

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ  
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ  
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО  
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ВЛАДИМИРСКИЙ  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
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**УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКАЯ РАЗРАБОТКА ДЛЯ  
ЛАБОРАТОРНЫХ ЗАНЯТИЙ  
СТУДЕНТОВ IV КУРСА ФАКУЛЬТЕТА ИНОСТРАННЫХ  
ЯЗЫКОВ (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК КАК ВТОРАЯ  
СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЬ)  
ПО ТЕМЕ «CITIES OF THE WORLD»**

Владимир

2014 г.

**ББК 81.432.1**

**УДК 43**

Учебно-методическая разработка для лабораторных занятий студентов IV курса факультета иностранных языков (английский язык как вторая специальность) по теме «Cities of the world». – Владимир: ВлГУ, 2014. – 32 с.

Настоящая учебно-методическая разработка предназначена для студентов IV курса факультета иностранных языков, изучающих английский язык в качестве второй специальности. Целью разработки является организация лабораторных занятий студентов по теме «Cities of the world». Задания могут быть использованы как в аудиторной, так и в самостоятельной работе студентов.

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## Unit One: Describing a city/town

### Some useful vocabulary

#### Active Vocabulary

**1) A city; a town** – город

*a city is a large and important town.*

**2) A capital; a capital city** – столица

**3) A metropolis** – метрополис (большой и важный город, часто это столица страны или региона)

**4) citizen** – городской житель

**5) district;**– район; квартал; **residential district** – жилой район

**6) centre**– центр города

*a library – библиотека; a tourist information office –*

*справочно-информационное бюро для туристов; a town/city*

*hall – здание муниципалитета; a museum – музей; a car park*

*– автостоянка; a bus station – автостанция; a railway station*

*– ж/д вокзал; a post office – почта; a bank – банк; shops –*

*магазины; a shopping centre – торговый центр; a pedestrian*

*area – пешеходная зона*

**7) a police officer** – полицейский; **a traffic warden** - инспектор дорожного движения; **a bank clerk** – банковский служащий

**8) signs** – предупреждающие знаки

**No parking!** – Парковка запрещена

**No entry!** – Вход запрещен!

## **Crossroads-** Перекресток

**9) population** – население

**10) within walking distance** – можно добраться пешком

**11) A Steeple** – башня; **a church** – церковь; **a bell-tower** – колокольня; **a cathedral** – кафедральный собор; **a market** – рынок; **an art gallery** – картинная галерея;

**12) Outskirts** - окраина, предместья (города)

**13) Facilities** – удобства

*Golf course* – площадка для игры в гольф; *tennis courts* – теннисные корты; *football pitch* – футбольное поле; *skating rink* – каток; *takeaway* - заведение, торгующее готовой едой на вынос; *taxi rank* – стоянка такси; *car hire agency* – агентство по прокату машин; *parking meter* - счётчик оплачиваемого времени стоянки автомобилей

*Health centre* - главное медицинское учреждение района; поликлиника; *law court* – суд; *register office* -бюро записей актов гражданского состояния; *citizens' advice bureau* – бюро консультаций населения; *job centre* – центр занятости; *bottle bank* - контейнер для сбора стеклотары; *estate agency* - имущественное агентство; *in the suburbs* — на окраине; *housing estate* – жилой массив; *industrial estate* – промышленная зона; *commuter* - пассажир, регулярно совершающий поездки из пригорода в город и обратно (обычно на работу); *slums* – трущобы; *overcrowding* - перенаселение; перенаселённость; *pollution* – загрязнение; *crime* – преступность

#### 14) describing towns and cities:

*spacious* - обширный, большой, обладающий протяжённостью (о землях, территориях и т. п.); *elegant* - богатый, пышный; *magnificent* - великолепный, величественный; производящий впечатление, внушительный; *atmospheric* - создающий удивительную, таинственную атмосферу; *quaint*[kweɪnt] - привлекательный своей оригинальностью или старомодностью, причудливый, затейливый; *hectic* - беспокойный, активный; *bustling* - суетливый, шумный; *packed* – набитый битком; *filthy* – нечистый; *run-down* - развалившийся, полуразрушенный, ветхий, обветшалый (особенно о жилом районе); *shabby* - убогий, захудалый; бедный, запущенный (о жилище)

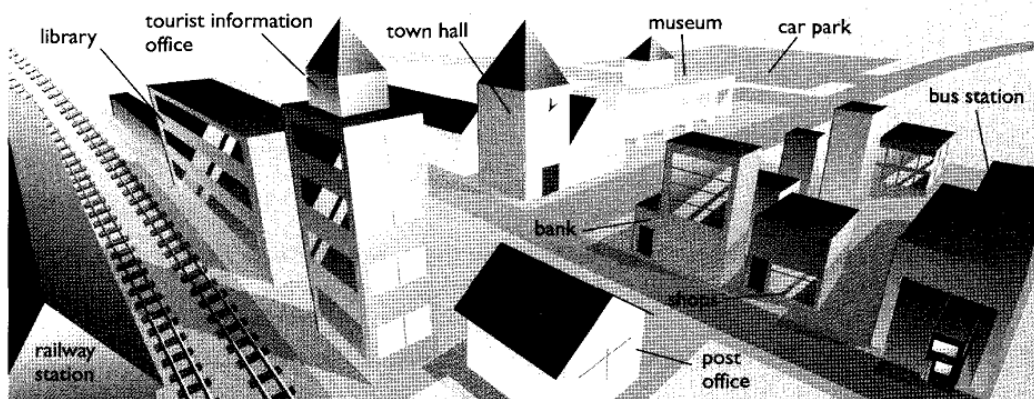
### Exercises

#### I. Answer the following questions

- 1 Where can I get a bus to London? *At the bus station.*
- 2 Where can I get information about hotels?
- 3 Where can I change money?
- 4 Where can I park?
- 5 Where can I see very old things?
- 6 Where can I post a letter?

