

**Владимирский государственный университет**

**ПРОЧИТАЙ И РАССКАЖИ О СЕБЕ**

**READ AND SPEAK ABOUT YOURSELF**

**Методические указания к практическим занятиям  
по английскому языку для студентов-бакалавров  
неязыковых специальностей**

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«Владимирский государственный университет  
имени Александра Григорьевича и Николая Григорьевича Столетовых»  
Кафедра русской и зарубежной филологии

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**Прочитай** и расскажи о себе = Read and Speak about Yourself [Электронный ресурс] : метод. указания к практ. занятиям по англ. яз. для студентов-бакалавров неяз. специальностей / Владим. гос. ун-т им. А. Г. и Н. Г. Столетовых ; сост.: Д. Е. Болотов, Н. Ю. Датчук. – Владимир : Изд-во ВлГУ, 2022. – 100 с. – Электрон. дан. (1,25 Мб). – 1 электрон. опт. диск (CD-ROM). – Систем. требования: Intel от 1,3 ГГц ; Windows XP/7/8/10 ; Adobe Reader ; дисковод CD-ROM. – Загл. с титул. экрана.

Цель методических указаний – формирование навыков работы с текстами на английском языке и их последующей интерпретации в устной и письменной форме. Содержат задания по изучающему и ознакомительному видам чтения текстов на английском языке, пересказу и монологическому высказыванию по темам коммуникативного подключения.

Предназначены для студентов-бакалавров первого и второго курсов направлений подготовки 44.03.01 – Педагогическое образование, 44.03.05 – Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями), обучающихся по программам неязыковых специальностей.

Рекомендованы для формирования профессиональных компетенций в соответствии с ФГОС ВО.

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Практическое владение иностранным языком – неотъемлемая часть современной подготовки специалистов высшими учебными заведениями страны.

Предлагаемые обучающимся задания и упражнения позволяют развить навыки и умения чтения, перевода и разговорной речи по темам курса. В качестве материала использованы лексико-грамматические упражнения, составленные в соответствии с требованиями программы и учебных планов, а также тексты бытового, страноведческого и научно-популярного характера.

Методические указания состоят из трех тематических разделов, изучаемых в течение первого и второго курсов. Раздел «All about Self» включает в себя пять уроков, тематически объединенных таким образом, чтобы студент смог рассказать основную информацию о себе по-английски: о своей семье, друзьях, хобби, учебном/рабочем дне, предпочтениях в питании.

Раздел «Self and Community» состоит из девяти уроков, которые посвящены следующим темам: изучение иностранных языков, путешествия, Россия и страны изучаемого языка, культура, обычаи и традиции разных стран, глобальные проблемы и охрана окружающей среды. Заключительный раздел – «Professional Competence» – содержит семь уроков, которые раскрывают особенности выбора профессии, обучения в высшем учебном заведении, подготовки учителей в России и за границей, профессии учителя.

В процессе достижения цели обучения также решаются воспитательные и общеобразовательные задачи, способствующие повышению общеобразовательного и культурного уровней студентов.

## ALL ABOUT SELF

*Прочитайте тексты. Выполните задания к текстам. Используйте слова, словосочетания и грамматические структуры из текстов.*

### Unit 1. ABOUT MYSELF AND MY FAMILY

#### MY FAMILY

This is my family: my wife, my son, my daughter and I. My name is Peter Black. I'm 40. My wife's name is Helen Black. She is 32. We have two children, a boy and a girl. The boy's name is John. He is twelve years old. He is a schoolboy. My daughter's name is Mary. She is very young. She is only five.

I'm an electronics engineer. I work at a large factory. My wife is a housewife. She has got a lot of work to do.

We have got many relatives: cousins, uncles and aunts. My parents are sixty years old. They are farmers. Helen's father is fifty six and her mother is fifty-three. Helen's sister Ann is her best friend. Ann is a college teacher. She is twenty-four. She is not married. She is fond of our children.

My hobby is sports. My wife's hobby is knitting. My son's hobby is reading. My daughter's hobby is dancing. We are a happy family.

*Задание 1. Вместо точек вставьте артикль там, где он требуется.*

1. This is ... my family: my wife, my son, my daughter and I. 2. My name is ... Peter Black. 3. We have ... two children, ... boy and ... girl. 4. ... boy's name is John. He is ... schoolboy. 5. My daughter's name is ... Mary. She is ... very young. She is only ... five. 6. I'm ... electronics engineer. I work at ... large factory. 7. My wife is ... housewife. She has got ... lot of work to do. 8. We have got many relatives: ... cousins, ... uncles and ... aunts. 9. My parents are ... sixty years old. They are ... farmers. 10. Ann is ... college teacher. She is ... twenty-four. She is not ... married. 11. My hobby is ... sports. 12. We are ... happy family.

*Задание 2. Замените притяжательный падеж имен существительных на словосочетания с предлогом of.*

1. *My wife's name* -> *The name of my wife*

2. *The boy's name* ->

3. *Helen's father* ->

4. *Helen's sister* ->

5. *My wife's hobby* ->

6. *My son's hobby* ->

7. *My daughter's hobby* ->

*Задание 3. Вместо точек вставьте глагол to be в нужной форме настоящего времени.*

1. My name ... Peter Black. I ... 40. 2. My wife's name ... Helen Black. She ... 32. 3. I... an electronics engineer. 4. My wife ... a housewife. She has got a lot of work to do. 5. My parents ... sixty years old. They ... farmers. 6. Helen's father ... fifty six and her mother ... fifty-three. 7. My hobby ... sports. 8. My wife's hobby ... knitting. My son's hobby ... reading. My daughter's hobby ... dancing. 9. We ... a happy family.

*Задание 4. Вместо точек вставьте глагол to be или глагол to have в нужной форме в настоящем времени.*

1. This ... my family: my wife, my son, my daughter and I. 2. I ... married. 3. We ... two children, a boy and a girl. 4. My wife ... a housewife. She ... got a lot of work to do. 5. We ... got many relatives: cousins, uncles and aunts. 6. My parents ... sixty years old. They ...farmers. 7. Helen's father ... fifty six and her mother ... fifty-three. 8. Ann ... fond of our children. 9. We ... a happy family.

*Задание 5. Закончите предложения, используя информацию о себе.*

1. This is my family: ...

2. My name is ...,

3. I'm ...

4. I'm a/an ...

5. I work in/at ...

6. I have got many/not many relatives: ...

7. My parents are ...

8. My hobby is ...

*Задание 6. Расскажите о себе и своей семье.*

## **Unit 2. ABOUT MY HOME**

### **MY FLAT**

We live in a new 16-storeyed block of flats in Strogino. It is situated in a very picturesque place not far from the Moskva River. There's a big supermarket on the ground floor and it's very convenient to do everyday shopping.

Our flat is on the fifth floor. It is very comfortable and well-planned. We have all modern conveniences, such as central heating, electricity, gas, cold and hot running water and a telephone. There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in our flat. There's also a balcony and we can enjoy a lovely view of the river.

The largest room in our flat is the living room and we use it as a dining room and as a sitting room. In the middle of the room there is a big table and six chairs round it. Opposite the window there is a wall unit with lots of books, a TV-set and a video cassette recorder. There are two comfortable armchairs and a small coffee table in the right-hand corner. There is also a sofa and an electric fire in our living room. We like the living room best of all, because in the evenings we gather there to have tea, watch TV, talk and rest.

My room is the smallest one in our flat, but it is very cozy and light. There is a bed, a wardrobe, a desk, an armchair and several bookshelves in my room. There is a thick carpet on the floor. The walls in my room are light-brown and there are some big posters on them. I like my room very much, but from time to time I change it round. I quite often move the bed and change the posters on the wall.

Our kitchen is large and light. It is very well-equipped. We have got a refrigerator, a freezer, a microwave oven, a coffeemaker and a toaster.



We haven't got a dishwasher yet, because it is very expensive. But I'm sure we shall buy it in the nearest future.

*Задание 1. Вместо точек вставьте артикль там, где он требуется.*

1. We live in ... new 16-storeyed block of flats in ... Strogino. 2. It is situated in ... very picturesque place not far from ... Moskva River. 3. Our flat is on ... fifth floor. 4. It is very ... comfortable and ... well-planned. 5. We have all ... modern conveniences, such as central heating, electricity, gas, cold and hot running water and a telephone. 6. There are ... three rooms, ... kitchen, ... bathroom and ... hall in ... our flat. 7. ... largest room in our flat is ... living room and we use it as ... dining room and as ... sitting room. 8. In the middle of the room there is ... big table and ... six chairs round it. 9. Opposite ... window there is ... wall unit with lots of books, ... TV-set and ... video cassette recorder. 10. There are ... two comfortable armchairs and ... small coffee table in ... right-hand corner. 11. There is also ... sofa and ... electric fire in ... our living room. 12. My room is ... smallest one in our flat, but it is ... very cozy and light. 13. There is ... thick carpet on ... floor. 14. ... walls in my room are light-brown and there are some big posters on them. 15. We have got ... refrigerator, ... freezer, ... microwave oven, ... coffeemaker and ... toaster.

*Задание 2. Вместо точек вставьте предлоги и наречия.*

1. We live ... a new 16-storeyed block ... flats ... Strogino. 2. It is situated ... a very picturesque place not far ... the Moskva River. 3. There's a big supermarket ... the ground floor and it's very convenient to do everyday shopping. 4. Our flat is ... the fifth floor. 5. There's also a balcony and we can enjoy a lovely view ... the river. 6. ... the middle ... the room there is a big table and six chairs ... it. 7. ... the window there is a wall unit ... lots ... books, a TV-set and a video cassette recorder. 8. There is also a sofa and an electric fire ... our living room. 9. We like the living room best ... all, because ... the evenings we gather there to have tea, watch TV, talk and rest. 10. There is a thick carpet ... the floor. 11. The walls ... my room are light-brown and there are some big posters ... them. 12. I like my room

very much, but ... time ... time I change it ... . 13. I'm sure we shall buy a dishwasher ... the nearest future.

*Задание 3. Составьте словосочетания, подбирая слова из левой и правой колонок.*

lovely	➤	fire
new 16-storeyed	➤	carpet
sitting	➤	supermarket
ground	➤	room
picturesque	➤	floor
right-hand	➤	block of flats
big	➤	place
nearest	➤	view
modern	➤	armchairs
living	➤	corner
comfortable	➤	kitchen
dining	➤	walls
electric	➤	future
cozy and light	➤	sitting room
thick	➤	poster
light-brown	➤	bus stop
well-equipped	➤	conveniences

*Задание 4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя оборот **there is/there are** в нужной форме настоящего времени.*

1. На первом этаже моего дома есть большой супермаркет. 2. В нашей квартире 3 комнаты, кухня, ванная и коридор. 3. В центре комнаты – большой стол и 6 стульев вокруг него. 4. Напротив окна – стенка с большим количеством книг и телевизор. 5. В правом углу – кофейный столик и два удобных кресла. 6. В гостиной также есть софа и камин. 7. В моей комнате есть кровать, шкаф, рабочий стол, кресло и несколько полок с книгами. На полу – толстый ковер. 8. Стены в моей комнате светло-коричневые и на них – несколько больших постеров.

