West End.
- 6) London is the cultural centre.
- 7) The City of Westminster.
- 8) The Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey.
- 9) The Tower of London.
- 10) The Trafalgar Square and Picadilly Circus.

3. Прокомментируйте следующее высказывание и придумайте ситуацию, в которой его можно употребить.

He will never set the Thames on fire. Он не станет поджигать Темзу. (ср. «Он звезд с неба не хватает»)

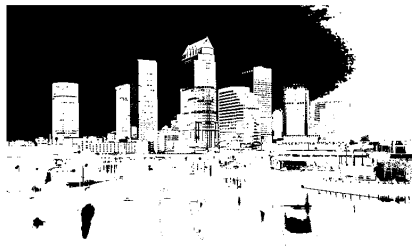
Unit 15

THE USA

This Land

Woody Ghatry

This land is your land,
This land is my land.
From California
To the New York island
From the redwood forest
To the Gulf Stream waters
This land is made for you and me.



A. The Geography of the USA

The United States is the fourth largest country in the world in size and population. It is situated in the central part of the North American continent. It occupies a large territory. It's washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east and by the Pacific ocean in the west. It stretches from Canada in the North to Mexico, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Gulf of California in the south.

The USA is a federal republic, a union of 50 states. The capital of the country Washington is situated in a special federal area called the District of Columbia.

The population of the country is about 260 million people. They are the people of all races and nationalities, either descendants of immigrants or immigrants who have come to America from all the countries of the world in search of independence and self-realization.

The United States is a Land of rivers and lakes. The Northern state of Minnesota is a land of 10,000 lakes. The longest rivers in the USA are the Mississippi and the Rio Grande.

The West is a mountainous area of the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada. As compared with the Appalachians in the east, the Rocky Mountains are sharp and rugged, over

4,000 metres high, rich in gold, copper, lead, silver and other minerals.

Among the largest cities of the USA are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco and others. But a great proportion of the country consists of open land marked with farm-houses and small towns.

The USA is one of the greatest industrial and leading agricultural nations in the world. With only about 5 % of the world's population and about 6 % of its land area, the USA produces around 25 % of the world's industrial products, agricultural goods and services. It's the world's leader in biochemical and genetic engineering, aerospace research and development, communications, computer and information services and similar high-technology fields.

B. Washington, DC

In 1790, the US congress decided to build the capital on the Potomac River along the Virginia-Maryland border. President Washington selected the area which was named the District of Columbia after Christopher Columbus.

Its population is a little over 600,000 people. Its only industry is government. All government departments and numerous federal institutions are in the capital. They are the White House, where the US president lives and works, the Capitol, the Home of the US Congress and the Supreme court.

The two centres are connected by Pennsylvania Avenue, the main business street of the city. Washington has always been the scene of mass demonstrations, marches and rallies. Pennsylvania Avenue is Washington's ceremonial street and the site of the president's inaugural day parade.

The second important aspect of the city's economy is tourism. The national monuments and museums attract more than 18 million visitors each year. The centre of Washington is formed by the Mall, the East Potomac and West Potomac parks. In this area you can see Vietnam Veterans Memorial, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, the Lincoln Memorial, and the Washington monument.

Washington is a major American cultural centre. Not far from the Mall there are a number of important museums many of which are administered by the Smithsonian Institution. Among them the National Gallery of Art, the Museum of American History, the national Museum of National History, the National Air and Space Museum., the National Museum of African Art and others.

Overlooking the Potomac, there is the John F. Kennedy Centre for the Performing Arts, which was opened in 1971 as a memorial to President Kennedy. It is a centre for drama, opera, film and music. Other major theatres are Constitution Hall, the National Theatre, Warner Theatre and Ford's Theatre.

The majority of Universities in Washington are private, including Georgetown University, American University, George Washington University, the Catholic University of America, and Trinity College.

C. New York

New York is America's largest city. Many people call it the heart of America.

New York was founded some three hundred years ago. It is situated in the mouth of the Hudson River. The center of New York is Manhattan Island which at the same time is the oldest part of the city.

The city is one of the leading US manufacturing cities, the home of great firms and banks. The most important branches of industry are those producing vehicles, paper and paper products, glass, chemicals and all kinds of machinery. The city has very busy traffic, its streets and highways are full of cars and buses.

The mouth of the Hudson River makes an excellent harbour with different kinds of ships not only for passengers but also for much of the materials by which the city lives.

There are a lot of places of interest you are sure to visit in New York. Broadway and Times Square have been seen by more visitors to America than other place in the country. New York's Broadway is the theatre capital of the nation. Its dramas, comedies, musicals and reviews are seen all over the world. Radio City Music Hall, with its famous shows and chorus line is one of the city's most popular attractions. Millions of people are fascinated by Manhattan's display of flashing neon signs.

Everywhere you look you will see exciting cityscapes and architectural panoramas. The Empire State Building, the Chrysler Building and the Met Life Building are among the city's best-known landmarks. Only the events of 11 of September 2001 made tragic changes in the skyline of New York.

Chinatown will be a rewarding stop on your visit. Its exotic markets, its unusual shops, its beautiful art, and its wonderful restaurants make it difficult to leave. And be sure to visit Little Italy, the heart of New York's thriving Italian community.

Take photographs of the city's many bridges, especially the Brooklyn Bridge. Visit Central Park and watch street performers, people playing, visiting and having a good time. And don't forget to visit New York's famous zoo.

And finally take time to visit the Statue of Liberty. This gift from the people of France has become America's most famous symbol.

Exercises

1. Guess the meaning of the following words and word combinations, and consult the dictionary about their pronunciation.

the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf of California, total area, climate zones, subtropical climate, producer of copper, manufacturing industries, world leading country, District of Columbia, federal institutions, the Capitol, avenue, marches and rallies, ceremonial street, inaugural day

2. Answer the following questions:

1. When was Washington founded? 2. What was the original name of the capital? 3. What federal institutions are there in Washington? 4. What parts does it consist of? 5. What is Pennsylvania Avenue famous for? 6. What are the two major industries of Washington? 7. What memorials and monuments are there in Washington? 8. What are the most important museums and art galleries? 9. What is the John F. Kennedy Centre for the Performing arts? 10. What are some of the private universities of Washington?

3. Answer the following questions:

1. When was New York founded? 2. Where is it situated? 3. What are the most important branches of industry in New York? 4. What places of interest in New York do you know? 5. What is the theatre capital of the nation? 6. What are the best-known city's landmarks? 7. Prove that New York is a city of neighbourhoods? 8. Who presented the Statue of Liberty to America? 9. What are the most important landmarks in your town? 10. What happened in New York on the September 11, 2001?

4. Use these words in your questions.

the heart of America, took control, mouth of the Hudson River, Manhattan Island, leading US manufacturing city, great firms and banks, branches of industry, machinery, highways, the mouth of the Hudson River, New York's Broadway, Manhattan's display of flash-

ing neon signs, chinatown, the Empire State Building, the Statue of Liberty, terrorist attack, World Trade Center, Lower Manhattan

5. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Detroit is the centre of (*automobile/ship building/tourism/textile*) industry. 2. The main lakes in the USA are the (*Gigantic Lakes/Grand lakes/Large Lakes/Great Lakes*) in the north. 3. The capital of the USA was built on (*the Mississippi River/the Colorado River/the Potomac River/the Ohio River*). 4. One of the famous American art museums is (*Tate Gallery/Metropolitan Museum/British Museum/Prado*). 5. The "Big Apple" is a popular nickname of (*New York/Chicago/Los Angeles/London*). 6. Who was elected in 2008 as a US president? (*Hillary Clinton/Barack Obama/Bill Clinton/John McCain*) 7. How many stars are there on the US flag? (*20/15/50/13*). 8. How many stripes are there on the US flag? (*13/17/20/31*). 9. What is the national symbol of America? (*The rose/The bald eagle/The shamrock/The Statue of Liberty*). 10. The New York underground is called (*the subway/the metro/the tube/the downland*). 11. The Empire State Building is situated in (*Washington/Chicago/Los Angeles/New York*).

6. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Bill Gates is a founder of (*the Metropolitan Museum/the largest automobile corporation/the Microsoft Corporation/the first entertainment theme park*). 2. The Queen's eldest son's name is (*Edward/Charles/Andrew/Philip*). 3. Margaret Thatcher was (*the leader of the Labour party/the Queen of Britain/the British Prime Minister/a film star*). 4. (*Richard Nixon/Ronald Reagan/Abraham Lincoln/John Kennedy*) is regarded by many people as America's greatest president as he freed the slaves and united the country. 5. (*Margaret Thatcher/Benjamin Disraeli/Winston Churchill/John Major*) was the British Prime Minister during the Second World War. 6. What's the name of the member of the Beatles who was murdered in the USA? (*Lennon/Stevenson/Rowling/McCartney*). 7. An American president called "The Father of the Nation": (*Abraham Lincoln/George W. Bush/George Washington/Bill Clinton*). 8. Mark Twain is a great writer who was born in (*America/England/France/Germany*). 9. What's the name of the ruling figure in British politics during the first half of the 20th century? (*William Booth/Churchill/Chaplin/Margot Fontein*).

7. Ответьте на вопросы (см. Part IV, Unit 15).

Part II

ESP TEXTS



LAW

Michael Studies Law at the Humanitarian Faculty

Michael finished secondary school two years ago. Now he is an undergraduate of the University. The University has three departments: the day-time (full-time) one, the part-time and the extra-mural ones. The students of the extra-mural department are working and studying.

Michael is at the humanitarian faculty. He studies at the law department. He studies by correspondence and works at the city court as a secretary. He wants to be a lawyer. To become a lawyer, he studies humanities: history, philosophy, languages as well as mathematical background and computers. Special attention is paid to specialized subjects. The range of specialized subjects is wide. The curriculum of the specialty includes: Roman Law, Criminal Law, Civil Law, Theory of State and Law, Constitutional State Law of Russia, and others.

The range of options is also wide. And undergraduate may develop his or her interest in administration, industrial management or accounting. There are opportunities to study the history of law. The students are encouraged to consider such questions as ethical judgement, political liberty and social control administration.

Undergraduates reading law for four years take L.L.B. degree. At the end of studies, the student writes his (or her) degree work, the theme being taken from International Law, Legal Law, Roman Law, Criminal Law, and other subjects. A candidate for the postgraduate L.L.M. degree submits a dissertation.

To become J.M. (Master of Jurisprudence) or J.S.D. (Doctor of Science of Law), more serious theoretical and practical work is needed. Many graduates of our university administer justice. They work as judges, investigators, lawyers. They discover many crimes and protect the rights and lawful interests of the citizens. You must remember that the better you study, the better you know the laws and the better you will help people.