#### II. Look at this map and ask the questions

##### The town centre



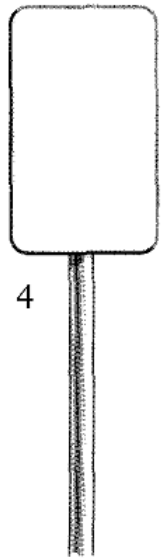
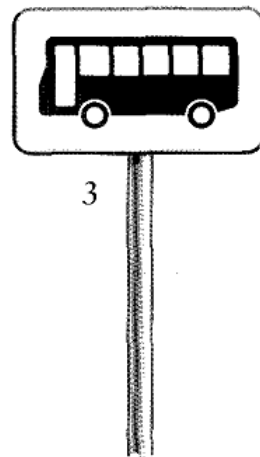
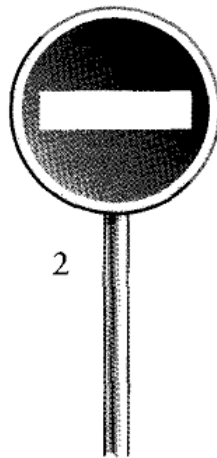
- 1 *Where's the library?*.....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....

Near the roundabout.  
 In the square.  
 Go left at York Street.  
 In the pedestrian area.  
 London Road car park is best.  
 There's a bank in Queen Street.

III. What words are these?

- |             |               |              |         |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| 1 sumuem    | <i>musEUM</i> | 5 ywrlaai    | nttoisa |
| 2 nowt hlal |               | 6 dtaeepsrin | raae    |
| 3 brilyra   |               | 7 frtafci    | dnearw  |
| 4 rac prak  |               |              |         |

IV. What are these signs?



V. Look at this description of Cork, one of Ireland's main cities.

Underline words and phrases you can use describing your own town/city.

**C**ork city is the major metropolis of the south; indeed with a population of about 135,000 it is the second largest city in the Republic. The main business and shopping centre of the town lies on the island created by two channels of the River Lee, with most places within walking distance of the centre. (The buses tend to be overcrowded and the one-way traffic system is fiendishly complicated.) In the hilly area of the city is the famous Shandon Steeple, the bell-tower of St Anne's Church, built on the site of a church destroyed when the city was besieged by the Duke of Marlborough. Back across the River Lee lies the city's cathedral, an imposing 19th century building in the French Gothic style. Cork has two markets. Neither caters specifically for tourists but those who enjoy the atmosphere of a real working market will appreciate their charm. The Crawford Art Gallery is well worth a visit. It regularly mounts adventurous exhibitions by contemporary artists. The fashionable residential districts of Cork city overlook the harbour. There are other residential areas on the outskirts.

VI. After you've read the text about Cork check if you've understood it by answering the following questions.

- 1 Where is Cork?
- 2 Where is the shopping and business centre of Cork?
- 3 What is Cork's traffic system like?
- 4 What is special about the site of St Anne's Church?
- 5 In what style is the architecture of Cork Cathedral?
- 6 Can you buy souvenirs at the markets?
- 7 Is the Crawford Gallery worth visiting and why?
- 8 Where do Cork people live?

VII. Suggest three words which collocate with each of the nouns below.

- |                        |               |                      |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 .....                | 3 .....       | 5 <i>night</i> ..... |
| ..... museum           | ..... college | ..... club           |
| .....                  | .....         | .....                |
| 2 <i>leisure</i> ..... | 4 .....       | 6 .....              |
| ..... centre           | ..... court   | ..... agency         |
| .....                  | .....         | .....                |

VIII. Look carefully at this list of facilities and tick those which you have in the place where you live and/or study.

Towns can be convenient places to live in because they have many facilities. Check with a teacher or a dictionary if you are not sure what anything means.

**Sports:** swimming pool sports centre golf course tennis courts football pitch skating rink

**Cultural:** theatre opera house concert hall radio station art gallery

**Educational:** school college university library evening classes museum

**Catering and night-life:** restaurant cafe nightclub take-away hotel

B and B (bed and breakfast) youth hostel dance-hall disco

**Transport:** bus service taxi rank car hire agency car park parking meters

**Other:** health centre law courts registry office citizens' advice bureau

job centre bottle bank department store chemist's estate agent

garden centre police station Town or City Hall suburbs housing estate

industrial estate pedestrian precinct

What facilities would your ideal town have? Name the three most important facilities for you in each of the categories listed in B opposite. You may choose facilities other than those listed opposite if you wish.

IX. Are any of the problems mentioned in this list to be found in the place where you live and/or study? Could you suggest a solution for this problem?

Towns also have their own special problems. Here are some to be found in London now.