*Задание 5. Распределите слова по тематическим группам.*

<i>Modern conveniences</i>	<i>Furniture</i>	<i>Kitchen appliances</i>	<i>Rooms</i>
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a sofa, an electric fire, a bathroom, an armchair, a refrigerator, central heating, a carpet, a sitting room, a desk, a microwave oven, electricity, a dining room, a bed, a wall unit, a dishwasher, a kitchen, a chair, a hall, a wardrobe, a coffeemaker, a table, a freezer, a coffee table, living room, gas, a bookshelf, cold and hot running water, a telephone, a toaster, a TV-set, a video cassette recorder.

*Задание 6. Закончите предложения, используя информацию о себе.*

1. I live ...
2. It is situated ...
3. My flat/house is ...
4. It is very ...
5. I have all modern conveniences, such as ...
6. There are ... (rooms), a ... , a ... , and a ... in my flat.
7. The largest room in my flat is ... .
8. In the middle of the room there is ... .
9. Opposite the window there is ... .
10. There are ... and ... corner.
11. There is also ... .
12. My kitchen is ... .
13. We have got a ... , a ... , a ... , ... .
14. I like my flat/house, because ... .

*Задание 7. Расскажите о своей квартире/своем доме.*

### **Unit 3. ABOUT MY DAILY ROUTINE**

#### **DAILY ROUTINE**

On weekdays the alarm-clock wakes me up at 6.30 and my working day begins. I switch on my tape-recorder and do my morning exercises.

Then I go to the bathroom, take a warm shower, clean my teeth and shave. After that I go to my bedroom to get dressed.

Usually my mother makes breakfast for me. But when she is away on business I make breakfast myself. When I have breakfast I listen to the latest news on the Internet.

I leave the house at 7.30 and go to the nearest bus stop. It takes me an hour and a half to get to work. I usually arrive at work at ten minutes to nine though my working day begins at 9 sharp. I translate fax messages from English into Russian. Sometimes my boss wants me to write a letter to our business partners abroad.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon we have lunch. We usually have lunch in a small cafe just round the corner. At 2 o'clock we come back to work. And we work hard till 5 o'clock.

During the working day we also have several short coffee breaks. But sometimes we have no time for them.

I come home at about 7 o'clock in the evening. My parents usually wait for me at home. We have dinner together. Then we sit in the living room, drink tea, watch TV or just talk.

Occasionally I stay at work till 6 or even 7 o'clock in the evening. When we have a lot of things to do we go to work on Saturdays. So by the end of the week I get very tired. On Sundays I sleep till eleven o'clock, watch television, listen to music and read something in English.

And still I always look forward to my next working day because I like my job. I think I get a lot of useful experience.

*Задание 1. Вместо точек вставьте предлоги и наречия.*

1. ... weekdays the alarm-clock wakes me up ... 6.30. 2. I switch ... my tape-recorder and do my morning exercises. Then I go ... the bathroom, take a warm shower, clean my teeth and shave. After that I go ... my bedroom to get dressed. 3. Usually my mother makes breakfast ... me. But when she is away ... business I make breakfast myself. 4. When I have breakfast I listen ... the latest news ... the Internet. 5. I leave ... the house ...7.30 and go ... the nearest bus stop. It takes me an hour and a half to get ... work. 6. I usually arrive ... work ... ten minutes ... nine though my

working day begins ... 9 sharp. 7. I translate fax messages ... English ... Russian. Sometimes my boss wants me to write a letter ... our business partners abroad. 8. ... 1 o'clock ... the afternoon we have lunch. We usually have lunch ... a small cafe just round the corner. 9. ... 2 o'clock we come back ... work. And we work hard ... 5 o'clock. 10. ... the working day we also have several short coffee breaks. But sometimes we have no time ... them. 11. I come home at ... 7 o'clock ... the evening. 12. My parents usually wait ... me ... home. We sit ... the living room, drink tea, watch TV or just talk. 13. Occasionally I stay ... work ... 6 or even 7 o'clock ... the evening. When we have a lot ... things to do we go ... work ... Saturdays. So ... the end ... the week I get very tired. 14. ... Sundays I sleep ... eleven o'clock, watch television, listen ... music and read something ... English. 15. And still I always look forward ... my next working day because I like my job. I think I get a lot ... useful experience.

*Задание 2. Напишите 3 формы неправильных глаголов.*

*to do – did – done, to wake up, to begin, to go, to take, to be, to get, to make, to have, to leave, to write, to come, to sit, to drink, to sleep, to read*

*Задание 3. Составьте словосочетания, подбирая слова из левой и правой колонок.*

	➤	my tape-recorder
	➤	my morning exercises
To clean	➤	to the bathroom,
To switch on	➤	a warm shower
To leave	➤	my teeth
To make	➤	breakfast
To be away	➤	on business
To get	➤	the latest news
To take	➤	the house
To listen to	➤	to the nearest bus stop
To arrive	➤	to work
To translate	➤	at work
To do	➤	fax messages

To write	➤	a letter
To have	➤	lunch
To come back	➤	to work
To read	➤	several short coffee breaks
To come	➤	home
To like	➤	in the living room
To get	➤	tea
To drink	➤	TV
To go	➤	at work
To sit	➤	a lot of things to do
To listen	➤	to music
To look forward to	➤	something in English
To watch	➤	my next working day
To stay	➤	my job
	➤	a lot of useful experience

*Задание 4. Восстановите предложения, используя информацию текста.*

1. <b>The alarm-clock</b>	wakes me up	at 6.30
2. I	...	at 7.30
3. ...	arrive at work	at ten minutes to nine
4. My working day	...	at 9 sharp
5. We	have lunch	...
6. ...	come back to work	At 2 o'clock
7. We	work hard	...
8. I	...	at about 7 o'clock in the evening
9. I	stay at work	...

*Задание 5. Составьте предложения со следующими глаголами.*

<i>to go</i>	to the bathroom	<i>to have</i>	lunch	<i>to get</i>	very tired
	to work		(no) time		dressed
	to the bus stop		dinner		experience
			breakfast		
			coffee breaks		

*Задание 6. Расскажите о своем рабочем дне.*

## Unit 4. ABOUT MY HOBBY

### MY FRIEND'S HOBBY

My friend Nick is very busy and he doesn't have much time to spare. He is free only at the weekends. A few years ago Nick" was fond of collecting stamps. I know that his mother had started collecting stamps long before he was born. When he was five years old his mother had six albums of stamps. She didn't let him touch the stamps until he was twelve. She gave him the albums as a birthday present and he continued collecting stamps himself. He learned a lot about other countries and other peoples' traditions, the world's flora and fauna. Maybe that's why he was good at geography and biology at school. He used to bring the albums to school and we examined his stamps with great interest and envy. Sometimes he exchanged stamps with his schoolmates.

But three months ago Nick's parents bought him a compact disk player and Nick decided to collect discs. He is fond of listening to music. Besides jazz, Nick also likes rock music, pop music, classical music. He doesn't like techno, metal and rap. He himself says that he likes any good music. Now Nick collects compact discs of his favourite groups and singers, he studies the information printed on discs' booklets. He also tries to find out everything about the singers he likes. That's why he reads a lot of specialized magazines and never misses MTV shows (he thinks he must keep up with the news in the world of music). He even writes letters to some fan-clubs in other countries, so he has to brush up his English. He never misses a concert of his favourite group (if they come to our city). He brings his compact discs to the concert and asks the singers for their autographs.

But in spite of his new hobby, Nick sometimes sits in his room and looks through his albums of stamps (with his earphones on, of course).

*Задание 1. Вместо точек вставьте предлоги и наречия.*

1. My friend Nick is free only ... the weekends. 2. A few years ago Nick was fond ... collecting stamps. 3. When he was five years old his mother had six albums ... stamps. She didn't let him touch the stamps ... he was

twelve. 4. Nick learned a lot ... other countries and other peoples' traditions, the world's flora and fauna. Maybe that's why he was good ... geography and biology at school. 5. He used to bring the albums ... school and we examined his stamps ... great interest and envy. Sometimes he exchanged stamps ... his schoolmates. 6. Now Nick is fond ... listening ... music. He collects compact discs ... his favourite groups and singers, he studies the information printed ... discs' booklets. 7. He also tries to find ... everything ... the singers he likes. That's why he reads a lot ... specialized magazines and never misses MTV shows (he thinks he must keep ... with the news ... the world of music). He even writes letters ... some fan-clubs ... other countries, so he has to brush ... his English. 8. He never misses a concert ... his favourite group (if they come ... our city). He brings his compact discs ... the concert and asks the singers ... their autographs. 9. But ... spite ... his new hobby, Nick sometimes sits ... his room and looks ... his albums ... stamps (with his earphones ... , ... course).

*Задание 2. Раскройте скобки и употребите глаголы в простом настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени.*

1. My friend Nick (to be) very busy and he (not have) much time to spare.  
2. A few years ago Nick (to be) fond of collecting stamps. 3. When he (to be) five years old his mother (to have) six albums of stamps. She (to give) him the albums as a birthday present and he (to continue) collecting stamps himself. 4. He (to learn) a lot about other countries and other peoples' traditions, the world's flora and fauna. Sometimes he (to exchange) stamps with his schoolmates. 5. But three months ago Nick's parents (to buy) him a compact disk player and Nick (to decide) to collect discs. 6. Besides jazz, Nick (to like) rock music, pop music, classical music. He (not to like) techno, metal and rap. He himself (to say) that he (to like) any good music. 7. Now Nick (to collect) compact discs of his favourite groups and singers, he (to study) the information printed on discs' booklets. 8. He also (to try) to find out everything about the singers he (to like). That's why he (to read) a lot of specialized magazines and never (to miss) MTV shows. He even (to write) letters to some fan-clubs in other countries, so he (to have) to



brush up his English. 9. Nick (to bring) his compact discs to the concert and (to ask) the singers for their autographs. 10. But in spite of his new hobby, Nick sometimes (to sit) in his room and (to look) through his albums of stamps (with his earphones on, of course).