Topical Vocabulary

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| account | счет |
| administer | осуществлять |
| administer justice | отправлять правосудие |
| Administrative Law | административное право |
| be on the Board | входить в Совет (директоров) |
| be out of job | быть без работы |
| case | дело |
| Civil Law | гражданское право |
| commit a crime | совершать преступление |
| consider | рассматривать |
| court | суд |
| crime | преступление |
| crime | преступность |
| criminal | преступный, преступник |
| Criminal Law | уголовное право |
| criminalist | криминалист |
| curriculum | учебный план |
| encourage | поощрять |
| familiar with | быть знакомым с |
| fight crime | бороться с преступностью |
| fill in a company application form | заполнить анкету |
| graduate | выпускник |
| graduate from | оканчивать учебное заведение |
| have an opening, there is an opening | есть вакансия |
| investigate | расследовать |
| investigation | расследование |
| investigator | следователь |
| J.M. (Master of Jurisprudence) | магистр юридических наук |
| J.S.D. (Doctor of Science of Law) | доктор юридических наук |
| judge | судить |

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| judge | судья |
| judgement | судопроизводство |
| jurisprudence | юриспруденция |
| just | справедливый |
| justice | справедливость, правосудие |
| Land Law | земельное право |
| law | право, закон |
| lawyer | юрист, адвокат |
| legal rules | правовые нормы |
| legality | законность |
| legislation | законодательство |
| legislative | законодательный |
| liberty | свобода |
| L.L.B. degree (Bachelor of Legislative Law) | бакалавр права |
| L.L.M. degree | магистр права |
| manage | управлять |
| management | управление |
| manager | управляющий |
| mathematical background | основы математики |
| opportunity | возможность |
| options, optional subjects | факультативные предметы |
| personnel department | отдел кадров |
| postgraduate | аспирант |
| protect | защищать |
| protection | защита |
| range | диапазон |
| read law | изучать право |
| recognize | узнавать |
| right(s) | право (права) |
| search for a job, look for a job | искать работу |
| undegraduate | студент |

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. Who finished school two years ago? 2. What is Michael now? 3. Where does Michael study? 4. When did he enter the University? 5. Why did he enter the University? 6. How does he study? 7. What subjects does Michael study? 8. What degree do undergraduates take after four years of reading law? 9. What must a candidate for the postgraduate L.L.M. degree submit? 10. What is necessary to do to become Master of Jurisprudence or Doctor of Science of Law?

2. Изучите новые для вас слова и выражения, составьте по ним диалог.

to recognize — to be out of job — to be on the board — to search for a job, to look for a job — to be familiar with — to miss — personnel department — to fill in a company application form — to have an opening, there is an opening

3. Переведите на русский язык предложения с новыми словами.

1. When will you graduate from the University? I'll graduate from it in three years. 2. The undergraduates of the humanitarian faculty study Criminal Law, Civil Law and other specialized and optional subjects. 3. Brown works as a lawyer, his brother working as a clerk for the same firm. 4. The curriculum includes specialized subjects as well as optional subjects. 5. He reads law and in some years he'll become a lawyer. 6. The legislative body of Russia is Parliament. 7. Tom was invited to work as a manager for a big oil company. 8. The court administers justice on the basis of the laws. 9. He is a well-known investigator. 10. He investigated the case carefully. 11. The investigation of the case took all his time. 12. He committed a crime and must be punished. 13. It is necessary to use all legal means to fight crime. 14. People must be protected from criminals by state laws. 15. Everybody has the right for protection in the court. 16. Laws protect the rights of citizens. 17. The case was considered by the court. 18. Smith became J.M., and Brown after years of hard work and studies got his degree of J.S.D. 19. To take L.L.B. degree, one must read law for four years and then write his (or her) degree work.

4. Прочтите вслух и переведите следующие интернациональные слова.

department, faculty, humanitarian, (by) correspondence, secretary, history, philosophy, diploma, legal, criminal, dissertation,

master, theory, administration, liberty, procurator, select, candidate, jurisprudence, civil, specialized, ethical, manager

5. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в соответствующее время в Passive Voice.

1. Relations in human society (to be regulated) by law. 2. Justice (to be administered) by courts. 3. Usually criminal and civil cases (to be tried) by district courts. 4. The case (to be heard) by the court last year. 5. The sentence (to be brought in) next month. 6. The work of all judicial organs (to be supervised) by the Supreme Court.

6. Составьте предложения по модели, употребляя следующие слова: "a lawyer, a manager, an investigator".

Модель 1:
My friend is a judge.

I am _____
Ann will be _____
They are _____
Brown was _____

Модель 2:
He works as a judge.

Michael worked _____
Brown works _____
Ann Smith works _____

Модель 3:
Where does he work? He works at a district court (for a joint-venture).

Where did Michael work?
Where do you work?
Where does he work?

Модель 4:
What institute did he graduate from? He graduated from university?

What university will you graduate from?
What university did your friend graduate from?

7. Переведите на русский язык.

1. Jurisdiction is power of a court to hear and decide a case. 2. Jurisprudence is science of philosophy of law, the study of fundamental questions of law in general. 3. Jurist is an expert in the law who is normally an academic lawyer.

Law Justice in Russia

The President of the Russian Federation is the Head of the State. The Parliament of the Russian Federation, consisting of two Chambers: The Federal Council and the State Duma, is the representative and legislative organ of the State. Members of both Chambers are elected for a term of 4 years. The highest executive and administrative body of the State is the Government of Russia. Courts of differ-

ent instances administer justice on the basis of the laws of the state. Law is a system of rules regulating relations in human society.

The basic Russian judicial organ is the District (city) People's Court. District courts try both criminal and civil cases. The district court examines a case and brings in a sentence or a decision. It is a court of first instance. The majority of the cases are heard by the District People's Courts, consisting of a judge and people's assessors having the rights of judges.

More serious cases such as crime against the state are heard by the regional court. The court of second instance examines appeals and protests against sentences and decisions of the courts of first instance. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ of the Russian State. It supervises the work of all judicial organs.

The Procurator's Office is exercising supervisory power to ensure the execution of law by all organizations, offices and citizens of the state. The participants in the trial are the prosecutor, the accused, the defendant, witnesses, the plaintiff, the jury. The jury decides if the accused is innocent or guilty.

Topical Vocabulary

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| accuse | обвинять |
| accused | обвиняемый |
| administer justice | отправлять правосудие |
| appeal (against smth) | обжаловать что-л. |
| assessor | заседатель |
| bring in a sentence, to pass a sentence | выносить приговор |
| case | дело |
| court | суд |
| defendant | ответчик |
| elect | избирать |
| execute | исполнять |
| execution | исполнение |
| executive | исполнительный |
| exercise | осуществлять |
| guilty | виновный |

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| innocent | невиновный |
| judicial | судебный |
| judiciary | судопроизводство |
| jury | присяжные заседатели |
| just | справедливый; законный |
| justice | справедливость; правосудие; юстиция |
| legislative | законодательный |
| participant | участник |
| plaintiff | истец |
| prosecutor | прокурор, обвинитель |
| sentence | приговор |
| supervise | надзирать |
| supervisory power | надзор |
| try | разбирать |
| witness | свидетель |

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What does law regulate? 2. What do courts administer? 3. What cases do district courts try? 4. What is a court of first instance? 5. What cases are heard by the regional court? 6. What is the highest judicial organ of the Russian State? 7. What is the function of the Procurator's Office? 8. Who participates in the trial? 9. Who investigates crimes? 10. Who defends people in the court? 11. Who decides if the accused is innocent or guilty? 12. Who sentences people committing crimes? 13. Are you safe and secure? 14. Have you ever been a witness of an accident?

2. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на новые слова.

1. The legislative organ of Russia is Parliament. 2. The Government is the highest executive and administrative body of State. 3. Courts administer justice. 4. Members of the Chamber are elected for 4 years. 5. The case was tried by the court. 6. The prosecutor

accused the defendant. 7. The jury found the accused guilty and the sentence was brought in. 8. We must fight crime.

3. Прочтите вслух и переведите интернациональные слова.

administration, president, federation, parliament, organ, Duma, instance, relation, human, system, basic, civil, examine, majority, protest, procurator, office, region, regulate

4. Подберите существительные (а–i), соответствующие глаголам (1–9).

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1) to regulate | a) justice |
| 2) to try | b) a case |
| 3) to examine | c) trial |
| 4) to be against | d) relations |
| 5) to supervise | e) a sentence |
| 6) to participate in | f) law |
| 7) to hear | g) crimes |
| 8) to administer | h) State |
| 9) to bring in | i) judicial organs |

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык; обратите внимание на употребление неопределенного артикля “a, an”, определенного артикля “the” или же отсутствие артикля перед существительным.

1. Law (or the Law) is a whole system. 2. A law is an individual rule, or an act. Each law is a part of the whole system, which we call (the) Law. 3. There was a white house near the forest. 4. The White House is the residence of the President in the USA. 5. He committed a crime and was found guilty. 6. To fight crime is the duty of the judicial organs.

Justice and Courts in the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom judiciary is entirely independent of the Government. There is no Minister of Justice. The Lord Chancellor is the head of the judiciary. Although the United Kingdom is a unitary State, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own legal systems and law courts, and considerable differences remain in law, organization and practice. However, a large volume of modern legislation applies through the United Kingdom.

The main sources of law are legislation, common law and European Community law.

Legislation consists of Acts of Parliament, orders (rules and regulations made by ministers under the authority of an Acts of Parliament) and by laws, made by local government or other authorities exercising powers conferred by Parliament.

Common law, the ancient law of the land deduced from customs and interpreted in court cases by the judges, has never been precisely defined or codified but forms the basis of the law.

European Community law is confined mainly to economic and social matters. The legal system of the United Kingdom distinguishes between criminal and civil law.

The criminal law is concerned with wrongful acts harmful to the community.

The civil law is concerned with individuals' rights, duties and obligations towards one another.

British criminal justice comprises four stages:

- making laws which define illegal actions;
- preventing crime and enforcing the law, largely matters for the police;
- determining in the courts the guilt or innocence of the people accused of crimes and sentencing the guilty;
- dealing with convicted offenders.

The criminal law is government-sponsored, but there is usually consultation between government departments and the legal profession, the police, probation and prison services and voluntary bodies. Crime statistics are published annually and further information about crime trends is contained in the annual reports of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary.

A wide range of research into criminal and social policies is carried out in university departments, much of it financed by the Government. The principal university criminological research establishment is the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge.

The civil law of England, Wales and Northern Ireland is subdivided into: family law, the law of property, the law of contract and the law of torts.

Other branches of the civil law include constitutional and administrative, industrial, maritime laws. Scottish civil law has its own, often analogous branches.

There are *Magistrates' Courts* and the Crown Courts in Britain. The courts of the United Kingdom are the Queen's Courts since the Crown is the historic source of all judicial power. The Queen, act-

ing on the advice of ministers, is responsible for all appointments to the judiciary.

Magistrates' courts deal with nearly all less criminal cases and conduct preliminary investigations into offences. Magistrates are sitting in courts without a jury.

The Crown Court deals with trials of more serious criminal cases and the trials are held before a jury. A jury is completely independent of the judiciary.

