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УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ
ЯЗЫКУ ПО РАЗВИТИЮ НАВЫКОВ
УСТНОЙ РЕЧИ И ЧТЕНИЯ

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Учебное пособие, составленное в соответствии с ФГОС высшего образования и рабочими программами, способствует развитию навыков устной речи на основе переработки информации оригинальных текстов, обеспечивает коммуникативную и профессиональную направленность обучения иностранному языку.

Предназначено для студентов первого курса всех направлений подготовки колледжа ВлГУ и может быть использовано в качестве основной учебной литературы на занятиях по английскому языку по новым образовательным стандартам.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

В соответствии с требованиями к результатам освоения основных образовательных программ бакалавриата ФГОС высшего образования представленное учебное пособие нацелено на развитие и совершенствование у студентов практических умений и навыков чтения и говорения в сфере профессионального общения. Цель пособия – научить студентов быстро извлекать информацию при чтении, излагать содержание по-английски просто и понятно, самостоятельно делать сообщения, вести диалог на иностранном языке, обсуждать темы различного характера.

Структурная единица пособия – учебный модуль (Unit), включающий:

- базовый текст, который содержит основную смысловую информацию урока и предназначен для развития устной речи;
- комплекс упражнений, направленных на развитие навыков разговорной речи;
- диалоги, пословицы, кроссворды, способствующие усилению коммуникативной направленности учебного процесса, повышению интереса обучающихся к предмету и развитию стремления к практическому использованию иностранного языка;
- творческие задания, формирующие умение выразить свое отношение к обсуждаемой проблеме. В плане языковой организации подобраны стилистически нейтральные тексты средней степени сложности.

Учебное пособие обеспечивает развитие коммуникативных компетенций студентов колледжа, направлено на решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия. Структурные разделы пособия представляют собой общеобразовательный курс, куда включены темы: «Семья», «Спорт», «Родной город» «Экология» и другие, что позволяет использовать его в образовательном процессе на начальном этапе обучения английскому языку по разным направлениям подготовки в вузе.

Автор учебного пособия благодарит рецензентов С. П. Фокину, кандидата педагогических наук, доцента кафедры профессиональной языковой подготовки Владимирского юридического института Федеральной службы исполнения наказаний, и В. И. Горбатова, кандидата педагогических наук, доцента кафедры русской и зарубежной филологии педагогического института ВлГУ. Автор выражает особую благодарность доцентам кафедры ИЯПК Т. И. Матяр, Г. Ф. Крыловой, Л. Д. Ермолаевой за ценные замечания, высказанные ими в процессе работы над рукописью.

Unit 1

MY FAMILY AND MYSELF



I. Study and memorize the following words and expressions

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. good-looking | – красивый, милостивый |
| 2. slim | – стройный |
| 3. experienced | – опытный, квалифицированный, со стажем |
| 4. broad-shouldered | – широкоплечий |
| 5. to play the guitar | – играть на гитаре |
| 6. to repair | – чинить, исправлять |
| 7. to be handy with smth | – уметь делать что-либо, быть искусным в чем-либо |
| 8. to take to pieces | – разбирать на части |
| 9. to manage | – суметь, справиться, ухитриться |
| 10. wheels and screws | – колесики и винтики |
| 11. to fix | – фиксировать, устанавливать |
| 12. vacuum cleaner | – пылесос |
| 13. washing machine | – стиральная машина |
| 14. fridge | – холодильник |
| 15. and what not | – и так далее, и тому подобное |
| 16. in pieces | – разобранный на части |
| 17. to have much in common | – иметь много общего |
| 18. views on smth. | – взгляды на что-либо |
| 19. horror film | – фильм ужасов |
| 20. «soap opera» | – «мыльная опера» |
| 21. to be fond of smth | – увлекаться чем-либо |
| 22. to go in for smth | – заниматься чем-либо |
| 23. opinion | – мнение |
| 24. upbringing | – воспитание |
| 25. to take care of smb | – заботиться о ком-либо |
| 26. she is good at cooking | – она хорошо готовит |

27. to be clever with her hands	– у нее умелые руки
28. to tidy	– убирать, приводить в порядок
29. pensioner	– пенсионер
30. to run the house	– вести хозяйство
31. to knit	– вязать
32. accountant	– бухгалтер
33. joint venture company	– совместное предприятие
34. scientist	– ученый



II. Match the words and word combinations in A with their synonyms in B

A. Respect, comfort, trust, cosy, extended family, quarrel, to take care of, share smth., to be close with, to defend, discipline, differ, joint.

B. Regard, console, confidence, comfortable, tender family, dispute, to trouble, divide up, careful, guard, apprentice, vary, union.



III. Match the words and word combinations in A with their antonyms in B

A. Simple, strong, adequate, suitable, surprising, sweet, tall, tense, thick, tight, true, understandable, useful, complete, young.

B. Complex, weak, inadequate, unsuitable, ordinary, salty, short, relaxed, slim, loose, false, not clear, useless, incomplete, old.



IV. Train the pronunciation of the following words:

Opinion [ə'pɪnjən], almost ['ɔ:l məʊst], surname ['sɜ:neɪm], few [fju:], us [ʌs], some [sʌm], about [ə'baʊt], my [maɪ], parents ['peər(ə)nts], biology [baɪ'ɒlədʒɪ], much younger [mʌtʃ jʌŋgə], tall [to:l], experienced [ɪk'spɪərɪən(t)st], broad-shouldered [brɔ:d 'ʃəʊldəd], guitar [gɪ'tɑ:], repair [rɪ'peə], pieces [pi:sɪs], once [wʌns], wheels [wi:lz], screws [skru:z], ago [ə'gəʊ], vacuum cleaner ['vækju:m, 'kli:nə], washing machine ['wɒʃɪŋ mə'ʃi:n], fridge [frɪdʒ], shelves [ʃelvz], views [vjuz], horror ['hɒrə], same [seɪm], education [ˌedʒu'keɪʃ(ə)n, ˌedju-], upbringing ['ʌp,briŋɪŋ], wash

[wɔʃ] , tidy ['taɪdɪ], pensioner ['pen(t)ʃ(ə)nə], knitting ['nɪtɪŋ], own [əʊn], an accountant [ən ə'kaʊntənt], a joint venture company [dʒɔɪnt 'ventʃə 'kʌmpəni], husband ['hʌzbənd], a scientist [ə'saɪəntɪst], twins[twinz], nursery school ['nɜ:s(ə)rɪ sku:l], sure [ʃʊə], month [mʌnθ], a cosmonaut [ə 'kɔzmənɔ:t], foreign languages ['fɔrɪn 'læŋgwɪdʒ], try [traɪ].



V. Find the sentences with the following words in the text A and translate them into Russian

Twins, nursery school, cosmonaut, take after, fair-haired, even-tempered, in a good mood, deeply attached, to get on well, a few words, six of us in the family, profession, a computer programmer, new radio sets, to repair, wheels and screws, a long time ago.



VI. Insert the missing words and word combinations

1. My mother is a good-looking..... .
2. My father knows all about new..... .
3. On the table there is always a radio..... .
4. My father is a computer..... .
5. My parents are people.
6. I'd like to learn foreign..... .
7. I wash the dishes, go shopping and
8. We are deeply attached to each other and we get..... .
9. I want to tell you about my family.
10. My grandmother.....that once my father tried to "repair" their kitchen clock.
11. Helen is married and has a family of her..... .
12. I always try to be in a..... .
13. We are deeply..... each other and we get on very well.
14. Three months ago he..... of being a cosmonaut.
15. I..... a mother, a father, a sister, a brother and a grandmother.

own, told me a story, woman, radio sets, to have got, programmer, hard-working, attached to, languages, good mood, in pieces, tidy our flat, on very well, first of all, to dream, a few words.



VII. Read and translate the text A “About my family and myself”

ABOUT MY FAMILY AND MYSELF

I think is that family is one of the most important things in our life.

I am Alex Sidorov. Alex is my first name and Sidorov is my surname. I am seventeen years old. I want to tell you a few words about my family. My family is large. I have got a mother, a father, a sister, a brother and a grandmother. There are six of us in the family.

First of all some words about my parents. My mother is a teacher of biology. She works in a college. She likes her profession. She is a good-looking woman with brown hair. She is forty-four but she looks much younger. She is tall and slim.



My father is a computer programmer. He is very experienced. He is a broad-shouldered, tall man with fair hair and grey eyes. He is forty-six. My father often sings and when we are at home and have some free time, I play the guitar and we sing together. My father knows all about new radio sets and likes to repair old ones. He is also handy with many things. When he was small, he liked to take everything to pieces. My grandmother told me a story that once my father tried to "repair" their kitchen clock. He managed to put all the wheels and screws back again – but the clock did not work. They had to give it to a repairman. But that happened a long time ago. Now he can fix almost everything: a vacuum cleaner, a washing machine, a fridge and what not. He's got a few shelves where he keeps everything he needs. On the table there is always a radio in pieces.

My parents have been married for twenty-six years. They have much in common, but they have different views on music, books, films, sports. For example, my father likes horror films and my mother likes "soap operas". My father is fond of tennis. My mother doesn't go in for sports. But my parents have the same opinion about my education and upbringing.

My parents are hard-working people. My mother keeps house and takes care of me and my father. She is very good at cooking and she is clever with her hands. She is very practical. My father and I try to help her with the housework. I wash the dishes, go shopping and tidy our flat.

My grandmother is a pensioner. She lives with us and helps to run the house. She is fond of knitting.

My sister Helen is twenty-five. She is married and has a family of her own. She works as an accountant for a joint venture company. Her husband is a scientist. They have got twins: a daughter and a son. They go to a nursery school.

My brother Boris is eleven. He is a schoolboy. He wants to become a doctor but he is not sure yet. Three months ago he dreamed of being a cosmonaut.

I want to become a student. I'd like to learn foreign languages. I think I take after my father. I'm tall, fair-haired and even-tempered. I always try to be in a good mood.

We have got a lot of relatives. We are deeply attached to each other and we get on very well.



VIII. Comprehension check. Answer the following questions

1. What is your first name?
2. What is your surname?
3. How old are you?
4. When is your birthday?
5. Is your family large?
6. How large is your family?
7. Have you got any brothers or sisters?
8. What are your parents?
9. Where do they work?
10. How long have your parents been married?
11. Do they have much in common?
12. Do you spend a lot of time with your family?
13. What sort of things do you do together?
14. Do you go out with your parents?

15. Who runs the house in your family?
16. What are your household duties?
17. What is your father's hobby?
18. Can you describe your mother?

 **IX. Translate into English “A Letter to My Pen Friend”**

Сейчас я расскажу вам о своей семье. Она достаточно маленькая. Нас всего трое – я, мама и папа. Мы живем вместе в нашей квартире. Но еще у меня есть дедушки и бабушки, а также много родственников, которые живут отдельно, но мы видимся очень часто.

Мою маму зовут Мария. Она привлекательная, молодо выглядящая женщина с длинными темными волосами и серыми глазами. Моя мама работает секретарем в офисе, она умная и всегда стильно одевается. Она добрая и общительная, и у нее почти всегда хорошее настроение. У мамы много подруг, и они часто навещают ее. У мамы настоящий кулинарный талант. Мне нравится помогать ей на кухне.

Моему папе Алексею 38 лет. Он высокий и хорошо сложен, с темными волосами и глазами. Он бывший волейболист, и до сих пор в хорошей форме. Он учитель физкультуры в школе. Мой папа также тренирует школьную волейбольную команду. Компьютер – его хобби. Он знает все о новейших устройствах и может починить их. Мой папа спокойный и дружелюбный человек.

Мои бабушка и дедушка не очень старые. Они живут недалеко от нас в частном доме с большим садом во дворе. Они оба пенсионеры и проводят большую часть времени в саду. Это папины родители. Что касается маминых, они живут за границей. Последний раз я видела их на прошлое Рождество. Они добрые и веселые.

У меня много двоюродных братьев и сестер. Одна из них – Света – моя лучшая подруга. Света на два года старше. Она веселая и умная, я могу говорить с ней часами. Она играет на пианино и неплохо поет. Света всегда рада помочь мне с учебой. Мы обычно здорово проводим время вместе.

Я провожу много времени с семьей. Мы ходим вместе на прогулки, навещаем друзей и родственников, смотрим фильмы или просто разговариваем. Я очень люблю свою семью.



X. Choose and fill in the appropriate words from key vocabulary

1. My mother has three sisters, so I have three ...
2. I have many uncles and aunts, so I have many...
3. There are only three rooms in our apartment, so I have to a room with my brother.
4. Sometimes I with my brother about computer time.
5. My father's father is my He's got married nearly 50 years ago. His Is my
6. My sister Charlotte is married, too. Peter is her....
7. Charlotte and Peter have a little girl, Elizabeth. She is my....
8. Grandparents, parents, children, uncles, aunts: people live together with a large number of relatives, big families, so-called
9. I get along well with my brother. We never
10. My..... (mother and father) are my best friends.



Key vocabulary:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Extended family | 6. Cousin |
| 2. Grandfather, wife, grandmother | 7. Husband |
| 3. Fight | 8. Aunt |
| 4. Parents | 9. Share |
| 5. Relatives | 10. Quarrel |



XI. Read and translate the dialogue: "Family"

A

Nick: What is your name and where are you from?

Lena: I am Lena and I'm from Murom.

Nick: What are you and how old are you?

Lena: I'm a student and I'm seventeen.

Nick: Lena, do you have a family?

Lena: Certainly. I have my parents and a younger sister Tanya. She is fifteen. She goes to senior high school. I also have grandparents on my mother's side. So, I have a big family.

Nick: What does your father do?

Lena: My father has a café. It is our family business. He runs this café for more than twenty years. He was born in Murom and his café is a pizzeria.

Nick: How old is he now?

Lena: My father is fifty-six.

Nick: And what about your mother?

Lena: My mother is fifty-one and she is a painter. She is painting beautiful landscapes.

B

Nick: What is your mother`s origin?

Lena: She is Czech. And she can`t forget the beauty of her native land. I`m also influenced by her very much.

Nick: Do you have any relatives in the Czech Republic?

Lena: Yes, I have them. My grandpa on my father`s side lives in Prague. And my grandparents of my mother`s side live in Karlovy Vary. They are very old now and I try to visit them more often.

Nick: And what about your younger sister which is seventeen now? Is she doing well?

Lena: Yes. She is a very clever and self-sufficing girl. I suppose she will succeed in life.

Nick: Do you like to be a senior sister?

Lena: It is not difficult and it is very nice. My younger sister is independent and she doesn`t need to rely on me much. But I always wanted to be the youngest child in my family.

Nick: Is your relationship with your younger sister friendly?

Lena: When I was a little girl my sister used to follow me everywhere. She always wanted to do that what I was doing. Then I didn`t want her to follow me. Now I enjoy her company and I like our conversations.

Nick: Does your sister show her respect to you?

Lena: She enjoys being together with me.

Nick: You are happy.



XII. Make up your own dialogue with your class-mates using the following words and word combinations

Nice to meet you, to be born, years old, senior, friendly, good looking, a housewife, nephew, relationship, remote kinsman, if I'm not mistaken, cousin, relative, uncle, a lucky dog, elder sister, how curious, quite a popular name, grandparents, aunt, sister-in-law, a charming hostess, come around to see smb..



XIII. Tell about your family using the following words and word combinations

To be good at cooking, to be clever with, to have much in common, a vacuum cleaner, to water flowers, to dust, to make a bed, a delicious dinner, to make a puzzle, to wash the dishes, to take a dog for a walk, a lot of relatives, to have some free time, to go in for sports, united, responsibilities, mutual understanding, advice, help, traditions, values, happiness, ties, faithful.



XIV. Tell the English equivalent for the proverbs in Russian given below:

1. В родной семье и каша гуще.
2. Семейей дорожить – счастливым быть.
3. Семья в куче, не страшна и туча.
4. Добро по миру не рекой течёт, а семьёй живёт.
5. Человек без семьи, что дерево без плодов.



XV. Read and translate the text B “The Royal family”. Give a short summary of the text

THE ROYAL FAMILY

At present the British royal family is headed by the Queen Elizabeth II. The family's surname is Windsor. It was changed from Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Windsor in 1917.

The Queen Elizabeth II was born on 21 April, 1926. Her birthday is celebrated in Britain on the second Saturday of June each year. On this day the parade called “the Trooping of the Colour” takes place.

The Queen Elizabeth II came to the throne on February 6, 1952 after the death of her father, King George VI. She was crowned in Westminster Abbey in June, 1953. The Queen lives in Buckingham Palace. There are some other official royal residences: Windsor Castle, St, James Palace, Balmoral Castle, Frogmore House, The Palace of Holyroodhouse, Sandringham House and Kensington Palace.

Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, married Princess Elizabeth in 1947. They have got three sons and a daughter.

Their eldest son and the Queen’s heir is Prince Charles, Prince of Wales, known as a keen promoter of British interests. He was married to Lady Diana Spencer and has got two children, Prince William and Prince Harry. The Queen’s other children are Princess Anne, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward.

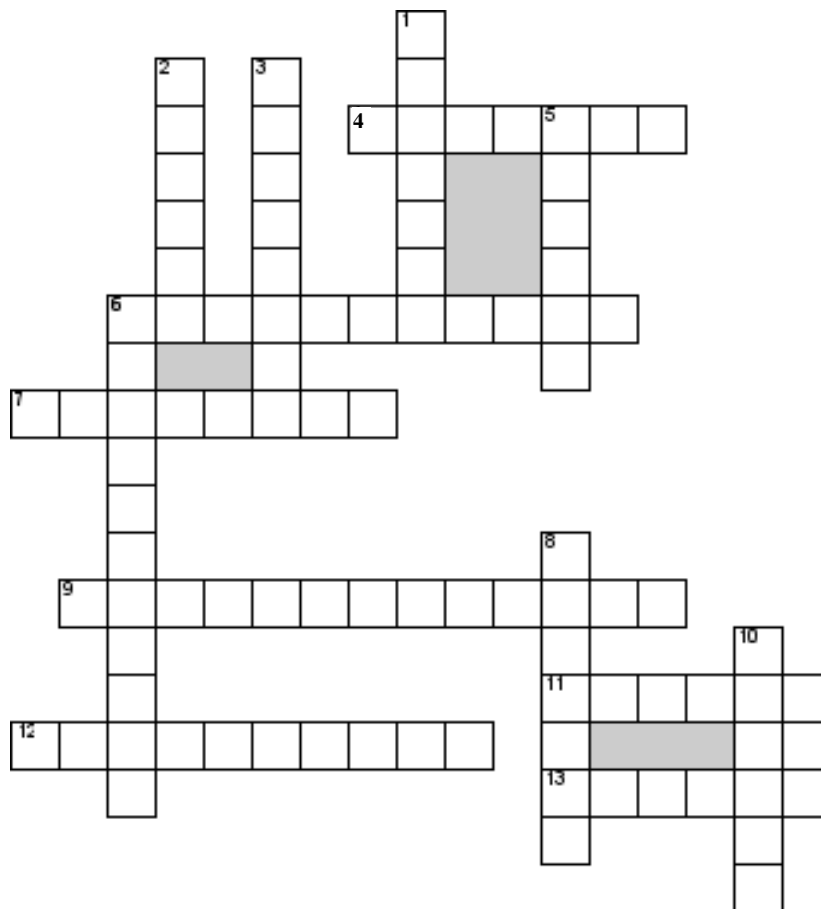


The Queen Elizabeth II is Head of State of the United Kingdom. She is queen of 16 former British colonies, including Australia, Canada and New Zealand and head of the Commonwealth. The Queen carries out lots of important duties on behalf of the nation. She goes on official State visits abroad and invites other world leaders to come to the UK. She is also the Head of the Armed Forces and the Church of England. She deals with documents and

reports from the government ministers. The Queen represents the nation at times of celebration or sorrow. On Remembrance Day, for example, she lays a wreath at the Cenotaph monument to honour those who died fighting the country. Apart from these tasks, the Queen spends a great amount of time travelling around the country visiting hospitals, schools, factories and other places and organizations.



XVI. Guess the crossword puzzle on the topic: "Family"



Across:

- 4. Mother and father
- 6. Дедушка
- 7. Daughters son
- 9. ОБЩИТЕЛЬНЫЙ
- 11. Child without parents
- 12. Fathers second wife
- 13. Aunts son

Down:

- 1. Папа
- 2. Отец
- 3. Brother and sister
- 5. Sisters son
- 6. Бабушка
- 8. Развестись
- 10. Заботливый

<http://weekenglish.ru/english-crossword/family/>



XVII. Discuss the following statements

1. Try to make each other happier every day and every minute.
2. Try to understand each other.
3. Respect each other.
4. Discuss all your problems with each other.
5. Learn to forgive each other.
6. Create family traditions.
7. Try to spend more time together.

Unit 2

MY FRIENDS



I. Study and memorize the following words and expressions

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. a very good friend | – очень хороший друг |
| 2. important | – важный |
| 3. to my mind | – по моему мнению |
| 4. to be ready | – БЫТЬ ГОТОВЫМ |
| 5. to help | – ПОМОЧЬ |
| 6. situation | – СИТУАЦИЯ |
| 7. nevertheless | – тем не менее |
| 8. to support | – поддержать |
| 9. to solve all the problems | – решить все проблемы |
| 10. different interests | – различные интересы |
| 11. different hobbies | – различные увлечения |
| 12. likes and dislikes | – нравится – не нравится |
| 13. to help one another | – помогать друг другу |
| 14. discuss all troubles | – обсуждать все проблемы |
| 15. kind and clever | – добрый и умный |
| 16. to spend free time | – проводить свободное время |
| 17. a lot of work to do | – много работы |
| 18. future profession | – будущая профессия |
| 19. go for walks | – ходить гулять |
| 20. discuss books | – обсуждать книги |



II. Match the words and word combinations in A with their synonyms in B

A. Good, amazing, important, vital, beautiful, romantic, caring, tender, sociable, sincere, funny, confident, honest, enthusiastic, eager.

B. Great, fantastic, essential, key, good-looking, sentimental, frank, attentive, affectionate, open, witty, unattached, faithful, curious, energetic.



III. Match the words and word combinations in A with their antonyms in B

A. Serious, calm, amiable, irritable, neat, stupid, hardworking, compliment, courage, certainly, careful.

B. Cheerful, passionate, sullen, composed, sloven, clever, lazy, insult, fear, probably, careless.



IV. Train the pronunciation of the following words:

Reveal [ri'vei:l], forever [fə'revə], each other [i:ʃ 'ʌðə], enjoy [in'dʒɔɪ, en-], together [tə'geðə], much [mʌʃ], share [ʃeə], idea [ai'diə], trouble ['trʌbl], phone [fəʊn], brave [breɪv], optimistic [ˌɒptɪ'mɪstɪk], person ['pɜ:s(ə)n], joke [dʒəʊk], passionate ['pæʃ(ə)nət], sullen ['sʌlən], sloven ['slʌv(ə)n], lazy ['leɪzi], insult [ɪn'sʌlt], fear [fiə], courage ['kʌrɪdʒ], affectionate [ə'fekʃ(ə)nət], amazing [ə'meɪzɪŋ], calm [kɑ:m], amiable ['eɪmiəbl], irritable ['ɪrɪtəbl], neat [ni:t], stupid ['stju:pɪd], favourite ['feɪv(ə)rɪt], TV [ˌti:'vi:], entertain [ˌentə'teɪn], lonely ['ləʊnli], honest ['ɒnɪst, 'ɒnə-], loyal ['lɔɪəl], trust [trʌst], another [ə'nʌðə], necessary ['nesəs(ə)rɪ], absolutely [ˌæbs(ə)'l(j)u:tli], supportive [sə'pɔ:tɪv], listen ['lɪs(ə)n], laugh [lɑ:f], partner ['pɑ:tənə], moreover [mɔ:(r)'əʊvə], should [ʃʊd], emotions [ɪ'məʊʃ(ə)nz], success [sək'ses], failure ['feɪljə], since [sɪn(t)s], adventurous [əd'ventʃ(ə)rəs], discuss [dɪ'skʌs], gentle [dʒentl], kind [kaɪnd], patient ['peɪʃ(ə)nt], wrong [rɒŋ], ancient ['eɪn(t)ʃ(ə)nt], civilizations [ˌsɪv(ə)laɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)nz], architecture ['ɑ:kɪtektʃə], draw [drɔ:].