*Задание 3. Составьте словосочетания, подбирая слова из левой и правой колонок.*

	➤ collecting stamps
	➤ peoples' traditions,
To read	➤ the world's flora and fauna
To keep up with	➤ geography and biology
To brush up	➤ to spare
To miss	➤ other countries
To (have/not have) much time	➤ stamps
To exchange	➤ listening to music
To be fond of	➤ specialized magazines
To learn a lot about	➤ the news in the world of music
To ask	➤ English
To be good at	➤ a concert of his favourite group
To look through	➤ singers for their autographs
	➤ albums of stamps

*Задание 4. Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям.*

1. My friend Nick is very busy and he doesn't have much time to spare.

*Who ... ?*

*Why ... ?*

2. He is free only at the weekends.

*When ... ?*

3. A few years ago Nick was fond of collecting stamps.

*What ... ?*

4. He learned a lot about other countries and other peoples' traditions, the world's flora and fauna. Maybe that's why he was good at geography and biology at school.

*What ... ?*

*Why ... ?*

5. But three months ago Nick's parents bought him a compact disk player

*When ... ?*

*Who ... ?*

*What ... ?*

*What player ... ?*

6. Now Nick collects compact discs of his favourite groups and singers.

*What ... ?*

*What discs ... ?*

7. He reads a lot of specialized magazines and never misses MTV shows.

*What magazines ... ?*

*What shows ... ?*

8. He even writes letters to some fan-clubs in other countries, so he has to brush up his English.

*Why ... ?*

*Задание 5. Расскажите о своем хобби.*

## **Unit 5. ABOUT MY MEALS**

### **MY MEALS**

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

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

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

To begin with, we usually have some salad - tomato and cucumber salad or mixed salad (I like it very much). For the first course we have

some soup - noodle, mushroom or cabbage soup, or maybe some fish for a change. For the main course we have meat, chicken or fish dishes, for example, steak or fried fish with spaghetti or potatoes (boiled or fried). We also have a lot of vegetables - green peas, carrots, tomatoes, cucumbers.

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

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

*Задание 1. Вместо точек вставьте служебные слова (артикли, предлоги, союзы, вспомогательные глаголы, частицы, местоимения) там, где они требуется.*

1. ... goes without saying ... I prefer ... have meals ... home.

2. ... the weekend ... like ... get up late ... have ... good breakfast ... scrambled eggs ... pancakes, ... something like that. ... on weekdays I ... always short ... time in ... morning. So I just have ... cup ... strong tea ... coffee ... a couple ... sandwiches.

3. As I spend ... lot ... time ... school it ... necessary ... have ... snack at midday just ... keep ... going. That ... why I have ... go ... the school canteen ... have lunch.

4. ... lunch ... usually have ... chop ... mashed potatoes ... a glass ... cocoa ... stewed fruit.

5. I enjoy ... evening meal ... home. ... mother ... a wonderful cook and ... dinners ... always delicious.

6. ... begin ..., we usually have some salad - tomato ... cucumber salad ... mixed salad (I like ... very ...).

7. For ... first course we have some soup - noodle, mushroom or cabbage soup, ... maybe some fish for ... change. ... the main course ... have meat, chicken ... fish dishes, ... example, steak ... fried fish ... spaghetti ... potatoes (boiled ... fried).

8. We also have ... lot ... vegetables - green peas, carrots, tomatoes, cucumbers.

9. ... dessert we have some fruit, fruit juice ... just ... cup ... tea ... a slice ... cake.

10. ... Sundays we sometimes go ... McDonald's. I like everything ... : cheeseburgers, hamburgers ... Big Macs, apple pies ... fruit cocktails. ... unfortunately ... can't afford ... go there very, ... it ... rather expensive ... a family and besides, they say ... is ... very healthy ... eat ... McDonald's.

*Задание 2. Распределите слова по тематическим группам.*

<i>Приемы пищи</i>	<i>Закуски</i>	<i>Горячие блюда</i>	<i>Выпечка</i>	<i>Напитки</i>
------------------------	----------------	--------------------------	----------------	----------------

Dinner, mixed salad, scrambled eggs, chicken dish, pancakes, strong tea, sandwich, coffee, a snack, a chop, lunch, cheeseburger, mashed potatoes, apple pies, cocoa, stewed fruit, hamburgers, tomato/cucumber salad, noodle soup, steak, meat dish, fruit cocktails mushroom soup, fried fish with spaghetti, cabbage soup, fruit juice, fish dish, boiled potatoes, breakfast, Big Macs, green peas or fried potatoes, vegetables, cake.

*Задание 3. Вместо точек вставьте глагол **to be** или глагол **to have** в нужной форме.*

1. **It goes without saying** that I prefer ... meals at home.
2. At the weekend I like to get up late and ... a good breakfast of scrambled eggs or pancakes, or something like that.
3. **But** on weekdays I ... always short of time in the morning.
4. **So** I just ... a cup of strong tea or coffee and a couple of sandwiches.
5. **As** I spend a lot of time at school it ... necessary to ... a snack at midday just to keep me going.
6. **That's why** I ... to go to the school canteen to ... lunch.
7. For lunch I usually ... a chop with mashed potatoes and a glass of cocoa or stewed fruit.
8. **But** I enjoy my evening meal at home. My mother ... a wonderful cook and her dinners ... always delicious.
9. **To begin with**, we usually ... some salad - tomato and cucumber salad or mixed salad.

10. For the first course we ... some soup - noodle, mushroom or cabbage soup, or maybe some fish for a change.

11. For the main course we ... meat, chicken or fish dishes, for example, steak or fried fish with spaghetti or potatoes (boiled or fried).

12. We **also** ... a lot of vegetables - green peas, carrots, tomatoes, cucumbers.

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

*Задание 4. Составьте словосочетания, подбирая слова из левой и правой колонок.*

scrambled		
strong		
mashed		
stewed		
wonderful	➤	cocktail
tomato	➤	juice
cucumber	➤	course
mixed	➤	fish
first	➤	eggs
noodle	➤	meat
mushroom	➤	chicken
fish	➤	tea
cabbage	➤	peas
main	➤	Mac
meat	➤	soup
chicken	➤	pies
fish	➤	dish
fried	➤	potatoes
boiled	➤	salad
fried	➤	fruit
green,	➤	cook
fruit		
Big		
apple		
fruit		

*Задание 5. Напишите меню из ваших любимых блюд.*

*For breakfast:*

*For lunch:*

*For a snack:*

*For dinner:*

*For the first course:*

*For the main course:*

*For dessert:*

*Задание 6. Составьте мини рассказ на любую тему, используя вводные конструкции из текста.*

**It goes without saying that ....**

**But ...**

**So ...**

**As ...**

**That's why ...**

**But ...**

**To begin with, ...**

**Also ...**

**But unfortunately ...**

**Besides, ...**

**They say ..,**

*Задание 7. Расскажите о вашем питании в течение дня.*

## SELF AND COMMUNITY

*Прочитайте тексты. Выполните задания к текстам. Используйте слова, словосочетания и грамматические структуры из текстов.*

### Unit 1. TRAVELLING

#### TRAVELLING

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays traveling. They travel to see other continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene.

It's always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants.

City dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun.

Most travelers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them: the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds. Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy time they have had.

People travel by train, by plane, by boat, by car, by bike and on foot. People travel to have a holidays or to have business. If people have business trips they choose the fastest transport. They often travel by plane or by train. It is very expensive but it is very fast. And if people want to have a rest they choose traveling by boat, by car, on horseback and etc. When you travel by car or by bike you can stop where you want. All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

If we are fond of traveling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books and newspapers, and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand people is to meet them in their own homes.

*Задание 1. Закончите предложения, используя информацию из текста.*

1. Millions of people all over the world ...
2. They travel to see ...
3. It's always interesting to discover ... , to meet ... , to try ..., to listen to ...
4. Those who live in the country like to go to ...
5. City dwellers usually like ...
6. Most travelers and holiday-makers take ...
7. People travel by ...
8. If people have business trips they choose ...
9. And if people want to have a rest they ...
10. All means of travel have ...
11. The best way to get to know and understand people is ...

*Задание 2. Составьте предложения, используя информацию текста.*

1. Millions of people travel	to meet	... other continents.
...	to see	... modern cities.
	to try	... the ruins of ancient towns.
2. It's always interesting ...	to listen	... picturesque places.
	to have	... of scene.
	to enjoy	... new things.
3. City dwellers like	to discover	... different ways of life.
...	for a change	... different people.
	to spend	... different food.
		... to different musical rhythms.
		... visiting museums and art galleries.
		... looking at shop windows.



4. Those who live in the country like ...	time to learn	... dining at exotic restaurants. ... a holidays or business. ... a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home. ... to get to know and understand people.
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*Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.*

1. Why do people travel?
2. Where do people travel?
3. How do people travel?
4. What is the best way to study the world? Are there any other alternatives? What do you prefer?

*Задание 4. Укажите, какие утверждения не соответствуют содержанию текста. Дайте правильный вариант, используя фразы **It' absolutely true / It's true / It's not true / It's far from being true / It's false.***

1. Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays traveling.
2. Those who live in the country usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun.
3. City dwellers like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants.
4. If people have business trips they choose the cheapest transport.
5. When you travel by plane or by boat you can stop where you want.
6. All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages and people choose one according to their plans and destinations.
7. The best way to get to know and understand people is to read about them in books and newspapers, and see pictures of them on TV.

*Задание 5. Прореферуйте текст, используя следующие фразы:*

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

*Задание 6. Составьте план текста. Выпишите ключевые слова.  
Перескажите текст по плану, используя ключевые слова.*

*Задание 7. Вместо точек вставьте служебные слова (артикли, предлоги, союзы, вспомогательные глаголы, частицы, местоимения) там, где они требуется.*

1. ... is always interesting ... discover new things, different ways ... life, ... meet different people, ... try different food, ... listen ... different musical rhythms. Those ... live ... the country like ... go ... a big city and spend ... time visiting museums ... art galleries, looking ... shop windows and dining ...exotic restaurants. City dwellers usually like ... quiet holiday ... the sea or ... the mountains, with nothing ... do ... walk and bathe and laze ... the sun.

2. ... travelers and holiday-makers take ... camera ... them and take pictures ... everything ... interests them: the sights ... a city, old churches ... castles, views ... mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds ... trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds. Later, perhaps years ..., they ... be reminded ... the photos ... the happy time they ... had.

3. People travel ... train, ... plane, ... boat, ... car, ... bike and ... foot. People travel ... have a holidays or ... have business. ...people have business trips ... choose ... fastest transport. ... often travel ... plane or ... train. It ... very expensive ... it is very fast. ... if people want ... have a rest ... choose traveling ... boat, ... car, ... horseback and etc. ... you travel ... car or ... bike you ... stop ... you want. ... means ... travel have their advantages ... disadvantages. And people choose ... according ... their plans ... destinations.

4. If we ... fond ... traveling, we see ... learn ... lot ... things ... we ... never see or learn ... home, though we ... read ... them ... books and newspapers, ... see pictures of ... on TV. ... best way ... study geography ... to travel, and ... best way ... get ... know ... understand people is ... meet them in ... own homes.