Topical Vocabulary

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| above level | выше уровня |
| Acts of Parliament | парламентский акт (<i>законопроект, принятый палатой общин и палатой лордов и получивший королевскую санкцию</i>) |
| annually | ежегодно |
| apply | прилагать, применять |
| appoint | назначать на пост |
| appointment | назначение на пост |
| be concerned with | касаться (иметь дело с чем-л.) |
| civil law | гражданское право |
| codify | кодировать |
| common law | общее право |
| confer | присуждать |
| confine | ограничивать |
| convicted offenders | осужденные правонарушители |
| crime trends | криминальные тенденции |
| criminal law | уголовное право (закон) |
| criminal justice | уголовное право |
| criminological research establishment | научно-исследовательский криминалистический центр |
| deduce from custom | делать вывод из традиций |

| | |
|---|---|
| define | определять, давать определение |
| determine | определять (решать) |
| distinguish | различать |
| duty | долг, обязанность |
| economic and social matters | экономические и социальные вопросы |
| enforce the law | проводить в жизнь закон |
| entirely independent | полностью независимый |
| harmful | вредный |
| justice | правосудие |
| law of property | право собственности |
| law of torts | деликтное право |
| legal system | правовая система |
| legislation | законодательство |
| maritime law | морской закон |
| obligations | обязательства |
| precisely | точно |
| preliminary investigation | предварительное расследование |
| prevent crime | предотвратить преступление |
| prison services | тюремные службы |
| probation | условный срок; условное освобождение |
| remain | сохранять(ся) |
| rules and regulations | правила и устав |
| source | источник |
| under the authority of | в силу, на основании |
| volume | объем |
| wrong fulacts | неправомерные действия |
| rules and regulations made by ministers under the authority of an Act of Parliament | правила и устав, разработанные кабинетом министров в рамках парламентского акта |

European Community law

законодательство Европейского сообщества

annual reports of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary

ежегодные отчеты шефа-инспектора полиции Ее Величества

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Is the United Kingdom judiciary independent of the Government? 2. What are the main sources of law? 3. What is legislation? 4. What is common law? 5. What is European Community law? 6. What is criminal law? 7. What is the civil law concerned with? 8. What stages does British criminal justice comprise? 9. Whom is the criminal law sponsored by? 10. What university carries out criminological researches? 11. What branches is the civil law subdivided into? 12. What courts do you know in the United Kingdom? 13. What cases do Magistrates' courts deal with? 14. Are magistrates sitting in courts with a jury? 15. Does the Crown Court deal with more serious criminal cases? 16. Are the trials of the Crown Court held before a jury?

2. Закончите предложения, выбрав подходящее по смыслу определение.

1. The criminal law deals with ... (a) individuals' rights and obligations; (b) serious criminal cases. 2. Magistrates' Courts deal with ... (a) preliminary investigations and less criminal cases (without a jury); (b) trials of more serious criminal cases (and before a jury). 3. The Crown Courts deal with ... (a) preliminary investigations and less criminal cases (without a jury); (b) trials of more serious criminal cases (and before a jury).

3. Прочтите интернациональные слова вслух, переведите их на русский язык. Перевод незнакомых слов проверьте по словарю.

minister, legal, system, organization, practice, modern, criminal, individual, obligation, act, order, local, interpret, form, economic, social, police, sponsor, consult, consultation, profession, statistics, information, policy, principal, contract, constitutional, administrative, industrial, historic, serious, inspector

4. Разгадайте кроссворд.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|----|----|---|--|----|----|---|
| 1 | | | 2 | 3 | | 4 | | 5 |
| | | | 6 | | | 7 | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 9 | | | | | |
| | | 10 | | | | 11 | 12 | |
| | | 13 | 14 | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | |
| | | 16 | | | | 17 | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | |

ACROSS: 1. With anger. 6. The pronoun “we” in the objective case. 7. The number 1. 8. Prefix, meaning “against”. 9. Antonym of “far”. 11. To make use of the eyes. 13. A preposition. You can guess it from the following sentences: “The Mediterranean Sea is... Europe and Africa.”; “A river flows... its banks.” 15. An antonym of “clever, bright”. 16. To flow back from land to sea (speaking of the tide). 17. An enthusiastic supporter of a football team, for example. 18. In this (that) way; thus.

DOWN: 1. A sound or signal giving a warning of danger. 2. Destruction; serious damage. 3. The verb “to be” in the Present Indefinite, 3d person singular. 4. The reflexive and emphatic pronoun in the 2nd person. 5. Making deaf, especially by a loud noise (the Present Participle). 10. Clever, showing knowledge of skill. 12. You will form the plural of “foot, goose, tooth” by replacing “oo” by these letters. 14. Napoleon lived on this island in 1814-1815.

MUSIC

Read and render the texts.

Classical Music

The term “classical music” was not used until the early 19th century. People then started talking about classical music in order to praise the great composers such as Bach, Mozart and Beethoven. In the 20th century many different ways of composing were used, including music played by electronic instruments or very modern music using strange sounds (experimental or “avant garde’ music), for example the music of John Cage. Some people feel that this kind of music cannot really be described as “classical music”.

Classical music is a very general term which normally refers to the standard music of countries in the Western world. It is music that has been composed by musicians who are trained in the art of writing music (composing) and written down in music notation so that other musicians can play it. Classical music may also be described as “art music” though it was not good in classical period. That term also includes types of serious modern music which are not classical. Classical music differs from pop music because it is not made just in order to be popular for time or just to be a commercial success. It is different from folk music which is generally made up by ordinary members of society and learned by future generations by listening, dancing and copying.

(<https://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/music-hip-hop.htm>)

Contrast with Pop Music and Jazz

Although people sometimes think of classical music as the opposite of pop music, it can still be very popular. Like all kinds of music, classical music can be in many different moods: happy, sad, scary, peaceful, thoughtful, simple etc. Mozart wrote his serenades and divertimentos to entertain people at parties. Classical pieces of

music can be quite short, but they can also be very long, like a big, musical story. A symphony by Mahler or Shostakovich can last for nearly an hour, and an opera is a whole evening's entertainment.

Classical music is also different from jazz because true jazz is improvised. However, the differences are not always obvious. Classical music has often been inspired by jazz, and jazz by classical music. George Gershwin wrote music which is both jazz and classical. Classical music, too, can be improvised. The great composers Bach, Mozart and Beethoven often improvised long pieces of music on the organ, harpsichord or piano. Sometimes they wrote these improvisations down. They were, in effect, compositions which were composed in one go.

Instruments Used

Classical music can be for instruments or for the voice. The symphony orchestra is the most common group of instruments for the playing of classical music. It has four families of instruments: the string instruments which include the violins, violas, cellos and piano, the woodwind instruments which include flutes, oboes, clarinets and bassoons together with related instruments of different sizes, the brass instruments: trumpet, trombone, tuba and French horn, and percussion instruments which nearly always includes timpani as well as many other possible instruments which are hit or shaken. This is very different from a typical rock band which has a drummer, a guitarist, one or two singers and an electric bass and keyboard. Instruments that play classical music are not normally amplified electronically.

The same applies to the voice. Singers may be sopranos, altos, tenors or basses, depending on their vocal range. Their voices are not amplified. Opera singers, in particular, have to develop very powerful voices which will be heard over the orchestra and project right to the back of an opera house.

The instruments used in classical music developed at different times. Some of the earliest were known in Medieval music. The trombone and the triangle have hardly changed for hundreds of years, but the violin family developed from folk instruments such as fiddles and gradually replaced the viols to form the basis of the modern orchestra. This was happening by the beginning of the 17th century, which was the time when opera was invented.

In general, musical instruments have become louder as concert halls have become bigger. Violins are louder than viols. Modern violins are louder than the early 17th century violins, largely because

of they have metal strings instead of gut strings. The piano developed from the clavichord which was very quiet indeed. Woodwind instruments developed from Renaissance instruments, while the clarinet was invented in the middle of the 18th century, and the saxophone and tuba came even later. Modern trumpets sound much brighter than the straight trumpets of the 18th century.

Form (Shape) of Classical Music Pieces

Most popular music is based on song form, but classical music has many different forms, some of which can be used over a long time span to make big compositions. Classical music can have many forms, including the symphony, concerto, oratorio, opera, sonata, fugue or any combination of dance movements such as suites. In many of the longer compositions, short tunes are developed and changed during the course of the piece. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony is a good example of a piece which develops from just four notes into a large piece lasting about half an hour.

Musical Training and General Use of Classical Music

People who want to be good at performing classical music have to practice hard for many years. They normally have formal training at a music college or conservatoire and have lessons from well-known music teachers.

Classical musicians often spend a lot of time thinking carefully about pieces of music, especially about pieces of music that they perform. They study such things as harmony and counterpoint to help them understand the way that the composers were thinking when they put the piece together. When they look at pieces of music in this way this is called "musical analysis". People who specialize in thinking and writing about music may become professors or lecturers of music at universities.

Classical music is often heard in popular culture. It is used as background music for movies, television programs, advertisements and even for mobile phone ringing tones. Most people in the Western world recognize many classical tunes, possibly without even realizing it. Some classical pieces of music have become enormously popular, e.g. the song *Nessun dorma* from Giacomo Puccini's opera *Turandot* which was sung by the three tenors Luciano Pavarotti, Placido Domingo and José Carreras, and used as the theme tune for the 1990 Soccer World Cup. This made many people who had never been interested in opera start to become curious about it.

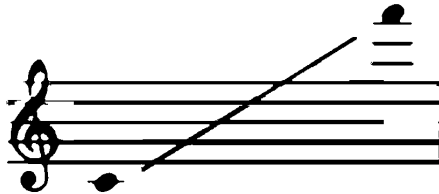
Singing

Singing is the act of producing musical sounds with the voice and augments regular speech by the use of sustained tonality, rhythm, and a variety of vocal techniques. A person who sings is called a singer or vocalist. Singers perform music (arias, recitatives, songs, etc.) that can be sung with or without accompaniment by musical instruments. Singing is often done in an ensemble of musicians, such as a choir of singers or a band of instrumentalists. Singers may perform as soloists or accompanied by anything from a single instrument (as in art song or some jazz styles) up to a symphony orchestra or big band. Different singing styles include art music such as opera and Chinese opera, Hindustani music, and religious music styles such as gospel, traditional music styles, world music, jazz, blues, gazal and popular music styles such as pop, rock, electronic dance music.

Singing can be formal or informal, arranged or improvised. It may be done as a form of religious devotion, as a hobby, as a source of pleasure, comfort, or ritual, as part of music education, or as a profession. Excellence in singing requires time, dedication, instruction, and regular practice. If practice is done on a regular basis, then the sounds can become more clear and strong. Professional singers usually build their careers around one specific musical genre, such as classical or rock, although there are singers with crossover success (singing in more than one genre). They typically take voice training provided by voice teachers or vocal coaches throughout their careers.

Soprano

A soprano is a female singer with a high voice. Young boys who sing, and also girls, are usually called trebles. The word “soprano” can also refer to the top line of choir music. This would be sung by sopranos or trebles. Soprano is also used as a name for high pitched instruments, such as a soprano saxophone.



In opera there are different kinds of soprano voices:

- A dramatic soprano will sing big, dramatic roles such as Aida in Verdi's opera *Aida*.

- A coloratura soprano will have a light voice which can bounce up to very high notes (the Queen of the Night in Mozart's *Magic Flute* goes up to top F (2 ½ octaves above middle C)).
- A soubrette is usually the maid or a young girl who flirts.
- A lyric soprano role needs a beautiful smooth voice, e.g. Mimi in Puccini's *La Boheme*.
- A heavy dramatic soprano is needed in many of Wagner's operas, e.g. Isolde in *Tristan und Isolde* or Brunnhilde in *Der Ring des Nibelungen*.
- In the 17th and 18th centuries, many of the soprano roles were written for male sopranos. Called a castrato, they were men who had their testicles removed before puberty so that their voices would remain high pitched.

Alto

The word alto can mean: someone who sings lower than a soprano. Usually females with lower voices are called contraltos. A male alto is a man who sings in a special way called falsetto. In England male altos sing in church and cathedral choirs. In some countries like Germany it is tradition to have boy altos in cathedral choirs. These will probably be boys whose voices will soon be breaking and are starting to get lower.

One of the most famous contraltos was Kathleen Ferrier. There are not so many female singers who call themselves contraltos these days. It has become more fashionable to be a mezzo-soprano. It is partly because it has become fashionable to use men for the alto parts in music by Bach and other Baroque composers, like it would have been performed in those days.

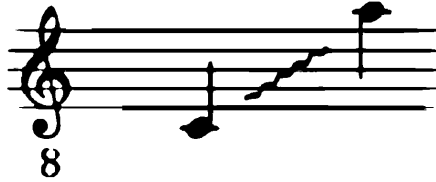
Operatic roles which need a contralto include Lucretia in Britten's *Rape of Lucretia* and Erda in Wagner's *Der Ring des Nibelungen*.