V. Match the English words and word combinations and their Russian equivalents

Make friends, friends forever, see each other, miss each other, meet each other, enjoy doing together, have much in common, share ideas, help in trouble (in need), phone each other, brave and strong, optimistic person, a lot of jokes, friendship, close friend.

Иметь много общего, скучать друг без друга, звонить друг другу, встречаться друг с другом, делиться идеями, подружиться, друзья навсегда, видеть друг друга, делать что-то вместе с удовольствием, помогать друг другу в беде, храбрый и сильный, много шуток, оптимист, дружба, близкий друг.



VI. Find the sentences with the following words in the text A “A Good Friend” and translate them into Russian

Should be loyal; our lives; for me; they make; a company you can trust; share their ideas and secrets; doesn't take the side; don't think; the way; supportive in any situation; absolutely; feel bad, lonely or upset; to give you advice; how to listen; emotions; my classmate; gentle, kind and modest; opinion; hardworking person; goes wrong interests; the history of ancient civilizations; the guitar; make peace; right away; go out together; invite our friends.



VII. Answer the questions to find out if you are a good friend

1. How many friends do you have?
2. Do you let your friend phone each other your homework if he (she) hasn't done it?
3. Do you always buy a present for your friend if he (she) has a birthday?
4. Do you share your lunch with your friend if he (she) has forgotten it?
5. Do you call your friend if he (she) is absent from school?
6. Will you help your friend if he (she) gets a bad mark on some subject?
7. Will you talk to your friend if he (she) calls you when you are watching your favourite TV programme?



VIII. Read and translate the text A “A Good Friend”

A GOOD FRIEND

A friend in need is a friend indeed – we all know this saying and I believe this is true. Friends play a very important role in our lives. When we feel sad they entertain us, when we are lonely they make a company for us. So who can we call a good friend?

For me a good friend should be honest, loyal and understanding. It's very important that you can trust another person. Friends are usually close to each other and spend a lot of time together, they share their ideas and secrets and that's why it's necessary to be honest. You must be sure that your secret will not be revealed to anyone else.

I also believe that a friend should be loyal. A good friend doesn't take the side of your enemy or doesn't take sides at all. A loyal friend will never stop being your friend just because you don't think the way he or she thinks. For a real friend it's absolutely not important how rich you are.

One of the most important things in a good friend for me is being supportive. A good friend is always beside you when you feel bad, lonely or upset. He is always ready to talk to you, to give advice and support to you. He has the ability to listen to other people.

Moreover, it's always nice when a friend understands you, when you are sure he won't laugh at you in any situation. A friend should be your partner in life. He should share your emotions, share your success and failures and be near you if needed.

My best friend's name is Boris. He is seventeen years old and he is my classmate. We have been friends since the first year at school.

Boris is very attractive. He is tall, slim and strong. He has dark hair and brown eyes. We share many common interests: we play in the same football team, we both like adventurous stories, and we have the same attitude to life.

Boris does well at college. He is especially good at History and English. He helps me to do my homework, explains to me what I don't understand. He also takes part in different college activities, concerts and parties.

My friend's opinion is very important for me. I can discuss all my problems with him. He is very gentle, kind and modest. Boris is also a very patient and hardworking person. If something goes wrong, he tries to do it again never giving up.

His interests are broad. He is interested in the history of ancient civilizations and architecture. He plays the guitar and likes to draw.

Sometimes I fall out with Boris but make peace with him right away. When we have free time, we go out together. Usually we invite our friends and go to the cinema.

Boris is very reliable and honest person and at any moment I can rely on him.



IX. Comprehension check. Answer the following questions

1. When did you meet your friend?
2. What is your friend's name?
3. How old is your friend?
4. How does your friend look like?
5. How does your friend like to spend his free time?
6. Why do you like your friend?
7. Do you have a lot of friends?
8. Do you like to spend time with your friend?
9. Does your friend go in for sport?
10. Does your friend do well at college?
11. What year of study is your friend in?
12. Is he/she your best friend?

13. Why is he/she your best friend?
14. Do you have any problems with your friend?
15. What is an ideal friend?



X. Insert the missing words and word combinations consulting the text

1. A friend in need is
2. Friends play a very in our lives.
3. For me a good friend should be, and
4. A good friend is always beside you when you or
5. He is always to to you, to you and you.
6. He also to how to
7. My friend's is veryfor me.
8. I discuss all my with him.
9. He is very, and
10., it's always nice when a friend you, when you he won't at you in any



XI. Choose and fill in the appropriate words from key vocabulary

1. Boris is very and person and at any moment I can rely on him.
2. We all know many about friendship.
3. So who can we call a
4. They share their and that's why it's necessary to be.....
5. I also believe that a friend should be.....
6. You must be sure that your secret will not be to anyone else.
7. Friends are usually close to each other and spend.....
8. For a real friend it's absolutely not important how
9. He should your emotions, your success and failures and be near you if needed.
10. One of the most important things in a good friend for me is being.....



Key vocabulary:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Reliable and honest | 6. Revealed |
| 2. Sayings | 7. A lot of time together |
| 3. Ideas and secrets | 8. Rich you are |
| 4. Good friend | 9. Share |
| 5. Loyal | 10. Supportive |



XII. Make proverbs and sayings using the words from the right column

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A friend in need | a. is a doing thing. |
| 2. A friend | b. known by his friends. |
| 3. A friend is | c. our best friends. |
| 4. A friend is never | d. known till a man has need. |
| 5. A friend is not | e. so soon gotten as lost. |
| 6. A friend to everybody | f. to understand. |
| 7. A man is | g. is a friend indeed. |
| 8. Friendship | h. is a friend to nobody. |
| 9. A friend tries | i. easier lost than found. |
| 10. Books are | j. will never betray. |



XIII. Read and translate the dialogues: “Good Friends”

A

Sergey: Hello, Mike!

Mike: Hi, Sergey!

Sergey: How are you?

Mike: Great, and you?

Sergey: Me too. What are you doing today?

Mike: Well, I’m thinking what to do.

Sergey: What about going to the new car exhibition?

Mike: Ok, when does it open?

Sergey: At seven o'clock.

Mike: Ok.

B

Victor: Hi, Sergey!

Sasha: Hi, Sasha.

Victor: You look rather pale. Aren't you feeling well?

Sasha: No, I just don't rest enough.

Victor: Why not?

Sasha: All because of my book. I'm very excited about it.

Victor: Unexpectedly! And you read this book overnight, don't you?

Sasha: Yes, overnight! I don't notice how time is flying.

Victor: Do you like read?

Sasha: Of course. My favorite pastime is reading a good book.

Victor: I would say, we have many things in common. I'm a fan of reading.

Sasha: This is good.

Victor: If compare a book and film – I think a book is better than a film. Books give you the whole story but films leave out some important parts.

Sasha: You're right, Victor. Is there an interesting book that you would recommend me to read?

Victor: At the moment I'm reading "Three Comrades" by Remark and I really enjoy this novel. If you don't like novels I recommend you to read "The secret history" by Donna Tartt. It's a great thriller. It keeps you in suspense all the way through.

Sasha: I like thrillers, especially if they contain intrigue. I will definitely read this book.



XIV. Make up your own dialogue with your class-mates using the following words and word combinations

A. Hello; for this weekend; my parents; asked me to go to the zoo; my little brother; on Saturday; a birthday; I'm not sure yet; I see; How about going to see a movie; I don't know; That sounds like a good idea!; Do you mind; my older sister; with us; Do you have any plans; I want to spend some time; How is she?; I haven't seen her for half a year; to eat before movie; finished

her study successfully; found a job; No, I don't mind at all; very motivated; reach her goals; Great!; Makes up her mind; right you are.

B. Wow!; It's only 2 days left; till our winter holidays; waiting for the end of the term; going to have a proper rest at last; I'm so tired of my studies; hard term; a couple of days; I'd like to spend; a ski-resort; depends on my parents; Do you have any holiday plans?; And you?; something interesting; together; in our free time; that sounds perfect; special you want to see; Good idea!; How kind of you; to invite me; next Monday; would be nice!; You are my best friend; by the way; don't forget; I'm looking forward to.



XV. Tell the English equivalent for the proverbs in Russian given below:

1. Друг познается в беде.
2. Вдруг не станешь друг.
3. Для друга и семь вёрст не околица.
4. Как аукнется, так и откликнется.
5. Нет друга – ищи, а найдешь – береги.



XVI. Read and translate the text: B "A Devoted Friend". Give a short summary of the text

A DEVOTED FRIEND

Once upon a time, there was an honest little man named Hans. He was very kind and good-humoured. He lived alone in a very small cottage and every day he worked in his garden. It was the most beautiful garden in all the countryside, full of sweet flowers of all kinds. There were always beautiful things to look at and pleasant odours to smell.

Little Hans had many friends but the most devoted friend was the rich Miller. He was so devoted that he always stopped at his garden to pick some flowers or fill his pockets with plums or cherries.

"Real friends should have everything in common," the Miller always said. Little Hans nodded and smiled. He was very proud of having a friend

with such great ideas. Sometimes the neighbours thought that it was strange that the Miller never gave little Hans anything in return, even though he was very rich. But Hans never thought about these things. What he enjoyed most was listening to all the wonderful things the Miller said about unselfishness and friendship.

One evening little Hans was sitting by his fireplace when somebody knocked loudly at the door. It was a stormy night and Hans first thought that it was only the wind. But someone knocked again, even more loudly.

"It is just a poor traveller," said little Hans to himself, and he ran to the door.

There stood the Miller with a light in one hand and a big stick in the other.

"Dear little Hans," cried the Miller, "I am in great trouble. My little boy has fallen off a ladder and hurt himself, and I am going for the Doctor. But he lives so far away, and it is such a bad night that I thought it would be much better if you went instead of me. You know I am going to give you my wheelbarrow, and it is fair that you should do something for me in return."

"Certainly," cried little Hans, "I am happy that you came to me and I will start off at once. But you must lend me your light, because the night is so dark that I am afraid I might fall somewhere."

"I am very sorry," answered the Miller, "but it is my new light. Something could happen to it."

"Well, never mind," cried little Hans. He put on a heavy coat and started off.

What a terrible storm it was! The night was black and the wind was very strong. After about three hours he arrived at the Doctor's house, and knocked at the door.

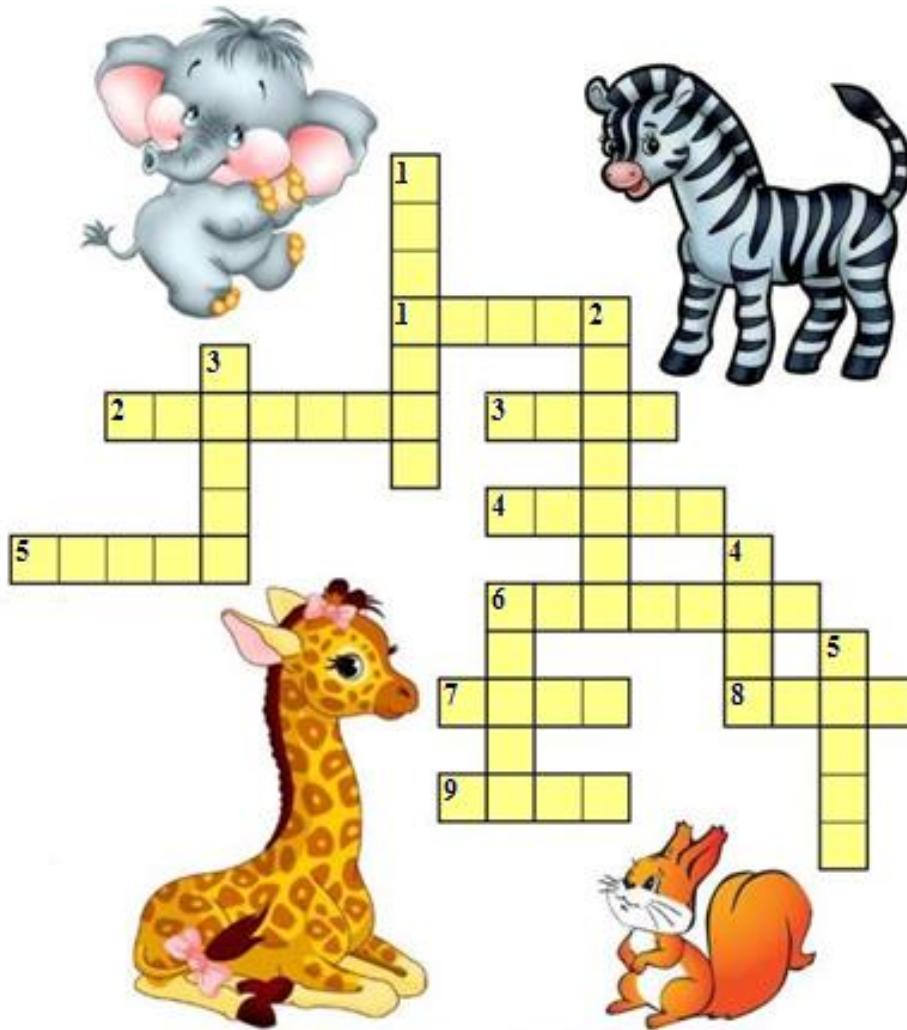
(abridged)

by Oscar Wilde



XVII. Guess the crossword puzzle on the topic: "Our little friends"

Find correct words and match their English equivalents.



По горизонтали:

1. Гигантская ящерица, хищник.
2. Король пустынь.
3. Животное – символ хитрости и ловкости.
4. Самое высокое животное на Земле.
5. «Разлинованная» лошадка.
6. Гиппопотам по-другому.
7. Самое крупное животное на суше.
8. Подземный житель.
9. Самое пугливое, кроткое животное.

По вертикали:

1. Самый неуклюжий и косолапый.
2. Главная особенность этого животного – рог на лбу.

3. Животное с самой отвратительной репутацией.
4. Серый, страшный, злой
5. Маленький грызун, способный забить в защечные мешки полстакана семечек.
6. Пушной зверек, который живет в дупле.

<http://weekenglish.ru/english-crossword/friends/>



XVIII. Discuss the following statements

1. Friendship is universal.
2. A close friend is a close friend anywhere.
3. You may find your best friend in yourself.
4. Make new friends and keep the old one is silver and the other is Gold.

Unit 3

MY HOBBY



I. Study and memorize the following words and expressions

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. childhood | – детство |
| 2. to develop | – развивать |
| 3. according to | – в соответствии с |
| 4. bird watching | – наблюдение за птицами |
| 5. to collect antiques | – собирать антикварные вещи |
| 6. calligraphy | – каллиграфия, чистописание |
| 7. grownups | – взрослые |
| 8. successful career | – успешная карьера |
| 9. leisure | – досуг, свободное время |
| 10. meditation | – раздумье, размышление, медитация |
| 11. to improve | – улучшать |
| 12. ability | – способность, возможность (делать что-л.) |
| 13. blooming garden | – цветущий сад |
| 14. to grow plants | – выращивать растения |

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 15. to enhance | – совершенствовать |
| 16. horticulture | – садоводство |
| 17. favourite hobby | – любимое хобби |
| 18. tokens | – знаки, символы |
| 19. models and electronics | – моделирование и электроника |
| 20. insects | – насекомые |



II. Match the words and word combinations in A with their synonyms in B

A. Important, interesting, make, popular, strange, hobby, grown-up, leisure, according to, admirer, adopt, advantage, aesthetic, agree, allow, amateur, antique, attitude.

B. Hobby-horse, well-liked, adult, on the authority of, unusual, enthusiast, accept, fascinating, superiority, artistic, come or go together, spare or free time, admit, non-professional, old-fashioned, position, primary, create.



III. Match the words and word combinations in A with their antonyms B

A. Hard, different, frequent, busy, occupied, delicious, advantage, ancient, apart, artificial, famous, valuable, active, alike, to argue, bad luck, to bore, changeable, to forbid.

B. Rare, tasteless disadvantage, to allow, to agree, fortune, to amuse, constant, easy, the same(similar), free, unknown, modern, together, different, lazy, natural, valueless.



IV. Find Russian equivalents to the English words and word combinations

Surfing the Internet, blogging, cookery, woodworking, whittling, skydiving, snorkeling, spelunking, rock climbing, rug hooking, ice-skating, gambling,

handicraft, model airplanes, model cars, model trains, mountaineering, embroidery, bird-watching, origami, pottery making, kite flying, coin collecting, artifacts, fishing, horticulture, herpetology.



V. Train the pronunciation of the following words:

Photography [fə'tɒgrəfi], yoga ['jəʊgə], sewing [soʊɪŋ], hiking ['haɪkɪŋ], biking ['baɪkɪŋ], job [dʒɒb], amateur ['æmətə], bother ['bɒðə], yachting ['jɒtɪŋ], quilting [kwɪltɪŋ], riding [raɪdɪŋ], climbing [klaɪmɪŋ], rug [rʌg], ikebana [ˌɪkɪ'ba:nə], macramé [mə'kra:mi, -meɪ], puppetry ['pʌpɪtri], puzzle ['pʌzl], bungee [ˈbʌndʒi], jumping [dʒʌmpɪŋ], herpetology [ˌhɜ:pɪ'tɒlədʒi], philately [fɪ'læt(ə)li], philomena [ˌfɪlə(u)'mi:nə], numismatics [ˌnju:mɪz'mætɪks], bibliophile ['bɪbliəfaɪl], antiquarian [ˌæntɪ'kwɛəriən], expensive [ɪk'spens(t)ɪv], matchbox ['mætʃbɒks], label ['leɪb(ə)l], enthusiasm [ɪn'θju:ziæz(ə)m], amateur ['æmətə], typically ['tɪpɪk(ə)li], quality ['kwɒləti], physically ['fɪzɪk(ə)li], mentally ['ment(ə)li], escape [ɪs'keɪp], knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ], childhood ['tʃaɪldhʊd], nevertheless [ˌnevəðə'les], quite [kwaɪt].



VI. Find for the words in A their definitions in B

A. Blogging, calligraphy, gastronomy, horticulture, origami, philately, bungee, jumping, herpetology.

B. The sport of jumping off a very high bridge or similar structure, the art and knowledge involved in preparing and eating good food, the study of collecting butterflies and moths, opinions and experiences on the internet for others to read the art of producing beautiful writing, often created with a special pen or brush, the study or activity of cultivating gardens, writing your thoughts, the art of making objects for decoration by folding sheets of paper into shapes, the collecting and study of stamps and postal history as a hobby, with a long elastic rope tied to your legs, the branch of zoology concerned with reptiles and amphibians.



VII. Match the Russian equivalents from B and the English words and word combinations from A

A. Woodcarving, doing puzzle, painting, cooking, read books, fish keeping, lapidary, play cards, gambling, play the guitar, pottery, play the piano, origami fishing, crocheting, lace making.

В. Резьба по дереву, рыболовство, азартные игры, вязание крючком, игра на пианино, увлечение рыбками, кружевоплетение, кулинария, чтение книг, гравировка драгоценных камней, игра в карты, гончарное дело, игра на гитаре, рисование, оригами, складывать пазлы.



VIII. Choose the correct words and word combinations in brackets

1. I like (rock climbing – playing games – swimming – ice dancing) online with my friends on computer.
2. If you live near a mountain with snow, you can go (sky diving – dancing – snowboarding – hang gliding).
3. Jack loves (collecting things – reading – going out – painting) like stamps and football cards.
4. I think rock climbing is very (frighten – frightened – frightening – fear).
5. The movie she was watching was (amuse – amused – amusing – amaze).
6. The teacher is always (thrilled – thrilling – amaze – amazing) when students get good grades.
7. Some people think that reading is (bored – boring – interested – interesting) but, I love it!
8. Samantha (goes – go – is going – went) swimming every week.
9. English is his hobby (spoke – speaks – speak – is speaking), but he (spoke – speaks – speak – is speaking) Greek now.
10. He likes (has read – read – reads – is reading) novels.
11. Sally does (cook – to prepare breakfast – help mother – she does) in the kitchen?

12. My brother isn't (satisfy – satisfied – satisfying – satisfaction) with computer games. He likes extreme sports.
13. My cousin Maria makes a lot of money as a(n) (amateur – professional – special – extreme) athlete .
14. Chatting online is a good way to stay in (line – contact – public – pairs) with friends who live far away.



IX. Use one of the hobby types to fill in the gap in the descriptions below

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| collecting | team sport |
| models and electronics | martial arts |
| performing arts | outdoor activity |
| food & drink | board sports |
| games | motorsports |
| individual sports | |

1. _____ requires you to find as many as possible of one type of thing such as baseball cards, or vinyl records.
2. Arcade _____ include pinball machines and a wide variety of computer games that are played in a large room.
3. You play a _____ if you play basketball, soccer or water polo.
4. Snowboarding and windsurfing are types of _____.
5. If you like bartending and cooking you look _____.
6. Head to the mountains to enjoy _____ such as kayaking, river rafting, and rafting.
7. _____ such as snowmobiling and go karts can be rather expensive, especially if you don't know how to repair vehicles.
8. Some people prefer _____ rather than team sports. These include boxing, fencing and golf.
9. People all over the world practice _____ such as Kung Fu and Aikido.
10. _____ often include building your own model.
11. People who sing, act or dance participate in the _____.



X. Match the hobby or activity to the definition. In some cases, a number of hobbies may be correct

1. This is a type of dancing that comes from Vienna. (Violin / Viola / Cello).
2. This is an activity that involves smoking something that looks like a long, brown stick. (Model airplanes).
3. This is an activity that involves making small reproductions of airplanes. (Card games).
4. You play this instrument with a bow. (Horseback riding).
5. In order to keep these pets you shouldn't be queasy. (Rodents / Snakes / Reptiles).
6. This is an individual sport that can calm you, as well as keep you in shape. (Cooking).
7. You might climb Everest if you do this hobby. (Snowboarding / Skiing).
8. Ride a motorized vehicle with two wheels for this hobby. (Taekwondo).
9. If you collect this type of comic book, you might need to read Japanese. (Yoga / Tai Chi / Pilates).
10. This hobby involves telling jokes. (Cigar smoking).
11. You must know poker and blackjack if you do this hobby. (Mountain climbing).
12. You must have a good relationship with animals to participate in this sport. (Stand up comedy).
13. This martial art comes from Korea. (Motocross / Motorcycle – Touring / Motorcycle Stunts).
14. Fly down the snowy hill on a board with this hobby. (Manga).
15. Your partner will be stuffed if you take up this hobby. (Waltz).



XI. Read and translate the text A “Hobby”

HOBBY

A hobby is an activity, interest, enthusiasm, or amateur pastime that is undertaken for pleasure or relaxation, typically done during one`s leisure time. Our lives would be hard without rest and recreation. People have quite different ideas of how to spend their free time. For some of them the only

way to relax is watching TV or drinking beer. But other people use their spare time getting maximum benefit from it. We strongly feel that hobbies make our lives much more interesting. Hobby is a kind of self – expression and the way to understand other people and the whole world. Why do people have hobbies? Firstly, they want to have a good and quality time. A hobby helps people to relax after work or school.