## Unit 2. RUSSIA

### RUSSIA

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world covering almost a seventh part of dry land. It occupies the territory of 17 million square kilometers both in Europe and Asia. In the north and in the east the country is washed by 12 seas which belong to the Pacific and the Arctic oceans. In the west and in the south Russia borders on 14 countries including the former Soviet republics.

The surface of the country is various. It contains the East European plain, the West Siberian plain, the Ural mountains, the Central Siberian plateau and the Far East. The oversize of the territory determines a big variety of climates and vegetation here, depending on latitude: from arctic to subtropical one. In the centre of the country there is a temperate climate. We have zones of treeless tundra, taiga, deciduous forests and grass-covered steppe. The country is rich in numerous lakes, rivers and woods. The Volga is the longest river in Europe and the Yenisei and the Ob are the longest ones in Asia. Baikal and Ladoga are the deepest Russian lakes.

Russia is rich in such natural resources as coal, oil, natural gas, iron, gold, nickel, copper, aluminium and is known as one of the world's largest exporters of oil, gas and grain.

The population of Russia is nearly 150 million people. The European part of the state is more populated than the rest of it. The population of the country consists of many nationalities: Slavs, Tatars, Chuvash, etc. But Russians constitute four-fifths of the total population. This mix makes the country unique and unusual.

Russian culture abounds in names of outstanding people: scientists, writers, composers, sportsmen. Everybody knows the names of Pushkin, Gagarin, Mendeleev, Lomonosov or Tchaikovsky. Our villages are world-famous for their national crafts: Dymkovo toys, Palekh painted boxes, Khokhloma wooden tableware.

According to the Constitution of Russia, the country is a federation and semi-presidential republic, wherein the President is the head of state and the Prime Minister is the head of government. The Russian

Federation is fundamentally structured as a multi-party representative democracy, with the federal government composed of three branches:

- Legislative: The bicameral Federal Assembly of Russia, made up of the 450 member State Duma and the 170-member Federation Council, adopts federal law, declares war, approves treaties, has the power of the purse and the power of impeachment of the President.
- Executive: The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, can veto legislative bills before they become law, and appoints the Government of Russia (Cabinet) and other officers, who administer and enforce federal laws and policies.
- Judiciary: The Constitutional Court, Supreme Court and lower federal courts, whose judges are appointed by the Federation Council on the recommendation of the President, interpret laws and can overturn laws they deem unconstitutional.

The president is elected by popular vote for a six-year term. Ministries of the government are composed of the Premier and his deputies, ministers, and selected other individuals; all are appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister (whereas the appointment of the latter requires the consent of the State Duma).

Leading political parties in Russia include United Russia, the Communist Party, the Liberal Democratic Party, and A Just Russia.

The state symbol of Russia is a three coloured banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes liberty. Another national emblem is a two-headed eagle. It is the most ancient symbol of Russia.

A lot of serious political and economical changes have happened in Russia recently but I do believe in the bright future of our country.

*Задание 1. Закончите предложения, используя информацию из текста.*

1. Russia is one of the ...
2. It occupies the territory of ...
3. The surface of the country is ...

4. In the centre of the country there is a ...
5. The country is rich in ...
6. Russia is rich in such natural resources as ...
7. The population of Russia is ...
8. The population of the country consists of ...
9. According to the Constitution of Russia, the country is ...
10. The Russian Federation is structured as a ...
11. The federal government is composed of ...
12. Leading political parties in Russia include ...
13. The state symbol of Russia is ...
14. Another national emblem is a ...

*Задание 2. Составьте предложения, используя информацию текста.*

1. The country...		... a federation and semi-presidential republic.
2. The President...		... the head of state.
3. The Prime Minister...		... the head of government.
4. The Russian Federation ...		... a multi-party representative democracy.
5. The federal government ...		... three branches: Legislative, Executive, Judiciary.
The bicameral Federal Assembly of Russia...	is composed of	... the 450 member State Duma and the 170-member Federation Council.
6. The Government of Russia (Cabinet) and other officers ...	is	... federal law, declares war, approves treaties.
7. The judges of The Constitutional Court, Supreme Court and lower	is made up of	... the purse and impeachment of the President.
	has the power of	... the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.
	can overturn	... legislative bills.
	is elected by	... the Government of Russia (Cabinet) and other officers.
	include	
	can veto	
	appoints	
	adopts	
	is structured as	
	are appointed by	
	interpret	

<p>federal courts ...</p> <p>8. Ministries of the government ...</p> <p>9. Leading political parties in Russia...</p>	<p>are composed of</p> <p>administer and</p> <p>enforce</p>	<p>... federal laws and policies.</p> <p>... the Federation Council on the recommendation of the President.</p> <p>... laws.</p> <p>... laws they deem unconstitutional.</p> <p>... popular vote for a six-year term.</p> <p>... the Premier and his deputies, ministers.</p> <p>... all the President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.</p> <p>... United Russia, the Communist Party, the Liberal Democratic Party, and A Just Russia.</p>
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*Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.*

1. What is the territory of Russia?
2. What determines a big variety of surface and climate of the country?
3. What natural resources is Russia rich in?
4. What is the population of Russia?
5. What is the political structure of the country?
6. What are the three branches of the federal government?
7. How are the President, the Prime Minister elected?
8. What are the leading parties in Russia?
9. What are the state symbols of Russia?

*Задание 4. Укажите, какие утверждения не соответствуют содержанию текста. Дайте правильный вариант, используя фразы **It's absolutely true / It's true / It's not true / It's far from being true / It's false.***

1. Russia is one of the largest countries in the world covering almost a third part of dry land.

2. It occupies the territory of 17 million square kilometers both in Europe and Asia.
3. The Volga is the longest river in the world.
4. Baikal and Ladoga are the deepest Russian lakes.
5. The population of Russia is nearly 1 billion people.
6. Russians constitute 100% of the total population.
7. According to the Constitution of Russia, the country is a federation and semi-presidential republic.
8. The President is the head of government and the Prime Minister is the head of state .
9. Leading political party in Russia is the Liberal Democratic Party.
10. The state symbol of Russia is a three coloured banner.

*Задание 5. Прореферируйте текст, используя следующие фразы:*

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

*Задание 6. Составьте план текста. Выпишите ключевые слова. Перескажите текст по плану, используя ключевые слова.*

*Задание 7. Вместо точек вставьте служебные слова (артикли, предлоги, союзы, вспомогательные глаголы, частицы, местоимения) там, где они требуется.*

### THE CAPITAL OF OUR COUNTRY

Moscow... the capital ... Russia, our Motherland. ... was founded ...1147 as a fortress on ... Moskva river. The city ... ruined ... the Tartar invaders in ... 13th century. ... city ... gradually restored and became stronger. The Napoleon army ... 1812 destroyed Moscow ... fire, but Moscow ... soon rebuilt and developed again. Moscow is more ... 850 years old.

Modern Moscow is ... of ... biggest and ... beautiful cities of ... world. ... is one of Russia's major industrial cities ... the population of 9.5 million

people. ... total area is about 900 thousand square kilometers. Moscow is ... political centre, ... the government of our country works.

Moscow is ... cultural centre. ... attracts tourists ... all ... the world. Moscow ... known ... its beautiful cathedrals, monuments, theatres, museums, ... Bolshoi Theatre, ... Tretyakov Art Gallery, ... Pushkin Fine Arts Museum, ... Kremlin ... well known even abroad. Red Square with its St Basil's Cathedral ... the heart ... Moscow.

*Задание 8. Расскажите о Владимире или Вашем родном городе.*

### **Unit 3. LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

#### **LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

The great German poet Goethe once said: He who knows no foreign language does not know his own one. Learning foreign languages is especially important nowadays. Some people learn foreign languages because they need them in their work, others travel abroad, for the third studying languages is a hobby. Every year thousands of people from Russia go to different countries as tourists or to work. They can't go without knowing the language of the country they are going to. A modern engineer or even a worker can't work with an imported instrument or a machine if he is not able to read the instruction how to do it. Ordinary people need language to translate the instruction or the manual to a washing-machine or a vacuum-cleaner, medicine or even food-products.

If you want to be a qualified specialist you must learn English, the language of international communication. English is one of the world languages. It is the language of progressive science and technology, trade and cultural relations, commerce and business. It is the universal language of international aviation, shipping and sports. It is also the major language of diplomacy.

Hundreds and hundreds of books, magazines and newspapers are printed in English, most of the world's mail and telephone calls are in English. Half of the world's scientific literature is written in English. English is spoken by more than 350 million people. Geographically, it is the most widespread language on earth, second after Chinese. It is the



official language of the UK, the USA, of Australia and New Zealand; it is used as one of the official languages in Canada, the South Africa. Millions of people study and use English as a foreign language.

English is very popular in our country. It is studied at schools, colleges and universities. Learning English is not an easy thing. It is a long process and takes a lot of time and patience. But to know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated person. I want to know English because it's interesting for me to know foreign countries, their cultures and tradition. English will be of great use in my job because it deals with international human rights affairs.

*Задание 1. Закончите предложения, используя информацию текста.*

1. If you want to be a qualified specialist ...
2. English is one of the ....
3. English is the language of ... .
4. It is the universal language of ... .
5. It is also the major language of ... .
6. ... are printed in English.
7. ... are in English.
8. ... is written in English.
9. It is the official language of ... .
10. Learning English is ... .

*Задание 2. Составьте предложения, используя информацию текста.*

1. To know English today ...	study and	... in English
2. Hundreds and hundreds of books, magazines and newspapers ...	use are printed	... by more than 350 million people
3. Learning English ...	is spoken	... at schools, colleges and universities.
4. Half of the world's scientific literature ...	takes	... English as a foreign language.
5. Millions of people ...	is studied	... a lot of time and patience
6. English ...	is	absolutely ... necessary for every
	will be	educated person.
	is written	... of great use in my job

*Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.*

1. What did the great German poet Goethe once say?
2. Why do different people learn foreign languages?
3. Why is English considered to be the language of international communication?
4. English is one of the world languages.
5. How many people in the world speak English?
6. In what countries is English used as the official or one of the official languages?
7. Why do you study English?

*Задание 4. Укажите, какие утверждения не соответствуют содержанию текста. Дайте правильный вариант, используя фразы **It' absolutely true / It's true / It's not true / It's far from being true / It's false.***

1. Learning foreign languages is especially important nowadays.
2. English is one of the world languages.
3. English is spoken by more than 1 million people.
4. English is not very popular in our country.
5. It is studied at schools, colleges and universities.
6. Learning English is an easy thing.
7. It is a long process and takes a lot of time and patience.
8. To know English today is not necessary for every educated person.