The word *alto* can also mean: the second line down in 4 part choir music. In old music the alto line was written in a special clef called the "alto clef", which is the same as the "viola clef" (a C clef in which the middle line is middle C).

Tenor

Vocal range of a tenor. Note that the "8" below the key means the notes are an octave lower than shown.

A tenor is a man with a high singing voice. In opera the role of the young male is usually sung by a tenor. Depending on characteristics such as: volume, color and style, the tenor voice is classified in following groups:



The light tenor. This is also called tenor leggero. An example is Peter Pears, who sang the tenor solos in Benjamin Britten's operas.

The lyric tenor. The lyric tenor is a tenor with a well timbered voice, such as "The Three Tenors" (Luciano Pavarotti, Jose Carreras and Placido Domingo).

The spinto tenor. They have special abilities in the high tones, such as Franco Corelli and Enrico Caruso.

The dramatic tenor. They have a high volume and a dark voice. An example is Mario Del Monaco.

A "Heldentenor" (German for "hero tenor") is someone with a big tenor voice. This is suitable for heroic parts like the heroes in most of Wagner's operas. Lauritz Melchior, Max Lorenz and Jonas Kaufmann are famous heroic tenors.

The Mozart tenor with characteristics including all of the previous mentioned must be able to perform within the strict borders which are laid out by the Mozart style. Anton Dermota, Fritz Wunderlich and Francisco Araiza are the three leading people as Mozart tenor.

When writing four-part choir music the tenor line will be the third line down, between alto and bass. It is usually written in the treble clef, but will sound an octave lower than written. Sometimes, it is written in the "C-clef", which is also called a tenor clef.

In barbershop singing, the tenor part is a harmony part sung predominantly higher than the melody.

Bass (Vocal Range)

A bass is a type of male singing voice and possesses the lowest vocal range of all voice types. According to The New Grove Dictionary of Opera, a bass is typically classified as having a range extending from around the second E below middle C to the E above middle C (i.e., E2–E4). Its tessitura, or comfortable range, is normally defined by the outermost lines of the bass clef.

Part III
BUSINESS ENGLISH



BUSINESS ENGLISH. РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ

Hesitation devices

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Um ... | You see ... | How shall I put it | I think ... |
| Err ... | You know ... | Thee (the) | I believe ... |
| Well ... | The thing is ... | Ayyy (a) | I suppose ... |
| Actually ... | It's like this ... | Tooo (to) | Like a ... |
| In fact ... | | | Kind of ... |

Написание делового письма

Письмо должно быть правильно структурировано:

— обращение, соответствующее неофициальному стилю, на отдельной строке;

— вступление со ссылкой на предыдущие контакты (на полученное письмо) — отдельный абзац;

— главная часть, соответствующая пунктам задания (несколько абзацев — помните о правильном делении на абзацы);

— заключение;

— завершающая фраза на отдельной строке;

— подпись на отдельной строке (только имя).

Письмо надо также правильно оформить:

— краткий адрес автора в правом верхнем углу;

— дата (под адресом).

5 Volodarskogo St
Saransk
Russia
1 June 2003

Dear Tom,

It was good of you to think of writing to me, and I appreciate it very much.

Thanks for your letter. I was so glad to receive it.

I was delighted to receive your nice letter.

Thank you very much for the letter you sent me.

I've long been intending to write to you, but one thing or another have arisen to prevent me from carrying out my good intentions. Besides, you know, the longer one postpones writing, the more difficult it is to begin.

How are you doing? Everything is fine with me. I'm sorry that I haven't written for a while, but I've been really busy.

In your letter you ask me about ...

You ask me to tell you a few things about ...

Well, ...

As for the ...

It is great that ...

How long ...?

What ...?

Do you think ...?

Are you ...?

Could you please tell me ...?

Please tell me more about it.

I would like very much to hear about ...

I would be very much obliged because ...

Do you think you could find time to make inquiries at bookstores in London? If you manage to get it and send it to me by airmail, I would be most grateful.

I wonder if it would be possible for you to send a copy of the book to me? I would be only too pleased to send you something in return.

I have been wondering recently how you are getting on and whether things have been improving for you.

Anyway, I'd better go now. I've got loads of homework to do tonight.

I am very eager to hear from you, so please write as soon as you can.

I am looking forward to your early reply. Please write me soon.

I am looking forward to receive your letter.

Hope to hear from you soon.

I hope you will write me again soon.

Best wishes,

Masha

(<http://study-english.info/letter.php>)

Оформление конверта

A.

(1) Gary J. Marshal
Pacific Electronics
1325 Ocean Boulevard
(2) Santa Monica, CA (3) 90415

(4) Ms. Eleanor R. Fleming
246 Shasta Avenue
(5) Redding, CA (6) 96001

- 1) addresser's name
- 2) addresser's city name
- 3) ZIP code in the return address
- 4) addressee's name
- 5) addressee's city name
- 6) ZIP code in the mailing address

B.

New Jersey Power Company
5695 South 23 Road
(1) Ridgefield, (2) NJ 08887

(3) Mr. Frederick Wolf
Director of Marketing
(4) Smith Printing Company
590 (5) Sixth Avenue
Milwaukee, (6) WI 53216

- 1) the town the letter comes from
- 2) the ZIP Code in the return address
- 3) the addressee
- 4) the addressee's company name
- 5) the street name in the mailing address
- 6) the ZIP Code in the mailing address

Оформление служебной записки

A.

To: Managing Director

(1) _____ : Tom Jones

(2) _____ : Demonstration of new techniques.

The (3) _____ of Auto Motors will visit us on 7 May to demonstrate their new audio-machine constructions which you are sure to be interested in.

Please arrange the time to meet him so that all your staff could be present.

(4) _____ .

1) From

2) Subject

3) Sales Manager

4) T.J.

B.

(1) _____ : Supervisor

(2) _____ : Eugenia Wehr

Date: 7 June 2006

(3) _____ : Proposed Change in Schedule

Dear Supervisor, I am writing to request a change in my schedule for the fall semester. I would like to work from Tuesday-Friday from 8AM to 7PM, for a total of four ten-hour days per week. I trust that we will be able to come to a mutually beneficial agreement.

(4) _____

1) To

2) From

3) Subject

4) E.W.

Некоторые рекомендации по написанию эссе

In western countries after secondary school, students very often do not continue immediately with their studies, but they take a one year break, called a "gap year", when they travel or do voluntary work. Write an argumentative essay presenting arguments for and against the gap year.

Образец эссе:

Введение в тему

In today's world of fierce competition, it is important for young people to get well-prepared for the challenges of the future. Thus the institution of gap year can be regarded as a step in the right direction though it is also not without its problems.

Аргументы «за»

In its favour, the gap year seems to be useful psychologically as it helps young people understand their needs and interest better before they actually commit themselves to any particular career path. Besides, the gap year has educational advantages because it offers a lot of opportunities to learn about the world and one's own place in it. For all these reasons, the gap year can be regarded as a positive social institution.

Аргументы «против»

However, as critics are quick to point out, the gap year can in fact be harmful as it interrupts with the rhythm of learning and often makes it difficult for students to return to their studies. Apart from that, unfortunately not every young person can afford to travel around the world and many of them end up sitting around at home, which can be very demotivating.

Заключение

All in all, the gap year may arouse mixed feelings, but still thousands of people every year take a year off. One can only hope they will use it fruitfully, minimizing the dangers and taking full advantage of its benefits.

| Характерные черты эссе с аргументацией «за» и «против» | Рекомендуемые вводные фразы |
|---|---|
| <p><i>1. Введение.</i> Начните с общего представления темы (In today's world... it is important) и предложения, выражающего ее двойственный характер (It can be regarded as... but not without its problems).</p> | <p><i>1. Введение.</i> The problem/issue/phenomenon of... is/has always been..., People always say/have always thought/agreed/said/believed..., It is a controversial/burning/hot question..., There is no agreement...</p> |

| Характерные черты эссе с аргументацией «за» и «против» | Рекомендуемые вводные фразы |
|---|--|
| <p>2. Основная часть. Представьте аргументы «за» (In its favour) и затем аргументы «против» (However, critics are quick to point out). Как показано в образце, вы можете представить аргументы «за» и «против» в отдельных абзацах. Старайтесь представлять их симметрично (например, социальные, образовательные и психологические аспекты проблемы). Помните, что эссе такого типа требует сбалансированной аргументации.</p> | <p>2. Основная часть. <i>Типичные союзы и союзные обороты:</i> On the one hand..., on the other hand; Firstly, To begin with, Secondly, Finally; In addition, Besides, Moreover, What is more, Furthermore; However, Despite this, In spite of this; In fact, As a matter of fact; As a result, Consequently. <i>Другие выражения:</i> One major advantage is..., As advocates of... claim/argue, As critics point out/claim..., There are a number of disadvantages/weaknesses/drawbacks/downsides</p> |
| <p>3. Заключение. Четко подведите итог сказанному (All in all) и снова напишите предложение, отражающее противоречивость темы, но в то же время выражающее надежду на нахождение компромисса (One can hope... minimizing the danger and talking full advantage of benefits).</p> | <p>3. Заключение. All in all, To sum up, In conclusion, In summary, In general; it seems important to add/point out/remind that..., the issue/debate is far from...</p> |

Начало эссе (фактически сочинения на заданную тему) — постановка проблемы. В первом абзаце (введении) необходимо сообщить читателю тему вашего эссе, перефразировав ее, употребляя синонимы ключевых слов (показывая, что вы ее осмыслили). Затем следует намекнуть читателю, какую позицию займете вы. Употребляйте безличные или неопределенно-личные предложения, чтобы подчеркнуть свою объективность:

| | |
|---|---|
| Many people think ... but others do not agree. | Многие люди думают, (что) ..., но другие не согласны. |
| Let us consider what the advantages and disadvantages of ... are. | Рассмотрим, каковы преимущества и недостатки |
| Let's consider some pros and cons of it. | Давайте рассмотрим некоторые плюсы и минусы (этого). |
| Let us start by considering the facts. | Начнем с рассмотрения фактов. |
| Let us start by considering pros and cons of it. | Начнем с рассмотрения плюсов и минусов (этого). |
| It is generally agreed today that | Сегодня общепризнано, что |