**Traffic jams:** every day, particularly in the rush-hour, the streets get so packed with traffic that travel is very slow or even comes to a standstill. This is particularly stressful for commuters, people who travel to work in the town

**Slums:** certain parts of the city which are poor and in a very bad condition

**Vandalism:** pointless destruction of other people's property

**Overcrowding:** too many people live in too small a place

**Pollution:** the air and the water are no longer as pure as they were

**Crime:**



X. Write some sentences about cities or towns you know using the vocabulary especially adjectives.

*Example: The most picturesque part of my town is the old market-place.*

## Some additional exercises and vocabulary(\*\*\*)

### 1 Basic vocabulary

Translate the words in green into your own language:

1. It's about ten minutes from the town centre.
2. I wish there was a bit more nightlife **in this** place.
3. We live in a fairly quiet street near a park.
4. We used to live on a very busy main road.
5. My dad's moved to a house in the suburbs.
6. I live on the outskirts of **Paris**.
7. It's a quiet residential area.
8. She lives in a nice part of town.
9. I used to live in a really run-down area.
10. There's a large factory which employs over 1000 people.

### 2 Around town

Match the words on the left with those on the right:

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. city        | a. precinct |
| 2. tower       | b. bins     |
| 3. pedestrian  | c. lights   |
| 4. litter      | d. street   |
| 5. bus / cycle | e. block    |
| 6. traffic     | f. centre   |
| 7. main        | g. lanes    |

Now use the expressions in these sentences:

8. I wish people wouldn't drop rubbish in the street. There are plenty of ..... around town.
9. It's much safer for cyclists to get about these days with ..... everywhere.
10. They're building a huge ..... in the centre of town. It's going to house around a hundred families.
11. You can't drive up that street any more. They've made it into a .....
12. Go straight down this road and turn left at the first set of .....
13. The traffic system in the ..... is impossible. It's all one-way streets.
14. The ..... is where you'll find all the large department stores and banks.

### 3 Buildings and places

Put the following words into the appropriate columns below. If necessary, use a dictionary.

- |                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| swimming pool         | university  |
| department store      | theatre     |
| shopping centre       | museum      |
| railway station       | school      |
| football stadium      | art gallery |
| opera house           | taxi rank   |
| underground           | college     |
| leisure centre        | mall        |
| multi-storey car park | ice rink    |

- | culture | transport | education |
|---------|-----------|-----------|
| .....   | .....     | .....     |
| .....   | .....     | .....     |
| .....   | .....     | .....     |
| .....   | .....     | .....     |
| sports  | shopping  |           |
| .....   | .....     |           |
| .....   | .....     |           |
| .....   | .....     |           |
| .....   | .....     |           |

### 4 Amenities

The amenities of a town or city are places which provide a service or entertainment. Match the places on the left with the ideas on the right:

- |                 |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. hospital     | a. gambling             |
| 2. cathedral    | b. films                |
| 3. cinema       | c. work and business    |
| 4. nightclub    | d. borrowing books      |
| 5. casino       | e. classical music      |
| 6. concert hall | f. religion             |
| 7. job centre   | g. healthcare           |
| 8. office block | h. looking for work     |
| 9. library      | i. drinking and dancing |

Tick all the places you have in your town or city.  
Has your town / city got a good nightlife?

## 5 Talking about city life

Complete the sentences with these words:

crowded      traffic      cosmopolitan  
stressful      graffiti      rush hour

1. Trying to get a seat on the train during the ..... is a nightmare! It's so .....  
Driving is even more ..... – the ..... is awful between 5 and 7.
2. The walls in the town centre are covered in .....
3. There's a real mix of people in Brighton. It has a very ..... feel to it.

Now do the same with these:

efficient      suburbs      property prices  
commute      convenient      public transport

4. I love it here. Everything I want is only five minutes away. It's so .....
5. Everything's a bit more expensive here and ..... are extremely high. A lot of people have no choice but to live out in the ..... and ..... in to work.
6. It's so easy to get around. .... is excellent – it's cheap and .....

Now choose the correct ending for each sentence:

7. People are always so busy. Everybody's
8. The roads are terrible. I'm always getting
9. The underground system is impossible. I'm always
10. London's so big. It took me ages to
  - a. getting lost.
  - b. find my way round.
  - c. stuck in traffic.
  - d. rushing about all the time.

## 6 Problems

Do you have the following problems where you live? Check any words you don't know in your dictionary.

- homelessness
- beggars
- traffic congestion
- sub-standard housing
- unsafe areas (no-go areas)
- prostitution (red-light districts)
- vandalism
- pollution
- a high crime rate
- high unemployment
- racial tension
- overcrowding

## 7 Vocabulary notes

Here are extra notes on vocabulary connected with town and cities. Use the following words to complete the notes:

estate      high-rise      street  
crossing      commuters      road

1. A ..... always has buildings on one or both sides.
2. A ..... may or may not have buildings on either side.
3. A housing ..... is a large number of flats or houses built close together at the same time. It is part of the town, but away from the centre.
4. Tower blocks are also called ..... blocks or ..... flats.
5. A pedestrian ..... is a specified place on the road where people can cross. It is sometimes called a zebra .....
6. People who commute to work every day are called .....