*Задание 5. Прореферируйте текст, используя следующие фразы:*

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

*Задание 6. Составьте план текста. Выпишите ключевые слова.*

*Перескажите текст по плану, используя ключевые слова.*

*Задание 7. Вместо точек вставьте служебные слова (артикли, предлоги, союзы, вспомогательные глаголы, частицы, местоимения) там, где они требуется.*

1. Learning foreign languages is especially important nowadays. ... people learn foreign languages ... they need ... in their work, ... travel abroad, for ... third studying languages is ... hobby. ... year thousands ... people ... Russia go ... different countries ... tourists or ... work.

They can't go ... knowing ... language of the country they ... going to. ... modern engineer ... even ... worker can't work ... an imported instrument ... a machine if he is ... able ... read ... instruction how to do it. Ordinary people need language ... translate the instruction ... the manual ... a washing-machine ... a vacuum-cleaner, medicine ... even food-products. ... you want ... be ... qualified specialist ... must learn English, the language ... international communication.

2. English ... one ... the world languages. ... is the language ... progressive science a... technology, trade ... cultural relations, commerce ... business. It ... the universal language ... international aviation, shipping ... sports. It is ... the major language ... diplomacy.

Hundreds ... hundreds ... books, magazines ... newspapers ... printed ... English, most ... the world's mail ... telephone calls are ... English. Half ... the world's scientific literature ... written ... English.

English ... spoken ... more ... 350 million people. Geographically, ... is ... most widespread language ... earth, second ... Chinese. ... is the official language of ... UK, ... USA, ...Australia ... New Zealand; it ... used as ... of the official languages ... Canada, the South Africa.

3. Millions ... people study ... use English as ... foreign language. English ... very popular in ... country. It ... studied ... schools, colleges ... universities. Learning English is ... an easy thing. It is ... long process ... takes ... lot ... time and patience. But ... know English today ... absolutely necessary ... every educated person. ... want ... know English ... it's interesting for ... to know foreign countries, ... cultures ... tradition. English will ... of great use in ... job.

## **Unit 4. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN ISLAND**

### **THE UK**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies a territory of the British Isles (5,500 islands) with the total area of 244,100 sq. km. The UK is situated off the north-western coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. It is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. The UK is also washed by the Irish Sea, the St George's Channel and the North Channel. Surrounding the British Isles by the water has been an important protection against the invaders throughout the English history. And certainly, it influences the climate of the country.

The UK consists of four parts and every part has its national emblem: England – the red rose, Scotland – the thistle, Wales – the daffodil and the leek, Northern Ireland – the shamrock. The capitals of the four parts are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, and Belfast respectively.

One can't describe the country without mentioning its surface. The island of Great Britain can be divided into two main regions: Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. Lowlands comprise southern and eastern England. Highlands include Scotland, Wales, the Pennines, the Lake District, and the southern peninsula of Britain. Many rivers are flowing through Great Britain, such as the longest Severn with its tributaries, the swiftest Spey, the busiest Thames, etc. All parts of Great Britain are worth seeing.

The population of the UK is over 67 million people. The official language is English, but some people continue speaking their mother tongue: Scottish in Western Scotland, Welsh in northern and central Wales, and Irish in Northern Ireland.

The flag of the UK is made up of three crosses of the patron saints: the upright red against a white background – St George of England, the white diagonal against a blue background – St. Andrew of Scotland, the red diagonal against a white background – St Patrick of Northern Ireland.

The English people have the habit of naming their national flag "the Union Jack".

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. The head of the state is the Queen who reigns with the support of Parliament. For a long time the UK has succeeded in remaining one of the important commercial centers of the world. Nowadays the UK doesn't depend upon economics and industrial manufacturing of other countries.

*Задание 1. Закончите предложения, используя информацию текста.*

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies ...
2. The UK is situated ...
3. The UK consists of ...
4. The capitals of the four parts are ...
5. The island of Great Britain can be divided into ...
6. Many rivers are flowing ...
7. The population of the UK is ...
8. The official language is ...
9. The flag of the UK is made up ...
10. The English people name ...
11. The UK is ....
12. The head of the state is ...
13. The Queen ...

*Задание 2. Составьте предложения, используя информацию текста.*

1. The UK ...		... a territory of the British Isles Europe. ... between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea.
2. The island of Great Britain...	is washed by is occupies	...the continent by the English Channel.
3. The population of the UK ...	is situated is made up of reigns	... the Irish Sea, the St George's Channel and the

4. The official language ...	consists of can be divided into	North Channel. ... four parts.
5. The flag of the UK ...	has succeeded in remaining is separated from	... two main regions: Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. ... over 67 million people. ... English.
6. The head of the state ...		... three crosses of the patron saints. ... a constitutional monarchy.
7. The Queen ...		... the Queen. ... with the support of Parliament. ... one of the important commercial centers of the world.

*Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.*

1. What is the official name of the UK?
2. What is the total area of the UK?
3. Where is the country situated?
4. What is the country separated from the continent by?
5. What influences the climate of the country?
6. How many parts does the UK consist of?
7. What main regions can the island of Great Britain be divided into?
8. What are the rivers flowing through Great Britain?
9. What is the population of the UK ?
10. What is the official language of the country?
11. What is the flag of the UK made up of?
12. How do English people name their national flag?
13. What is the political structure of the country?
14. Who is the head of the state?
15. Who reigns the country?

*Задание 4. Укажите, какие утверждения не соответствуют содержанию текста. Дайте правильный вариант, используя фразы **It' absolutely true / It's true / It's not true / It's far from being true / It's false.***

1. The UK is situated off the south-eastern coast of Europe.
2. It is separated from the continent by the Pacific Ocean.
3. Surrounding the British Isles by the water influences the climate of the country.
4. The UK consists of two parts and every part has its national emblem.
5. The capitals of the four parts are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, and Belfast respectively.
6. One can describe the country without mentioning its surface.
7. The population of the UK is over 67 million people.
8. There is no official language is the UK.
9. The flag of the UK is made up of stripes and stars.
10. The UK is a constitutional republic.
11. The head of the state is the Queen who reigns with the support of Parliament.

*Задание 5. Прореферируйте текст, используя следующие фразы:*

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

*Задание 6. Составьте план текста. Выпишите ключевые слова. Перескажите текст по плану, используя ключевые слова.*

*Задание 7. Вместо точек вставьте служебные слова (артикли, предлоги, союзы, вспомогательные глаголы, частицы, местоимения) там, где они требуется.*

1. ... UK consists ... four parts ... every part has ... national emblem: England – ... red rose, Scotland – ... thistle, Wales – ... daffodil and ... leek, Northern Ireland – ... shamrock.

2. ... capitals ... the four parts ... London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, ... Belfast respectively.
3. ... can't describe the country ... mentioning ... surface.
4. The island ... Great Britain can ... divided ... two main regions: Lowland Britain ... Highland Britain.
5. Lowlands comprise southern ... eastern England.
6. Highlands include Scotland, Wales, ... Pennines, ... Lake District, and ... southern peninsula ... Britain.
7. Many rivers ... flowing ... Great Britain, ... as ... longest Severn with ... tributaries, ... swiftest Spey, ... busiest Thames, etc.
8. All parts of Great Britain ... worth seeing.

## **Unit 5. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

### THE USA

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world in area. It covers a large territory of about 9,400,000 square kilometers in the central and southern part of North America, extending from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west. It also includes Alaska in the northwestern part of North America and Hawaii far out in the Pacific Ocean. The United States of America borders Canada in the north, and Mexico in the south. The United States is often called the US, the USA, or America.

One can't describe the country without mentioning its surface. The USA can be divided into three main regions: the Appalachians in the east, the plain in the central part, the Cordilleras including the Rocky Mountains, Sierra Nevada, and the dry Californian Valley between them in the west. Many rivers are flowing through the country, such as the swiftest Columbia and Colorado, the longest Mississippi with its main tributaries, the Missouri and the Ohio. The northeastern part of the USA comprises the region of the five Great Lakes (Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario) connected by natural channels which are cut by rapids (the greatest one – the Niagara Falls).



The USA is rich in natural resources. It has vast areas of fertile soil, an abundant water supply, and large areas of forests. There are also large deposits of minerals, such as coal, iron ore, natural gas, etc.

The United States is the third largest country in the world in population (about 335 million people). About 94 per cent of the people were born in the United States. The largest foreign-born groups are Mexicans, Germans, Canadians, Italians, British, and Cubans. The US has never had an official language, but English has always been the main language spoken in the country. Emigrants from the British Isles, including the nation's founders, spoke English. Spanish is the second most common language in the USA.

The US consists of 50 states and the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a piece of land set aside by the federal government for the nation's capital, Washington, D.C. The United States has a federal system of government with the President at the head.

The national symbols of the USA include the American flag and the Great Seal. There are 50 stars on the American flag symbolizing 50 states of the USA, and 13 stripes representing 13 original states. On the one side of the Great Seal, there is an eagle holding an olive branch and arrows, which are symbolizing a desire for peace and the ability to wage a war. On the reverse side, there is the Eye of Providence, representing God, and a pyramid dated 1776.

*Задание 1. Закончите предложения, используя информацию из текста.*

1. The United States of America is ...
2. It covers a large territory of ...
3. It also includes ...
4. The United States of America borders ...
5. The United States is often called ...
6. The USA can be divided into ...
7. Many rivers are flowing ...
8. The USA is rich ...
9. The United States is the third largest country in the world ...

10. About 94 per cent of the people were born ...
11. The largest foreign-born groups are ...
12. The US has never had ...
13. The US consists of ...
14. The United States has a federal ...
15. The President is ...
16. The national symbols of the USA include ...
17. There are 50 stars ... and 13 stripes ...

*Задание 2. Составьте предложения, используя информацию текста.*

1. The United States of America ...	is rich	... the fourth largest country in the world in area.
2. The country...	is called	... a large territory of about 9,400,000 square kilometers.
3. The United States...	include	... Alaska in the northwestern part of North America and Hawaii far out in the Pacific Ocean.
4. The USA ...	symbolize	... Canada in the north, and Mexico in the south.
5. The US ...	can be divided into	... the US, the USA, or America.
6. The national symbols of the USA...	has never had	... three main regions.
7. 50 stars on the American flag...	consists of	... in natural resources.
8. 13 stripes on the American flag...	has	... the third largest country in the world in population.
	represent	... an official language.
	is	... 50 states and the District of Columbia.
	covers	... a federal system of government with the President at the head.
	includes	... the American flag and the Great Seal.
	borders	... 50 states of the USA.
		... 13 original states.

*Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.*

1. What territory does the USA cover?
2. What countries does the US border?
3. How many regions can the USA be divided into? What are they?
4. What rivers are flowing through the country?
5. What natural resources is the USA is rich in?
6. What is the population of the USA?
7. What is the official language of the USA?
8. How many states does the country consist of?
9. What is the capital of the USA?
10. Who is the head of the country?
11. What are the national symbols of the USA?
12. What is there on the American flag? What do stars and stripes symbolize?