Следующие фразы можно задействовать, если требуется рассмотреть аргументы «за» и «против». Не забывайте употреблять слова-связки:

| | |
|--|--|
| To begin with, | Начнем с того, что |
| You can | Вы можете (Можно) |
| Firstly, .../Secondly, .../ Finally, | Во-первых, .../Во-вторых, .../ Наконец, |
| One argument in support of | Один из аргументов в поддержку |
| The first thing that needs to be said is | Прежде всего следует сказать, что |
| First and foremost | В первую очередь |
| It is true that .../clear that .../ noticeable that | Это правда, что .../Ясно, что .../Примечательно, что ... |
| One should note here that | Здесь следует отметить, что |
| Another good thing about ... is that | Еще один положительный момент ... заключается в (том, что) |
| The second reason for | Вторая причина |
| It is often said that | Часто говорят, что |

| | |
|--|--|
| It is undeniable that | Нельзя отрицать, что |
| It is a well-known fact that | Хорошо известно, что |
| For the great majority of people | Для подавляющего большинства людей |
| We live in a world in which | Мы живем в мире, в котором |
| A number of key issues arise from the statement. For instance, | Это утверждение затрагивает ряд ключевых вопросов. Например, |
| One of the most striking features of this problem is | Один из самых поразительных аспектов этой проблемы |
| First of all, let us try to understand | Прежде всего, давайте попытаемся понять |
| The public in general tend to believe that | Общественность в целом склонна полагать, что |
| What is more, | Более того, |
| Besides, ... because it is | Кроме того, ..., потому что |
| Doubtless, | Несомненно, |
| One cannot deny that | Нельзя отрицать, что |
| It is (very) clear from these observations that | Из этих наблюдений (абсолютно) ясно, что |
| On the other hand, we can observe that | С другой стороны, можно отметить, что |
| The other side of the coin is, however, that | Однако, с другой стороны, |
| Another way of looking at this question is to | Чтобы взглянуть на эту проблему с другой стороны, надо |
| One should, nevertheless, consider the problem from another angle. | Тем не менее следует взглянуть на эту проблему с другой стороны. |
| One should, however, not forget that | Тем не менее не следует забывать, что |

| | |
|--|--|
| If on the one hand it can be said that ..., the same is not true for | И если в одном случае можно сказать, что ..., то же самое нельзя сказать о |
| On the other hand, | С другой стороны, |
| Although | Хотя |
| Besides, | Кроме того, |
| Moreover, | Более того, |
| Furthermore, one should not forget that | Кроме того, не следует забывать, что |
| In addition to | Помимо ..., |
| Nevertheless, one should accept that | Тем не менее следует признать, что |
| However, we also agree that | Однако мы также согласны с тем, что |

Подкрепить свою мысль можно мнением (неких абстрактных) экспертов:

| | |
|--|--|
| Experts ... | Эксперты ... |
| ... believe that | ... считают, что |
| ... say that | ... говорят, что |
| ... suggest that | ... предполагают, что |
| ... are convinced that | ... убеждены, что |
| ... point out that | ... отмечают, что |
| ... emphasize that | ... подчеркивают, что |
| According to some experts, ... | По мнению некоторых экспертов, |
| Perhaps, we should also point out the fact that | Возможно, нам также следует отметить тот факт, что |
| It would be unfair not to mention that fact that | Было бы несправедливо не упомянуть тот факт, что |
| One must admit that | Надо признать, что |
| We cannot ignore the fact that | Мы не можем игнорировать тот факт, что |

| | |
|---|--|
| One cannot possibly accept the fact that | Трудно смириться с тем фактом, что |
| From these facts, one may conclude that | Из этих фактов, можно сделать вывод (о том), что |
| Which seems to confirm the idea that | Что, по-видимому, подтверждает мысль (о том), что |
| Thus, .../Therefore, ... | Таким образом, .../Поэтому |
| The most common argument against this is that | Наиболее распространенным аргументом против этого является то, что |

В заключение вы делаете вывод:

| | |
|---|--|
| In conclusion, I can say that although ..., | В заключение я могу сказать, что хотя ..., |
| To draw the conclusion, one can say that | Подводя итог, можно сказать, что |
| So it's up to everybody to decide whether ... or not. | Так что каждый должен решить для себя, ... ли ... или нет. |
| The arguments we have presented ... suggest that .../prove that .../would indicate that | Представленные нами аргументы ... предполагают, что .../доказывают, что .../указывают на то, что |
| From these arguments one must .../could.../might ... conclude that | Исходя из этих аргументов надо .../можно .../можно было бы ... прийти к заключению о том, что |

(<http://study-english.info/letter.php>)

Образец теста по английскому языку

Выберите один вариант ответа. Заполните пропуск.

- Her current interest was _____ and development, but she has changed fields.
a) resistance b) research c) residence d) reputation

2. The person who handles applications for vacant posts is _____.
a) *unskilled worker* b) *personal officer*
c) *safety officer* d) *sales assistant*
3. A _____ comprises the visible features of an area of land, including living elements of flora and fauna, abstract elements, and human elements.
a) *nature* b) *environment* c) *biosphere* d) *landscape*
4. The _____ is all living matter on the planet or the portion of the planet occupied by life.
a) *hydrosphere* b) *atmosphere* c) *lithosphere* d) *biosphere*
5. A shorter, more _____ meeting leaves time for work.
a) *production* b) *productivity* c) *productiveness* d) *productive*
6. It was a good idea of _____ to go swimming this afternoon.
a) *your* b) *yourself* c) *yours* d) *you*
7. My best friend is three years _____ than me.
a) *young* b) *the youngest* c) *younger* d) *most young*
8. The oldest living tree in the world grows in _____ California.
a) *the* b) *an* c) *—* d) *a*
9. She is going to study music _____ next year.
a) *at* b) *to* c) *in* d) *—*
10. Begin with a minute _____ two of small talk.
a) *or* b) *but* c) *and* d) *if*
11. My course _____ on Monday at 9.30.
a) *are starting* b) *starts* c) *have started* d) *shall start*
12. _____ of her arrival, I went to see her.
a) *Telling* b) *To tell* c) *Being told* d) *Told*
13. _____ the sunset. It's going to be really hot tomorrow.
a) *Look for* b) *Look after* c) *Look at* d) *Look to*
14. Your face seems familiar to me. We _____ have met somewhere.
a) *need* b) *must* c) *should* d) *ought*.

Выберите один вариант ответа. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения.

15. Hostess: Are you enjoying yourselves? Guest: _____
a) *What have you said?*
b) *Yes, we are enjoying ourselves.*
c) *I don't know.*
d) *Oh, yes, we're having a fantastic time, thank you.*

16. Shop assistant: Can I help you?
Customer: _____
a) *Fine.*
b) *Oh, good. I'm so glad to have met you.*
c) *No, it's all right, thanks, I'm just looking.*
d) *No, that's not necessary.*
17. Teacher: Well, good bye and the best of luck for the future.
Student: _____
a) *Good luck.*
b) *Let's hope for the best.*
c) *Good bye for ever.*
d) *Thank you for teaching me, I really enjoyed your lessons.*
18. Boss: Do you see what I mean?
Employee: . _____
a) *Yes, but I'm not sure I quite agree.*
b) *Yes, and I don't agree with you.*
c) *Yes, do, please.*
d) *I don't think so.*

Выберите один вариант ответа.

19. British Museum is situated in _____
a) *Edinburgh* b) *London* c) *Washington* d) *Cambridge*
20. How many stripes are there on the US flag?
a) *20* b) *17* c) *31* d) *13*
21. The largest city of Canada is _____
a) *Montreal* b) *Ottawa* c) *Toronto* d) *Vancouver*
22. Bill Gates is a founder of _____
a) *the first entertainment theme park*
b) *the Metropolitan Museum*
c) *the largest automobile corporation*
d) *the Microsoft Corporation*
23. Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке.
a) *Dear Mr Sawyer,*
b) *Telephone 9036 174369 Fax 9036 36924*
c) *6 August 2005*
d) *6 Pine Estate, Bedford Road, Bristol, UB28 12BP*
e) *Thank you for your letter. I am afraid that we have a problem with your order. Unfortunately, the manufacturers of the part you wish to order have advised us that they cannot supply it until November... James Sawyer, Sales Manager, Electro*

- f) *Ltd, Perry Road Estate, Oxbridge UN54 42KF.*
g) *I look forward to hearing from you. Yours sincerely, Simon Tramp. Sales Manager*

24. Соотнесите информацию под определенным номером на конверте с тем, что она обозначает.

- a) *the street name in the mailing address*
b) *the town the letter comes from*
c) *the ZIP Code in the mailing address*
d) *the addressee*
e) *the ZIP Code in the return address*
f) *the addressee's company name*

25. Выберите слова или сочетания слов для заполнения пропусков так, чтобы они отражали особенности оформления служебной записки.

To: Secretarial Supervisor

(1) ____: Claire McElroy

(2) ____: Demonstration of new office equipment

The (3) ____ of Smart Equipment will visit us on 28 April to demonstrate their new computer and fax-machine which you are sure to be interested in. Please arrange the time to meet him so that all your staff could be present.

(4) ____

Варианты ответов:

a) *Subject* b) *C.M.* c) *From* d) *Sales Manager.*

ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

Полезные интернет-сайты

Для осуществления телекоммуникационных проектов предлагаются адреса следующих сайтов:

Платная программа обучения **English Club Net** (<http://www.foreign-languages.com>), предусматривающая разделы:

Study (Reading, Grammar, Homework, Pronunciation, Vocabulary);

Fun (Games, Jokes, Quizzes, Story, Travel);

Reference (Exams, Irregular, Rules, Levels, Vocabulary).

Сайты для поиска необходимой информации:

<http://www.english-to-go.com>

On-line изучение английского языка для преподавателей и студентов

<http://www.kidlink.org>

Программа для детей

<http://www.ioso.iip.net/distant>

Курсы иностранных языков

<http://www.toefl.org>

Программа тестирования

<http://www.ielts.org>

Международная система тестирования по английскому языку (Британский совет)

<http://www.foreign-languages.com>

Образовательные про-

<http://www.English.language.ru>

граммы по иностранным языкам

<http://www.bartleby.com/authors>

Литературные произведения

<http://www.audiobooksforfree.com/>

Сайт бесплатных аудиокниг

<http://www.cvnews.net/>

Сайт с подборкой интервью известных личностей

Краткий справочник

Английские звуки

Гласные: *монофтонги* [i: ɪ e æ a: ɒ ɔ: ʌ ʊ u: z: ə]

дифтонги и трифтонги [eɪ aɪ əɪ/əʊ aʊ/ɪə eə və/aɪə aʊə]

Согласные: [p-b/f-v/s-z/k-g/t-d/tʃ-dʒ/ʃ-ʒ/θ-ð/l; n; m; j; r; w; h; ŋ]

Английский алфавит

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|----------|
| Aa [eɪ] | Gg [dʒi:] | Mm [em] | Ss [es] | Yy [waɪ] |
| Bb [bi:] | Hh [ertʃ] | Nn [en] | Tt [ti:] | Zz [zed] |
| Cc [si:] | Ii [aɪ] | Oo [əʊ] | Uu [ju:] | |
| Dd [di:] | Jj [dʒeɪ] | Pp [pi:] | Vv [vi:] | |
| Ee [i:] | Kk [keɪ] | Qq [kju:] | Ww [dʌbl ju:] | |
| Ff [ef] | Ll [el] | Rr [ɑ:] | Xx [eks] | |

Правила чтения гласных букв

| Тип слога | a [eɪ] | e [i:] | i (y) [aɪ] | o [əʊ] | u [ju:] | Правила чтения |
|-----------|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| Открытый | date take may make pay | me sea tea need Pete | tie line my style type | no home alone load soap | use tune music student refuse | Все гласные читаются как в алфавите |
| Закрытый | [æ] can man plan stand land | [e] best end help net desk | [ɪ] bit little middle myth symbol | [ɒ] got not box bottom hot | [ʌ] but must club dust such | Все гласные читаются как краткие звуки |

| Тип слога | a [eɪ] | e [i:] | i (y) [aɪ] | o [əʊ] | u [ju:] | Правила чтения |
|------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Открытый перед r | [eə] Mary dare spare vary care | [ɪə] mere sphere hero zero here | [aɪə] fire tired wire iron tyre | [ɔ:] before more story core store | [juə] pure cure endure during fury | Все гласные (кроме o) при чтении дают сложные звуки (дифтонги и трифтонги) |
| Закрытый перед r | [ɑ:] dark far mark star bar | [ɜ:] her term serve perch verb | [ɜ:] fir bird girl thirty firm | [ɔ:] nor port north for form | [ɜ:] burn turn urgent curve purpose | Все гласные при чтении дают долгие звуки |