Having a hobby people realize themselves in different ways. For young children and teenagers it is a way to develop their skills and talent and of course to keep them away from things like drugs, alcohol and bad company. Doing a hobby stimulates your brain. A hobby helps to concentrate on other work later. If you are good at your hobby, you feel proud of yourself.

In general, having a hobby is very important for everybody because it is kind of self-expression and the way to understand other people and the whole world. A hobby makes you stronger physically and mentally, helps



you escape from reality, improve your knowledge, broaden your mind, develop your skills and gain a better understanding of how the world works.

Hobby is a good thing a person gets from childhood. It can be developed at any age however better since childhood. We all do some kind of work according to our interest which can give us happiness and joy that is called hobby. Some people

get different hobbies according to their interest, likes and dislikes. There are many types of hobbies we can develop such as dancing, singing, drawing, playing indoor or outdoor games, bird watching, collecting antiques, taking photographs, reading, going in for sports, gardening, listening to music, watching TV, cooking, etc. Our hobbies help us earning for life and making a successful career. Hobby is something we can fully enjoy in our leisure or free time.

Nevertheless, quite a lot of people have no hobby. Most of them say that they are too busy or too tired to do anything in their free time. But we are sure that such people are lazy and passive and their lives are dull and boring.

Thus hobbies play an essential part in teachers' and students' lives. Hobbies are popular both with children and grownups who wish to collect coins, stamps, books, games, posters. Students playing musical instruments, dancing, singing, fond of computers and drawing. Teachers often organize travelling and visiting interesting places.

Hobbies differ like tastes. But if you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste – you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting and eventful and hobby helps you to succeed in future and gives you satisfaction with your life.



XII. Read and translate the dialogues: “Hobbies”

A

Lena: Hello.

Nick: Hi, how are you doing?

Lena: I'm fine, thanks, but you?

Nick: I'm having perfect days.

Lena: Why so?

Nick: I found myself a new hobby.

Lena: So what are you doing?

Nick: I'm making plane models.

Lena: Do you have any models ready already?

Nick: Of course, I've made models of planes Yak 145, Mig 29.

Lena: But what model are you making now?

Nick: Currently I'm making a difficult model of Boeing 747-400.

Lena: Huh, seems really difficult.

Nick: Yup, it really is.

Lena: Ok, so have a good luck. I'm out of time.

Nick: Have a nice day, bye.

Lena: Thanks, bye.

B

Peter: Hello, Mike!

Mike: Hi, Peter! Where are you going?

Peter: I'm going to the park. My parents gave me a digital camera for my birthday. I want to take some pictures.

Mike: Cool! It's not easy to take a really good photo. But I think it's very interesting!

Peter: I agree. There's much to learn about it for me. You know, I want to manage to take good photos of landscapes and people's faces.

Mike: That would be great. Good photo helps us to remember happy moments of our life and bad portraits always put in bad mood.

Peter: Exactly! My sister is very pretty girl but she's not photogenic so she doesn't look good on photos and she's always upset about it.

Mike: You may read a lot about digital cameras in the internet. There are lots of useful information for beginners, including lessons and examples.

Peter: You're right. I've already looked through some. Now I want a little practice.

Mike: You may take a picture of me, if you want. I can be your first experiment.

Peter: Really? Thank you! Let's do it!



XIII. Make up your own dialogue with your classmates using the following words and word combinations

To take pictures; surrounding nature; sounds interesting; detective stories; Who is your favourite author?; to be fascinated by astronomy/ ship modeling; Why did you get into it?; It's fun / interesting / exciting; It's a great way to relieve stress; It helps me clear my head / mind; it helps me think; It's a great way to get away from everyday troubles; How long have you been doing this?; When did you start doing this?; since school; when I was 12; What sort of music do you like?; from my point of view; to help choose a

career; path for the future spheres of activity; useful experiment for your future job; skating club; How can a hobby like that be any fun?; takes me quite a lot of time; I don't have too much time for my hobby; the net quite often.



XIV. Read and translate the text: B “Teen Interests”. Give a short summary of the text

TEEN INTERESTS

“Today is life-the only life you are sure of. Make the most of today. Get interested in something. Shake yourself awake. Develop a hobby. Let the winds of enthusiasm sweep through you. Live today with gusto.” – Dail Karnegi.

Teenagers are a separate unit of the society. They are rather different from other age ranges. They are not kids anymore, at the same time they are not grown-ups yet that causes lots of questions and contradictions with adult. Due to their age and individual characteristics, teens share certain interests. First of all, they choose modern music, as they don't want to seem outdated. Secondly, they try to wear extraordinary clothes. However a lot depends on subculture they live in. Thirdly, teens are interested in active socializing and going out. Modern teenagers are so much different from previous generations. With the appearance of free Internet everywhere, in shops, in streets, even in the Tube, teens are almost always online and in touch with their friends. There are plenty of social networks, messengers, chat rooms photo and video exchange they use for communication. For many teens Internet has already become an integral part of their life. Teens have an opportunity to study online, play games, listen to music, watch movies or read the latest news. It all depends on their individual interests. Fortunately, sports culture is also becoming more and more popular among modern teens. Almost in every district there are gyms or sports clubs where they can train in ping-pong, large tennis, boxing and swimming.

For young children and teenagers it is a way to develop their skills and talent and of course to keep them away from things like drugs, alcohol and bad company. Here there are some examples of famous people who were keen on some hobbies.

Leonardo da Vinci was a painter, and inventor and at the same time a good cook. Dmitry Mendelejev the famous chemist, made suitcases. Her-

bert Wales, the writer of fantastic stories, was a collector of tin soldiers. The Russian tsar Peter I was fond of lather work. He liked to carve things from elephant bone and wood. He also was a collector of walking sticks, coins, weapons, stones, paintings etc. **Where do some hobbies come from?**



Origami – paper folding originates from China. **Iris folding** appeared in Holland, where early craft persons made their designs using patterned paper cut from the inside of envelopes. **Decoupage** – the art of decorating an object by gluing colored paper first appeared in Germany. The early examples of **embroidery** were found in ancient Egypt, China, Persia, India and England.

There is a great choice of collections people may be interested in. **Numismatics** is the study or collection of currency, including coins, tokens, paper money. **Button collecting** is the collecting of various types of buttons. **Book collecting** is the collecting of books mostly rare books. **Philately** is the study of stamps and postal history. It is the study of what is depicted on the stamps. There are hundreds of popular subjects, such as birds on stamps, and ships, poets, presidents, monarchs, maps, aircraft, space craft, sports and insects on stamps. **Calendar collecting** is the study of pocket calendars. It is a famous kind of collecting because it is not expensive and a calendar is easy to get. **Phillumeny** is the hobby of collecting different matchboxes, matchbox labels. **Doll collecting** is the collecting of dolls made from different materials.



XV. Tell about your hobby using the following words and word combinations

Favourite, cooking, listening music, gardening, to prefer, gardening, meditation, to improve, my work efficiency, interest and ability, to give (smb.) high level of peace, to make whole day useful, every early morning, to enjoy (smb.) blooming garden, growing plants, slowly on daily basis, to enjoy sun rise, to enjoy sun set, daily in my garden, to play badminton, to discuss new plans, to promote (smb.) to continue, to become happy, to take (smb.) problems in easy way, to try to solve, from (smb.) childhood.



XVI. Tell about your hobby answering questions

1. What is a hobby?
2. Does your hobby interfere with your work/study/personal life?
3. Which hobbies do you think are the most difficult?
4. Have you got a hobby? What is your hobby?
5. Which hobbies are the most expensive?
6. How much time can one spend on his/her hobby?
7. What can one do as a hobby?
8. Which hobbies are the most popular in your country?
9. Why did you start your hobby?
10. Which hobbies are the most popular with women in your country? With men?
11. Did you have any hobbies when you were a child?
12. How long have you had your hobby?
13. Why do people have hobbies?
14. Is your hobby safe or dangerous?
15. How many hours a week do you spend on your hobby?
16. Do you think a hobby is different from a sport?
17. Are there any hobbies you would like to try?
18. Do you spend money on your hobby?
19. Why do people need hobbies?
20. Which hobbies cost nothing at all?
21. Which hobbies are the cheapest?
22. Can a hobby be dangerous?

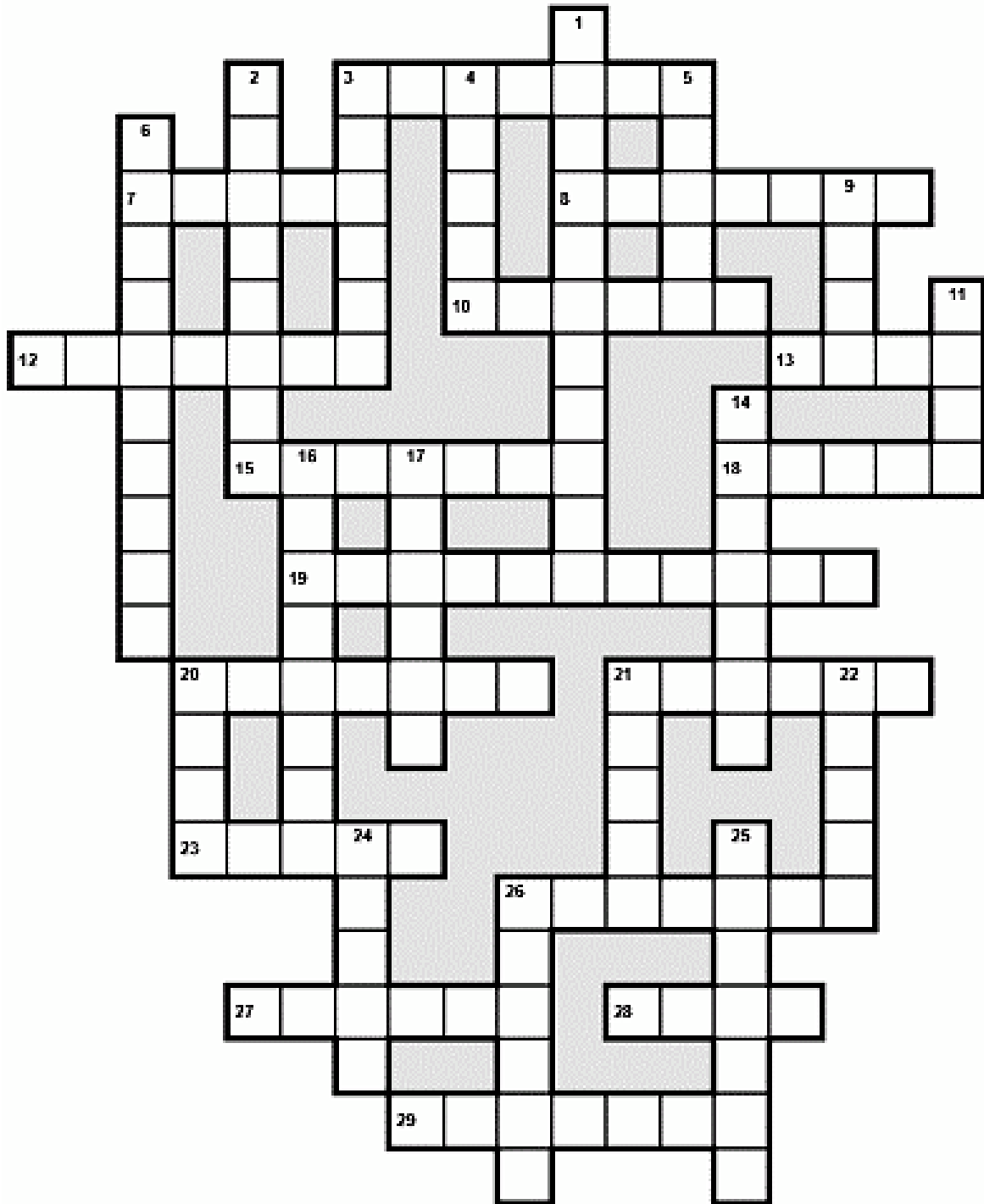


XVII. Tell the English equivalent for the proverbs in Russian given below:

1. Хобби обходится дороже арабских скакунов.
2. Делу время, потехе час.
3. Праздность (безделье) – мать всех пороков.
4. На вкус и цвет товарища нет.
5. Если хочешь что-то сделать хорошо, сделай это сам.



XVIII. Guess the crossword puzzle on the topic: "Hobbies"



Down:

1. When the was over there was a storm of applause.
2. My friend's collection is Its theme is flowers.
3. Our seats were in the, so we could see everything very well.

4. My father has some old silver in his collection.
5. The dancer came onto the and began to dance.
6. There are fifty dolls in my sister's
9. The lights went down in the hall and the curtain
11. They bought two tickets for the "Hamlet".
14. When we were in Moscow we went to the Bolshoi
16. That television programme has an of millions.
17. Yesterday I bought a for the concert of my favourite singer.
20. My was not expensive, but I could see the stage well.
21. He has a with his name on his jacket.
22. "Three Musketeers" is a famous by Alexander Dumas.
24. The word "red" "beautiful" in old Russia.
25. We went to the to take some books.
26. My brother keeps his collection of in an album.

Across:

3. The new film was a great Millions of people watched it and liked it very much.
7. "Ruslan and Lyudmila" is an by M. I. Glinka.
8. I don't like documentaries. I prefer to watch films.
10. At the cinema films are shown on a large white
12. An artist is a person who works of art.
13. I like to fairy tales to my little brother.
15. Mickey Mouse is a famous character.
18. My aunt's is gardening. She is fond of growing flowers.
19. films are about real people and things.
20. The was fantastic. We saw a beautiful palace and a park with fountains on the stage.
21. Was the concert interesting? - No, it was I nearly fell asleep.
23. The of his collection is sports.
26. questions begin with the words "What", "Where", "Why", etc.
27. Let's go to the to see the new film.
28. The actor has to learn his ... by heart.
29. Books about Harry Potter are very ... with children.



XIX. Discuss the following statements

1. Your favorite pastime.
2. Sport or hobby?
3. Dangerous hobbies.
4. Can a hobby save a child from bad peer influence?
5. Does your hobby influence your choice of friends?
6. Can you make money from doing your hobby?

Unit 4

SPORT AND GAMES



I. Study and memorize the following words and expressions

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. breaststroke | – брасс (олимпийский стиль плавания) |
| 2. category | – разряд |
| 3. champion | – чемпион |
| 4. victory | – победа |
| 5. winner | – победитель |
| 6. archery | – стрельба из лука |
| 7. artistic gymnastics | – спортивная гимнастика |
| 8. fencing | – фехтование |
| 9. rowing | – гребля |
| 10. car racing | – авторейсинг |
| 11. high jump | – прыжок в высоту |
| 12. ski-jump | – лыжный трамплин |
| 13. wrestling | – борьба |
| 14. yachting | – парусный спорт |
| 15. amateur | – спортсмен-любитель |
| 16. callisthenics | – пластика, ритмика |
| 17. cycling | – езда на велосипеде, велоспорт |
| 18. hang gliding | – дельтапланеризм |
| 19. diving | – дайвинг |
| 20. discus throwing | – метание диска |



II. Match the words and word combinations in A with their synonyms in B

A. Capability, awarded, association, acrobat, athletics, advantages, alternatives, sporting, achievement, completion, annually, artificial, assisted, participate, facilitate, be present, accredited, recognize, allow entry, accordingly, therefore, achieve, perform, bring off, artistic, aesthetic, proficiency.

B. Grant, gymnast, sporting, events, reward, choice, heroic, accomplishment, performance, once a year, synthetic, help, take part, contribute, attend, appointed, licensed, permit entry, respectively, thus, reach, carry out, bring to an end, imaginative, ornamental, potential, experience.



III. Match the words and word combinations in A with their antonyms in B

A. To begin, amateur, best, bad luck, confident, fast, precise, to attack, dangerous, frequent, victory, cruel, first, behind, occupied, correct, defeat, quiet, to catch, early, exit, front, compliment, defence, even, elementary, active, compulsory, cowardly, dangerous.

B. Slow, inaccurate, rare, last, free, excited, late, back, passive, worst, safe, not sure, professional, to defend, to prevent, fortune, to finish, in front of, to throw, insult, voluntary, false, courageous, human, safe, attack, advanced, odd, entrance.



IV. Train the pronunciation of the following words:

Approximately [ə'prɒksɪmətli], succeed [sək'si:d], forward ['fɔ:wəd], backward ['bækwəd], frequently ['fri:kwəntli], occasionally [ə'keɪz(ə)n(ə)li], canoeing [kə'nu:ɪŋ], climbing ['klaɪmɪŋ], gymnastics [dʒɪm'næstɪks], hiking ['haɪkɪŋ], jogging ['dʒɔ:gɪŋ], judo ['dʒu:dəu], karate [kə'rɑ:tɪ], martial arts ['mɑ:ʃ(ə)l ɑ:ts], squash [skwɒʃ], wrestling ['reslɪŋ], racquet ['rækɪt], pool cue [pu:l kju:], draughts [dra:fts], dominoes ['dɒmɪnəʊz], shuffle ['ʃʌfl], castle ['kɑ:sl], pawn [pɔ:n], capture ['kæptʃə], resign [rɪ'zaɪn], pole vault [pəʊl

vɔ:lt], triple jump ['trɪpl dʒʌmp], fixture ['fɪkstʃə], competition [ˌkɒmpə'tɪʃ(ə)n], league table [li:g 'teɪbl], umpire ['ʌmpaɪə], linesman ['laɪnzmən], hurdle ['hɜ:dl].



V. Find Russian equivalents to the English words and word combinations

Bowls, cycling, darts, diving, hiking, horse riding, ice skating, rollerblading, jogging, golf club, hockey stick, pool cue, running shoes, board game, backgammon, to deal the cards, suit, chessboard, to capture, equestrian, pankration.



VI. Match from A the Russian equivalents to the English words and word combinations from B

A. Discus throw, hammer throw, javelin throw, shot put, penalty, offside, linesman, goalpost (post), free kick, foul, booking, windsurfing, weightlifting, water skiing, chessboard, piece, ten-pin bowling, walking, rugby, motor racing, beach volleyball.

В. Пляжный волейбол, поднятие тяжестей, ходьба, водные лыжи, шахматная доска, шахматная фигура, боулинг, нарушение правил, за которое игрок получает жёлтую карточку, виндсёрфинг, метание диска, метание молота, метание копья, толкание ядра, пенальти (штрафной), офсайд, положение вне игры, судья на линии, ворота, штрафной удар, нарушение (фол), регби, мотогонки.



VII. Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases from the list below

Captain, coach, draw, fair, football ground (or pitch), footballer, fouls, free (or penalty) kick, goal, kick-off, league, opponents, referee, score, soccer.

1. What Europeans call "football", Americans call ...?
2. The instructor of the team is the

3. The games take place on a
4. When you play in a football team you are a....
5. The leader of the team is the
6. The man in the is the goal-keeper.
7. The beginning of the match is the
8. During the match each team tries to ... as many goals as possible.
9. When the teams have scored the same number of goals we say it's a
10. The players of the other team are the
11. The man who enforces the rules during the game is the
12. Playing correctly is called play.
13. Unfair moves are called
14. When a player breaks the rules the other team may get a
15. A federation of football clubs is called a football



VIII. Read and translate the text: A “The Ancient Olympic Games”

THE ANCIENT OLYMPIC GAMES

The Ancient Olympic Games were religious and athletic festivals held every four years at the sanctuary of Zeus in Olympia, Greece. Competition was among representatives of several city-states and kingdoms of Ancient Greece. These Games featured mainly athletic but also combat sports such as wrestling and the pankration, horse and chariot racing events. It has been

widely written that during the Games, all conflicts among the participating city-states were postponed until the Games were finished. This cessation of hostilities was known as the Olympic peace or truce. This idea is a modern myth because the Greeks never suspended their



wars. The truce did allow those religious pilgrims who were travelling to Olympia to pass through warring territories unmolested because they were protected by Zeus.

The origin of the Olympics is shrouded in mystery and legend; one of the most popular myths identifies Heracles and his father Zeus as the progenitors of the Games. According to legend, it was Heracles who first called the Games "Olympic" and established the custom of holding them every four years. The myth continues that after Heracles completed his twelve labours, he built the Olympic Stadium as an honour to Zeus. Following its completion, he walked in a straight line for 200 steps and called this distance a "stadion" (Greek: στάδιον, Latin: *stadium*, "stage"), which later became a unit of distance. The most widely accepted inception date for the Ancient Olympics is 776 BC; this is based on inscriptions, found at Olympia, listing the winners of a footrace held every four years starting in 776 BC. The Ancient Games featured running events, a pentathlon (consisting of a jumping event, discus and javelin throws, a foot race, and wrestling), boxing, wrestling, pankration, and equestrian events. Tradition has it that Croesus, a cook from the city of Elis, was the first Olympic champion.



The Olympics were of fundamental religious importance, featuring sporting events alongside ritual sacrifices honouring both Zeus (whose famous statue by Phidias stood in his temple at

Olympia) and Pelops, divine hero and mythical king of Olympia. Pelops was famous for his chariot race with King Oenomaus of Pisatis. The winners of the events were admired and immortalised in poems and statues. The Games were held every four years, and this period, known as an Olympiad, was used by Greeks as one of their units of time measurement. The Games were part of a cycle known as the Pan-Hellenic Games, which included the Pythian Games, the Nemean Games, and the Isthmian Games.

The Olympic Games reached their zenith in the 6th and 5th centuries BC, but then gradually declined in importance as the Romans gained power and influence in Greece. While there is no scholarly consensus as to when

the Games officially ended, the most commonly held date is 393 AD, when the emperor Theodosius I decreed that all pagan cults and practices be eliminated. Another date commonly cited is 426 AD, when his successor, Theodosius II, ordered the destruction of all Greek temples.



IX. Find the sentences with the following words in the text A “The Ancient Olympic Games” and translate them into Russian

A modern myth, religious and athletic, all pagan cults, the Pythian Games, festivals, the Pan-Hellenic Games, were protected by Zeus, according to legend, city-states and kingdoms, combat sports, all conflicts, Heracles, successor, the winners, the origin, peace or truce, horse and chariot, widely written, the sanctuary, representatives, cessation of hostilities, the progenitors, first called, zenith.



X. Insert the missing words and word combinations consulting the text A

1. were religious and athletic festivals held ... years at the ... of Zeus in Olympia....
2. The ... reached their ... in the ... and ... centuries BC.
3. The ... were part of a cycle known as ... which included the ... Games, the ... Games, and the ... Games.
4. It has been ... that during the Games, all ... among the ... city-states were ... until the Games were
5. ... was among ... of several city-states and ... of Ancient
6. These Games featured mainly athletic but also ... such as ... and the ..., horse and ... events.
7. The ... of the Olympics is ... in mystery and ...; one of the most popular ... identifies ... and his father ... as the ... of the Games.
8. This cessation of ... was known as the ... peace or
9. This ... is a ... myth because the ... never ... their wars.
10. The ... did allow those ... who were ... to Olympia to ... warring territories ... because they were ... by

11. According to legend, it was ... who ... the Games "Olympic" and ...d the ... of holding them every
12. The ... featured running ..., a pentathlon (... of a ... event, ... and ...n throws, a foot ..., and ...), ..., wrestling ..., and ... events.
13. The most ... inception ... for the Ancient ... is ... BC.
14. The ... of the events were ... and ... in poems and statues.