*Задание 4. Укажите, какие утверждения не соответствуют содержанию текста. Дайте правильный вариант, используя фразы ***It's absolutely true / It's true / It's not true / It's far from being true / It's false.****

1. The United States of America is the first largest country in the world in area.
2. It covers a large territory of about 9,400,000 square kilometers in the northern part of North America.
3. It extends from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean.
4. The United States of America borders Canada in the north, and Mexico in the south.
5. The USA can be divided into three main regions.
6. Many rivers are flowing through the country, such as the longest Columbia and Colorado, the swiftest Mississippi with its main tributaries, the Missouri and the Ohio.
7. The northeastern part of the USA comprises the region of the five Great Lakes.
8. The USA is not rich in natural resources.
9. The United States is the third largest country in the world in population (about 335 million people).

10. The US has never had an official language.
11. Russian is the second most common language in the USA.
12. The US consists of 50 states and the District of Columbia.
13. The United States has a federal system of government with the Queen at the head.
14. The national symbols of the USA include the American flag and the Great Seal.
15. There are 13 stars on the American flag symbolizing 50 states of the USA, and 13 stripes representing 50 original states.

*Задание 5. Прореферируйте текст, используя следующие фразы:*

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

*Задание 6. Составьте план текста. Выпишите ключевые слова.*

*Перескажите текст по плану, используя ключевые слова.*

*Задание 7. Вместо точек вставьте служебные слова (артикли, предлоги, союзы, вспомогательные глаголы, частицы, местоимения) там, где они требуется.*

1. ... USA is rich in natural resources. ... has vast areas ...fertile soil, ... abundant water supply, ... large areas ... forests. There ... also large deposits ... minerals, ... as coal, iron ore, natural gas, etc.

... United States is ... third largest country ... the world ... population (... 250 million people). ... 94 per cent ... the people ... born ... the United States. ... largest foreign-born groups ... Mexicans, Germans, Canadians, Italians, British, ... Cubans.

2. The US ... never had ... official language, ... English ... always been ... main language spoken in ... country. Emigrants ... the British Isles, including the nation's founders, spoke English. Spanish ... the second most common language in ... USA.

3. The national symbols ... the USA include ... American flag and ... Great Seal.

... are 50 stars ... the American flag symbolizing 50 states ... the USA,  
... 13 stripes representing 13 original states.  
... the one side ... the Great Seal, there ... an eagle holding ... olive  
branch and arrows, ... are symbolizing a desire ... peace and the ability  
... wage ... war.  
... the reverse side, ... is the Eye ... Providence, representing God, and  
... pyramid dated 1776.

## **Unit 6. CULTURE**

### **CULTURE**

Culture is a term, which is used by social scientists for a people's whole way of life. In its narrow meaning, culture is activities in such fields as art, literature, and music. Social scientists consider that a people's culture consists of all ideas, objects, and ways how people create things. Culture includes arts, beliefs, customs, inventions, language, technology, and traditions. The term "civilization" is similar, but it refers mostly to scientifically more advanced ways of life. A culture is any way of life, simple or complex.

The foundations for human culture developed in prehistoric times. Important steps in the growth of culture include the development of tools, the start of farming, the growth of cities, and the development of writing.

The development of tools began about 2 million years ago. The early human beings learned to make stone tools and kill animals for food. Pre-historic people probably made things of bone, hair, skin, and wood. The hunters also learned the habits of the animals. Such learning is a simple kind of scientific knowledge. Then people had to plant crops and rear animals for food. They became the first farmers. It occurred about 9000 B.C., and it was one of the most important steps in the growth of human culture. By 3500 B.C., cities had appeared. People became artists and builders, judges and priests. All their new knowledge and skills made up the growth of culture. The development of writing is one of the most important steps. The first system of writing was developed about 3500

B.C. People could record their thoughts and aspects of their culture and could pass them in a written form from generation to generation.

All cultures have features that result from basic needs, which are shared by all people. Every culture has methods of obtaining food and shelter. There is also a way to keep order: a system of police, courts, and prisons. Every culture has ways to protect itself against invaders. It also; has family relationships, religious beliefs. All societies have forms of artistic expression, such as painting, music, etc. In addition, each culture has some type of scientific knowledge.

Cultures differ in their details from one part of the world to another. For example, eating is a biological need. But what people eat, when and how they eat, and how food is prepared differ from culture to culture. People do not realize how greatly culture influences their behaviour until they come across other ways of doing things. People feel most comfortable within their own culture, and they prefer the company of others who share their culture. When people have to deal with persons of another culture, even small differences in behaviour may make them uneasy.

*Задание 1. Закончите предложения, используя информацию текста.*

1. Culture is a term, which ...
2. In its narrow meaning, culture is activities in ...
3. Social scientists consider that a people's culture consists of ...
4. Culture includes ...
5. A culture is ...

*Задание 2. Составьте предложения, используя информацию текста.*

1. Culture ...	have	... activities in such fields as art, literature, and music.
2. The foundations for human culture ...	differ in is	... arts, beliefs, customs, inventions, language, technology, and traditions.
3. All cultures ...	feel	... any way of life, simple or complex.
4. Cultures ...	prefer includes	... in prehistoric times.

5. People ...	developed influences	<p>... features that result from basic needs.</p> <p>... details from one part of the world to another.</p> <p>... people's behavior.</p> <p>... most comfortable within their own culture.</p> <p>... the company of others who share their culture.</p>
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*Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.*

1. What is culture?
2. When did The foundations for human culture develop?
3. What are the Important steps in the growth of culture?
4. What features do all cultures have?
5. What do cultures differ in?
6. Do people do realize how greatly culture influences their behavior?
7. What culture do people feel most comfortable within?
8. What makes people uneasy when they have to deal with persons of another culture?

*Задание 4. Укажите, какие утверждения не соответствуют содержанию текста. Дайте правильный вариант, используя фразы ***It' absolutely true / It's true / It's not true / It's far from being true / It's false.****

1. All cultures have features that result from basic needs, which are shared by all people.
2. Every culture has similar methods of obtaining food and shelter, ways to protect itself against invaders.
3. All societies have forms of artistic expression, such as painting, music, some type of scientific knowledge.
4. Cultures do not differ in their details from one part of the world to another.
5. Eating is a biological need but what people eat, when and how they

eat, and how food is prepared differ from culture to culture.

6. People feel most comfortable in the company of others who do not share their culture.

7. When people have to deal with persons of another culture, even small differences in behaviour may make them happy and self confident.

*Задание 5. Прореферируйте текст, используя следующие фразы:*

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

*Задание 6. Составьте план текста. Выпишите ключевые слова. Перескажите текст по плану, используя ключевые слова.*

*Задание 7. Вместо точек вставьте служебные слова (артикли, предлоги, союзы, вспомогательные глаголы, частицы, местоимения) там, где они требуется.*

1. The foundations ... human culture developed .. prehistoric times. Important steps ... the growth ... culture include the development ... tools, the start ... farming, the growth ... cities, and the development ... writing.

The development ... tools began ... 2 million years ... . The early human beings learned ... make stone tools and kill animals ... food. Prehistoric people probably made things ... bone, hair, skin, ... wood. The hunters also learned the habits ... the animals. Such learning ... a simple kind ... scientific knowledge.

Then people had ... plant crops ... rear animals ... food. They became ... first farmers. ... occurred ... 9000 B.C., and it ... one ... the most important steps ... the growth ... human culture.

... 3500 B.C., cities ... appeared. People became artists ... builders, judges ... priests. All ... new knowledge and skills made ... the growth ... culture.



The development ... writing ... one of ... most important steps. ... first system of writing ... developed about 3500 B.C. People could record ... thoughts and aspects ... their culture and ... pass them in ... written form ... generation ... generation.

2. All cultures have features ... result from basic needs, which ... shared ... all people. Every culture has methods ... obtaining food ... shelter. There ... also a way ... keep order: a system ... police, courts, ... prisons. ... culture has ways ... protect ... against invaders. ... also has family relationships, religious beliefs. All societies ... forms ... artistic expression, such ... painting, music, etc. ... addition, ... culture has some type ... scientific knowledge.

Cultures differ ... their details ... one part of ... world ... another. ... example, eating ... a biological need. But ... people eat, ... and ...they eat, and ... food ... prepared differ ... culture ... culture.

People do ... realize how greatly culture influences ... behaviour ... they come across other ways ... doing things. People feel ... comfortable within ... own culture, and they prefer the company ... others ... share their culture. When people have ... deal ... persons ... another culture, even small differences ... behaviour ... make them uneasy.

## **Unit 7. HOLIDAYS, CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS**

### **HOLIDAYS AND TRADITION IN RUSSIA AND ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES**

Every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. But there are also international holidays which are celebrated in all countries. They are: Christmas, New Year, Easter and St. Valentine's day.

Christmas comes but once a year. Christmas is a traditional family day. On this day, many people attend a church service, open their presents and eat a Christmas dinner.

In Britain, Christmas is the most important public holiday of the year. It combines the custom of giving gifts with the tradition of spending this day with the family. Every year a huge Christmas tree, the gift of the Norwegian people, graces Trafalgar square.

In Russia Christmas is celebrated on the 7th of January. On this day people celebrate the birthday of Jesus Christ.

New Year is a public holiday but it is not marked with any particular custom in Britain and America, yet it has a joyful celebration in Russia. People stay awake until after midnight on December 31st to watch the Old Year out and the New Year in. Many parties are given on this night. Theatres, night clubs and streets are crowded.

Easter is one of the most important Christian holiday. It is traditionally associated with Easter eggs and with the coming of spring, and most churches are specially decorated with flowers for the service held on Easter Day. There is a popular belief that wearing three new things on Easter will bring good luck.

St. Valentine's day is not the official holiday in most countries. February 14 is the day of lovers. Boys and girls, sweethearts and lovers, husbands and wives, friends and neighbours, and even the office staff exchange greetings of affection. Valentine's day is a whirl of hearts, candy and good wishes in the form of bright, lacy, colorful cards, with loving emblems and amorous doggerel, saying: "Be my Valentine".

There are also some special holidays which are usually celebrated in a particular country.

The traditional British holiday is Pancake day. But people don't only eat pancakes on this day, they run with them. In many towns in England pancake races are held every year.

The most American holiday is Thanksgiving day. It was first celebrated in early colonial times by Pilgrim Fathers after their first good harvest. Thanksgiving is a day when the family eats a large traditional dinner, usually with turkey and pumpkin pie.

In Russia we celebrate Women's day on the 8th of March. On this day men are supposed to do everything about the house and cook all the meals.

*Задание 1. Закончите предложения, используя информацию текста.*

1. Every nation and every country has its own ...
2. Christmas is ....

3. In Britain Christmas combines ...
4. New Year is ...
5. Easter is ...
6. St. Valentine's day is not ...
7. The traditional British holiday is ...
8. The most American holiday is ...
9. Thanksgiving is ...
10. In Russia we celebrate Women's day ...