Личные местоимения

| Исходная форма | Объектный падеж | Притяжательные местоимения | Абсолютная форма | Возвратные местоимения |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| I You He She It We You They | me you him her it us you them | my your his her its our your their | mine yours his hers its ours yours theirs | myself yourself himself herself itself ourselves yourselves themselves |

Глагол "to be"

| Функция | Значение | Пример | Перевод |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Знаменательный глагол | Быть, находится | He is there. I was in London. | Он там. Я был в Лондоне. |
| Вспомогательный глагол | Не переводится | I am sitting. It was sent. | Я сижу. Оно было послано. |

| Функция | Значение | Пример | Перевод |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Глагол-связка составного сказуемого | Не переводится | I am busy. He was right. | Я занят. Он был прав. |
| Модальный глагол | Необходимость выполнить что-л. | He is to come. I was to be there | Он должен прийти. Я должен был быть там. |

| Past Simple | Present Perfect | Present Simple | Future Simple |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| I <i>was</i> | I <i>have been</i> | I <i>am</i> | I <i>shall be</i> |
| you <i>were</i> | you <i>have been</i> | you <i>are</i> | you <i>will be</i> |
| he <i>was</i> | he <i>has been</i> | he <i>is</i> | he <i>will be</i> |
| she <i>was</i> | she <i>has been</i> | she <i>is</i> | she <i>will be</i> |
| it <i>was</i> | it <i>has been</i> | it <i>is</i> | it <i>will be</i> |
| we <i>were</i> | we <i>have been</i> | we <i>are</i> | we <i>shall be</i> |
| you <i>were</i> | you <i>have been</i> | you <i>are</i> | you <i>will be</i> |
| they <i>were</i> | they <i>have been</i> | they <i>are</i> | they <i>will be</i> |

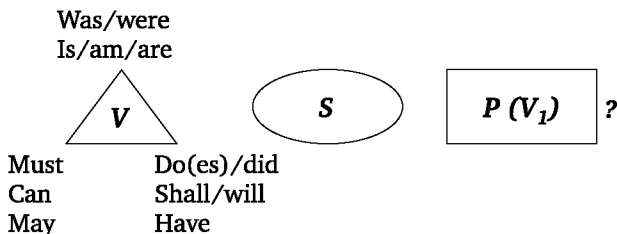
Числительные

| | | | | |
|----|-------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | one | (the) first | eleven + th | — |
| 2 | two | (the) second | twelve (the twelfth) | twenty (twentieth) |
| 3 | three | (the) third | thirteen + th | thirty (-ieth) |
| 4 | four | (the) fourth | fourteen + th | forty (-ieth) |
| 5 | five | (the) fifth | fifteen + th | fifty (-ieth) |
| 6 | six | (the) sixth | sixteen + th | sixty (-ieth) |
| 7 | seven | (the) seventh | seventeen + th | seventy (-ieth) |
| 8 | eight | (the) eighth | eighteen + th | eighty (-ieth) |
| 9 | nine | (the) ninth | nineteen + th | ninety (-ieth) |
| 10 | ten | (the) tenth | | one (a) hundred |

Вопросительные предложения

A. Общий вопрос

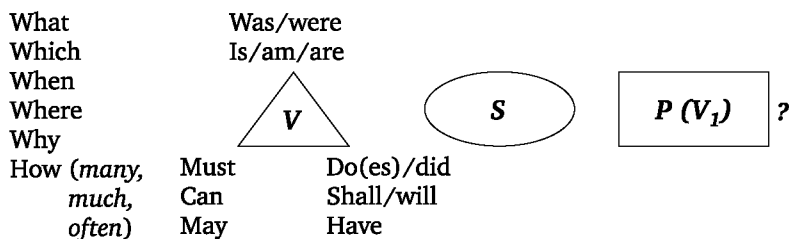
- a) относится ко всему предложению;
- b) требует ответа "Yes" или "No";
- c) начинается с глагола.



Ответ положительный: Yes, "S" "V".

Ответ отрицательный: No, "S" "V" not.

B. Специальный вопрос



Производные от "some, any, no"

| | Some (некоторое количество) | Something (что-нибудь, что-то) | Somebody, someone (кто-то) | Somewhere (где-то, куда-то) |
|---------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | - | -thing | -body | -where |
| + some | I have got <i>some</i> books. | I can see <i>something</i> on the table. | I saw <i>somebody</i> there. | He was <i>somewhere</i> there. |
| - no | I have got <i>no</i> pens. | I can see <i>nothing</i> . | I asked <i>nobody</i> to help. | He went <i>nowhere</i> . |

| | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Some (некоторое количество) | Something (что-нибудь, что-то) | Somebody, someone (кто-то) | Somewhere (где-то, куда-то) |
| | – | -thing | -body | -where |
| ? any – | Have you got <i>any</i> pens? | Can you see <i>anything</i> ? | Did you see <i>anybody</i> ? | Did you go <i>anywhere</i> ? |
| | I haven't got <i>any</i> pens. | He can't see <i>anything</i> . | I didn't see <i>anybody</i> . | I didn't go <i>anywhere</i> . |
| every | I have <i>every</i> book I need | <i>Everything</i> was fine. | <i>Everybody</i> likes nature. | He went <i>everywhere</i> he wanted. |

Much, many, (a) little, (a) few

| Исчисляемые | | Неисчисляемые | |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| many (books) | a (lots) lot of | much time | |
| | some | | |
| a few | немного (+) | a little | |
| few | мало (–) | little | |

Таблица времен английских глаголов

| | Past | | Present | | Future | |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Simple | V ₂ | | V ₁ [+ (e)s] | | shall will | V ₁ |
| | I wrote yesterday | | I often write | | I'll write soon | |
| Progressive | was were | V-ing | am is are | V-ing | shall will | be V-ing |
| | I was writing for... | | I am writing now | | I'll be writing | |
| Perfect | had | V ₃ | have has | V ₃ | shall will | have V ₃ |
| | I had written before | | I have just written | | I'll have written | |

Страдательный залог (*Be + V₃*)

| | Past | | Present | | Future | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Simple | was | V ₃ | am | V ₃ | shall | be V ₃ |
| | were | | is | | are | |
| | The house <i>was built</i> | | The house <i>is built</i> | | The house <i>will be built</i> | |
| Progressive | was | being V ₃ | am | being V ₃ | — | |
| | were | | is | | | |
| | The house <i>was being built</i> | | The house <i>is being built</i> | | | |
| Perfect | had | been V ₃ | have | been V ₃ | shall | have been V ₃ |
| | | | has | | will | |
| | The house <i>had been built</i> | | The house <i>has been built</i> | | The house <i>will have been built</i> | |

Косвенная речь.

Согласование времен (Sequence of Tenses)

Правило согласования времен означает зависимость времени глагола — сказуемого придаточного предложения от времени глагола — сказуемого главного предложения.

Если сказуемое в главном предложении стоит в одном из прошедших времен, то сказуемое придаточного должно стоять в одном из прошедших времен.

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Одновременное действие | He <i>said</i> he was a doctor. | Past Simple |
| | She <i>told</i> she was reading a book. | Past Progressive |
| Предшествующее действие | I <i>was sure</i> he had not been there. | Past Perfect |
| Последующее действие | She <i>knew</i> he would come soon. | Future-in-the-Past |

При переводе предложений в косвенную речь происходят следующие изменения:

| Прямая речь | Косвенная речь | |
|-------------|----------------|---|
| today | that day | He said he was busy <i>that day</i> . |
| yesterday | the day before | She told me she had come <i>the day before</i> . |
| tomorrow | the next day | I said to him she would come <i>the next day</i> . |
| ... ago | ... before | He said she had known him <i>many years before</i> . |
| this/these | that/those | He thought that <i>that</i> car was not hers. |
| here | there | I asked him to come <i>there</i> . |
| last ... | ... before | They told me they had come <i>the month before</i> . |
| next | the following | He asked her to come <i>the following day</i> . |

Сложное дополнение (Complex Object)

Complex Object представляет собой конструкцию, в которой первый компонент — существительное в общем падеже или местоимение в объектном падеже, второй — инфинитив.

Инфинитив в Complex Object употребляется с частицей *to* после глаголов:

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|---|
| А | умственной деятельности | think, consider, believe, understand, know, mean, expect, suspect, etc. | I believed <i>this problem</i> to be important. |
| | | | He knew <i>her</i> to go there at once. |
| В | желания, нежелания | want, like, hate | She wants <i>me</i> to speak English. |

Инфинитив в Complex Object употребляется без частицы *to* после глаголов:

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| С | восприятия и ощущения | see, hear, watch, feel | I heard <i>him</i> __ speak German. |
| | | | He felt <i>the cat</i> __ touch his hand. |
| | побуждения, допущения, запрещения | make, let, cause, force, order, allow, permit, forbid | They made <i>him</i> __ do the work well. |
| | | | Let <i>them</i> __ go there alone. |
| | | | He permitted <i>children</i> __ play the game. |

Jazz Chants for Each Unit

(by Carol Graham)

Selfish (Unit 1)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>This is mine, that's yours</i> | <i>That's his.</i> |
| <i>Don't touch mine, get your own</i> | <i>Hey, what are you doing?</i> |
| <i>This is mine, that's yours</i> | What are you doing with that? |
| <i>This is mine, that's yours</i> | <i>That's hers.</i> |
| <i>This is mine, that's yours</i> | * * * |
| That's yours, that's yours. | <i>What's mine is mine.</i> |
| <i>Hey, what are you doing?</i> | What's yours is yours. |
| What are you doing with that? | <i>What's his is his.</i> |
| <i>That's mine.</i> | What's hers is hers. |
| <i>Hey, what are you doing?</i> | <i>What's ours is ours.</i> |
| What are you doing with that? | What's theirs is theirs. |

Love Song (Unit 1)

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Does she love him?</i> | <i>Does he love her?</i> | <i>Are they happy?</i> |
| Yes, she does. | Yes, he does. | Yes, they are. |
| <i>Is she happy?</i> | <i>Is he happy?</i> | <i>Are they lucky?</i> |
| Yes, she is. | Yes, he is. | Yes they are. |
| <i>Does he know it?</i> | <i>Does she know it?</i> | <i>Do they know it?</i> |
| Yes, he does, | Yes, she does, | Yes, they do, |
| Yes, he knows it. | Yes, she knows it. | Yes they know it. |
| <i>Will she hug him?</i> | <i>Will he hug her?</i> | <i>Will he find somebody new?</i> |
| Yes, she will. | Yes he will. | <i>Will she find somebody too?</i> |
| <i>Will she kiss him?</i> | <i>Will he kiss her?</i> | Yes, they will, |
| Yes, she will. | Yes, he will. | Yes, they will, |
| <i>Will she leave him?</i> | <i>Will he leave her?</i> | If they have to. |
| Yes, she will, | Yes, he will, | |
| If she has to. | If he has to. | |

Easy Solutions (Unit 7)

Gee, I'm hungry —

Have a sandwich.

Gee, I'm angry, —

Calm down.

Gee, I'm sleepy, —

Take a nap.

Gee, it's chilly in here, —

Put on a sweater.

Gee, it's hot in here, —

Open a window.

I've got the hiccups, —

Drink some water.

My nose itches, —

Scratch it.

My feet hurt, —

Sit down for a while.

My shoes are tight, —

Take them off.

I have a toothache, —

Go to the dentist.

I have a headache, —

Take some aspirin.

I'm lonely, —

Call up a friend.

I am bored, —

Go to a movie.