XI. Comprehension check. Answer the following questions

1. What kind of festival were the Ancient Olympic Games?
2. Where were the Ancient Olympic Games held?
3. Who competed in the Ancient Olympic Games?
4. What sports competitions did the Ancient Olympic Games feature?
5. How was cessation of hostilities during the Olympic Games known?
6. What did the truce allow the religious pilgrims?
7. What can you tell about the origin of the Olympic Games?
8. Who were the progenitors of the Games?
9. Who was the first to call the Games "Olympic" and establish the custom of holding them every four years?
10. Who built Olympic Stadium as an honour to Zeus?
11. What is widely accepted inception date for the Ancient Olympics?
12. What running events did the Ancient Games feature?
13. Who was the first Olympic champion?
14. Why were the Olympics of fundamental religious importance?
15. How often were the Olympic Games held and what was that period known as?
16. What games did a cycle known as the Pan-Hellenic Games include?
17. When did the Olympic Games reach their zenith?
18. When did the Olympic Games end?



XII. Make up your own plan. Give a short summary of the text: "The Ancient Olympic Games"



**XIII. Use the most useful expressions and make up your own topic:
“Sport in My Life”**

Young people; I’m absolutely sure; very important; better disciplined; to go in for sport; can’t be weak and ill; physically inactive people; to keep fit; good health; sport activity; widely popularized; the most popular kinds of sport; to engage the harmful habits; sport is a compulsory subject; to attend sport sections; to become professional sportsmen; to have free time; I’d like to say; doing sports; the best way; to make smb. body strong; to get fat; to make smb. more self-organized; strong and healthy people; the harmoniously developed generation; team games; to manage free time; physical exercises; various competitions; to protect teenagers; like smoking and taking of drugs.



XIV. Read and translate the dialogues: “Sport in Great Britain”

A

Mike: Good mornings, Charlie!

Charlie: Good morning, Mike!

Mike: I am sorry to have kept you waiting.

Charlie: Don't mention it. Where shall we go?

Mike: It's up to you.

Charlie: In that case I suggest we should go to the tennis court and play a game of tennis.

Mike: Good idea! I know you are good at playing tennis. How old were you when you began to play tennis?

Charlie: Just a minute... Let me think... I was about eight years old when I started playing tennis. Since that time tennis has been my hobby.

Mike: I hear tennis is very popular in Great Britain.

Charlie: Oh, yes. Tennis is played all the year round – on hard courts or grass courts in summer, and on hard or covered courts in winter.

Mike: What other outdoor games are popular in Great Britain?

Charlie: Hockey, golf, football-, cricket.

Mike: What about horse-racing?

Charlie: It is one of the most popular sports in Great Britain, then comes swimming and boxing. Are you fond of swimming?

Mike: Yes, I am, I began to swim when I was a little child, But I don't like boxing. Do you?

Charlie: Neither do I. And what's your hobby?

Mike: Guess. You are allowed three guesses.

Charlie: Golf?

Mike: No.

Charlie: Horse – racing?

Mike: No.

Charlie: Chess, cards?

Mike: By no means. I am fond of collecting stamps. I have got a very good collection of stamps. Care to see it?

Charlie: I am looking forward to seen it.

B

Nick: What are the most popular games in Britain today?

Steve: Well, I suppose football and cricket.

Nick: Are there any other outdoor games?

Steve: Oh, there is tennis, golf, baseball and so on. Tennis is played all year round – on hard courts or grass courts in summer and on hard or covered courts in winter.

Nick: What about horse racing?

Steve: Oh, it's one of the most popular sports in Great Britain. Then there are, of course, walking races, running, swimming, boat races and boxing.

Nick: I know that there are no winter sports in England. Is that true?

Steve: Well, you see, the English winter isn't very severe as a rule, and we don't often have the chance of skiing, skating or tobogganing, but winter is the great time for hunting.

Nick: Are there any golf links near London?

Steve: Oh, yes, a great amount. There are dozens of good golf links within an hour or so of London. You ought to join a golf club if you're keen on the game

Nick: I think I shall if I get the chance. What about indoor games?

Steve: Well, there is table tennis, chess, billiards and so on. By the way, do you play chess?

Nick : Well, I do, but I'm not a professional, just an ordinary amateur.



XV. Make up your own dialogue with your class-mates using the following words and word combinations

Large gym; courts for badminton, basketball, football and tennis; sports facilities; indoor sports activities; a national sport in England/Russia; recently formed; available for teenagers; advantages/disadvantages; winner; team; to watch special sports channels on TV; to prefer; swimming; diving; water skiing; boating; fishing; football fans.



XVI. Give the correct answer about kind of sports. Translate the sentences into Russian. Match the game (word) with its definition

Walking, golf, tennis, rugby, football, volleyball, basketball, badminton, table tennis, cricket, croquet.

1. It is a game for two or four players who hit a ball with rackets across a net.
2. It is a summer game played on a grass field by two teams with a ball, bats and wickets.
3. It is a game played by two or four persons with a small hard ball which is struck with clubs into holes.
4. It is a way of traveling or going on foot.
5. It is a team game played with oval ball.
6. This is a game played indoors between two teams of five players, in which each team tries to win points by throwing a ball through a net.
7. This is a game in which the players hit a small white ball into holes in the ground with a set of clubs using as few hits as possible.
8. This is a game played between two teams of players riding horses, who hit a small ball with long-handled wooden hammers.
9. This is a game for two people or two pairs of people who use rackets to hit a small soft ball back and forth over the net.
10. This is a game in which two teams hit a ball back and forth over a high net with their hands and do not allow it to touch the ground.



XVII. Read and Translate the Text: B “The Olympic Games in Sochi in 2014”. Give a Short Summary of the Text

THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN SOCHI IN 2014

There are many interesting and exciting events in our life, which help us to become better and to strive for self-culture. The Olympic Games are one of them. They have existed since ancient times and still remain the main event in the sporting life of our planet. The official motto of the Games is



the Latin phrase “Citius, Altius, Fortius”, which means “Faster, Higher, Stronger”. The father of modern Olympic competition, Pierre de Coubertin, suggested this slogan.

Since late 19th century every four years the whole world is thrilled to watch the Summer and Winter Games featuring the best athletes from different countries. I’m proud to say that 2014 Winter Olympics were held in Sochi. It’s one of the most beautiful Russian cities on the Black Sea coast.

In July 2007 the International Olympic Committee held a conference in Guatemala, during which Sochi was chosen to host the 22nd Winter Olympic Games. More than 80 countries took part in this event. Some of the



disciplines involved half-pipe skiing, mixed-team figure skating, biathlon mixed relay. Several new venues were built for these events, among them the Ice Cube Curling Center, the Shayba Arena, and the Fisht Olympic Stadium. Apart from venues, there were a couple of spacious Olympic villages

and the International broadcasting center. The official mascots of the event were a polar bear, a snow leopard and a hare. Being situated in subtropical zone, Sochi was declared to be the warmest city for Winter Olympics.

The opening ceremony of the event took place on February 7th, 2014, and was said to be one of the most spectacular and impressive shows. The atmosphere during the Games was exciting. There were 98 events over 15 disciplines in 7 sports. According to the medal table Russian athletes won the highest number of medals. In total, they brought home 33 medals, including remarkable 13 golds. The closing ceremony took place at the Olympic Stadium on February 23, 2014. It was dedicated to Russian culture, music and arts.



XVIII. Make proverbs and sayings using the words from the two columns. Remember them

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. A sound mind in | a) than wealth. |
| 2. Healthy is better | b) makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. |
| 3. Early to bed and early to rise | c) after supper walk a mile. |
| 4. After dinner sit a while, | d) a sound body. |
| 5. The best of the sport is | e) men are known. |
| 6. In sports and journeys | f) to do the deed and to say nothing. |



XIX. Tell the English equivalent for the proverbs in Russian given below:

1. Здоровье – наибольшее богатство.
2. Кто рано ложится и рано встает, здоровье, богатство и ум наживет.
3. После обеда чуть-чуть отдохни, после ужина милую пройди.
4. Наилучшее занятие – делать молча своё дело.
5. Люди познаются в спорте и в туризме.



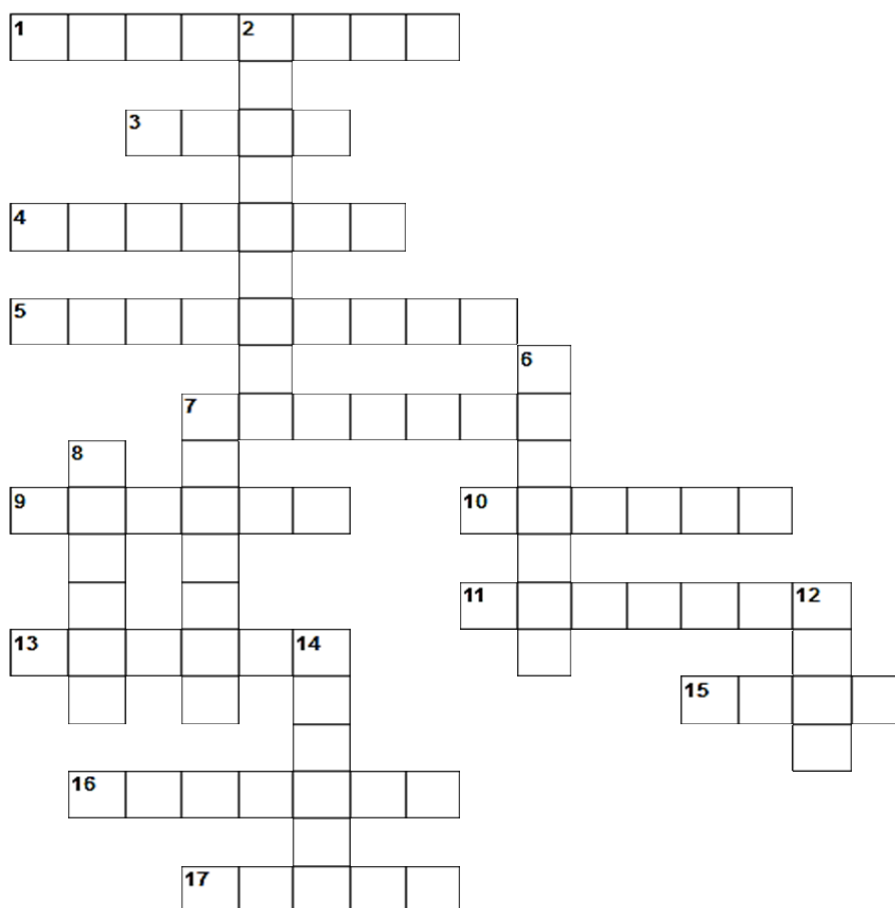
XX. Comprehension check. Answer the following questions

1. What traditional Russian games do you know?
2. What sports and games are most popular in Russia now?
3. What sports are new or uncommon in this country?
4. What summer and winter sports do you know?
5. What sports would you enjoy most? Why?

6. What famous Russian and foreign athletes do you know? In what sports did they become famous?
7. What sports are the most dangerous and the least dangerous?
8. What water sports do you know?
9. What team games do teenagers usually play in Russian schools?
10. Why is it necessary for teenagers to go in for sport?
11. Are there enough stadiums, gyms and swimming baths in the place where you live?
12. What can local and national governments do to make sport more popular?



XXI. Guess the crossword puzzle on the topic: "Sport"



Across:

1. Two teams of eleven people try to win by kicking a ball into the other team's goal.
3. Two people try to throw each other to the ground, using their arms, legs, hands and feet.

4. Players roll a large black or brown ball as close as possible to a smaller white ball.
5. Two people fight in a ring and try to throw each other to the ground.
7. Two people try to hit 15 red balls and 6 balls of different colours into six holes around a cloth-covered table.
9. Two competitors fight by hitting each other with their hands.
10. Two or four people try to hit a small rubber ball against a wall.
11. The sport of fighting with long thin swords.
13. Two or four people hit a small ball across a net.
15. Two teams ride horses and carry long wooden hammers with which they hit a small hard ball.
16. The sport of trying to catch fish with a fishing rod.
17. Two teams try to carry an oval ball across a particular line or kick it between an H-shaped set of posts. See picture.

Down:

2. Two or four people hit a shuttlecock over a high net.
6. Two, three or four people use mallets to hit wooden balls through small metal hoops.
7. The sport of racing wind-powered boats.
8. Two teams of eleven players try to put a small hard ball into the other team's goal using a curved stick.
12. A game played outside on grass in which each player tries to hit a small ball into a series of nine or 18 small holes, using a long thin stick.
14. Using flat narrow pieces of wood or plastic to move quickly and easily over snow.

http://englishhobby.ru/interesting_tasks/crosswords_in_english/



XXII. Discuss the following statements

1. The most popular sports and games in our country.
2. Games can be played all the year round.
3. Summer sports and games.
4. Winter sports and games.
5. Outstanding sportsmen of our country.
6. The Olympic Games in Sochi.

Unit 5

THE CITY I LIVE AND STUDY



I. Study and memorize the following words and expressions

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. beautiful cities and towns | – красивые большие и маленькие города |
| 2. to visit | – посещать |
| 3. to be born | – родиться |
| 4. old and modern | – древние и современные |
| 5. to be founded in | – быть основанным |
| 6. architecture | – архитектура |
| 7. the places of interest | – интересные места |
| 8. history and culture | – история и культура |
| 9. narrow streets paved with stones | – узкие улочки, вымощенные камнем |
| 10. old churches and cathedrals | – древние церкви и соборы |
| 11. to attract people | – привлекать людей |
| 12. various museums and galleries | – различные музеи и галереи |
| 13. shopping centers | – торговые центры |
| 14. go to the movie/ concert/
performance | – ходить в кино, на концерты,
спектакли |
| 15. to be proud of | – гордиться чем-либо |
| 16. to be bound up | – связывать с... |
| 17. the first mention | – первое упоминание |
| 18. to erect | – сооружать/строить |
| 19. densely populated town | – густонаселенный город |
| 20. research centres | – исследовательские центры |



II. Match the words and word combinations in A with their synonyms in B

A. Habitat, bus, bus station, drugstore, dead end, entrance, exit, storey, gas station, hair salon, lift, memorial, newsstand, pavement, pedestrian crossing, swimming pool, to search for, wide, underpass, traffic jam.

B. Natural environment, coach, bus terminal, pharmacy, blind alley, way in, way out, floor, service station, hairdresser's, elevator, monument, stall, sidewalk, crosswalk, baths, to seek, broad, subway.



III. Match the words and word combinations in A with their antonyms in B

A. Cheap, new, modern, to sell, dull, upstairs, guest, leave, best, bitter, build, extreme, ceiling, clean, complicated, beautiful, polite, light, poor, quiet, fresh, stable, distant, smooth, awful, basic, nasty, negative.

B. Expensive, ancient, old, to buy, interesting, downstairs, host, arrive, worst, sweet, destroy, moderate, floor, dirty simple, ugly, rude, heavy, rich, noisy, stale, unstable, near, rough, great, additional, pleasant, affirmative.



IV. Train the pronunciation of the following words:

Pedestrian [pɪ'dɛstriən], embassy ['embəsi], emergency [ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsi], map [mæp], subway ['sʌbweɪ], sightseeings ['saɪt,si:ɪŋz] station ['steɪʃən], post office [pəʊst 'ɒfɪs], hotel [həʊ'tel], hospital ['hɒspɪtl], theatre ['θiətə], bridge [brɪdʒ], road sign [rəʊd saɪn], bakery ['beɪkəri], cathedral [kə'thi:dr(ə)l], church[tʃɜ:ʃ], café['kæfeɪ], circus['sɜ:kəs], drycleaner[draɪ'kli:nə], escalator ['eskəleɪtə], ancient ['eɪn(t)ʃ(ə)nt], annoy[ə'nɔɪ], failure ['feɪljə], exeptional, famous ['feɪməs], unknown, crowds of people [kraʊds əv 'pi:pl], cultural ['kʌltʃ(ə)r(ə)l], variety [və'raɪəti], restaurant ['restərɒnt], approximate [ə'prɒksɪmət], exhibition [,eksɪ'bɪʃ(ə)n], ballet ['bæleɪ, event[ɪ'vent], heritage ['herɪtɪdʒ], tourists ['tuəɪst], palace ['pælis, -əs], attraction [ə'trækʃ(ə)n], metropolis [mə'trɒpəlɪs], entertainment [,entə'teɪnmənt], mosque [mɒsk].



V. Find Russian equivalents of the English words and word combinations

Shop window, bank, street map, café, bridge, nightclub, monument, restaurant, statue, skyscraper, gates, traffic, road, road sign, traffic jam, house, crossroads, intersection, crossing, crosswalk, park, square, subway, market, traffic lights, railway station, car park, pavement, sidewalk, dead end, blind

alley, corner, street, fountain ,building, block, public transport, cross walk, mall, police department.



VI. Find English equivalents of the Russian words and word combinations

Упомянуть, обсуждать, заблаговременно, пересматривать, мнение, ученые, столица, традиционно, средневековый, в прошлом, соборы, различать, первое упоминание, главные конфликты, княжество, годовщина, требования, изначально, праздновать, православный, основывать, памятники, украшать, новые данные, спорить, придумывать, близлежащий город, жители.



VII. Find the sentences with the following words in the text “Vladimir” and translate them into Russian

Rostov-Suzdal Principality, 17th centuries maps, first mentioned, medieval capital, World Heritage Site, to distinguish, the city foundation, new opinion, scholars reinterpreted, the defenders, support, new theory, neighboring town, a major chronicle, the seniority conflicts, the basic law of the city, compare, tourist destination, five-domed, expanded, private chapel, an international project, tumbling down.



VIII. Read and translate the text A “Vladimir”

VLADIMIR



Vladimir was one of the medieval capitals of Russia, with significant buildings surviving from the 12th century. Two of its Russian Orthodox cathedrals, a monastery, and associated buildings have been designated as among the white stone monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. In the past, the city was also known as Vladimir-on-Klyazma (Владимир-на-Клязьме) and Vladimir-Zalessky (Владимир-Залесский), to distinguish it from another Vladimir in Volhynia (modern Ukraine).

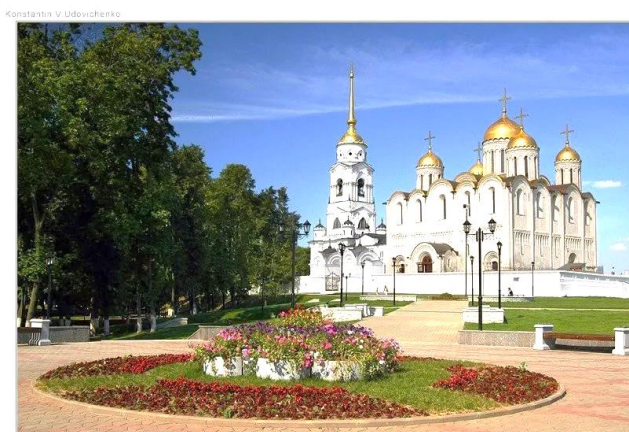
Traditionally, the founding date of Vladimir has been acknowledged as 1108, because the first mention of Vladimir in the Primary Chronicle appears under that year. This view attributes the founding of the city, and its name, to Vladimir Monomakh, who inherited the region as part of the Rostov-Suzdal Principality in 1093. It is named there as Volodymyr. Being established long after the city of Volodymyr in Volhynia, initially it was named Vladimir-on-Klyazma. In 1958, the 850th anniversary of the city foundation was celebrated, with many monuments from the celebrations adorning the city.

In the 1990s, a new opinion developed that the city is older than this. Scholars reinterpreted certain passages in the Hypatian Codex, which mentions that the region was visited by Vladimir the Great, the "father" of Russian Orthodoxy, in 990,



so as to move the city foundation date to that year. The defenders of the previously uncontested founding year of 1108 dispute the claims of those who support the new date, arguing that the new theory was fabricated in order to provide a reason to have a celebration in 1995.

Its 12th-century inhabitants alluded to Vladimir as a young town and treated its rulers with arrogance. In the words of a major chronicle, they said that the people of Vladimir were "their kholops and scions". In the seniority conflicts of the 12th and early 13th centuries, Vladimir was repeatedly described as a "young town" compared to Suzdal and Rostov. Nevertheless, the Charter of Vladimir, the basic law of the city passed in 2005, explicitly mentions 990 as the date of the city's foundation.



Modern Vladimir is a part of the Golden Ring of the ancient Russian cities and a popular tourist destination. Its three chief monuments, white-stone monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal, inscribed by UNESCO on the World Heritage List, are the following: the Golden Gate, the Assumption Cathedral and St. Demetrius Cathedral.

The magnificent five-domed Assumption Cathedral was designed as a sepulcher of grand princes and dedicated to the holy icon Theotokos of Vladimir, which had been brought to the city by Andrew the Pious. The cathedral was constructed in 1158 – 1160, expanded in 1185 – 1189, and painted by the great Andrei Rublev and Daniil Chyorny in 1408. In 1810, a lofty bell-tower in neoclassical style was added.

The warrior-like Cathedral of Saint Demetrius was built in 1194 – 1197 as a private chapel of Vsevolod the Big Nest in the courtyard of his palace and was consecrated to his holy patron, St. Demetrius. For all its formal unity, the cathedral represents an international project of Russian and Byzantine masters, Friedrich Barbarossa's masons, and carvers sent by Queen Tamar of Georgia.

The Golden Gate, originally a tower over the city's main gate, was built in 1158 – 1164. The gate acquired its present form after having been reconstructed in the late 18th century, to prevent the dilapidated structure from tumbling down.



IX. Comprehension check. Answer the following questions

1. What significant buildings of Vladimir have been designated as the UNESCO World Heritage Sites?

2. What were Vladimir's other names in the past?
3. What was the first presumable founding date of the city?
4. What sustains this theory?
5. Whose name was connected with Vladimir of this period?
6. When was the 850-th anniversary of the city foundation celebrated?
7. What new opinion of the city foundation appeared in the 1990s?
8. What is the second presumable founding date of the city?
9. Why do many scholars think so?
10. What are three chief architectural monuments of Vladimir?
11. What do you know about the design of the Assumption Cathedral and the holy icon it is dedicated to?
12. When was the Assumption Cathedral constructed, expanded and painted?
13. When was the Cathedral of Saint Demetrius built?
14. Who is the initiator of the building?
15. Why can we call the Cathedral of Saint Demetrius the international project?
16. When was the Golden Gate built and then reconstructed?



X. Give a short summary of the text A "Vladimir". Use active words and word combinations from the text

UNESCO World Heritage Sites; dedicated to; Vladimir-on-Klyazma; the Cathedral of Saint Demetrius; the medieval capital of Russia; the white stone monuments; the city foundation; the Golden Gate; a major chronicle; the 850th anniversary; to be connected with; the Golden Ring of the ancient Russian cities; a popular tourist destination; modern Vladimir.



XI. Insert the missing words and word combinations. Translate the sentences into Russian

1. Modern Vladimir is a part of the of the ancient Russian cities and a popular
2. The ... five-domed was designed as a sepulcher of grand princes and dedicated to the holy icon ... of Vladimir.
3. The Cathedral of Saint ... was... in 1194 – 1197.