## Unit Two:

### Vladimir

I. First of all study the vocabulary to the text about Vladimir.

#### VOCABULARY

1. an inhabitant – житель, обитатель
2. region – регион, область
3. administrative - административный
4. industrial – индустриальный, промышленный
5. cultural - культурный
6. to be founded – учреждать, основывать
7. to flourish – пышно расти, процветать, разрастаться, преуспевать
8. a seat – место, местоположение, центр, средоточие
9. government - правительство
10. decisive - [di'saisiv] – решающий, имеющий решающее значение, твердый, решительный
11. struggle – борьба, битва, напряжение, усилие
12. invader - захватчик
13. yoke - [jəuk] – Иго, рабство, гнет, притеснение
14. a rise – возвышение, подъем, восход, восхождение, рост
15. inevitable - [in'evitəbl] – неизбежный, неминуемый, неотвратимый, неизменный, постоянный
16. significance – Значение, смысл, важность, значительность, значимость
17. to occur – происходить, случаться, совершаться
18. century - век
19. a glorious past – знаменитое/прославленное/выдающееся/прославленное/замечательно е прошлое
20. area - ['eəriə] – район, область, зона
21. to be rich in smth – Быть богатым, изобилующим, изобиловать
22. priceless - бесценный
23. reminders - напоминание
24. golden era - ['iərə] – золотая эпоха, время, эра, период
25. historical and architectural monuments – исторические и архитектурные памятники
26. ancient - ['ein (ə)nt] - древний
27. to date back - Датироваться
28. to be named – быть названным
29. in honour of – в честь чего-либо
30. to the present – до настоящего дня
31. to be housed – располагаться, помещаться, находиться
32. a masterpiece - шедевр
33. architecture - ['a:kitekt (ə)] архитектура
34. to be decorated with – быть украшенным, отделанным
35. fresco - ['freskəu] - фреска

36. prominent – выдающийся, заметный, известный
37. impressive – впечатляющий, выразительный, производящий впечатление
38. a resident – постоянный житель
39. hospitable – гостеприимный, радушный
40. to be proud – Гордиться чем-либо
41. to be closely connected with – быть тесно связанным с
42. outstanding –выдающийся, известный, знаменитый, видный
43. well-known – Хорошо известный, популярный, знаменитый, известный
44. numerous industrial enterprises – многочисленные промышленные предприятия
45. consumer goods – потребительские товары, товары народного потребления
46. to boast of – хвастаться
47. exhibition - выставка
48. Museum-Preserve – музей-заповедник
49. places of interest - Достопримечательности
50. to make a tour of – совершить тур
51. to get a good idea of smth – хорошо понять что-либо
52. to be greatly impressed by – Быть сильно пораженным, сильно впечатлить, поразить
53. magnificent buildings – внушительные, величественные, великолепные здания, постройки
54. side by side – бок о бок, рядом
55. to represent numerous sights – представлять, быть изображением, олицетворять, символизировать
- многочисленных памятников, достопримечательностей
56. district - район
57. suburbs - пригород
58. well-planned – хорошо спланированный
59. straight - прямой
60. broad - Широкий
61. avenue – Дорога, широкая аллея, аллея к дому, широкая улица, проспект
62. to be lined with trees – быть усаженным деревьями
63. many-storeyed/ multistory – многоэтажный дом
64. narrow - узкий
65. crooked – изогнутый, кривой, извилистый
66. to remain – оставаться, находиться, пребывать
67. pavement – тротуар, мостовая
68. endless streams – бесконечные потоки
69. busiest – самый занятой, загруженный

## II. Now read and translate the text about Vladimir.

### VLADIMIR

Vladimir, a city of about 400.000 **inhabitants**, is the centre of the Vladimir **region**. Situated 190 km to the northeast of Moscow along the Gorky **highway** on the Klyazma River, it' is the **administrative, industrial, and cultural** centre of the region.

We used to think that Vladimir **was founded** in 1108 by Prince Vladimir Monomakh. But some years ago it was proved to be founded in 992 by Prince Krasno Solnyshko. Vladimir **flourished** under the grandson of Monomakh, Prince Andrey Bogolubski, who moved the **seat** of his **government** from Kiev to Vladimir in 1158 and began a **decisive struggle** for the unification of Northeastern Rus. But in 1238 Vladimir was taken by the Tartar **invaders** and the city was burned.

However, even under the Tartar **yoke**, Vladimir remained the centre of Northeastern Rus for many years after. But with the **rise** of Moscow, an **inevitable** lessening in the **significance** if Vladimir **occurred**, so by the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> **century**, it had become just an ordinary city with a **glorious past**. And at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century it was a sleepy little town far off the beater track. But the town itself and the **area** around it **are rich** in the **priceless reminders** of the city's **golden era**.

There are a lot **of historical** and **architectural monuments** in Vladimir, among which are the most **ancient** are the Golden Gate, the Cathedral of the Assumption and the Cathedral of St. Demetrius (they **date back** to pre-Mongolian time).

The Golden Gate was built between 1158 and 1164. The main gate to the city got its name from the Golden Gate of Kiev, which, in turn, **was**

**named in honour of** the Golden Gate of Constantinople. Now, a military History Exposition telling of the bravery of the people of Vladimir from the 12<sup>th</sup> century **to the present is housed** in the Golden Gate.