*Задание 2. Составьте предложения, используя информацию текста.*

1. International holidays ...		... in all countries.
2. In Russia Christmas ...		... on the 7th of January.
3. Many parties ...		... on this night.
4. Easter ...	exchange	... with Easter eggs and
5. Boys and girls, sweethearts and lovers, husbands and wives, friends and neighbours, and even the office staff ...	are held are given is associated is celebrated are supposed	with the coming of spring. ... greetings of affection. ... every year. ... in early colonial times by Pilgrim Fathers after their
6. In many towns in England pancake races ...	are celebrated	first good harvest. ... men to do everything about the house and cook all the meals.
7. Thanksgiving Day ...		
8. On the 8 <sup>th</sup> of May ...		

*Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.*

1. What holidays are celebrated in all countries?
2. Why is Christmas the most important public holiday in Britain?
3. Is New Year marked with any particular custom in Britain and America?
4. What does Easter mean?
5. What holiday is considered to be the day of lovers?
6. What is the traditional British holiday?
7. What is the traditional American holiday?
8. What holiday is celebrated on the 8th of March and where?

*Задание 4. Укажите, какие утверждения не соответствуют содержанию текста. Дайте правильный вариант, используя фразы **It' absolutely true / It's true / It's not true / It's far from being true / It's false.***

1. Every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions.
2. There are international holidays which are celebrated in all countries. They are: Christmas, New Year, Easter and St. Valentine's day.
3. On Christmas day people don't only eat pancakes, they run with them
4. In Russia Christmas is celebrated on the 25th of December..
5. New Year is a public holiday but it is not marked with any particular custom in Britain and America, yet it has a joyful celebration in Russia.
6. Easter is traditionally associated with a whirl of hearts, candy and good wishes in the form of bright, lacy, colorful cards, with loving emblems and amorous doggerel, saying: "Be my Valentine".
7. There is a popular belief that wearing three new things on Easter will bring good luck.
8. St. Valentine's day is the official holiday in most countries. On this day people celebrate the birthday of Jesus Christ.
9. The traditional British holiday - Pancake day - was first celebrated in early colonial times by Pilgrim Fathers after their first good harvest.
10. On this Thanksgiving day American men are supposed to do everything about the house and cook all the meals.
11. On Women's day in Russia people stay awake until after midnight to watch the Old Year out and the New Year in.

*Задание 5. Прореферируйте текст, используя следующие фразы:*

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

*Задание 6. Составьте план текста. Выпишите ключевые слова. Перескажите текст по плану, используя ключевые слова.*

*Задание 7. Вместо точек вставьте служебные слова (артикли, предлоги, союзы, вспомогательные глаголы, частицы, местоимения) там, где они требуется.*

## ENGLISH CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

... English ... reputed to be cold, reserved, rather haughty people. ... are steady, easy-going and fond ... sports. There are certain kinds of behavior, manners and customs ... are peculiar ... England.

The English ... naturally polite and ... never tired ... saying "Thank you" ... "I am sorry". They ... generally disciplined, you never hear loud talk ... the street. They ... rush for seats ... buses and trains, ... they take their seats ... queues ... bus stops. English people do ... shake hands ... meeting ... another, they ... not show ... emotions even ... tragic situations. They seem ... remain good-tempered and cheerful ... difficulties.

... English are ... nation ... stay-at-homes. ... is no place like home. The Englishman says "... house is ... castle" ... he doesn't wish his doings to be overlooked ... his neighbours. ... is true that English people prefer small houses, built ... one family. The fire ... the focus ... the English Home. They like ... sit ... the fire ... watch the dancing flames, exchanging the day's experience.

Britain ... a nation ... animal lovers. ... have about five million dogs, almost as many cats, 3 million parrots and other cage birds, aquarium fish and 1 million exotic pets such ... reptiles. ... Britain they have special dog shops selling food, clothes and ... things ... dogs. ... are dog hair-dressing saloons and dog cemeteries. In Britain pets ... send Christmas cards ... their friends, birthday cards.

There are ... traditions concerning food. English cooking ... heavy, substantial and plain. The Englishman likes ... good breakfast. ... him a good breakfast means porridge, fish, bacon and eggs, toast and marmalade, tea ... coffee.

Tea ... part ... the prose of British life, ... necessary as potatoes and bread. Seven cups of ... wake you ... in the morning, 9 cups ... put you to sleep ... night.

... 4 pm ... 6 pm there is ... very light meal called 5 o'clock tea. It ... a snack ... thin bread and butter and cups of tea ... small cakes. ... became a kind ritual. ... this time everything stops ... tea.

## AMERICAN CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

... nation has different customs and traditions, its own way ... life.

In Europe there are people ... have lived ... the same house and been ... the same job for 20, 30 or ... years. That's ... the American way of life. ... Americans love change, ... call it the spirit of adventure, a spirit that, ... think, is more characteristic of America ... of Europe. They like ... move away, ... change houses and jobs.

While the Englishman thinks it ... ill mannered ... ask private questions, the American ... feel that at all. He ... tell you all ... himself, ... wife and family, and ask where you have come ... , what ... job is, ... you like America and how long you ... staying. The American prefers sociability. In ... home he doesn't object ... being seen ... everyone – he actually likes it.

With this sociability goes overwhelming hospitality. ... national Thanksgiving Day ... perhaps the only holiday spent ... the Americans ... home. Table decorations follow ... traditional pattern – a harvest of Indian corn, apples, oranges, walnuts ... grapes. The centrepiece ... the traditional roast turkey.

... American tradition concerns Halloween. Its origin dates ... hundreds of years ... the Druid festival. The Druid New Year began ... November 1, marking the beginning ... winter and the reign of the Lord of Death. The custom ... telling ghost stories ... Halloween comes ... the Druids. On ... occasion children usually wear ghost costumes ... false faces. They ... carve out rounded eyes ... pumpkins and put burning candles ... them to make ... visible from far ... .

In Texas, ... the West begins, ... biggest annual festival – the Fat Stock Show – ... held. Its rodeo, hold together with the stock show, is ... biggest indoor rodeo ... the earth.

And, ... course, no nation ... exist ... humour. As they themselves say, ... American ... have one wife, two cars, three children, four pets,

five suits, six acres, seven credit cards – and is lucky ... have eight cents in ... pocket.

### PECULIAR TRADITIONS IN RUSSIA

Russia ... indeed a unique country, which, along ... highly developed modern culture carefully preserves the national traditions deeply rooted ... only in the Orthodox religion ... also ... paganism. The Russians still celebrate pagan holidays, ... people believe in numerous omens ... legends.

Christianity gave Russians such great holidays ... Easter and Christmas, and Paganism – Maslenitsa (Shrovetide) and Ivan Kupala. Old traditions ... passed on ... generation ... generation.

Easter ... the day ... the resurrection ... Christ. The holiday came ... Russia ... Byzantium together ... Russia's christening ... the end ... the 10th century. Since then, ... Christian holiday has ... widely celebrated all ... Russia.

Christmas ... the holiday ... the birth ... Jesus Christ, the Savior ... the world, whose advent gave people hope ... mercy, kindness, truth and eternal life. The Orthodox Church observes Christmas according ... the Julian Calendar, ... January 7, while Western churches celebrate it ... December 25, ... accordance ... the Gregorian Calendar.

Maslenitsa is ... Old Russian Tradition. In ... old days Maslenitsa ... for remembrance of the dead. So the burning ... the figure of Maslenitsa means her funeral, ... blini (pancakes) – coliphia. But ... time the Russians longing ... fun and entertainment turned the sad holiday ... jolly Maslenitsa ... blini - round, yellow and hot ... the sun, sledding and horse sleigh riding, fistfights and mother-in-law chatting. The rituals ... Maslenitsa ... very unusual and interesting ... they combine the end ... the winter holiday rituals and the opening ... new spring festivals and ceremonies, which were ... promote a rich harvest.

## **Unit 8. GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD**

### **GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD**

Nowadays the humanity faces a great number of various problems. The scientific and technological progress has changed the life on our planet and as a result our natural resources are exhausted, the ecological balance of the planet is disturbed, many species of flora and fauna disappeared, pollution threatens everything alive. But the environmental problems are not the only ones. Every year thousand of people die because of wars of annihilation, terrorism, different diseases, natural disasters, social problems and in different terrible accidents.

Our environment is vitally connected with the problem of peace on our planet. The scientists consider that nuclear war could destroy mankind completely. It's true to say that nowadays great masses of chemical and bacteriological weapons have been stocked in the world. If any of these weapons is used, the casualties will run into tens of millions, because mankind has no immunity against bacteriological weapons, and the use of chemical weapons will result in mass contamination of the area.

In recent years terrorism has become a serious issue. People always panic about the possibility of terrorists getting hold of nuclear weapons or they may blow up a nuclear power station instead. Another worry is about the possibility of our water supplies being poisoned. Lately other forms of terrorism such as "suicide terrorism" and bombing have become a real threat. Everyone remembers the tragedy which happened on the 11th of September in the USA when terrorists hijacked two planes and crashed them into two buildings in New York. Unfortunately, there is little we can do about it, except, place our faith in the government, and hope that measures taken to prevent terrorism are successful.

There are also diseases that still can't be cured. One of them is AIDS. This devastating disease strikes the body's immune system. Millions of people have already died of AIDS. To overcome this problem we need further progress of science and personal responsibility. Other examples of incurable diseases are different forms of cancer and heart disorders.



They say that recent extreme weather is due to global warming. Bad weather threatens our homes and even our life. One of the worst weather hazards is the storm known as a hurricane or cyclone (the combination of enormous wind speed, heavy rainfalls and high seas). Another terrible thing is a tornado. Tornadoes are black, twisting clouds that suddenly appear from nowhere, travel at terrifying speed, move in unpredictable ways and cause catastrophic damage in seconds. It's extremely difficult to forecast where they are likely to strike. People also suffer from earthquakes (a sudden shaking movements of the ground), floods (when water covers the land), drought (a long period of time when there is little or no rain and crops die) and avalanches (a large amount of snow and ice that suddenly falls down a mountain; a large amount of substance that falls down somewhere: an avalanche of rock/stones/mud).

To sum up, I think that the most dangerous problem is natural disasters because we can't predict and avoid them in time.

As for the ecological situation in the world, we can say that it's getting worse. People cut down forests and rainforests, pollute air, water and soil, so rare plant and animal species disappear and the climate changes. We have the time, the money and even the technology to repair the damage. All we need to do is to open our eyes and act immediately. We can prevent tragedies if only the government hires responsible specialists who don't overlook human or computer errors, look after the buildings, roads and transport, keep nature under a strong control and develop an ability to resist any terrorist activity.