4. Vladimir was one of the of Russia, with ... buildings ... from the ... century.
5. In, the city was also ... as Vladimir-on-Klyazma.
6. Traditionally, the of Vladimir has been ... as
7. This the founding of the city, and its ..., to Vladimir ..., who ... the region as part of the in
8. In ..., the of the city foundation was
9. In the ..., a new opinion ... that the city is ... than this.
10. certain passages in the
11. Its alluded to ... as a young town and ... its ... with
12. In ..., a lofty was added in ... style.
13. The Assumption Cathedral was constructed in
14. The Golden Gate ... the city's main gate, was built in



XII. Make your own topic: “My native town” using the following words and word combinations

Buildings; downtown; town outskirts; school; kindergarten; university; place of interest; museum; park; fountain; square; monument; river bank; café; restaurant; nightclub; zoo; cinema/ movie theatre; theatre; circus; castle; church; cathedral; mosque; hotel; newsagent's ;railway station; bus station ;plant/ factory; police station; gas station/ petrol station; car park/ parking lot; airport; block of flats; an office block; skyscraper; bridge.



XIII. Make up your own text about Vladimir using the following words and word combinations

Ancient, mention, settlers, to appear, to be accepted, tribe, handicraft, pottery, blacksmith's work ,to conquer, warrior, to be considered, relic, remarkable, located, legends, accepted as the date, monuments of Russian architecture, famous for its churches and monasteries, museum contains, many exhibits, a commercial centre, many people visit, reconstruct the museum, attracts a lot of tourists, wonderful paintings, a lot of plants and factories, a lot of cars and buses, pollute the air we breathe, is polluted with, garbage, dumped into.



XIV. Read and translate the dialogues: “My Native Town”

A

Resident: Have you ever been to Vladimir?

Visitor: Yes, I have. It goes without saying, I was greatly impressed by the city. I was here some time ago. I believe it is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. What is it famous for?

Resident: Well, of course, it's famous for its museums. In fact, it is a museum in itself, which is situated on the banks of the Klyazma river. I was impressed by lots of churches and cathedrals.

Visitor: What monuments attract tourists in Vladimir?

Resident: First of all, the Uspensky Cathedral is widely known. It is the monument of the ancient Russian architecture.

Visitor: And when was the city founded?

Resident: The city was founded in 1108, by Vladimir Monomakh.

Visitor: What other places of interest are worth visiting?

Resident: Well, first comes the Golden Gate and the Cathedral of Saint Demetrius.

Visitor: Thank, you.

Resident: That's all right.

B

Visitor: Excuse me, please!

Resident: Yes?

Visitor: Can you tell me the way to Vladimir State University?

Resident: Yes, of course. It's simple. Go straight down the street and turn right. Go across the alley and you will be on Gorky Street.

Visitor: How long will go there?

Resident: About 10 minutes.

Visitor: Thank, you.

Resident: That's all right.

C

Traveller: Good morning! I am sorry, how can I get to the city centre?

Resident: Good morning! You are on the right way. Soon you will see the monument to Bohdan Khmelnytsky.

Traveller: Thank you! That's what I wanted to see first in your capital.

Resident: Are you not from Vladimir?

Traveller: No, I am from Germany. I have heard a lot about places of historical interest in Vladimir, but the city is so big that I am really at a loss. I would like to start with the city centre and then visit several museums. I am sure there should be very many museums in such a big city. Which are the most interesting?

Resident: As for me, I like Vladimir Historical Museum, the Museum of Crystal, the Memorial Complex of the Great Patriotic War.

Traveller: Thank you, thank you. I think that's enough for the first day. Is there any park to have a short rest?

Resident: You may choose one of most popular place in Vladimir, it is Patriarchal garden.

Traveller: Oh now I see why Vladimir is called "a garden city".

Resident: Yes our city is really green, and very friendly. Have a nice day in Vladimir!

Traveller: Thank you very much!

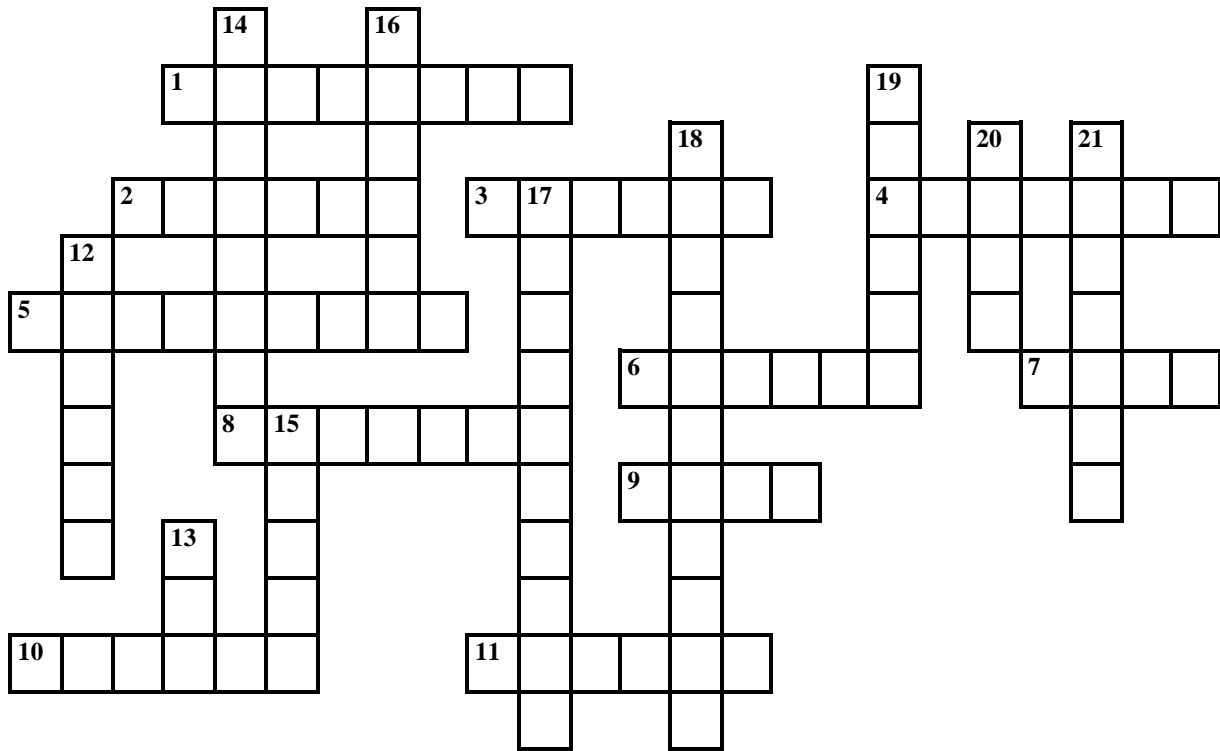


XV. Tell the English equivalent for the proverbs in Russian given below:

1. Кто где родился, там и пригодился.
2. Постоим горой за свой край родной.
3. Каждая сосна для своего бора шумит.
4. Своя земля и в горсти мила.
5. Глупа та птица, которой гнездо свое не мило.



XVI. Guess the crossword puzzle on the topic: "In the City"



1. A place where people stay when they are ill or injured.
2. A large open area with buildings around it.
3. A building where people can see collections of pictures, sculptures or other things.
4. A large building where people watch sports.
5. A large and important church.
6. Part of a road that goes over a river.
7. An open area with grass and a lot of trees.
8. A building where people watch plays.
9. A small restaurant where people can get cheap meals.
10. A place where children learn.
11. A road in a town or city with houses along it.
12. A large beautiful building where kings and queens live.
13. A large place where people can see wild animals.
14. A statue of an important person in a public place.
15. A building where tourists stay when they come to a city.
16. A building where people watch films.

17. A place where students study.
18. A very large shop that sells food and other things.
19. A large building with thick walls that protected people in the past from enemies.
20. A place where people keep their money.
21. A place where people can read or borrow books.

http://like2teach.tmweb.ru/fun/crosswords_002.html



XVII. Discuss the following statements

1. Life in my town is very simple and quiet.
2. A lot of celebrations are held every year.
3. Citizens like to take part in different competitions.
4. The heritage are many world's famous Churches and Cathedrals.
5. The Golden Ring is a ring of cities located not far from Moscow.

Unit 6

TRAVELLING



I. Study and memorize the following words and expressions

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. to travel | – путешествовать |
| 2. to discover new places | – открывать новые места |
| 3. uncommon places | – необычные места |
| 4. to taste national food | – попробовать национальную еду |
| 5. to change life | – изменить жизнь |
| 6. to investigate the world | – изучить мир |
| 7. to develop trade | – развивать торговые отношения |
| 8. to develop economic relationships | – развивать экономические отношения |
| 9. to get to know new people | – знакомиться с новыми людьми |
| 10. to know peoples lifestyles and their traditions | – узнать о жизни людей и их традициях |
| 11. to travel because of curiosity | – путешествовать из любопытства |
| 12. to be dangerous and exhausting | – быть опасным и изматывающим |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 13. to travel by sea, by air, by train,
by car | – путешествовать по морю,
самолетом, поездом, на автомобиле |
| 14. to travel across the desert | – путешествовать через пустыню |
| 15. to sail across the ocean | – плыть через океан |
| 16. a round-the-world sea voyage | – кругосветное путешествие |
| 17. the tourism business | – туристический бизнес |
| 18. unlucky trip | – неудачное путешествие |
| 19. luggage | – багаж |
| 20. mysterious places | – таинственные места |



II. Match the words and word combinations in A with their synonyms in B

A. Earth, mysterious, voyage, tourism, majestic, security, available, take pictures, the sights of a city, picturesque, opportunity, nationalities, monument, negotiation, flight.

B. Strange, attractions, departure, suitable, safety, a long journey, world, touring, imposing, discussion, take a photograph, commonwealth, chance, memorial, colourful.



III. Match the words and word combinations in A with their antonyms in B

A. Unlucky, unusual, cheap, competent, considerate, improve, moral, opportunity, organize, original, prove, refuse, qualified, satisfy.

B. Incompetent, rude, disorganize, annoy, lucky, typical, amateur, admit, common, worthy, spoil, immoral, omission, deny.



IV. Train the pronunciation of the following words:

Desert ['dezət], luggage ['lʌgɪdʒ], mysterious [mɪ'stɪəriəs], voyage ['vɔɪɪdʒ], ocean ['əʊʃ(ə)n], dangerous ['deɪndʒ(ə)rəs], exhausting [ɪg'zɔ:stɪŋ], curiosity [ˌkjʊəri'ɒsəti], style [stɑɪl], disappear [ˌdɪsə'piə], astray [ə'streɪ], explore [ɪk'splɔ:, ek-], successful [sək'sesf(ə)l, -ful], mystery ['mɪst(ə)rɪ], scientist ['saɪəntɪst], unpredictable [ˌʌnpri'dɪktəbl], malaria [mə'leəriə], expedition

[,eksprɪ'dɪʃ(ə)n], Island ['i:slænd], wild [waɪld], enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ, en-], opposite ['ɒpəzɪt], inquisitive [ɪn'kwɪzətɪv], leisure ['leɪzə], consciousness ['kɒn(t)ʃəsnəs], secure [sɪ'kjʊə], picturesque [ˌpɪktʃ(ə)'resk], pleasure ['pleɪzə], exhibition [ˌeksɪ'bɪʃ(ə)n], valley ['væli], ruins ['ru:ɪnz], museum [mju:'zi:əm], gallery ['gæl(ə)rɪ], exotic [ɪg'zɒtɪk], acquire [ə'kwaɪə], customs ['kʌstəmz], culture ['kʌltʃə], passenger ['pæs(ə)ndʒə], stewardess ['stju:ədəs], scenery ['si:n(ə)rɪ], majestic [mə'dʒestɪk], tremendous [tri'mendəs], convenient [kən'vi:nɪənt], comfortable ['kʌmf(ə)təbl], airsick ['eəsɪk], unfavourable [ˌʌn'feɪv(ə)rəbl].



V. Find Russian equivalents of the English words and word combinations

Tourism, on business, to decide, to make choice, a great variety, holiday, to provide, comfort, the sights of a city, customs, to take part, wonderful monuments, achievement, picturesque areas, world tour, different nationalities, a camera, airsick, wonderful scenery, the most memorable trip, during the flight.



VI. Find English equivalents of the Russian words and word combinations

Достопримечательности, граница, Европейские страны, гостевой дом, говорить по-английски, загорать, купаться, ежегодный отпуск, Западная Европа, индустрия туризма, иностранец, каникулы, курорт, номер в гостинице, островное государство, паломничество по святым местам, пляж.



VII. Find the sentences with the following words in the text A “Travelling” and translate them into Russian

Highly developed, all means of travelling, scenery and landscapes, baggage, different exhibitions, cultural and historical places, comfort and security, variety of choice, acquired holiday, travelling by air, negotiations, passenger, advantages and disadvantages, speed and altitude, listen to the music, take

care of, to have a chat, waterfalls, our planet, exotic restaurants, travel for pleasure, a good opportunity.

 **VIII. Read and translate the text: A “Travelling”**

TRAVELLING

People on our planet can't live without travelling now. Tourism has become a highly developed business. There are express trains, cars and jet-air liners all of that provide you with comfort and security.

What choice to make? It's up to you to decide. There is a great variety of choice available for you.

Those who live in the country like going to a big city, visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like to spend their holiday by the sea or in the mountains.

Most travelers take pictures of everything that interests them – the sights of a city, old churches, castles, mountains, lakes, waterfalls, forests, trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds. Perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy times they have had.

If you travel for pleasure you would like to enjoy picturesque areas you are passing through.

You would like to see the places of interest in the cities, towns and countries.

Travelling gives us a good opportunity to see wonderful monuments, cultural and historical places, to learn a lot about the history of the country you visit, about the



world around us, to meet people of different nationalities, to learn a lot about their traditions, customs, culture. In other words, you will broaden your mind.

Nowadays people travel not only for pleasure but also on business. You have to go to other countries to take part in different negotiations, to sign contracts, to participate in different exhibitions, in order to push the goods produced by your firm or company. Travelling on business helps you to get more information about achievements of other companies which will make your own business more successful.

There are a lot of means of travelling: by sea, by plane, by car, on foot. As tastes differ it is up to you to decide which means of travelling you would prefer. All means of travelling have their advantages and disadvantages, and people choose one of them according to their plans and preferences.

No wonder that one of the latest means of travelling is travelling by plane. It combines both comfort and speed and you will reach the place of destination very quickly.

Before boarding the plane you must check in at the airport. You are required to have your baggage weighed. Each passenger is allowed 20 kilograms of baggage free of charge. But if your baggage is heavier you must pay an extra charge.

Before the plane takes off the stewardess gives you all the information about the flight, the speed and altitude. She asks you to fasten the belts and not to smoke. She will take care of you during the flight and will help you to get comfortable in your seat. Inside the cabins the air is always fresh and warm. During the flight you can take a nap or have a chat, you can read and relax. In some planes you can watch video or listen to the music.

When the plane is landing or taking off you have an opportunity to enjoy the wonderful scenery and landscapes. While travelling by plane you fly past various villages and cities at the sight of which realize how majestic and tremendous our planet is. No doubt, travelling by air is the most convenient and comfortable means of travelling.

But if you are airsick the flight may seem not so nice to you. Unfortunately sometimes the flights are delayed because of unfavourable weather conditions.



IX. Insert the missing words and word combinations consulting the text

1. People on our planet without ... now.
2. ... people ... not only for ... but also on
3. No wonder that ... of the latest is travelling by plane.
4. But if your ... is heavier you must pay an
5. ... gives us a to see wonderful monuments, ... and historical
6. express ..., ... and jet-air ... all of that provide you with ... and
7. There is a of choice ... for you.
8. Most travelers carry a ... with them and of ... that interests them.
9. If you ... for ... you would like all means to you are passing through, you would like to see the ... of ... in the cities, towns and countries.
10. There are a lot of: by ..., by ..., by ..., on
11. ... sometimes the flights are ... because of unfavourable
- 12.... .. , travelling by... is the most ... and ... means of travelling.



X. Comprehension check. Answer the following questions

1. Where do people from countryside like going on vacation?
2. Where do city-dwellers usually spend their holidays?
3. Why do most travelers carry a camera with them?
4. What does travelling give us?
5. How does travelling on business help you?
6. What means of travelling do you know?
7. What does travelling by plane combine?
8. What are the disadvantages of travelling by air?
9. What are the advantages of travelling by air?
10. Do all travel methods have their advantages and disadvantages?
11. What attractions do tourists like to visit most of all?
12. Why tourists are attracted to monasteries, churches, old monuments?
13. What places of interest would you recommend visitors to see?
14. What kind of transport do you prefer to travel in?
15. What countries would you like to visit?



XI. Give a short summary of the text A “Travelling”. Use active words and word combinations from the text

Travelling; like to see; by plane; towns and countries; convenient and comfortable; different exhibitions; to recommend; to prefer; old monuments; to attract tourists; a camera; photo; resort; holidays; seaside; to enjoy the wonderful landscapes; to watch video; to get more information; to learn a lot about the history; express trains; cars and jet-air liners; culture; the mountains; animals and birds.



XII. Match the English equivalents

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Северный полюс | 6. Бермудский треугольник |
| 2. Антарктида | 7. Бездна Челленджера |
| 3. Джунгли | 8. Тайга |
| 4. Гольфстрим | 9. Тихий океан |
| 5. Пустыня Сахара | |



XIII. Read and translate the dialogues: “Travelling”

A

Marry: Hello! Where are you going, Nick?

Nick: Hello, Marry! I am going to a store, I have just finished my world tour and I am going to take a year off.

Marry: Why is it so?

Nick: Well, you know, I am tired of travelling around the world.

Marry: How exciting, I thought you can never get tired of doing so. What particular countries have you visited?



Nick: Well, I have been to Europe thousands of times. My favorite cities are Paris and London. You can never get tires of walking around in London or Madrid by all means.

Marry: I have never been there. I thought that travelling is not exciting at all.

Nick: You are mistaking my dear friend. Actually since I was five years of age I have been dreaming about travelling around and communicating with people of different nationalities. There are so many interesting cultural backgrounds and national traditions that people are following. So you can not help but admire all of them.

Marry: What was the most memorable trip of yours that you can never forget?

Nick: I can honestly say that it was a trip to Moscow. This city just fascinated me with its beauty and the whole cultural history makes you wonder about the roots of this city and it`s background.

B

Nick: Hello! Where are you going, Marry?

Marry: Hello, Nick! I had a fantastic travelling by sea!

Nick: Where did you sail from?

Marry: From Dover.

Nick: Did you call at the European ports?

Marry: Certainly we did. Quite a lot of them. At each port we went ashore and made the most wonderful trips into the depth of the country.

Nick: By car?

Marry: Yeah. We were to Rome, Paris, Barcelona, Athens.

Nick: Great! I often visit Paris, Madrid and Berlin. Last summer I was there too, but to tell you the truth I envy you a little bit. I was to Rome and Athens only once and I`m eager to go there again. Well, tell me more about your trip. Did you enjoy it?

Marry: It was rather pleasant, except a day after Gibraltar. It was rough in the Atlantic and I felt sick. But it was the first day in my life. In fact I`m a good sailor and usually feel all right on board.

Nick: I see.



XIV. Make up your own dialogue with your class-mates using the following words and word combinations

Good morning; hotel; to find out; more information; per night; greatly recommended; cost; I want to travel to; Thank you; help; arrive in; What can I do for you?; very cozy; Golden Ring of Russia; how much; immigration form; to make a reservation; exchange money; first time; to call a taxi; how to get to; buy a package tour; travel agency; to enjoy the trip; the most wonderful place.



XV. Tell about your voyage with the family using the following words and word combinations

The most dangerous place; mysterious stories; crystal warm water; animals and plants; a super clean air ; the most romantic; a seaside resort; to swim; to breath; to get new friends; lots of fun; comfortable; secure; to enjoy; sightseeing; overseas; curious; leisure; way of travelling; views of mountains; the ruins of ancient buildings.



XVI. Tell the English equivalent for the proverbs in Russian given below:

1. Язык до Киева доведет.
2. Кто путешествует, тот познаёт.
3. Лучше один раз увидеть, чем тысячу раз услышать.
4. В какой народ придешь, такую и шапку наденешь.
5. Сперва подкуй коня, а потом уж прикидывай дорогу.



XVII. Guess the crossword puzzle on the topic: “Around The World”

Down:

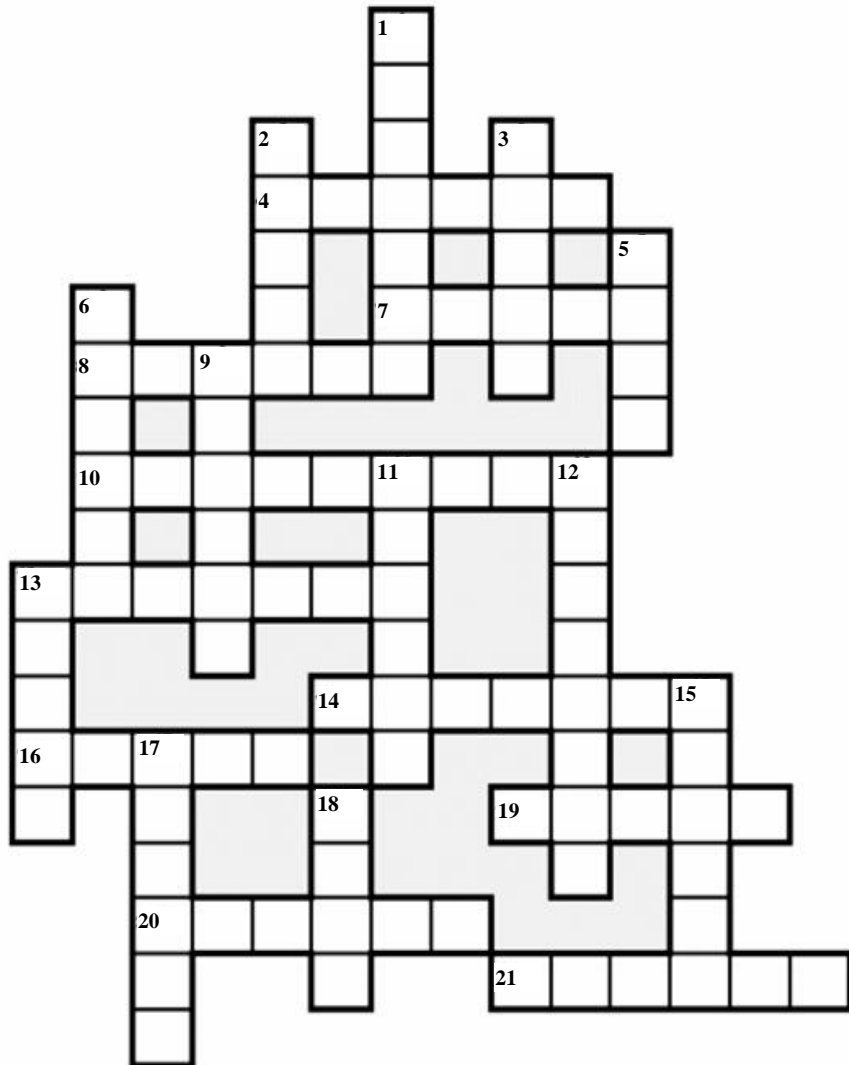
1. The Mississippi River is in this continent.
2. The capital of India.
3. A European country. Its flag is red and yellow.

- 5. The capital of Italy.
- 6. There is a maple leaf on the flag of this country.
- 9. The largest country in the world.
- 11. The smallest ocean.
- 12. This ocean is between Great Britain and the USA.
- 13. The capital of France.

15. The capital of Spain.

17. People speak this language in Egypt.

18. One of the longest rivers in the world.



Across:

4. It forms a continent together with Asia.

7. The capital of Egypt.

8. A hot continent.

10. A continent and a country.

13. The largest ocean.

14. The capital of this country is Hanoi.

16. A European country that looks like a boot on the map.

19. This language is spoken in India.

20. The capital of Germany.

21. The capital of Great Britain.

http://engtogether.net/blog/krosvord_vokrug_sveta/2016-06-07-26



XVIII. Discuss the following statements

1. Travelling is very popular nowadays.
2. Travelling allows you to get interesting experience, learn about people's life in other countries and continents.
3. There are many ways of traveling.
4. People who travel a lot, are very interesting.
5. People say: "A picture is worth a thousand words".