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

Vladimir **residents** are very **hospitable** and friendly. They **are proud** that the town **is closely connected** with the history of the country. Many **outstanding** people were born and lived in the town. Among them are: general Stoletov and his brother physicist Stoletov, admiral Lazarev, composer Tanyeev, writer Zlatovratski and many others. The **prominent** Russian thinker and writer A. Hertsen lived and worked in Vladimir in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

At present Vladimir is **well-known** by its production in the country and abroad. The **numerous industrial enterprises** produce electric motors, high-precision machinery, clocks, tractors, furniture, food and other **consumer goods**. The city **boasts of** a State University, a lot of colleges, secondary schools and vocational schools, a drama theatre, a puppet theatre, a few concert halls, numerous **exhibitions** and museums.

Every year hundreds of tourists come to Vladimir to admire its **places of interest**. The **make a tour of** the city and **get a good idea of** its past and present. They **are greatly impressed by** the new **magnificent buildings** standing sometimes **side by side** with nice small wooden houses, which **represent numerous sights** of the city.

In the new **districts** (in the **suburbs** of the city) one can see **well-planned straight** and **broad** streets, **avenues lined with trees**, **many-**

storeyed houses. Whereas in the central part of the city some narrow and crooked streets still remain. Parks and squares, crowds of people walking along the pavements, endless streams of buses, trolley-buses and cars in the longest and busiest streets give the visitors a good impression of the city and its size.

- III. You have to choose one place of interest in Vladimir and speak about it in detail using photos. Say what is this place famous for and why you suggest visiting it.
  
- IV. And speak about Vladimir: its past and present, places of interest, the place you like the most. You can also speak about problems Vladimir has a city.



## Unit Three: London

### I. Watch the documentary about London and do the following tasks

#### A. Say “True” ,” False” or “Don’t know”

- 1) The Romans had already founded a settlement of modern London by 32 B.C.(до нашей эры).
- 2) After the Romans had left, Angles, Saxons and Normans began to rule the country.
- 3) The modern Houses of Parliament used to be a royal palace.
- 4) Westminster Palace was burnt. Nothing survived.
- 5) The Houses of Parliament is the seat of two Houses...(name them).
- 6) Prime Minister lives in 10 Downing Street.
- 7) Prime Minister is not allowed to keep pets.
- 8) Whitehall is considered to be the corridor of power.
- 9) Westminster Abbey was founded by Henry VIII.
- 10) Changing of the Guard takes place at 9 a.m.
- 11) There is a swimming pool in Buckingham Palace.
- 12) Queen Victoria was a very generous queen.
- 13) Women are usually not permitted to join clubs.
- 14) The architect of the Nelson’s column was John Nash.
- 15) The British army won a victory against Franco-Spanish fleet.
- 16) The National Portrait Gallery is far from the National Gallery.
- 17) Piccadilly Circus is famous only for its fountain.
- 18) The British government will never return the Greeks their architectural masterpieces.
- 19) Admission is 5 pounds for kids and 10 pounds for adults.
- 20) The architect Christopher Wren built St. Paul’s Cathedral.
- 21) Royal Exchange controls the banking system of England.

- 22) There are a lot of ghosts of executed victims in the Tower of London.
- 23) The Tower was built by Henry II.
- 24) The legend about ravens is fake.
- 25) Jack the Ripper killed his victims in West End.
- 26) The Globe was built in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.
- 27) There are no pictures from the western world in Tate Galley.
- 28) You can easily buy a flat in Belgravia.
- 29) Victoria and Albert Museum was founded by Queen Victoria.
- 30) Tickets for performances in Royal Albert Hall are expensive.
- 31) There are more than 100 hundred parks in London.
- 32) Madam Tussaud was from England.
- 33) Notting Hill Carnival is in September.

**B. Answer the questions.**

- 1) What street in London is the synonym for “government” and why?
- 2) Are only monarchs buried in Westminster Abbey? Who else?
- 3) Since when has Buckingham Palace been a royal residence?
- 4) How are foot guards dressed?
- 5) Why Queen Victoria is called a legend?
- 6) Is there a monument to her in London?
- 7) What do gentlemen do in clubs besides discussing important issues?
- 8) Trafalgar square is a home for.....(birds)?
- 9) The National Gallery has paintings by.....(name the artists).
- 10) What famous fictional character was supposed to have worked in Covent Garden?
- 11) What is the oldest restaurant in London?
- 12) English cuisine is better than its.....(continue).

- 13) How many performances and premiers can be seen every day in West End?
- 14) What's the longest-running play in London? Who is the author(It's your teacher's most favourite writer).
- 15) The heart beats in.....(continue)
- 16) Is Carnaby Street still the fashion Mecca?
- 17) How many exhibits are there in the British Museum?
- 18) When did it get its Egyptian collection?
- 19) How high is St. Paul's?
- 20) What is it famous for?
- 21) Why is the Tower of London called a treasure chamber?
- 22) Who are Beefeaters?
- 23) Why was Tower Bridge built?
- 24) Characterize East End.
- 25) Do we know who Jack the Ripper was?
- 26) Does Shakespeare's Globe Theatre host performances nowadays?
- 27) What's the most famous shop in London?
- 28) What can you see in the V&A Museum?
- 29) People say that you have to .....the music for your.....
- 30) Regent's Park is London's most.....park.
- 31) Describe Notting Hill.

## II. Read and translate the text about London.

### **London**

London has been a capital city for nearly a thousand years, and many of its ancient buildings still stand. The most famous of these are the Tower of London (where the Crown Jewels are kept), Westminster Abbey and St. Pauls Cathedral, but most visitors also want to see the House of Parliament, Buckingham Palace and the many magnificent museums.