Warning (Unit 2)

Watch out, watch out, watch out

Watch out, watch out,

There's a hole in the floor.

What? A hole.

Where? In the floor.

A hole in the floor?

Yes, a hole in the floor.

A great big hole in the floor.

Well, I don't see any hole in the floor.

I don't see any hole.

It's there.

Where?

Right there.

Right here?

Yes, right there.

Are you sure?

Sure, I am sure.

It's bigger than house.

Big?

It's huge.

Huge?

It's huge.

A huge hole

A great big hole,

A great big hole in the floor.

I think you're kidding,

You're teasing me.

There's no hole in the...

Late Again (Unit 3)

Are you ready, are you ready?

Are you ready to go?

Not quite, not quite,

Just a minute, don't rush me.

Hurry up, hurry up.

Hurry up, hurry up.

I'll be ready in a minute,

In a minute, in a minute.

I can't find my keys,

I can't find my keys.

Come on, let's go.

Come on, let's go.

I can't find my socks,

I can't find my socks.

Come on, let's go.

Let's go, let's go.

**I can't find my shoes,
I can't find my shoes.**
*Come on, let's go.
Let's go, let's go.*

*Your key is in your hand,
Your socks are in your shoes,
Your shoes are on the floor,
Let's go, let's go.*

Wake Up (Unit 3)

Wake up, wake up
What time is it?
Wake up, wake up
What time is it?
It's time to get up.
What time is it?
It's time to get up.
What time is it?
Come on get up.
I don't wanna get up.
Come on get up.
I don't wanna get up.
You have to get up.
I don't wanna get up.

You must get up.
I don't wanna get up.
You've got to get up.
I don't wanna get up.
Come on get up.
I don't wanna get up.
Get up, get up,
You're gonna be late.
Late for what?
Late for work.
Late for work?
It's Sunday.

List of Irregular Verbs

| | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|-----------|---|
| awake | awoke | awoken | awaking | будить; просыпаться |
| be | was/were | been | being | быть |
| bear | bore | born | bearing | носить, родить |
| beat | beat | beaten | beating | бить |
| become | became | become | becoming | становиться |
| begin | began | begun | beginning | начинать |
| bind | bound | bound | binding | связывать |
| bite | bit | bitten | biting | кусать |
| blow | blew | blown | blowing | дуть, цвести |
| break | broke | broken | breaking | ломать |
| breed | bred | bred | breeding | выращивать |
| bring | brought | brought | bringing | приносить |
| build | built | built | building | строить |
| buy | bought | bought | buying | покупать |
| can | could | — | — | мочь |
| catch | caught | caught | catching | ловить |
| choose | chose | chosen | choosing | выбирать |
| come | came | come | coming | приходить |
| creep | crept | crept | creeping | ползти |
| cost | cost | cost | costing | стоить |
| deal | dealt | dealt | dealing | иметь дело |
| cut | cut | cut | cutting | резать |
| dig | dug | dug | digging | копать |
| do | did | done | doing | 1) делать; 2) <i>вспомогат. глагол</i> |
| draw | drew | drawn | drawing | тянуть; рисовать |
| drink | drank | drunk | drinking | пить |
| drive | drove | driven | driving | водить (машину) |

Продолжение таблицы

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|
| eat | ate | eaten | eating | есть |
| fall | fell | fallen | falling | падать |
| feed | fed | fed | feeding | кормить |
| feel | felt | felt | feeling | чувствовать |
| fight | fought | fought | fighting | драться |
| find | found | found | finding | находить |
| flee | fled | fled | fleeing | бежать; избегать |
| fly | flew | flown | flying | летать |
| forbid | forbade | forbidden | forbidding | запрещать |
| forget | forgot | forgotten | forgetting | забывать |
| forgive | forgave | forgiven | forgiving | прощать |
| freeze | froze | frozen | freezing | замораживать |
| get | got | got | getting | получать |
| gird | girt | girt | girding | опоясывать |
| give | gave | given | giving | давать |
| go | went | gone | going | идти, уходить |
| grind [-ar-] | ground | ground | grinding | молоть; измельчать |
| grow | grew | grown | growing | расти; выращивать |
| have | had | had | having | иметь |
| hear | heard | heard | hearing | слышать |
| hide | hid | hid(den) | hiding | прятать |
| hit | hit | hit | hitting | ударять |
| hold | held | held | holding | держать |
| hurt | hurt | hurt | hurting | причинять боль |
| keep | kept | kept | keeping | хранить |
| know | knew | known | knowing | знать |
| knit | knit(ed) | knit(ed) | knitting | вязать |
| lay | laid | laid | laying | накрывать |
| lead | led | led | leading | вести |
| lean | leant [lent] | leant [lent] | leaning | прислоняться |
| leave | left | left | leaving | оставлять |
| lend | lent | lent | lending | одаживать |

Продолжение таблицы

| | | | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| let | let | let | letting | позволять |
| lie | lay | lain | lying | лежать |
| light | lit | lit | lighting | освещать |
| lose | lost | lost | losing | терять |
| make | made | made | making | делать |
| mean | meant | meant | meaning | подразумевать |
| meet | met | met | meeting | встречать |
| partake | partook | partaken | partaking | участвовать |
| pay | paid | paid | paying | платить |
| put | put | put | putting | класть |
| read | read | read | reading | читать |
| ride | rode | ridden | riding | ехать верхом |
| ring | rang | rung | ringing | звонить |
| rise | rose | risen | rising | подниматься |
| run | ran | run | running | бегать |
| saw | sawed | sawn/sawed | sawing | пилить |
| say | said | said | saying | говорить |
| see | saw | seen | seeing | видеть |
| seek | sought | sought | seeking | искать |
| sell | sold | sold | selling | продавать |
| send | sent | sent | sending | посылать |
| set | set | set | setting | устанавливать |
| sew [səʊ] | sewed | sewn/sewed | sewing | шить |
| shake | shook | shaken | shaking | трясти |
| shed | shed | shed | shedding | проливать |
| shine | shone | shone | shining | светить(ся) |
| shoot | shot | shot | shooting | стрелять |
| show | showed | shown | showing | показывать |
| shut | shut | shut | shutting | закрывать |
| sing | sang | sung | singing | петь |
| sink | sank | sunk | sinking | опускаться |
| sit | sat | sat | sitting | сидеть |
| sleep | slept | slept | sleeping | спать |
| slide | slid | slid | sliding | скользить |

Окончание таблицы

| | | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| smell | smelt | smelt | smelling | пахнуть; нюхать |
| speak | spoke | spoken | speaking | говорить |
| spend | spent | spent | spending | тратить |
| spill | spilt (-lled) | spilt (-lled) | spilling | рассыпать; разливать |
| spin | spun | spun | spinning | крутить(ся); прясть |
| spread | spread | spread | spreading | распространять |
| stand | stood | stood | standing | стоять |
| steal | stole | stolen | stealing | красть |
| strike | struck | struck | striking | ударять |
| sweep | swept | swept | sweeping | мести |
| swell | swelled | swollen [əv-] | swelling | вздуваться |
| swim | swam | swum | swimming | плавать |
| swing | swung | swung | swinging | качать(ся) |
| take | took | taken | taking | брать |
| teach | taught | taught | teaching | учить |
| tell | told | told | telling | рассказывать |
| think | thought | thought | thinking | думать |
| thrive | throve | thriven | thriving | процветать |
| throw | threw | thrown | throwing | бросать |
| understand | understood | understood | understanding | понимать |
| undertake | undertook | undertaken | undertaking | предпринимать |
| upset | upset | upset | upsetting | расстраивать |
| wake | woke | woken | waking | будить; просыпаться |
| wear | wore | worn | wearing | носить |
| weave | wove | woven | weaving | ткать |
| weep | wept | wept | weeping | плакать |
| win | won | won | winning | выигрывать |
| withdraw | withdrew | withdrawn | withdrawing | брать назад |
| write | wrote | written | writing | писать |

Part IV
QUESTIONS TO GENERAL
ENGLISH TOPICS



Unit 1. Personal Information

1. Will you introduce yourself?
2. What is your name?
3. How old are you?
4. Where are you from?
5. Have you got a family?
6. Is your family large?
7. Are you a family of four or three?
8. Have you got a sister or a brother?
9. What is her (his) name?
10. How old is she (he)?
11. Do you like to play with your sister (brother)?
12. What is she (he)?
13. What are your parents?
14. Where do they work?
15. What is your father's name?
16. What is he?
17. Where does he work?
18. What is your mother's name?
19. What is she?
20. Where does she work?
21. How long have your parents been married?
22. Do you spend much time with your family?
23. Do you go out with your parents?
24. Who keeps your house?
25. Will you describe your mother and father?
26. What are your parents' hobbies?
27. Have you got any other relatives?
28. What can you tell us about your relatives?
29. Do you love your family? Why?

Unit 2. Flat

1. Where do you live?
2. Do you live in a small house or in a block of flats?
3. Which floor is your flat on?

4. Are there any modern conveniences in your flat?
5. How many rooms are there in your flat? What are they?
6. Describe the kitchen of your dream.
7. What room is the biggest in your flat (cottage)?
8. What is there on the left/right?
9. What is there to the left/right of ...?
10. What is there between ...?
11. What is there on the window (desk, ...)?
12. What is there in the middle of the living room?
13. What is there next to ...?
14. What are the walls covered with?
15. Describe your bathroom (bedroom).
16. Where do you usually spend evenings?
17. Is there much furniture in your flat?
18. Do you change it round from time to time?
19. What is there in your room?
20. Do the rooms in your flat reflect the tastes of their owners?
21. Do you agree that there is no place like home?

Unit 3. Daily Routine

1. Are you a student?
2. When do you usually get up? Do you sometimes oversleep yourself?
3. What do you do before breakfast? Do you do morning exercises?
4. Do you have breakfast before you go to the university? What do you have for breakfast?
5. Do you go to the university on foot or by bus? How long does it take you?
6. When do your classes begin?
7. How many double periods a day do you usually have?
8. When and where do you have lunch? What do you commonly have for lunch?
9. Do you go to the library or reading-room?
10. When are the classes over?
11. Do you come home (to the hostel) at 3 o'clock?
12. When do you have dinner as a rule?
13. What do you usually do after dinner?
14. When do you do homework? How much time does it take you?
15. What do you like to do after supper?
16. Do you try to do everything in time?
17. When do you go to bed?

Unit 4. Entertainment

1. Tastes differ. Can you say the same about hobbies?
2. Have you chosen a hobby according to your character and taste?
3. What hobby groups do you know?
4. The most popular hobby group is doing things, isn't it?
5. What kind of activities does it include?
6. Do you like computer games?
7. Are you fond of gardening?
8. Do you enjoy making things?
9. Have you ever collected anything?
10. Do you know any private collection that started a museum or a gallery?
11. Do you agree that learning is the most exciting aspect of a hobby? Why?
12. Are you fond of reading?
13. Why do you think reading is useful?
14. What books do you enjoy?
15. Do you like Russian, English or American literature?
16. What are your favourite writers?
17. Do you read English writers in translations?
18. What books do you enjoy since your childhood?
19. What modern writers do you know? What books do you like to read?
20. What is your favourite book?
21. Can you imagine your life without reading?

Unit 5. Our Environment

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. What are the winter, spring, summer and autumn months?
3. What is your favourite season?
4. What is the weather like in each season?
5. Does it often snow or rain in spring?
6. What do you like to do in winter?
7. Are there much fruit, vegetables or berries in autumn? Is it dull in autumn?
8. Are the weather forecasts always correct?
9. What average temperature is in winter (spring, summer, autumn)?
10. What kind of weather is it in winter (spring, summer, autumn)?