Unit 7

ENVIRONMENT



I. Study and memorize the following words and expressions

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. environment | – окружающая среда |
| 2. to solve the problems | – решать проблемы |
| 3. water pollution | – загрязнение воды |
| 4. air pollution | – загрязнение воздуха |
| 5. nuclear pollution | – ядерное загрязнение |
| 6. destruction of wildlife | – уничтожение живой природы |
| 7. to dump | – сбрасывать |
| 8. waste products | – промышленные отходы |
| 9. the oxygen | – кислород |
| 10. the ozone layer | – озоновый слой |
| 11. to protect | – защищать |
| 12. nuclear power station | – ядерная электростанция |
| 13. a green and peaceful world | – зеленый и спокойный мир |
| 14. planet's biodiversity | – разнообразие форм жизни на планете |
| 15. earthquake | – землетрясение |
| 16. to intercept | – служить препятствием |
| 17. a non-profit organization | – не коммерческая организация |
| 18. different continents | – различные континенты |
| 19. to preserve life on the earth | – сохранить жизнь на планете |
| 20. to eliminate toxic chemicals | – уничтожить ядовитые химикаты |



II. Match the synonyms in A and B. Translate them

A. Peaceful, activist, founder, individual, unique, tiny, declare, waste, earth, inhabitant, intercept, particular, peacemaker, peculiarity, pollution.

B. Quiet, enthusiast, establisher, particular, special, microscopic, assert, squander, planet, resident, stop, certain, diplomat, feature, contamination.



III. Match the antonyms in A and B. Translate them

A. Sunny, basic, sensible, solid, sense, satisfy, safe, secure, refuse, reduce, rare, quiet, pure, poverty, permit, notice, natural.

B. Additional, senseless, cloudy, liquid, nonsense, dissatisfy, dangerous, insecure, agree, increase, common, noisy, impure, wealth, forbid, ignore, artificial.



IV. Train the pronunciation of the following words:

Mission ['miʃ(ə)n], nuclear ['nju:kliə], tiny ['tɪni], earthquake ['ɜ:θkweɪk], refuge ['refju:dʒ], endanger [ɪn'deɪndʒə, en-], otter ['ɒtə], peregrine ['perɪgrɪn], falcon ['fɔ:(l)k(ə)n], wildlife ['waɪldlaɪf], flurry ['flʌri], sanctuary ['sæŋ(k)ʃuəri], donation [dəu'neɪʃ(ə)n], crucial ['kru:ʃ(ə)l], threat [θret], biodiversity [ˌbaɪəʊdaɪ'vɜ:sɪti], genetic [dʒɪ'netɪk], whaling ['(h)weɪlɪŋ], eliminate [ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt, ə-], toxic ['tɒksɪk], chemical ['kemɪk(ə)l], safeguard ['seɪfɡɑ:d], environment [ɪn'vaɪər(ə)nment, en-], ecology [i:'kɒlədʒɪ], pollution [pə'lu:ʃ(ə)n], noise [nɔɪz], destruction [dɪ'strʌkʃ(ə)n], natural ['nætʃ(ə)r(ə)l], resource [rɪ'zɔ:s, -'sɔ:s], fuel [fju:əl, 'fjuəl], poison ['pɔɪz(ə)n], oxygen ['ɒksɪdʒən], pour [pɔ:], sunlight ['sʌnlaɪt], ultraviolet [ˌʌltrə'vaɪələt], radiation [ˌreɪdɪ'eɪʃ(ə)n], cancer ['kæn(t)sə], ozone ['əʊzəʊn], layer ['leɪə], atmosphere ['ætməsfiə], result [rɪ'zʌlt], wrong [rɒŋ], cause [kɔ:z], survive [sə'vaɪv].



V. Find Russian equivalents to the English words and word combinations

To motivate, vision, fishing boat, bald eagles, public interest, voice of reason, international ecological organization, million supporters, headquarters, nongovernmental, non-profit organization, to accept, contribution, struggle for approving and passing laws, the welfare, climate change.



VI. Find English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations

Генная технология, защита, требовать чего-л., решать проблемы окружающей среды, дефицит природных ресурсов, рост населения, промышленные отходы, реки и озера также отравлены, растения, заводы производят, чистая вода, здоровье, кожа, говорить об экологии, прямые солнечные лучи, ученые.



VII. Find the sentences with the following words in the text A and translate them into Russian

To survive, water pollution, growth of population, environment means, it happens so, endanger people's lives, destruction of wildlife, many scientists, industrial and nuclear waste, kills fish and sea animals, people understand, can't live in them, nuclear power stations, people all over the world, whole earth.



VIII. Read and translate the text A "Environment and ecology"

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

The word environment means simply what is around us. Some people live in a town environment; for others, their environment is the countryside.

Nowadays people understand how important it is to solve the environment problems that endanger people's lives.

The most serious environmental problems are:

- Pollution in its many forms (water pollution, air pollution, nuclear pollution).
- Noise from cars, buses, planes, etc.
- Destruction of wildlife and countryside beauty.
- Shortage of natural resources (metals, different kinds of fuel).
- The growth of population.

There is no ocean or sea, which is not used as a dump. Many seas are used for industrial and nuclear waste disposal. This poisons and kills fish and sea animals. "Nucleapooened" fish can be eaten by people. Many rivers and lakes are poisoned too. Fish and reptiles can't live in them. There is not

enough oxygen in the water. In such places all the birds leave their habitats and many plants die. If people drink this water they can die too. It happens so because factories produce a lot of waste and pour it into rivers. So they poison water. Most of the air pollution in big cities comes from transport.

More and more often people are told not to be in direct sunlight, because ultraviolet radiation from the sun can cause skin cancer. Normally the ozone layer in the atmosphere protects us from such radiation, but if there are holes in the ozone layer ultraviolet radiation can get to the earth. Many scientists think that these holes are the result of air pollution. Nuclear power stations can go wrong and cause nuclear pollution. Both clean air and clean water are necessary for our health. If people want to survive they must solve these problems quickly. Man is beginning to understand that his environment is not just his own town or country, but the whole earth. That's why people all over the world think and speak so much about ecology.



IX. Comprehension check. Answer the following questions

1. What does the word "environment" mean?
2. What are the most serious environmental problems?
3. What are the forms of pollution?
4. What poisons fish, plants and animals?
5. What factors cause the death of wildlife?
6. What can pollute the air in small and large cities?
7. What, in the opinion of the scientists quoted ultraviolet radiation?
8. What is the role of the ozone layer in the atmosphere?
9. How harmful are nuclear power stations?
10. Why do people think and talk a lot about ecology today?



X. Choose and fill in the appropriate words from key vocabulary

1. There is no ocean or sea, which is not used as a
2. The word ... means simply what is around us.
3. Nowadays people *understand* how important it is ... the environment problems.

4. ... in its many forms are water pollution, air pollution, nuclear pollution.
5. Many seas are used for dumping
6. This ... and ... fish and sea animals.
7. There is not in the
8. The in the atmosphere ... us from
9. Many... think that these ... are the result of
10. Clean ... and clean ... are necessary for our.



Key vocabulary:

Enough oxygen	Scientists
Industrial waste	Dump
Radiation	Holes
Pollution	Environment
Ozone layer	Poisons
Air pollution	Water
To solve	Protects
Water	Air
Kills	Health



XI. Read and translate the dialogues: “Environment and ecology”

A

Nina: What do you know about the Environmental Pollution?

Peter: People have always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem.

Nina: You don't say so! What do you mean?

Peter: In past most people lived in uncrowded rural areas and didn't have pollution-causing machines. But with the development of crowded industrial cities the problem of pollution has become more important.

Nina: And what causes the pollution to your mind?

Peter: Using automobiles and other machines made pollution steadily worse.

Nina: Oh, I absolutely agree.

B

Dima: What do you think?

Vika: Can the pollution cause any health problems?

Dima: Sure! Polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. On polluted soil, food products can't be grown.

Vika: Oh, I have never thought that it can be that bad!

Dima: Yes, and moreover environmental pollution spoils the natural beauty of our planet.

Vika: I see, but what can people do to reduce the pollution?

Dima: Well, it's not a secret, but people would have to stop using many useful things if they wanted to end pollution immediately. Most people don't agree to do that.

Vika: Well, this is clear, but can we do anything now to help our planet?

Dima: Scientists and engineers can find the ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories. Government can pass the laws that would make enterprises take measures for reducing of pollution. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting environment.

Vika: Oh, thank you very much! Your advice is of great help!



C

Masha: Why people all over the world so much concerned about environmental problems?

Sasha: The first thing to be said is that they are the problems of all peoples and nations.

Masha: Why is water pollution so dangerous?

Sasha: There are many reasons to be troubled by the water pollution. The first reason is that water is life for the whole planet.

Masha: Is air pollution dangerous?

Sasha: Yes, it is. Breathing polluted air causes many diseases, damages buildings and forests.

Masha: Can a man in the street help Nature somehow?

Sasha: Yes, there are many ways to help Nature. Every man's work will be little but there are many of us and together we can help a lot.

Masha: What can you do to help Nature?

Sasha: I can reduce the usage of gas, electricity and drinking water, I can reuse many things (clothes, for example), I can recycle paper, cans and bottles. At the same time I can help birds feeding them in winter and also I can stop picking flowers and damaging trees.



XII. Make up your own dialogue with your class-mates using the following words and word combinations

Situation; trouble; to pollute; factories and plants; tonnes of the poisons; to throw in; atmosphere; trouble; wild animals and trees; clean air and clean water; to speak about; nature; conservation; society; ecology movement; harmful emissions; dirty drains; blur the borders of states; global natural threat; together; to fight; cope with.



XIII. Read and translate the text: B “Greenpeace”

GREENPEACE

In 1971, motivated by their vision of a small team of activists set sail from Vancouver, Canada, in an old fishing boat. These activists, the founders of Greenpeace, believed a few individuals could make a difference.

Their mission was to «bear witness» to US underground nuclear testing at Amchitka, a tiny island off the West Coast of Alaska, which is one of the world's most earthquake-prone regions. Amchitka was the last refuge for 3000 endangered sea otters, and home to bald eagles, peregrine falcons and other wildlife.

Even though their old boat, was intercepted before it got to Amchitka, the journey sparked a flurry of public interest. The US still detonated

the bomb, but the voice of reason had been heard. Nuclear testing on Amchitka ended that same year, and the island was later declared a bird sanctuary.

Today, Greenpeace is an international ecological organization that has 2.8 million supporters worldwide, and national as well as regional offices in 41 countries. Its headquarters are based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Greenpeace is a non-profit organization and nongovernmental. It unites people of different colours living in different continents and speaking different languages. The common mission of this organization is preserving life on the earth in its full variety.

Greenpeace does not accept donations from governments, corporations or political parties but relies on contributions from individual supporters and foundation grants. Greenpeace does not support any political party. Nevertheless, its members carry on a dialogue with all political forces and struggle for approving and passing laws for the welfare of our environment.

As a global organization, Greenpeace focuses on the most crucial worldwide threats to our planet's biodiversity and environment. It campaigns to stop climate change, save the oceans, stop whaling, say no to genetic engineering, stop the nuclear threat, eliminate toxic chemicals.

The goal of Greenpeace is to expose environmental criminals, and to challenge government and corporations when they fail to live up to their mandate to safeguard our environment and our future.



XIV. Comprehension check. Answer the following questions

1. When did a small team of activists set sail from Vancouver, Canada?
2. Who were the founders of Greenpeace?
3. What was their mission?
4. Who lived at Amchitka?
5. What did the journey spark?
6. Was nuclear testing on Amchitka ended?
7. What was the island declared?
8. What can you say about Greenpeace today?
9. Does Greenpeace have many supporters?
10. Where are its headquarters based?

11. What is the common mission of this organization?
12. What do you know about political activities of Greenpeace?
13. What does Greenpeace focus on?
14. What does it campaign?
15. What is the goal of Greenpeace?



XV. Give a short summary of the text B “Greenpeace”. Use active words and word combinations from the text

Greenpeace focus on, green and peaceful world, non-profit organization and nongovernmental, the founders of Greenpeace, the goal, to safeguard, r environment, future, the common mission, to spark, political activities, many supporters, a team of activists, a global organization, to expose environmental criminals, to carry on a dialogue, earthquake-prone regions, endanger, sea otters, wildlife, a flurry of public interest, the voice of reason, sanctuary, an international ecological organization, headquarter, contribution.



XVI. Tell the English equivalent for the proverbs in Russian given below:

1. Поведение человека в природе – это зеркало его души.
2. Все мы дети одного корабля по имени Земля, значит, пересечь из него просто некуда.
3. Что сегодня сбережешь, завтра пригодится.
4. Береги землю родимую, как мать любимую.
5. Рыбам – вода, птицам – воздух, а человеку – вся Земля.



XXVII. Guess the crossword puzzle on the topic: “Environment and ecology”

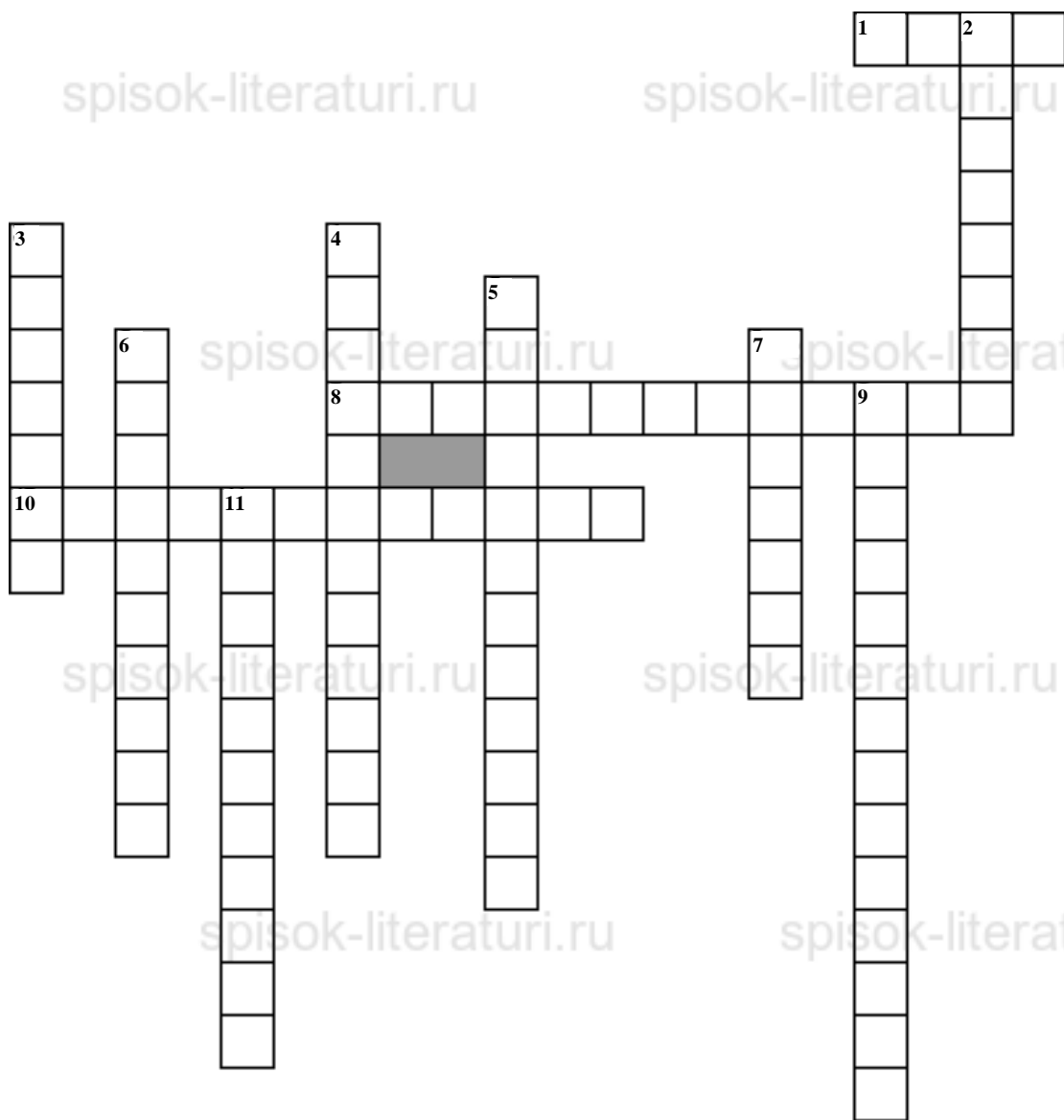
Across:

1. Material such as coal, gas, or oil that is burned to produce heat or power.
8. Clear (an area) of forests or trees
10. The action of conserving something, in particular.

Down:

2. The production and discharge of something, especially gas or radiation

3. No longer in existence
4. The degree of variation of animal and plants species on Earth
5. The degree of variation of animal and plants species on Earth
6. A luxuriant, dense forest rich in biodiversity, found typically in tropical areas with consistently heavy rainfall
7. The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism
9. Dependent on each other
11. The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates



<http://spisok-literaturi.ru/cross/kategorii-gotovyh-crossvordov/angliyskiy-yazyik/ekologiya.html>



XVIII. Discuss the following statements

1. Our Planet is our home.
2. It is important to think and to act today if we want to save our Planet.
3. Ecology is the sciences of how living things are related to their environment, isn't it?
4. We ought to take care of everything that nature gives us.
5. We can do much to keep our planet clean, healthy for us, for the future generations.

Unit 8

VLADIMIR STATE UNIVERSITY



I. Study and memorize the following words and expressions

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. to be known | – БЫТЬ ИЗВЕСТНЫМ |
| 2. to become | – СТАНОВИТЬСЯ |
| 3. branch | – ПОДРАЗДЕЛЕНИЕ, ОТРАСЛЬ, ВЕТВЬ |
| 4. extramural engineering
Institute | – ВЕЧЕРНИЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ |
| 5. to be given the status | – ПРИСВОИТЬ СТАТУС |
| 6. to be named after | – БЫТЬ НАЗВАННЫМ В ЧЕСТЬ КОГО-Л. |

7. Humanitarian University	– Гуманитарный университет
8. foreign students	– иностранные студенты
9. to provide	– обеспечивать; предоставлять
10. to train	– обучать/готовить специалистов
11. numerous professions and specialties	– многочисленные профессии и специальности
12. the lawyer	– юрист
13. alongside with	– параллельно с чем-л.
14. the full-time students	– студенты дневной формы обучения
15. part-time students	– студенты заочной формы обучения
16. to combine work and study	– совмещать работу и учебу
17. halls of residence	– общежития
18. well-equipped laboratories	– хорошо оборудованные лаборатории
19. workshops	– мастерские
20. teaching staff	– преподавательский состав
21. highly qualified specialists	– высококвалифицированные специалисты
22. to possess	– располагать/иметь
23. assistant	– преподаватель
24. different branches of science	– различные отрасли науки



II. Match the words and word combinations in A with their synonyms in B

A. Status, foreign, profession, specialty, lawyer, architect, manager, combine, building, residence, lecture, common, workshop, journal, general, state, staff, branch, class, final, course, start, ready, outstanding, satellite.

B. Rank, remarkable personnel, country, profession, sputnik, overseas, occupation, legal adviser, designer, business executive, join, house, place, talk, workroom, periodical, division, grade, last, program.



III. Match the words and word combinations in A with their antonyms in B

A. Big, present, twice, well-equipped, qualified, success, serious, take, numerous, attractive, artificial, combine, offer, permit.

B. Forbid, small, repulsive, natural, absent, once, bad- equipped, similar, failure, separate, funny, give, refuse, unqualified.



IV. Train the pronunciation of the following words:

University [ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsəti], Extramural [ɛkstrəˈmjʊər(ə)l], Engineering [ˌendʒɪˈniəriŋ], Institute [ˈɪnstɪtjuːt], Polytechnic [ˌpɒliˈteknɪk], status [ˈsteɪtəs], known [nəʊn], Alexander [ˌæliɡˈzɑːndə], Humanitarian [hjuːˌmæniˈteəriən],_foreign [ˈfɔːrɪn], study [ˈstʌdi], provide [prəˈvaɪd], numerous [ˈnjuːm(ə)rəs], professions [prəˈfeʃ(ə)nz], specialties [ˈspeʃ(ə)ltɪz], engineer[ˌendʒɪˈniə], lawyer[ˈlɔːə, ˈlɔːjə], architect[ˈɑːkɪtekt], economist [ˈɪkɒnəmɪst], manager [ˈmænɪdʒə], alongside [əˌlɔŋˈsaɪd], combine [kəmˈbaɪn], building [ˈbɪldɪŋ], hall [hɔːl], residence [ˈrezɪd(ə)n(t)s], lecture [ˈlektʃə], well-equipped [welɪˈkwɪpt], laboratory [ləˈbɒrət(ə)rɪ], workshop [ˈwɜːkʃɒp], highly [ˈhaɪli], qualified [ˈkwɒlɪfaɪd], specialist [ˈspeʃ(ə)lɪst], technical [ˈteknɪk(ə)l], journal [ˈdʒɜːn(ə)l], periodicals [ˌpɪəriˈɒdɪk(ə)lɪz], seminar [ˈseminɑː], both [bəʊθ], general [ˈdʒen(ə)r(ə)l], educational [ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l], ,edju-, subject [ˈsʌbdʒekt], mathematics [ˌmæθ(ə)ˈmætɪks], physics [ˈfɪzɪks], chemistry [ˈkemɪstri], drawing [ˈdrɔːɪŋ], physical training [ˈfɪzɪk(ə)l ˈtreɪnɪŋ], twice [twɑɪs], innovative [ˈɪnəʊveɪtɪv, -veɪ-], technology [tekˈnɒlədʒɪ], college [ˈkɒlɪdʒ].



V. Find the sentences with the following words in the text A and translate them into Russian

The graduates, provides training , final examinations ,different branches , was founded, the research work , at the end of the course of study, a comfortable hall of residence , was given the status, now it is known as, you can see students, serious attention, part-time students, lecture-rooms and laboratories.



VI. Insert the missing words and word combinations

1. Vladimir Polytechnic Institute
of the state university in 1996.
2. Vladimir State University
Alexander Grigorievich and Nikolai Grigo-
revich Stoletovs .
3. The graduates of the University receive... ..
and have in theoretical knowledge.
4. In 2008 the a and was
founded at the Vladimir State University.
5. The... .. is filled not only with the
6. There are also interesting ..., ... and
7. is paid at the University to the
of foreign languages.
8. The Vladimir State University provides
training in and
9. Each consists of 20 – 25 students.
10. Alongside with the there are also
combining work and study.
11. It trains ..., ..., ..., ... and other special-
ists.
12. There is a good ... at the University
13. The University has ... buildings, ... sports
centres and... halls of residence.
14. ... begin at and are over at about
four or five o'clock.
15. They ... as engineers, managers, economists,
lawyers in ... small and large... in ...,
the Vladimir... and other places of

College of Innova-
tive Technologies,
student life, Business
Studies, given the
status, In 2008, was
named after, profes-
sional training, a
good grounding, edu-
cational process, par-
ties, cultural, sports
events, serious atten-
tion, teaching and
learning, numerous
professions, special-
ties, academic group,
full-time students,
part-time students,
engineers, lawyers,
architects, econo-
mists, managers, li-
brary,11,3,13, clas-
ses, half past eight,
Vladimir, Region, the
country, work, vari-
ous, companies.