Once, London was a small Roman town on the north bank of the Thames, but slowly it grew into one of the world's major cities with more than seven million people. Fewer people live in the centre now, but the suburbs are still growing.

Places now in the heart of London once stood in the middle of green fields. Many small villages, like Hampstead, Chelsea and Mayfair, became part of London, but they still keep some of their old atmosphere. Different areas of London seem like different cities. The West End is a rich man's world of shops, offices and theatres. The old port area is now called "Docklands". The great ships have gone, and the area is changing very fast. There are huge new office buildings, and thousands of new flats and houses.

Other parts of London are changing, too. Some of the poor areas have become fashionable, and people with money are moving into them.

A hundred years ago, the river was crowded by ships, leaving for Java and Japan, New Zealand and New York, but now people travel by air, and London's main airport, Heathrow, is one of the busiest in the world.

Like all big cities, London has streets and concrete buildings, but it also has many big parks, full of trees, flowers and grass. Sit on the grass (you're allowed to!) in the middle of Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens, and you will think that you're in the country, miles away.

Many people live outside the centre of London in the suburbs, and they travel to work, in the shops and offices by train, bus or underground. The trains are full – and expensive – and the roads are crowded with cars, but every day a million people come from far out of London, even from the coast, and spend up to four hours travelling every day.

Most people work from 9 am to 5 pm. From 8 till 10 every morning, and 4.30 to 6.30 every evening, the trains are crowded with people, and after the morning “rush hour” the shoppers come.

By the day the whole of London is busy. At night, the offices are quiet and empty, but the West End stays alive, because this is where Londoners come to enjoy themselves. There are two opera houses here, several concert halls and many theatres, as well as cinemas, and in nearby Soho the pubs, restaurants and nightclubs are busy half the night.

Many people think that London is all grey but in fact red is the London’s favourite colour. The buses are red, the letterboxes are red and the mail vans are all bright, bright red. London is at its best when people are celebrating. Then the flags, the soldiers’ uniforms the cheering crowds and the carriages and horses all sparkle in the sunshine – if it’s not raining, of course!

- III. You have to choose one place of interest in London and speak about it in detail using photos. Say what is this place famous for and why you suggest visiting it.
  
- IV. And speak about London: its past and present, places of interest, the place you like the most. You can also speak about problems London has a city.

## **Unit Four: Moscow**

### **I. Read and translate the text about the capital of our country.**

#### **M O S C O W**

Moscow is the capital of our Motherland. It's an ancient city. It was founded in 1147 by prince Yuri Dolgoruki. Under tzar [zɑ:] Fyodor Moscow was already considered to be one of the largest cities of Europe.

In 1712 Peter I transferred the capital to the newly built St. Petersburg, but Moscow remained the cultural and economic centre of the country. In 1918 the Soviet Government decided to make Moscow the capital again. On the 10<sup>th</sup> of March, 1918, a special train left Petrograd for Moscow and the Government moved back to the ancient Russian city.

Now Moscow is a recognized centre of science and culture both in this country and abroad. Its population is more than 10 million people.

The core (=heart) of Moscow is Red Square together with the Kremlin. Red Square has witnessed many important events in the life of Russian people. Though time has changed the face of Red Square, it has remained the main square and the heart of the city. In the centre of the square by the Kremlin wall is the Lenin Mausoleum. Behind the Mausoleum, at the foot of the Kremlin wall, are the graves of revolutionaries, statesmen, Communist party leaders.

On the southern side of Red Square is St. Basil's Cathedral (Vasily Blazheny), a masterpiece of ancient Russian architecture. It was built in 1555 – 1561 in memory of the victory over Kazan (1552). The monument standing in front of the Cathedral tells us of the people's victory over the Polish invaders in 1612. The inscription on the monument reads: "To Citizen Minin and Prince Pozharsky from a grateful Russia."

For centuries the Eastern side of Red Square had been associated with trading. The first stone shops were built here in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Today here stands a big department store ( it used to be called the State Department Store).

If we walk up from St. Basil's to the opposite end of the square we face a red brick building. This is the History Museum.

In the West Red Square is adjoining the Kremlin. There are five big towers with ruby stars that weigh a ton each. The largest tower is the Spasskaya Tower with the big Kremlin Clock. It is the main entrance to the Kremlin.

The cathedrals, palaces, halls and buildings of the Kremlin are remarkable for museums which have collections of precious stones, gold and silver objects.

One of the most impressive museums of the Kremlin is the Armoury. It contains ancient arms, the tsars' crown jewels, the famous "Cap" of Vladimir Monomakh, many other magnificent works of art. In the Kremlin one can see the Tsar Bell which weighs about 200 tons and its companion –the Tsar Cannon, the most peaceful gun in the world.

Moscow is very rich in museums, the most remarkable of which are the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Tretyakov Gallery, the Polytechnical Museum, the History Museum and a lot of others.

Moscow is a city of students. There are dozens of colleges and universities there. Moscow

State University named after Lomonosov is well-known all over the world.

Moscow is the railway, highway and airway crossroads. It is the port of five seas. Every day over one million visitors stream into Moscow. The streets of Moscow are always busy. Everyone seems to be in a hurry.