11. What do people generally do in the garden in spring?
12. Are the days short or long in summer?
13. What do you usually do in summer?
14. What insects, fishes, animals inhabit the place where you spend summer?
15. What kind of berries, mushrooms, trees, and flowers do you know?

Unit 6. Food

1. What are the usual meals in Britain?
2. What is the traditional English breakfast?
3. What does it consist of?
4. What are the most popular choices?
5. What kind of meal is lunch? When does it take place?
6. What do the British have for lunch?
7. What kind of meal is dinner?
8. What can you tell about afternoon tea in Britain?
9. What dishes are particularly popular for evening meals?
10. When did take-aways become extremely popular?
11. What is the traditional take-away meal?
12. What dish has become the nation's American favourite snack food?
13. Where was pizza as a dish brought from?
14. What else do Americans prefer?
15. How do Americans gladly consume food?
16. What courses does dinner consist of in Russia?
17. What do people in Russia prefer for the first course?
18. What kinds of soup do you know? Which one is your favourite?
19. What is commonly served for the main course in the country?
20. What goes for the dessert?
21. Where and why do you put mats when you lay the table?
22. What should you put on the right-hand side? On the left-hand side?

Unit 7. Health Care

1. Why must we keep our body in perfect order?
2. Do you know the laws of keeping good health? What are they?
3. Do you often break the rules?

4. What medical institutions are there in the country?
5. What is the main principle of our public health protection?
6. When were you ill last time?
7. What did you feel?
8. Did you call for a doctor?
9. What was the diagnosis?
10. Did the doctor prescribe you any medicine?
11. Where did you take the medicine?
12. Did you follow the doctor's instructions?
13. When did you recover?
14. What do you prefer to be ill or healthy?

Unit 8. Shopping

1. Do you like to go shopping? What kinds of shops do you know?
2. What can you buy at the baker's and the dairy?
3. Where do we go when we're run out of sugar, salt or some other food products?
4. Who are the customers served by?
5. What do the salesgirls do?
6. Where is a cash desk situated as a rule?
7. Where do you buy sugar, salt, tea, coffee, bacon, sausage, cheese?
8. What products do you buy at the greengrocer's (at the dairy, at the confectionary)?
9. What do self-service shops look like?
10. Why do many people prefer to go to the market?
11. What can one buy in the booths?
12. What kind of shop is a department store?
13. Why do people wear different clothes?
14. What do you put on when it's warm or cold?
15. What are your favourite clothes? Where do you usually buy them?
16. What are you wearing now? Does it suit you? Is it loose on you, tight?
17. What do you wear every day?
18. What will you put on tomorrow?
19. What did you wear yesterday?
20. What do you put on when you go to the party?
21. What did your parents buy you last month? Did it suit you?

Unit 9. My Republic

A.

1. When was the Republic of Bashkortostan established?
2. When was it proclaimed?
3. Who is the Head of State and the top official?
4. What are the supreme body and the highest executive organ?
5. What can you say about the geographical position of Bashkortostan?
6. What nationalities live in Bashkortostan?
7. Name the biggest cities in Bashkortostan.
8. What parts can Bashkortostan be divided into?
9. What part is the most favorable for life and business activities?
10. What kind of climate predominates in Bashkortostan?
11. What animals inhabit Bashkortostan?
12. What kinds of trees are there in Bashkortostan?
13. What makes Bashkir honey world famous?
14. What are the traditional Bashkir occupations?
15. What educational establishments operate in the republic?

B.

1. What mineral resources is Bashkortostan rich in?
2. What kinds of products does Bashkortostan produce?
3. What key sectors are there in Bashkortostan?
4. Name the centres of oil development.
5. What place does Bashkortostan rank in the Ural region?
6. What can you say about the deposits of Bashkortostan?
7. What kind of forests prevail in Bashkortostan?
8. What enterprises in food industry are represented by?

C.

1. What period do the earliest traces of ancient people in Bashkortostan date to?
2. What tools did the people use during the Bronze Age?
3. When did the descendants of ancient tribes become nomadic cattle-breeders?
4. When did they begin to migrate to the territory of Western Bashkortostan?
5. When were the Bashkir people mentioned in Arabic manuscripts for the first time?
6. What territory did they inhabit that time?
7. What were their occupations?

8. What was the influence of the Mongolian invaders on Bashkortostan?
9. When did the reunion of Bashkiria and Russia take place?

D.

1. What national holidays and feasts do you know?
2. What is the Sabantui devoted to?
3. Where do the people assemble for the feast?
4. Why do children pass the yards?
5. What was the festival used to begin with ages ago?
6. What do horse races around the big hill symbolize?
7. What kinds of contests and competitions take place during the Sabantui?
8. What did the festival end with?
9. When did the Sabantui become a civil festival?

Unit 10. The Place I Live in

1. What is the total area of Ufa?
2. What is the population of Ufa?
3. When was Ufa founded?
3. What was the first name of the city?
4. When did Ufa become the capital city?
5. Where is Ufa situated?
6. What monument is there on the high bank of the river Aghidel?
7. Who is Salavat Yulaev?
8. What famous people lived and worked in Ufa in the past time?
9. What are our famous contemporary fellow-citizens who lived in Ufa?
10. What theatres are there in Ufa?
11. Name some of the institutions of higher education?
12. Have you been to Ufa?
13. Are there any factories and plants in Ufa? Which do you know?
14. What is the main avenue in Ufa?

Unit 11. Travelling

1. How can you prove that thousands of people travel every day?
2. How does everybody want to travel?
3. What is the fastest way of travelling?
4. What can you say about travelling by train?

5. Is travelling by sea popular?
6. What is a voyage?
7. Can buses take you at any place you wish?
8. Why do some people prefer travelling by car?
9. Is travelling on foot popular?
10. What do you have to do if you feel like travelling?
11. What was your last journey (trip, voyage) like?
12. Where will you go in summer?

Unit 12. The Russian Federation

A.

1. Where is the Russian Federation situated?
2. What seas and oceans is it washed by?
3. What is the total area of the State?
4. What countries does Russia border on?
5. What mountain chain separates Europe from Asia?
6. What are the biggest plains in Russia?
7. How many rivers are there in Russia? What are the biggest?
8. Which is the longest river in Europe?
9. What do you know about the Baikal?
10. What mineral resources is the Russian Federation rich in?
11. What is the climate like in Russia?
12. What great Russians do you know?

B.

1. What is the population of Moscow?
2. When was Moscow founded?
3. Who founded Moscow?
4. Moscow is a Hero-City, isn't it?
5. What is the role of Moscow in Russia?
6. What is Moscow famous for?
7. What are the places of interest in Moscow?
8. What is the heart of Moscow?
9. How many museums are there in Moscow?
10. What are the most popular art museums in Moscow?
11. Why was the State Tretyakov Gallery given this name?
12. Are there any airports and railway stations in Moscow?
13. Is Moscow a great transport centre?
14. What is the symbol of Russia and Moscow?
15. Is the Kremlin the oldest part of Moscow?

16. Now the Kremlin is the residence of the Russian Government, isn't it?
17. What is the most popular means of transport in Moscow?
18. What is the approximate number of metro stations in Moscow?
19. What direction does a male voice announce as a rule?
20. What is the nearest metro station to Red Square? To the Bolshoi Theatre?

C.

1. When was Saint Petersburg founded?
2. Where is the city situated?
3. What can you say about the places of interest?
4. How many districts are there in Saint Petersburg?
5. Is Saint Petersburg one of the most beautiful cities in the world?
6. What do you know about the Hermitage?
7. What is the population of Saint Petersburg?
8. What museums and other sights is Saint Petersburg famous for?
9. What kind of city is Saint Petersburg?
10. What else is Saint Petersburg famous for?
11. What happened to the city during the Great Patriotic War?
12. What masterpieces does the Hermitage contain?
13. Why is the city called Northern Venice?
14. How many bridges connect the islands where the city is situated?
15. What famous plants do you know?

Unit 13. Education

A-1.

1. At what age do children start to go to school in Russia?
2. Is schooling free?
3. When do children leave school?
4. When does a school year begin?
5. What classes do children have in primary school?
6. What stages is the secondary education subdivided into?
7. What subjects are included in the intermediate stage?
8. What way may the pupils take after the intermediate stage?
9. What can students do after finishing school?
10. What's the difference between universities and so called institutes in Russia?

A-2.

1. Is your university large or small? How many students are there at your university?
2. How many faculties and subfaculties are there in your university?
3. What do auditoriums look like in your university?
4. Are they well equipped?
5. Have you got special auditoria, gyms and workshops?
6. Does your university provide high quality education?
7. Is there a canteen, a library, videoclasses and art workshops in your university?
8. Where are your festivals and holiday meetings held?
9. Are there different out-of-class activities at your disposal at the university?
10. What can you say about your professors?

B-1.

1. Who provides education in Great Britain?
2. Do children have to go to school until they are five?
3. When does primary education begin?
4. What kinds of schools are there in Britain?
5. Since what time has free secondary education been available to all children?
6. Till what age must children go to school?
7. Are comprehensive schools selective?
8. What are the advantages of comprehensive schools?
9. What subjects do comprehensive schools offer?
10. How do pupils move to the next class?
11. When was the "National Curriculum" introduced?
12. What is its aim?
13. Who can enter the University?
14. What does practical vocational training mean?

B-2.

1. What is the goal of the American education?
2. Does the quality of education depend on the race or class or economic status?
3. What basic levels does education comprise?
4. What school may parents choose to send their children to?
5. How long does the school year last in the USA?
6. What is the common pattern of education organization in the USA?
7. What is the main purpose of elementary school?

8. What subjects do students follow in secondary schools?
9. What elective subjects can students choose?
10. What training do vocational programs give?
11. How many teachers do pupils have in elementary and secondary schools?
12. What view have the American people accepted?

Unit 14. Great Britain. London

A.

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. Where is the United Kingdom situated?
3. Is it a large country?
4. What kind of scenery can you see on the territory of Great Britain?
5. What can you say about mountains, rivers and lakes in Great Britain?
6. Is population density high in Great Britain?
7. What influences the climate of Great Britain?
8. Is Britain a parliamentary democracy?
9. Who rules the country?
10. Who appoints the Prime Minister in Great Britain?
11. What is the British Parliament?

B.

1. How old is London?
2. What are the main parts of London?
3. What does London offer the visitors?
4. Where are the Houses of Parliament situated?
5. Why is the Clock Tower called "Big Ben"?
6. Is the Palace of Westminster a royal residence or a parliament house?
7. Where are the English kings and queens crowned?
8. When was Westminster Abbey founded?
9. Who was the architect of Saint Paul's Cathedral?
10. Why did he build this church?
11. Where is he buried?
12. What is the natural centre of London?
13. What is there in the middle of Trafalgar square?
14. What does the National Gallery contain?
15. Who built the Tower of London and why?
16. What is it now?

Unit 15. The USA

1. What is the territory of the USA?
2. How many states are there in the USA?
3. What can you see if you look at the map of the USA?
4. What is the West like?
5. What are the longest rivers?
6. There are no lakes in the USA, are there?
7. In what fields of economy is the USA the world's leader?

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Учебное издание

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Аитова Вера Михайловна,
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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК (А1–В1 +)

Учебное пособие для СПО

Формат 60×90¹/₁₆.
Гарнитура «Charter». Печать цифровая.
Усл. печ. л. 14,63.

ООО «Издательство Юрайт»
111123, г. Москва, ул. Плеханова, д. 4а.
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