VII. Find Russian equivalents of the English words and word combinations. Remember them

The state university, became bigger, became its part, more than, a good library, foreign students, to provide, was named after, consists of, work and study, sports centres, halls of residence, thousands of books, reading halls, reading up for, academic group, consists of, general educational and special subjects.



VIII. Find English equivalents of the Russian words and word combinations. Remember them

Изучать специальные предметы, готовиться к семинарам и практическим занятиям, различные отрасли науки, сдавать государственные экзамены, представить к защите дипломный проект, принимать активное участие в исследовательской работе, читальные залы, готовиться к занятиям на следующий день, путешествовать в различные страны мира, свободно говорить на иностранном языке, читать иностранную литературу, смотреть телевизионные программы, серьезное внимание уделяется, ежегодные спортивные соревнования среди студентов, в распоряжении студентов колледжа.



IX. Read and translate the text A “Vladimir State University”

VLADIMIR STATE UNIVERSITY

The University was founded in 1958 as the Vladimir Branch of Moscow Extramural Engineering Institute; in 1964 it became the Vladimir Polytechnic Institute. Vladimir Polytechnic Institute was given the status of the state university in 1996. Now it is known as the Vladimir State University. In 2008 the Vladimir State University was named after Alexander Grigorievich and Nikolai Grigorevich Stoletovs. In 2011 the University became bigger when Vladimir State Humanitarian University became its part.



At present more than 27,000 students from the Russian Federation and about 460 foreign students study at the University. Now there are 11 institutes. The Vladimir State University provides training in numerous professions and specialties. It trains engineers, lawyers, architects, economists, managers and other specialists. Alongside with the full-time students there are also part-time students combining work and study.

The University has 11 buildings, 3 sports centres and 13 halls of residence. There are large lecture rooms, well-equipped laboratories and workshops at the University. The teaching staff consists of highly qualified specialists: professors, lecturers and assistants.

There is a good library at the University, which possesses thousands of books on different branches of science, technical journals and periodicals. In the reading halls you can see students over their books reading up for their seminars and classes.

Each academic group consists of 20 – 25 students. The students of the University study both general educational and special subjects: mathematics, physics, chemistry, a foreign language, drawing, physical training. Twice a year they pass examinations. At the end of the course of study students submit diploma projects and take final examinations. In addition to their studies students also take an active part in the research work held at different faculties.

Classes begin at half past eight and are over at about four or five o'clock. The students have lectures,

seminars and classes. When classes are over they often go to the reading halls to read up for their seminars or prepare for the following day's classes.

Serious attention is paid at the University to the teaching and learning of foreign languages, because speaking a foreign language one can not only read the papers, magazines and books by outstanding writers, but as well



watch satellite TV programs, travel easily in the different parts of the world. Besides, understanding and speaking a foreign language or two became necessary while applying for a good and well-paid job.

The graduates of the University receive professional training and have



a good grounding in theoretical knowledge. They work as engineers, managers, economists, lawyers in various small and large companies in Vladimir, the Vladimir Region and other places of the country.

In 2008 a College of Innovative Technologies and Business Studies was founded at the Vladimir State University. College students study at the university classrooms, lecture-rooms and laboratories. At the College students disposal there is a comfortable



hall of residence, libraries with reading rooms, dining halls, a clinic, a dispensary, "Polytechnic" sports camp. The student life is filled not only with the educational process. There are also interesting parties, cultural and sports events, such as, annual

sports competitions among the students in swimming, football, basketball, weightlifting and also festival "Student Spring" for those guys who like fun, dances and music.



X. Comprehension check. Answer the following questions

1. When was the University founded?
2. When was it named the Vladimir Polytechnic Institute?
3. When was the Vladimir Polytechnic Institute given the status of the state university?
4. How is the University named now?

5. When was it named after Alexander Grigorievich and Nikolai Grigorevich Stoletovs?
6. What happened in the history of the University in 2011?
7. How many students study at the Vladimir State University nowadays?
8. How many institutes and faculties are there?
9. What specialists does it train?
10. How many buildings, sports centres and halls of residence does the University have?
11. What do students have at their disposal?
12. How many students does each academic group consist of?
13. What subjects do students study?
14. How often do they pass their exams?
15. What do students do at the end of the course of study?
16. What is serious attention paid to at the University?
17. Why is serious attention at the University paid to the foreign languages?
18. Where do the graduates of the University work?
19. When was a College of Innovative Technologies and Business Studies founded at the University?
20. Where do College students study?
21. What do the College students have at their disposal?
22. What is the College students' life like?



XI. Give a short summary of the text A “The Vladimir State University”. Use active words and word combinations from the text



XII. Read and translate the dialogue: “STUDYING”

A

Luda: Do we have a History of State and Law today?

Nata: No, the teacher is sick, today is the lesson of Philosophy.

Luda: It's good. I love Philosophy.

Nata: And I like History more.

B

Vera: Do you like studying at the University?

Roman: Yes, I have excellent teachers and wonderful classmates.

Vera: Have you already made friends with someone?

Roman: Yes, I became friends with Ira. She is fascinated by astronomy. We spend many evenings together, watching the stars.

Vera: It's very romantic.

Roman: Yes, and she is very beautiful. I think that I like her more than just a friend.

C

Katya: Were you invited to a student's party?

Vlad: Yes, it will be grandiose.

Katya: We go there with Alexander, you come with us.

Vlad: Yes, it will be fun together.



XIII. Make up your own dialogue with your class-mates using the following words and word combinations

Very popular; to study further; research paper; you have written; after receiving; congratulations; to receive a diploma; What are you going to do now?; I've heard; a very interesting; research work; to like; that's why; I decided; my bachelor diploma; I am sure; a talented student; I think; you could continue; post-graduate studies; nowadays; among young people; fields of science; outstanding; research papers; discoveries; international educational organizations; programs and foundations; to gain a scholarship; good luck.



XIV. Tell the English equivalent for the proverbs in Russian given below

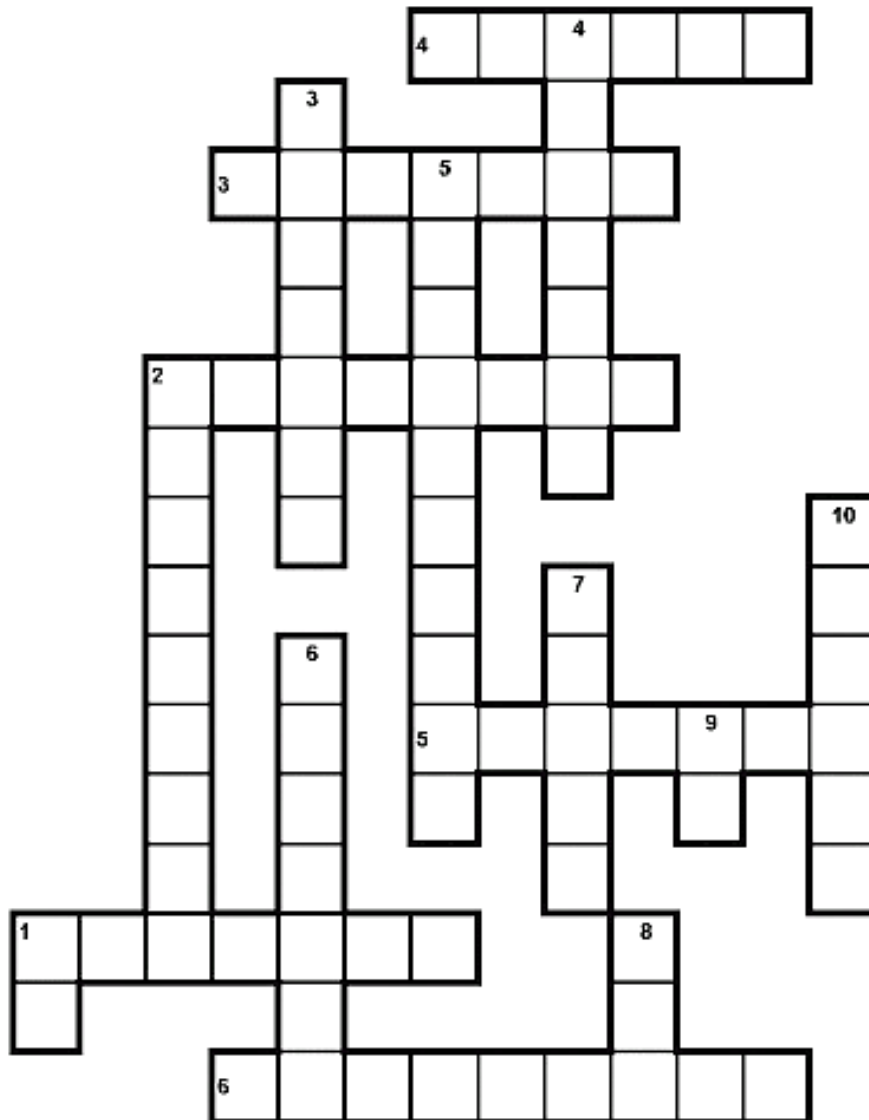
1. Терпенье и труд всё перетрут.
2. Мастером нельзя родиться, мастерству надо учиться.
3. Грамоте учиться всегда пригодится.
4. Труд человека кормит, а лень портит.

5. Век живи, век учись.

6. Только дураки учатся на своих ошибках.



XV. Guess the crossword puzzle on the topic: "My studies in College"



Across:

1. The college subject in which you learn about heat, light, and other forms of energy and how they affect objects.
2. A type of mathematics that deals with relationships between lines, angles and surfaces.
3. The college subject in which you study animals and plants and the natural processes that control how they live.

4. The college subject in which you learn to make things by hand.
5. The college subject in which you learn the spelling and grammar of your native language.
6. The college subject in which you learn the structure of substances and how they react with other substances.

Down:

1. The college subject in which you exercise and play sports.
2. The college subject in which you study the earth's physical features and the people, plants, and animals that live in different regions of the world.
3. The college subject in which you study the events of the past.
4. A type of mathematics that uses letters and symbols in place of numbers.
5. The college subject in which you study novels, stories, poems and plays.
6. The main language that people speak in the UK, the USA, Australia and some other countries.
7. The college subject in which you sing and listen to the works of famous composers.
8. The college subject in which you learn how to use computers.
9. A school subject in which you draw, paint, and study the works of famous painters and sculptors.
10. The language that people speak in France, Canada, Belgium, and some other countries.

http://like2teach.tmweb.ru/fun/crosswords_034.html



XVI. Discuss the following statements

1. It's a completely new lifestyle with living in dorm, meeting new people, learning new and useful skills, and even partying from time to time.
2. Acquiring a certain specialty is necessary in the modern world.
3. The job market nowadays is more beneficial to those who have higher education.
4. Entering a university is an interesting experience in every person's life.
5. They say that university years are the best.
6. Being a college or university student is prestigious.

Unit 9

OUR MOTHERLAND



I. Study and memorize the following words and expressions

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. officially known | – официальный статус |
| 2. a sovereign country | – суверенное государство |
| 3. rival | – соперник/конкурент |
| 4. square kilometers | – квадратные километры |
| 5. by area | – по площади |
| 6. to cover | – охватывать |
| 7. inhabit | – населять |
| 8. to extend | – простираться |
| 9. to border | – граничить |
| 10. maritime borders | – морские границы |
| 11. leading constituent | – правомочный орган власти |
| 12. the Allied victory | – победа союзников |
| 13. superpower | – сверхдержава |
| 14. technological achievements | – достижения в области технологии |
| 15. satellite | – спутник |
| 16. the launching | – запуск ракеты/спутника |
| 17. space | – космос |
| 18. stockpile of weapons | – запасы вооружения |
| 19. independent republics | – независимые республики |



II. Match the words and word combinations in A with their synonyms in B

A. Officially, independent, constituent, to extend, sovereign, maritime, achievement, satellite, rival.

B. Component, stretch, competitor, formally, self-governing, supreme, fulfilment, sputnik, naval, self-governing.



III. Match the words and word combinations in A with their antonyms in B

A. Known, territory, the largest, wide, decisive, significant, attack .

B. Unknown, an area, the smallest, narrow, indecisive, unimportant, defense.



IV. Train the pronunciation of the following words:

Sovereign ['sɒv(ə)rɪn], square [skweə], kilometer [kɪ'lɒmɪtə], mile [maɪl], cover ['kʌvə], inhabit [ɪn'hæbɪt], entirety [ɪn'taɪ(ə)rəti, en-], much [mʌʃ], span [spæn], zone [zəʊn], northwest [ˌnɔ:θ'west], southeast [ˌsauθ'i:st], constituent [kən'stɪtjuənt], constitutionally [ˌkɒn(t)stɪ'tju:ʃ(ə)n(ə)lɪ], socialist ['səʊʃ(ə)lɪst], decisive [dɪ'saɪsɪv], emerge [ɪ'mɜ:dʒ, i:-], rival ['raɪv(ə)l], technological [ˌteknə'lɒdʒɪk((ə)l)], achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt], satellite ['sæt(ə)laɪt], launch [lɔ:ntʃ], stockpile ['stɒkpaɪl], weapon ['wepən], legal ['li:g(ə)l], successor [sək'sesə], govern ['gʌv(ə)n], republic [rɪ'pʌblɪk], chosen [tʃəʊz(ə)n], election [ɪ'leɪʃ(ə)n], current ['kʌr(ə)nt], official [ə'fɪʃ(ə)l].



V. Train the pronunciation of the following geographical names:

The Russian Federation [ðə 'rʌʃ(ə)n ,fed(ə)'reɪʃ(ə)n], Moscow ['mɒskəʊ], Asia ['eɪʃə, -zə], Eastern Europe ['i:st(ə)n 'juərəp], Eurasia [juə'reɪzə], the Earth [ðɪ 'ɜ:θ], Northern Asia [nɔ:ðən 'eɪʃə, -zə], Norway ['nɔ:weɪ], Finland ['fɪnlənd], Estonia [es'təʊniə; ɪ'stəʊniə], Latvia ['lætviə; 'latviə], Lithuania [ˌlɪθju'eɪniə], Poland ['pəʊlənd], Kaliningrad [kə'li:nɪŋgrəd], Belarus [ˌbelə'rus], Ukraine [ju:'kreɪn], Georgia ['dʒɔ:dʒ(i)ə], Azerbaijani [æzəbaɪ'dʒɑ:n], Kazakhstan [ˌkæzæk'stɑ:n], China [tʃaɪnə], Mongolia [mɒŋ'gəʊliə], North Korea [ˌnɔ:θ kə'ri:ə], Japan [dʒə'pæn], the Sea of Okhotsk [ðə si: əv əu'kɒtsk], the U.S. [ðə ju:ˌnaɪtɪd'steɪts(əvə'merɪkə)], Alaska [æ'læskə], the Bering Strait [ðə 'berɪŋ streɪt].



VI. Find the sentences with the following words and word combinations in the text A and translate them into Russian

Mostly in Asia and partly in Eastern Europe, the largest country in the world by area, eleven time zones, land borders, maritime borders, the Russian

Revolution, the world's first constitutionally socialist state, a decisive role, superpower, achievements, human-made, by the end of 1990, stockpile of weapons, republics.



VII. Insert the missing words and word combinations

1. Russia is also as the Russian Federation.
2. The ... city of Russia is
3. The is a country that is mostly in ... and partly in
4. The played a in the Allied ... in World War II.
5. The Soviet Union ... as a recognized ... and ... to the United States during
6. The ... is 17,125,200 square ... or 6,612,100 is paid at the University to the of foreign languages.
7. The saw some of the most... technological
8. By 1990, the Soviet Union had the world's economy .
9. The Russian SFSR ... itself as the
10. The is recognized as the continuing ... personality and of the Soviet Union.
11. It shares with Japan by and the U.S. state of Alaska
12. Today its ... is based on... .. form
13. The ... is chosen in
14. The official language is
15. Following of the Soviet Union , twelve... republics emerged from

Territory, rival, Russian Federation, square miles, emerged, Victory, decisive role, Soviet Union ,Eastern Europe, Asia, Russian Federation Moscow, capital, officially known, superpower, the Cold War kilometers, Soviet era, significant, achievements, the end of, second largest, reconstituted, Russian Federation, legal, sole successor state, maritime borders, the Sea of Okhotsk, across the Bering Strait, government, president, a democratic, of rule, direct elections, Russian, the dissolution, in 1991, independent, the USSR.



VIII. Read and translate the text A “The Russian Federation”

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Russia is also officially known as the Russian Federation. It is a sovereign country in Eurasia. The territory is 17,125,200 square kilometres or 6,612,100 square miles. Russia is the largest country in the world by area



covering more than one-eighth of the Earth's inhabited land area with over 144 million people at the end of December 2017. The European western part of the country is much more populated and urbanised than the eastern; about 77 % of the population live in European Russia.

Russia's capital Moscow is one of the largest cities in the world.

Extending across the entirety of Northern Asia and much of Eastern Europe,

Russia spans eleven time zones and incorporates a wide range of environments and landforms. From northwest to southeast Russia shares land borders with Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland (both



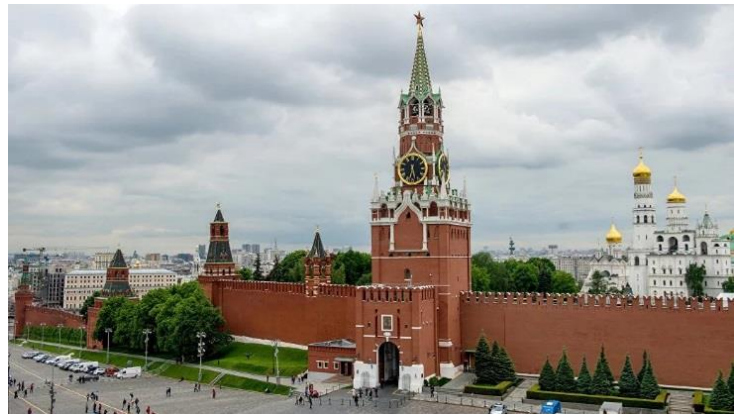
with Kaliningrad

Oblast), Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia and North Korea. It shares maritime borders with Japan by the Sea of Okhotsk and the U.S. state of Alaska across the Bering Strait.

Following the Russian Revolution, the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic became the largest and leading constituent of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the world's first constitutionally socialist state. The Soviet

Union played a decisive role in the Allied victory in World War II, and emerged as a recognized superpower and rival to the United States during the Cold War. The Soviet era saw some of the most significant technological achievements of the 20th century, including the world's first human-made satellite and the launching of the first humans in space. By the end of 1990, the Soviet Union had the world's second largest economy, largest standing military in the world and the largest stockpile of weapons of mass destruction. Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, twelve inde-

pendent republics emerged from the USSR: Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and the Baltic states regained inde-



pendence: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania; the Russian SFSR reconstituted itself as the Russian Federation and is recognized as the continuing legal personality and sole successor state of the Soviet Union. It is governed as a federal semi-presidential republic. Russia produces a lot of energy made from oil and natural gas.

Today its government is based on a democratic form of rule. The president is chosen in direct elections, and its current President is Vladimir Putin. The official language is Russian.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia>



IX. Comprehension check. Answer the following questions

1. What is the total area of the Russian Federation?
2. Is it the largest country in the world by area?
3. What is the population of Russia?
4. What part of the country is more populated and urbanized?
5. What is the capital of Russia?

6. How many time zones does Russia span?
7. What countries are the neighbors of Russia?
8. What happened after the Russian Revolution?
9. What was the role of the Soviet Union in World War II?
10. Who was the rival of Russia during the Cold War?
11. What were the most significant technological achievements of the Soviet era?
12. What can you say about the achievements of the country by the end of 1990?



X. Find Russian equivalents to the English words and word combinations

Successor State, independence, democratic form of rule, to reconstitute, legal personality, to emerge, the Russian SFSR, to regain, independent, a federal semi-presidential republic, largest economy, the first humans in space, a decisive role, the Russian Revolution, weapons, dissolution, the Cold War.



XI. Find English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations

Российская Федерация, Евразия, выборы, правительство, Советский Союз, морские границы, сухопутные границы, независимые республики, основанный на, двадцатый век, сделанный человеком спутник, Советская эра, холодная война, наиболее выдающиеся достижения, социалистическое государство, решающая роль, конституция, одиннадцать часовых поясов, включать в себя, большое разнообразие.



XII. Give a short summary of the text A “The Russian Federation”. Use active words and word combinations from the text

Eastern Europe, officially known, a sovereign country, socialist state, Eurasia, territory, square kilometres, independent, republics, hospitable, kind-hearted, area, the largest cities, Northern Asia, maritime borders, largest economy, the 20th century, the Earth's inhabited, constitutionally.



XIII. Read and translate the dialogues: “The Russian Federation”

A

Leo: Jane, have you ever been to Russia?

Jane: No, I haven't, but I'd love to. Have you?

Leo: Yes, I have. My uncle lives there, so we went to visit him last year.

Jane: Did you like it? I've heard that people are rather hospitable there.

Leo: Yes, I definitely did. People are really kind and welcoming. I haven't seen much of the country. As you know Russia is immense. You need at least a year to explore the whole country. But people in every place I visited seemed to be rather hospitable.

Jane: So, which cities of Russia did you visit?

Leo: I've been to Moscow, Saint-Petersburg and I've also got to see the south part of the country. We went to Sochi and Rostov. I should say, people in the south are even more hospitable. They are happy to see the newcomers and they like treating their guests with local food.

B

Nick: Have you ever been to Russia?

David: No, I haven't. And what about you?

Nick: Last year I travelled to it.

David: What cities have you visited?

Nick: I've been in Moscow, the capital of Russia.

David: Did you like the city?

Nick: By all means. I think it's one of the most beautiful places in the world.

David: What places of interest did you like the most in Moscow?

Nick: I liked the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the Kremlin.

C

May: Excuse me. Are you from Russia?

Nuri: Yes, you're right. Can't you hear it from my accent?

May: That's it. Are you Russian?

Nuri: No, I'm not.

May: You've just said that you're from Russia...

Nuri: Exactly so. But Russian population consists of many nationalities: Slavs, Tatars, Chuvash, and so on.

May: So, are you Tatar?

Nuri: Absolutely no. I'm Mari.

D

Din: I've heard that you've recently visited Russia.

Sue: Yes. Three months ago.

Din: Weren't you afraid of going there?

Sue: A little bit. But I found out that it's a very progressive and cultural country. Bears don't walk along the streets and the Russians don't drink vodka all day long.

Din: They say that the Russians are very greedy.

Sue: Not a bit. They appeared to be very hospitable and kind-hearted. Once my new Russian friends organised dinner. It was really a slap-up dinner. The table was groaning with traditional tasty Russian dishes that I liked very much. In the end they gave me a lot of presents. I was very pleased with it.



XIV. Make up your own dialogue with your class-mates using the following words and word combinations

Travel to Russia; How about the language barrier?; to say; my dream; Russian people; Altai region; will be next year; to see; the other parts of the country; such as; the Ural Mountains; if I'm lucky; Siberia; I will visit; places; That's a wonderful idea!; to understand; difficult to speak; if you want; native speakers; I see; thanks a lot for; advice; the main sights; some attractions; rare and exotic plants; green parks; entertaining facilities; foreigners; visit; hospitable; really kind and welcoming; have you ever been to.