Muscovites are proud of their Metro. It is considered to be the most beautiful in the world. Metro is a quick and very popular means of transport. The underground stations are spacious and beautifully decorated. No two stations are alike. Most of them have their own appearance and architectural and artistic design.

Moscow is closely connected with the history of Russia and there is much to be seen there.

II. Read the interview of a person who's going to visit Moscow with a person who lives there.

### **Moscow Guide - Facts about Moscow**

**-Can you tell some interesting facts about Moscow?**

-Of course there are a lot of interesting facts about Moscow. For example Moscow lays on seven hills and during Stalin's period, seven high-rises were built, or "sisters" how Muscovites call them. These buildings became a new symbol of Moscow and you can see all of them from an observation point – Sparrow Hills. An interesting fact is that Moscow has a city under the city. Moscow subway with all the underground communications and bunkers; they are the world's largest bomb shelter where all citizens may hide during a war attack. And the last but not least, Moscow has the largest population in Europe and it is actually the most expensive city in the world.

**-Where can I see Moscow ballet?**

-Traditionally Moscow guests prefer to watch Moscow ballet in The Bolshoy Theater. In this particular place you can enjoy the whole beauty of Moscow ballet. Bolshoy Theater plays a great role in the history of Moscow ballet and in the history of Russian ballet in general. The history of Moscow ballet began in XVIII century and Bolshoy Theater was built specifically for ballet shows. Nowadays Bolshoy keeps the atmosphere of XVIII century luxury and Moscow ballet looks especially impressive here. Also you can see Moscow ballet in other different places like the Big Kremlin Palace or new



Opera. Actually it doesn't matter where you view Moscow ballet, in any case it leaves you very impressed.

**-What's the weather in Moscow?**

-Moscow weather can be different. It all depends on the season. Moscow weather can range from about +28(84F) (in summer season) to -25 (-13F) (in winter season). Moscow weather is predictable enough. In any case, Moscow weather brings you positive emotions during sunny summer days or snowy winter days.

**-What is the most popular battle in Moscow?**

-A few different points of view exist, about which was the most popular battle in Moscow. Some people believe that the most popular battle in Moscow was the one that took place during Second World War. When fascists came almost too close to Moscow and were stopped about 20 km from Moscow's border. Had this battle been lost, perhaps the entire war would have been lost. This battle near Moscow helped break the course of war and it was the beginning of the end of the fascist Germany. According to another point of view the most popular battle in Moscow was in the XIX century when Napoleon came to Moscow. But in reality there was no battle, because our commander-in-chief decided to "give" Moscow to Napoleon. He just decided to burn Moscow down, since at that time it was mostly wooden, and in this case Napoleon didn't get anything.

**-Which Moscow art theater is a must-see?**

-There are a lot of art theaters in Moscow. But there are two Moscow art theaters that are named just "Moscow art theater". One of them is the

Moscow art theater named after Chehov (great Russian writer) and other Moscow art theater was named after Gorky (also great Russian writer). In the beginning, both of them were one theater, and their founders were world-famous director Stanislavsky and a playwrighter Nemirovich-Danchenko. Both of these theaters keep the tradition of the great Russian schooling and you can enjoy it in any play which takes place in one of the Moscow art theaters.

### **-Are all Moscow restaurants expensive?**

-Moscow houses restaurants for every budget and taste. Moscow restaurants have European, Caucasian, Italian, Spanish, Mexican cuisine, etc. The average check for a lunch in one of Moscow's restaurants is 400 rub (14\$). The majority of good Moscow restaurants are situated in the heart of Moscow, but you can find the finest restaurants in any part of Moscow city. Of course in the capital there are a lot of expensive and exclusive restaurants, in this places you should book your table before coming. If you want to try the national Russian food, you can get really cheap Russian pancakes or the famous Russian caviar in any of the many markets.

### **-When was Moscow State University founded?**

-Moscow State University was founded in 1755 by Mikhail Lomonosov (great Russian scientist) and the decree ordering its creation was issued by Russian Empress Elizabeth. Moscow State University is the oldest University in Russia and this is a place of birth of all Russian science. The main building of Moscow State University (MSU) is at Sparrow Hills. Nowadays Moscow State University has 39 faculties and 14 research centers.

**-How much does a room in a hotel cost?**

-The price of a room in a hotel in Moscow depends on its level. Prices in Five stars hotel begin with 400 \$ per night. Prices in Four stars hotel range between 400\$ per night to 150 \$ per night. Prices in Three stars hotel is about 120-80\$ per night. Anyway you can find a hotel in Moscow which suits better for you. There are a lot of luxurious, modern, unique and well-known hotels. You can live in international hotels like Marriott or Novotel. Also you can find a cheap hostel in Moscow where young people prefer to stay.

**- Can you named the most beautiful Moscow subway stations?**

-Moscow subway stations without any doubt can impress anybody with their beauty. During you visit to Moscow you can visit the most impressive subway in the world and see real architecture pearls, such stations as Komsomolskaya, Square of Revolution, Kievskaya, Mayakovskaya and etc. Some stations were built before the Second World War and in war days they served like bombproof, for example Mayakovskaya. Interesting fact that during Second World War our subway continued under construction.

- III. You have to choose one place of interest in Moscow and speak about it in detail using photos. Say what is this place famous for and why you suggest visiting it.
- IV. And speak about Moscow: its past and present, places of interest, the place you like the most. You can also speak about problems London has a city.

## Unit Five: Cities of the world

I. You have 8 pictures and 8 descriptions of famous cities. Try to match them.

A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



F.



G.



H.



I.



J.



1.

Whether it's your first visit or your 50th, New York City is a great destination for a weekend trip. See the landmark sights, catch a Broadway show or explore small, off-the-beaten-path museums like the Lower East Side Tenement Museum. Just as it has activities to suit every interest, New York City has hotel options to suit every pocketbook. Whether you're looking for a hip new hotel, an old standard or a low-budget inn, you'll have plenty of options.

2.

Only Rome has more designated World Heritage Sites than Kyoto, the former Japanese capital. This city of 1.5 million has a stunning array of temples and shrines, including Kinkajū, the Golden Pavilion, and the Ryoanji zen garden. Walk around Old Kyoto, through alleys of traditional narrow wooden houses, known as "houses for eels," to restaurant terraces along the River Kamo. The geisha house Gion Corner offers glimpses into traditional arts, from puppetry to kyo-mai, the dance performances by apprentice geisha.

3.

"When in Rome, do as the Romans." That classic advice leads to a wealth of options: Should you follow Augustus and Caesar, and see the spectacular ancient structures? Or Michelangelo and Da Vinci, and go on an artistic pilgrimage? Maybe you'll discover the Rome that enchants lovers as well as sightseers? Rome has all this and more. Explore the seven hills, stop for an espresso by the Spanish Steps, taste a Chianti wine in a hidden piazza. The many charms of Rome wait for you.

4.

Yes, Amsterdam has its Red Light District and coffee shops that sell pot, but they are just a small part of this world-class city. Replete with canals and bridges, Amsterdam begs to be explored by foot or bike. Visit the Anne Frank House, view masterpieces at the Rijksmuseum and the Van Gogh Museum, shop at the Waterlooplein flea market and let your nose lead you to the floating flower market. The local people are famously friendly, so strike up a chat (most speak English) while having some beer at a brown café.

5.

Venice makes you a believer in fairy tales. Cars are banned, so the only way to get around the 1,500-year-old city is by foot or by water. From these vantage points, you'll be awed by the magical beauty. La Serenissima, "the most serene one," is filled with palaces and art, fine shopping and excellent food. Relax in Piazza San Marco, visit the basilicas, drink a bellini cocktail at Harry's Bar and wander the alleyways and bridges. Consider an off-season trip to have more of the city to yourself.

6.

Despite its European connections, Buenos Aires has a flavor all its own. Street performers doing the tango are as much a part of the landscape as famous buildings like the opulent, French-designed Teatro Colon. Local culture is celebrated in the weekly Mataderos Fair, with regional food, crafts and horse races. The city's dozens of neighborhoods, each with its own personality, offer museums, restaurants, shopping, history, dancing and outdoor activities to suit any taste or budget.

7.

Enjoy the wonderful Hong Kong experiences of endless shopping, big-city nightlife and delicious dim sum, but save time for other activities. Ride a double-decker tram past neon signs in English and Cantonese. Board a harbor cruise or head up to Victoria Peak to see vistas of lush green mountains and skyscrapers lining the coast. Spend the day on Lantau Island or at Hong Kong Disneyland or Ocean Park. Relax on the beach. And don't forget to take in Hong Kong's spectacular night views.

8.

Stunning beauty and heart-pumping thrills wait for you in Queenstown. The mountain resort on Lake Wakatipu began its life as an 1860s gold-mining town, but it now draws hundreds of outdoor enthusiasts for kayaking, bungee jumping, hiking and skiing. For a more mild-mannered adventure, take a quiet cruise through nearby Milford Sound, part of the Fjordland National Park World Heritage area, or taste South Island pinot noir wine from one of the region's 75 wineries. No matter the season, you won't want to stay indoors.

9.

If you visit Honolulu simply for the wide Pacific beaches, the amazing views of Ko'olau's pali (cliffs) and the laid-back "aloha" feeling, you'll miss much of what this city has to offer. Explore stunning Oahu landscapes and tropical rain forests, experience the vibrant downtown arts scene and visit the Bishop Museum and the memorial at Pearl Harbor for a bit of history. But don't skip the surf! Dive into the deep blue waters, take a night stroll on the beach lit by tiki torches or surf on the waves.

10.

Home to cultural figures like Gogol, Tchaikovsky and Dostoevsky, St. Petersburg has seen historic events like the end of the monarchy, the Bolshevik uprising and 1917's Revolution. With hundreds of museums and theaters, St. Petersburg is Russia's cultural heart and features architectural gems like the Winter Palace, the Kazan Cathedral and the Peter and Paul Fortress. For entertainment, head to Nevskiy Prospect, the city's main avenue. This bridge-filled city spills across 44 islands on the Neva River.

- II. Watch the video “World’s most beautiful cities” and say what city you would like to visit and why. Are they good for living? What advantages and disadvantages do these cities have? What adjective can you use to describe them?
- III. And now on the basis of texts about Vladimir, Moscow and London choose any city in the world and speak about it: its past and present, places of interest, the most exciting place from your point of view, advantages and disadvantages of living in this city.



Учебно-методическая разработка для лабораторных занятий студентов IV курса факультета иностранных языков (английский язык как вторая специальность) по теме «Cities of the world»