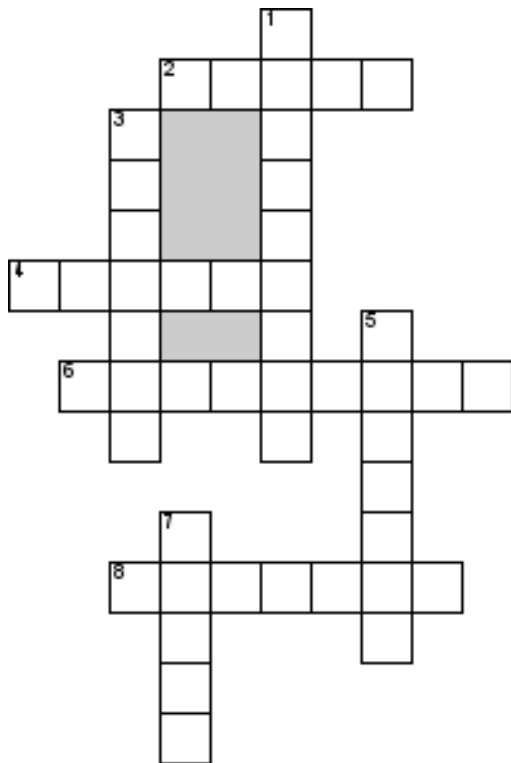
XV. Tell the English equivalent for the proverbs in Russian given below

1. Всяк кулик своё болото хвалит.
2. Нет ничего на свете краше, чем Родина наша.
3. За морем теплее, а у нас светлее.

4. Тот герой, кто за Родину горой.
5. Кто с мечом к нам придет, от меча и погибнет.
6. Родина наша солнца краше.



XVI. Guess the crossword puzzle on the topic: "Our motherland"



Across:

2. The most popular park in Moscow.
4. The river on which Moscow situated.
6. Who founded Moscow?
8. The heart of the Red square.

Down:

1. The famous gallery in Moscow.
3. The biggest theatre in Moscow.
5. The museum of fine Arts in Moscow.
7. The most famous city in Moscow.

<http://spisok-literaturi.ru/cross/kategorii-gotovyh-crossvordov/angliyskiy-yazyik/moskva.html>



XVII. Read and translate the text: B "Russia's Famous Places Of Interest". Give a Short Summary of the Text

Red Square is one of the most famous Russia's places of interest. It is located right in the heart of Moscow. Many significant buildings surround Red Square. There is the Kremlin, Lenin's Mausoleum, Saint Basil's Cathedral, GUM trading house and Kazan Cathedral there. The



State Historical Museum is also located in the square. Red Square is the place where a lot of festivals are celebrated.

The Kremlin is a fortified complex in the centre of Moscow. It is the



main political and historical place of the city. The walls of the Kremlin are made in the form of an irregular triangle. The Troitskaya Tower is the tallest tower of the Kremlin. Its height is 80 metres. The Spasskaya Tower features the clock which is known as the Kremlin chimes. The Kremlin has 20 towers in total. Today the Kremlin is

the official residence of the President of Russia.

The Hermitage is one of the world's largest museums. It is located in



Saint Petersburg. It consists of 5 buildings. The museum's collection houses about 3 million different works of art. From the very beginning the Hermitage was Catherine's II private collection of paintings, but in the time of Nicholas I the Hermitage opened for general public. This happened in 1852.

Saint Basil's Cathedral is located in Red Square. This Orthodox



church is a world-famous landmark. The church was built in the XVI century by order of Ivan the Terrible. There are 11 domes in Saint Basil's Cathedral. Its height is 65 metres. In the XX century the church was open for public as a museum. It is one of the most recognizable tourist attractions. Saint Basil's Cathedral is in-

cluded in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Lake Baikal is a lake located in eastern Siberia. This is the deepest lake on our planet and the largest natural reservoir of fresh water. Lake Baikal is also widely known for its endemic fauna. Water in the lake is very clean and clear. There are 27 islands and the biggest one is called Olkhon. Numerous rivers and streams flow into Lake Baikal. The Angara is the only river that flows out from the lake.



Petergof is a small town which has great tourist and scientific significance. In the XVIII century the emperor's country residence was located there. The town is located not far from Saint Petersburg and is well-known for its landmarks. These places of interest include the palace ensemble called Petergof with its numerous fountains, alleys and the Peterhof Grand Palace.



The Golden Ring is a ring of cities located not far from Moscow. This popular tourist route runs through ancient cities of Russia which played a significant role in the formation of the Russian Orthodox Church. There are many unique monuments in these cities which attract a lot of tourists. The cities included in the Golden Ring are Sergiyev Posad, Pereslavl-Zalessky, Rostov Veliky, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Ivanovo, Suzdal and Vladimir.



Kizhi island is famous for its architectural complex which consists of



two wooden churches and a bell-tower. It was built in the XVIII – XIX centuries. According to the Russian carpentry traditions of that time, the Church of the Transfiguration was built of wood only with no nails. The second church, the Church of the Intercession, is an architectural echo of the main church. The

bell-tower is located right beside them.

Mamayev Kurgan is famous for its memorial complex "The Motherland Calls".



The central figure of the complex is a statue of a woman holding a sword. The height of the sculpture is 85 metres from the feet to the tip of the sword. This complex commemorates the Battle of Stalingrad. Mamayev Kurgan was the place where fierce fighting occurred.

Saint Isaac's Cathedral is located in Saint Petersburg. It is one of the



largest cathedrals in the world. The construction of the cathedral took 40 years. The height of the cathedral is 101,5 metres. The exterior of the cathedral features a lot of columns and statues. Nowadays, Saint Isaac's Cathedral is a museum. However, services are conducted there on feast days.



XVIII. Discuss the following statements

1. Russia is the largest state in the world.
2. Russia has the huge reserves of natural resources.
3. The majority part of Russia's population is not living a wealthy life.
4. My country is the Republic and the Federation.

5. Russia is a multinational country.
6. Moscow is the capital of my country, it is bigger than some European countries.

Unit 10

GREAT BRITAIN



I. Study and memorize the following words and expressions

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. to comprise | – включать (в себя); составлять |
| 2. to be situated | – располагаться |
| 3. to be washed (by) | – омываться |
| 4. to separate | – отделять, разделять |
| 5. the highest mountain | – самая высокая гора |
| 6. due to | – благодаря; из-за |
| 7. mineral resources | – ресурсы полезных ископаемых |
| 8. goods | – товары |
| 9. raw materials | – сырье |
| 10. custom | – обычай, традиция |
| 11. the national symbol | – национальный символ |
| 12. influential | – важный, влиятельный |
| 13. whig | – виг, член партии либералов |
| 14. commercial | – коммерческий |
| 15. to be divided into | – быть разделенным на |
| 16. numerous companies | – многочисленные компании |
| 17. the official residence | – официальная резиденция |
| 18. to crown | – короновать |
| 19. outstanding people | – выдающиеся личности |
| 20. to be buried | – быть похороненным |
| 21. the region of plants and factories | – район заводов и фабрик |
| 22. cheap blocks of flats | – недорогие дома |
| 23. to inhabit | – населять |



II. Match the words and word combinations in A with their synonyms in B

A. Warm, several, develop, change, part, main, comprise, majority, live, separate, important, leading, mineral, absolutely, region, rich.

B. Completely, prominent, margin, inorganic, district, muggy, some, essential, inhabit, autonomous, chief, mature, contain, substitute, wealthy, subdivision.



III. Match the words and word combinations in A with their antonyms in B

A. About, abundance, admit, centre, construction, defeat, destroy,

B. Exactly, lack, deny, suburb, destruction, victory, create.



IV. Train the pronunciation of the following words:

comprise[kəm'praɪz], situated ['sɪtʃueɪtɪd], over ['əʊvə], million ['mɪljən], separate['sep(ə)rət], mountain ['maʊntɪn], several ['sev(ə)r(ə)l], climate ['klaɪmət], mild [maɪld], weather ['weðə], often ['ɒf(t)(ə)n], highly ['haɪli], developed [dɪ'veləpt], industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl], power['paʊə], raw [rɔ:], symbol ['sɪmb(ə)l], cross [krɒs], monarchy ['mɒnəki], Queen [kwi:n], chamber['tʃeɪmbə], Parliament ['pɑ:ləmənt], influential [ɪnflu'enʃ(ə)l], commercial [kə'mɜ:ʃ(ə)l], economic [i:kə'nɒmɪk, 'ekə-], financial [faɪ'nænʃ(ə)l], business ['bɪznɪs], firm [fɜ:m], office ['ɒfɪs], numerous ['ɒfɪs], company ['kʌmpəni], here [hɪə], residence ['rezɪd(ə)n(t)s], factory['fækt(ə)rɪ], cheap [tʃi:p], characterize ['kærəkt(ə)raɪz], money ['mʌni], the Conservative [ðə kən'sɜ:vətɪv], the Stock Exchange [ðə stɒk ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ, eks-].



V. Train the pronunciation of the following geographical names:

the United Kingdom of Great Britain [ðə ju:'naɪt 'kɪŋdəm ɒv greɪt 'brɪt(ə)n], London ['lʌndən], Northern Ireland ['nɔ:ð(ə)n 'aɪələnd], the British Islands [ðə 'brɪtɪʃ 'aɪləndz], England ['ɪŋglənd], Scotland ['skɒtlənd], Wales [weɪlz], Northern Ireland [nɔ:(r)ðə(r)n 'aɪələnd], the North [ðə nɔ:θ], the Irish sea

[ði: 'aɪ(ə)rɪʃ si:], the Arctic [ðə 'ɑ:ktɪk], the Atlantic Ocean [ðə ə'tlæntɪk 'əʊʃ(ə)n], the English Channel [ðə 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ 'fæən(ə)l], the Ben Nevis [ðə ben 'ni:vɪs], the Severn [ðə 'sev(ə)n], the Thames [ðə temz], the Gulf Stream [ðə ɡʌlf stri:m], English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ], Welsh [welʃ], Scottish ['skɒtɪʃ], Gaelic ['geɪlɪk], Westminster [ˌwes(t)'mɪn(t)stə].



VI. Read and translate the text A “Great Britain”

GREAT BRITAIN

The official name of this country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK). It is situated on the British Islands and comprises England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

The population of Great Britain is over 69 million. The majority of the UK population (almost 92 %) lives in cities and towns.

The country is washed by the North and Irish seas and by the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans. The English Channel separates the country from the European continent.

The highest mountain of the country Ben Nevis is in Scotland.

Britain has several rivers, but they are not very long. The longest river is the Severn, but the deepest and the most important one is the Thames.

The country climate is mild due to the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf Stream warm waters and the mountains. The country weather often changes.



The UK is one of the most highly developed industrial powers in the world. It holds one of the leading places among the European countries. The country is not rich in mineral resources. That is why it has to import some goods, raw materials, gas and oil. Britain is the country with old cultural traditions and customs. The official languages of the state are English, Welsh, Scottish and Gaelic.

The national symbol of the country is the Union Jack- the National



Flag having three red and white crosses on the dark blue field. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. Officially the head of the state is the Queen. Her power is not absolute, it is limited by the Parliament. The British Parliament is one of the oldest Parliaments

in the world. It consists of two chambers: the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

There are several political parties in the country. The largest and the most influential of them are the Conservative (the Tory), the Liberal (the Whigs) and the Labour parties.

The capital of the country is London. It is situated in England on the banks of the river Thames. London is not only the main city of the country, its political, economic, commercial and industrial centre as well as one of the largest sea ports in the world. London is an ancient city. It is more than 2000 years old. The population of London is over 10 million.

Traditionally London is divided into four main parts: the City, the West End, Westminster and the East End. The parts differ from each other in many ways.

The City is the oldest part of the British capital. It is the major financial and business center of the country. Different firms and offices, numerous companies and banks are situated here, with the State Bank of England and the Stock Exchange included. Every day many people come to the City to

work and only a few of them live here. Within the City you can see the famous Tower of London. St. Paul's Cathedral – the greatest of the English Churches, built by the famous English architect Sir Christopher Wren, is also here.

Westminster is the official and historic part of London. It involves the Houses of the British Parliament (Westminster Palace) with the country's main and biggest clock Big Ben, the Buckingham Palace (the official London residence of the UK Queen) and the Westminster Abbey- the royal church where many British kings and queens were crowned and where many outstanding people of the nation were buried.



The West End is the most beautiful and richest part of the UK capital. The Trafalgar Square with the Nelson's Column (the geographical centre of London), the National Gallery and one of the world's largest museum-the British Museum also belong to this part of London.

The East End is quite different. It is the region of plants and factories, small shops and cheap blocks of flats, mainly inhabited by the working class families. The Port of London and the Docks are also here.

Characterizing the main parts of London, people often say that the City is «the money» of London, the West End – «the goods» of London and the East End- «the hands» of London.

<https://nsportal.ru/shkola/inostrannye-yazyki/library/2015/01/17/tekst-london>



VII. Comprehension check. Answer the following questions

1. Give the official name of Great Britain.
2. What does it consist of?
3. What is the highest mountain in the UK?
4. Name the longest rivers of the country.
5. What is the national symbol of the country?
6. Who is formal\real head of the state?
7. Who heads the country government?
8. How many chambers does the British Parliament have?
9. What are the largest political parties of the UK?
10. What is the capital of the UK?
11. How old is London?
12. Where is it situated?
13. What is the population of London?
14. How many parts does London consist of?
15. What is the official and historical part of London?
16. What is the geographical centre of London?
17. The City is the main financial centre of London, isn't it?
18. Where is the British Queen's residence situated?
19. Who lives in the West End?



VIII. Find the sentences with the following words and word combinations in the text A and translate them into Russian

Within the City; 69 million; the famous Tower of London; differ from; the most beautiful and richest part; London is divided into; the Nelson's Column; the official and historic part of London; numerous companies; several political parties; the main city of the country; majority; the country weather; the official languages; comprises; washed by; every day many people; the Docks are also here.



IX. Find English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations

Европейский континент; разделять страну на четыре части; центр Лондона; главный финансовый центр; национальный флаг; «деньги» Лондона; «руки» Лондона; столица; принадлежать; регион; заводы и фабрики; английский архитектор; политические партии; наиболее влиятельный; климат; погода; часто меняющийся; страна не богата; национальный символ страны.



X. Find Russian equivalents to the English words and word combinations

People often say; the National Gallery ; cheap blocks of flats; quite different; mainly inhabited by; the English Churches; lives in cities and towns; within the City; outstanding people; the largest sea ports; the highest mountain; the oldest part of the British capital; one of the world's largest museum; belong to; the royal church; an ancient city; the official London residence of the UK Queen.



XI. Insert the missing words and word combinations

1. The official name of Great Britain is
2. The United Kingdom comprises.....
3. The country territory is
4. The UK is one of the most densely
5. It is a constitutional
6. The official head of the state is
7. The House of Commons and the House of Lords are
8. The British Prime Minister is
9. English is of the state.

10. London is It is the country
11. Great Britain is one of the world*s
12. It is also one of the most



XII. Give a short summary of the text A “Great Britain”. Use active words and word combinations from the text



XIII. Read and translate the dialogues: “Great Britain”

A

Andrey: Dima, how was your trip to Great Britain?

Dima: Wonderful! It was great experience for me.

Andrey: Were you there just for sightseeing or for studying?

Dima: It was my first visit there, so I wanted to see as many sights as possible. And, it was an educational exchange also.

Andrey: What did you see in London?

Dima: First of all, I visited the Trafalgar Square and saw the Nelson's Column on it. Secondly, I was at the Piccadilly Circus. It's now one of my favourite parts of London. It is especially beautiful at night, when it is richly illuminated. I took many pictures of it.

Andrey: Sounds interesting.

Dima: If there is another trip, I'll let you know.

B

Lenya: Is England the name of that country?

Alina: No, it isn't. It's called Great Britain, or simply Britain. England is a part of it.

Lenya: Really? So, I'm sorry, I'm mistaken.

Alina: In my opinion you simply mix the names.

Lenya: And what about the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or the United Kingdom? That sounds more official, doesn't it?

Alina: Yes, it's the official name of that country. But you shouldn't forget that though in everyday speech Britain is used to mean the United Kingdom, it's the name of the island which is made up of England, Scotland and Wales.

Lenya: Thanks, I've guessed at last.

C

Mike: Martin, you have to see St. James's Church, Piccadilly, while you're here in London.

Martin: Why?

Mike: It's beautiful, and the famous architect Sir Christopher Wren designed it.

Martin: His name is familiar.

Guzel: I would like to see The Globe.

Mariya: It's really a nice replica of where Shakespeare's plays were performed.

Guzel: Martin wants to go the Imperial War Museum.

Mariya: Or there's the British Museum.

Mike: And you can visit Madame Tussaud's.

Martin: What about some place outside of London?

Mike: You could go to Stonehenge. The stones are much bigger than you might expect.

Mariya: Or you could go to Brighton. There's a nice beach.



XIV. Make up your own dialogue with your class-mates using the following words and word combinations

The United Kingdom; places of interest; administrative, economic and cultural center; beautiful parks; the visitors' attention; fine new buildings; to

attract; in my opinion; the official name the country; capitals; the national symbol of the country; the head of the state; the population of Great Britain; numerous companies; «the money» of London; «the goods» of London; «the hands» of London.



XV. Tell the Russian equivalent for the proverbs in English given below

1. Don't cross the bridge until you come to it.
2. Don't make a mountain out of an ant hill.
3. The cat is out of the bag.
4. No man is an island.
5. There's no such thing as a free lunch.



XVI. Read and translate the text: B "The Main Cities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland". Give a Short Summary of the Text

THE MAIN CITIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has four historic parts: England with its capital in London, Scotland with its capital in Edinburgh, Wales with its capital in Cardiff and Northern Ireland with its capital in Belfast.

Belfast, a capital of Northern Ireland, is its main administrative, economic and cultural center. It is situated at the mouth of the river Lagan on the shores of Belfast Lough. Among other places of interest in Belfast are the Queen's University with many fine new buildings, the Cathedral of St. Anne and the Art Gallery. The outskirts of Belfast are rich in beautiful parks. The Botanic

Gardens contain a rich collection of rare plants. Some of the tropical plants are 100 years old. The Palm House built in 1850 usually attracts the visitors' attention.

London naturally comes first among the biggest industrial cities of the country. Lots of things such as clothes, food, planes and cars are made in London. **Birmingham** is the biggest town in the centre of England. Machines, cars and lorries are made here. TV- and radio-sets are also produced in Birmingham.

Manchester is an industrial capital of the North of England. It is a very old city. It is the centre of cotton industry. Manchester was the first city in Great Britain to build an airport in 1929. Manchester has many libraries, museums, art galleries and theatres.

Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. It is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. Its main attractions are the Floral clock made of growing flowers, and the Edinburgh Art Festivals, the annual summer performances of operas, dancing, music and drama.

Glasgow is another great Scottish city. It is famous for its shipyards. Glasgow is a great industrial city and also the centre of Scottish culture.

Cardiff is the capital of Wales, historical, shopping and culture center of the country, situated on the shores of Bristol Bay. Cardiff Castle is one of the leading architectural attractions of Wales and is listed as historical heritage of international significance. It is located in the heart of the Welsh capital, in a beautiful park. The walls of the castle, its towers and surrounding tales and legends goes back 2000 years of history. It is a big port and ships come here from all over the world.

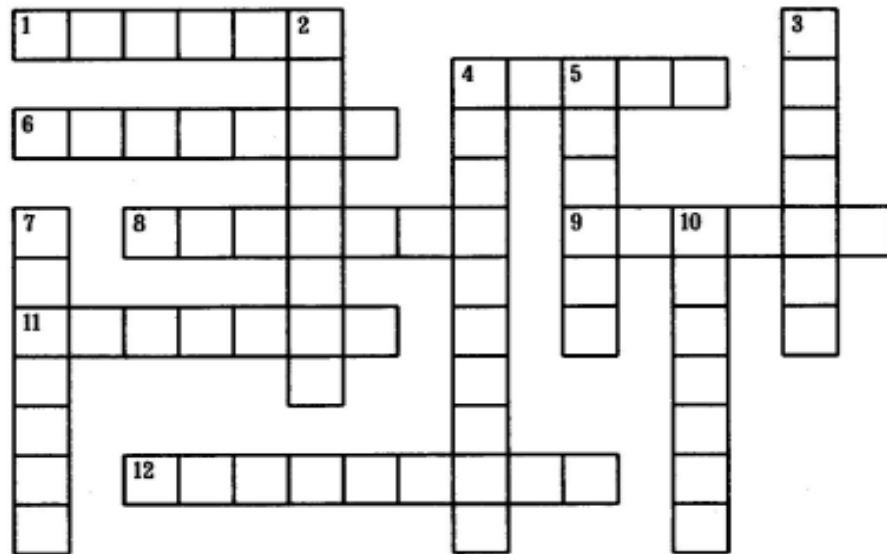
Cambridge and Oxford are the oldest university towns in Great Britain. Many great men studied in these universities: Cromwell, Newton, Byron, Darwin and others.



XVII. Guess the crossword puzzle on the topic:



GREAT BRITAIN



Down: 2. One of the 3 parts of Great Britain;
 3. The capital of Wales; 4. The largest lake in Great Britain; 5. The capital of the United Kingdom; 7. The abbreviated name for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; 10. The capital of Northern Ireland.

Across: 1. The deepest river in Great Britain; 4. One of the 3 parts of Great Britain; 6. One of the highest mountains in Great Britain; 8. One of the 3 parts of Great Britain; 9. The capital of Ireland; 11. One of the largest Islands of the British Isles; 12. The capital of Scotland.



<https://multiurok.ru/files/krossvord-po-tiemie-vielikobritaniia.html>



XVIII. Discuss the following statements

1. Great Britain is a large island in the North Atlantic Ocean off the north-west coast of continental Europe.
2. The term "Great Britain" is often used to include the whole of England, Scotland and Wales including their component adjoining islands.
3. The country is a constitutional monarchy and officially the Queen is the Head of state.
4. A lot of famous people were born and lived in Great Britain.
5. There are many beautiful lakes and mountains in Scotland and England.
6. The island is dominated by a maritime climate with quite narrow temperature differences between seasons.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Современная жизнь диктует нам свои условия, одно из которых – необходимое знание иностранного языка, в частности, английского. Когда вы изучаете иностранный язык, запоминаете новую информацию, ваша память работает лучше. В эру информационных потоков важно тренировать свой мозг, так что изучение иностранных языков – отличный способ развития и совершенствования своих навыков.

Зная английский язык, вы получаете такой приятный бонус, как возможность слушать песни иностранных исполнителей без перевода. Вы будете прекрасно понимать, о чем идет речь. Изучение английского языка особенно актуально для поклонников туризма. Отдыхая за границей, вы никогда не будете испытывать дискомфорт. Вы легко найдете общий язык с местными жителями, сможете общаться с продавцами на рынках и в магазинах, никогда не потеряетесь в городе. И, наконец, знание английского языка позволит лучше узнать новую страну, поскольку вы будете разговаривать с местным населением.

Благодаря Интернету сегодня мы можем запросто общаться с жителями других государств. Если вы знаете английский, то легко заводите новых друзей и знакомых, узнаете больше нового о культуре других стран и менталитете их жителей. Изучение нового языка превращается в увлекательное хобби, которое разнообразит вашу жизнь. Осваивая английский язык, вы получаете возможность по-новому изъясняться и выражать себя.

Знание иностранного языка позволит вам открывать в себе новые горизонты и расширять свои возможности. Знание иностранного языка никогда не будет лишним в современных условиях. Ваши навыки непременно пригодятся вам, и не раз.

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ПО РАЗВИТИЮ НАВЫКОВ УСТНОЙ РЕЧИ И ЧТЕНИЯ

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