*Задание 1. Закончите предложения, используя информацию текста.*

1. Nowadays the humanity faces ...
2. The environmental problems are ...
3. Every year thousands of people die because of ....
4. The scientists consider that nuclear war ...
5. In recent years terrorism has become ...
6. Another worry is about the possibility ...
7. There are also diseases that ...

8. To overcome this problem we need ...
9. Bad weather threatens ...
10. People also suffer from ...
11. As for the ecological situation in the world ...
12. We have the time, the money and even the technology to ...
13. All we need to do is ...

*Задание 2. Составьте предложения, используя информацию текста.*

1. The scientific and technological progress ...	pollute	... the life on our planet.
2. Our environment ...	have	... with the problem of peace on our planet.
3. Nowadays great masses of chemical and bacteriological weapons ...	already died	... in the world.
4. Lately other forms of terrorism such as “suicide terrorism” and bombing ...	have become	... a real threat.
5. Millions of people ...	is due	... of AIDS.
6. Recent extreme weather ...	cut down	... to global warming.
7. People ...	has changed	... forests and rainforests.
	is vitally connected	... air, water and soil.
	have	
	been stocked	

*Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.*

1. What has changes the life on our planet?
2. What is the result of these changes?
3. What are the main problems that our planet faces?
4. What do we need to overcome these problems?
5. How can we prevent the tragedies?

*Задание 4. Прокомментируйте следующие утверждения из текста. Согласны Вы или нет со с точкой зрения автора? Используйте фразы **In my opinion/To my mind it' absolutely true / it's true / it's not true / it's far from being true / it's false. I think that ...***

1. Nowadays the humanity faces a great number of various problems.

2. The scientific and technological progress has changed the life on our planet
3. To overcome these problems we need to stop further progress of science
4. They say that recent extreme weather is due to global warming.
5. The most dangerous problem is natural disasters because we can't predict and avoid them in time.
6. As for the ecological situation in the world, we can say that it's getting worse.
7. We have the time, the money and even the technology to repair the damage.
8. All we need to do is to open our eyes and act immediately.
9. We can prevent tragedies if only the government hires responsible specialists who don't overlook human or computer errors, look after the buildings, roads and transport, keep nature under a strong control and develop an ability to resist any terrorist activity.

*Задание 5. Прореферируйте текст, используя следующие фразы:*

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

*Задание 6. Составьте план текста. Выпишите ключевые слова. Перескажите текст по плану, используя ключевые слова.*

*Задание 7. Вместо точек вставьте служебные слова (артикли, предлоги, союзы, вспомогательные глаголы, частицы, местоимения) там, где они требуется.*

## YOUTH PROBLEMS

... people nowadays have problems and young people are ... an exception. Perhaps ... have even more. First ... all teenagers want ... show they ... different ... they react not only against ... parents, ... against their older brothers ... sisters too. This kind ... situation ... unfortunately quite common.

Young people ... in some way lost. We live ... difficult times and sometimes ... have a rather negative view ... life. They keep trying ... find ways ... enjoy themselves. Although everybody know drugs ... dangerous there ... many teenagers who ... become addicted ... them. ... young people take drugs ... they help them feel good, some because they lonely ... they want ... escape ... their problems. ... my opinion, the government should take effective action ... solve ... problems.

Another important problem is ... get ... good education. ... is not easy ... make the right choice. Education ... a tool of making ... life more successful ... perhaps happier. Everything we know comes through a process ... education.

*Задание 7. Ответьте на вопрос “What is the most serious problem of the world in your opinion and why?”*

## **Unit 9. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION**

Environmental pollution is a term that refers to all the ways by which people pollute their surroundings. People dirty the air with gases and smoke, poison the water with chemicals and other substances, and damage the soil with too many fertilizers and pesticides. People also pollute their surroundings in various other ways. They ruin natural beauty by scattering rubbish and litter on the land and in the water. They operate motor vehicles that fill the air with the noise.

Environmental pollution is one of the most serious problems facing humanity today. It causes global warming, destruction of the ozone layer, and other disastrous processes. Air, water, and soil – all harmed by pollution – are necessary to the survival of all living things. Badly polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land available for growing crops. Environmental pollution also brings ugliness to our naturally beautiful world.

The pollution problem is as complicated as it is serious. It is complicated because much pollution is caused by things that benefit people. Exhaust from cars causes a large percentage of all air pollution, but the car provides transportation for millions of people. Factories discharge much of the material that pollutes air and water, but factories provide jobs for people and produce goods that people want. Too many fertilizers or pesticides can rain soil, but they are important aids for the growing of crops.

Thus, to end or greatly reduce pollution immediately, people would have to stop using many things that benefit them. But pollution can be gradually reduced. Scientists and engineers should work hard to find the ways to lessen the amount of pollution that such things as cars and factories cause. Governments should enforce laws that require enterprises or individuals to stop or to reduce certain polluting activities.

*Задание 1. Закончите предложения, используя информацию из текста.*

1. Environmental pollution is a term that refers to ...
2. People dirty ... , poison ... , and damage ...
3. People also pollute ...
4. Environmental pollution is ...
5. Air, water, and soil are necessary to ...
6. is as complicated as it is serious.
7. The pollution problem is complicated because ...
8. Exhaust from cars causes a large percentage of all air pollution, ...
9. Factories discharge much of the material that pollutes air and water, but ...
10. Too many fertilizers or pesticides can rain soil, but ...
11. To end or greatly reduce pollution immediately, people would have ...
12. But pollution can be ....
13. Scientists and engineers should work hard ...
14. Governments should enforce laws ...

*Задание 2. Составьте предложения, используя информацию текста.*

1.Environmental pollution ...	reduces	... illness, and even death.
2.People ...	can cause	... fish and other marine life.
3.Badly polluted air ...	kills	... the amount of land available for growing crops.
4.Polluted water ...	ruin	... natural beauty by scattering rubbish and litter on the land and in the water.
5.Pollution of soil ...	operate	... motor vehicles that fill the air with the noise.
	causes	... global warming, destruction of the ozone layer, and other disastrous processes.

*Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.*

1. What does the term environmental pollution refer to?
2. How can people pollute surroundings?
3. Why is environmental pollution one of the most serious problems facing humanity today?
4. Why is the pollution problem complicated ?
5. What should be done to stop or to reduce environmental pollution?

*Задание 4. Прореферируйте текст, используя следующие фразы:*

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

*Задание 5. Составьте план текста. Выпишите ключевые слова. Перескажите текст по плану, используя ключевые слова.*

## PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE

*Прочитайте тексты. Выполните задания к текстам. Используйте слова, словосочетания и грамматические структуры из текстов.*

### Unit 1. HIGHER EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

#### HIGHER EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

Higher education plays an important part in the life of any country as it provides the country with highly qualified specialists for future development and progress. It trains young people to become teachers, engineers, doctors and other specialist workers.

Young people in our country have every opportunity to study and to get a higher education. They have a wide choice of state-controlled and private education. The state education in Russia is free of charge.

Students are able to study in the evening and day-time departments or by correspondence. A student who does not work and attends a day-time department is called a full-time student. A student who combines work and studies and attends an evening department is called a part-time student.

The training of specialists at our institutes combines theoretical studies with practical work and industrial or educational training. At the end of each term students are to submit their course (term) papers or designs.

Students working for their first degree at university are called undergraduates. When they take their degree we say that they graduate and then they are called graduates. If they continue studying at university after they have graduated, they are called post-graduates. In general, the first degree of Bachelor is given to students who pass examinations at the end of three or four years of study.

The academic year usually lasts 9 months and is divided into two terms (semesters). The first- and second-year students obtain thorough instructions in the fundamental sciences of mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology as well as computer engineering and a number of

others. The curricula are enriched and broadened by instructions in such subjects as foreign languages, history, economics and physical education.

At the third year students get more advanced knowledge and begin to concentrate on their special interests, so to say, their «major» subject and take many courses in this subject. Specialized study and courses will help students to become specialists and prepare them for their future work.

After four years students get a bachelor's degree. Then students may go on with their studies and in a year or two of further study and research get a master's degree. After graduating from the university they may go on with their study and research and may get a still higher degree.

At present a new system of education is introduced in the country – a distance education system. Computer system of learning helps working professionals to continue their education while remaining at their jobs. This system enables people to get knowledge and a good foundation in the sciences basic to his or her field of study. Distance learning has developed over years from satellite video courses to modern videoconferencing through personal computers.

Education is a process through which culture is preserved, knowledge and skills are developed, values are formed and information is exchanged. Education is the way to success.

*Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту **Higher education in Russia**.*

1. Why does higher education play an important part in the life of any country?
2. What education is free of charge?
3. What is the difference between full-time and part-time education?
4. What activities does the training of specialists combine?
5. What students are called undergraduates, graduates and postgraduates?
6. Who is given the first grade of Bachelor?
7. What do first- and second-year students obtain?
8. What year students concentrate on their special interests or major?
9. When do they get a Master degree?
10. What kind of education is introduced in our country at present?



*Задание 2. Расскажите по-английски, как проходит Ваше обучение в вузе.*

*Задание 3. Прочитайте текст. Согласны ли вы с точкой зрения автора. Выразите свое мнение.*

**Education plays an important role in our life. However, some people consider it only a necessary step in getting a job so they do not want to go to university after leaving school.**

"Knowledge is power" as the famous proverb says. It is transferred from generation to generation and comprises different facts, skills and information. Through learning people get knowledge and experience accumulated by their ancestors.

**Of course**, higher education is not compulsory, but I strongly feel that going to university is very important to everybody. In my opinion, higher education gives great opportunities and opens all doors. Only an educated person can get a good job and be promoted. Nowadays employers demand perfect knowledge. Education helps cultivate skills and provides mental, moral and aesthetic development. Personally, I prefer communicating with an intelligent person who knows a lot of interesting facts and who can share his or her ideas with me.

**However**, some of my friends say that they do not want to go to university and they would better get a well-paid job soon after leaving school. It will give them an opportunity to get work experience and some useful skills. But I doubt that they will be offered a really good job and that they will be able to succeed without higher education.

**In general**, owing to education highly industrialized cities are built, new information technologies are developed, important discoveries are made. Without education society would become primitive as it used to be long time ago. To my mind, everybody must realize the importance of education as it is the guarantee of the development and well-being of our society.

## **Unit 2. TEACHER TRAINING ABROAD**

### **TEACHER TRAINING IN GREAT BRITAIN**

Nowadays teacher training in Great Britain is realized at universities, polytechnics and colleges of higher education.

From 1st August 1975 the system of teacher training in England is being reorganized. All higher and further education outside the universities including teacher training is being assimilated into a common system. A number of the existing colleges of education are to be merged either with each other or with other institutions of further education (polytechnics and others). Further study or research is required at the modern universities for the first post-graduate degree of Master, and at all British universities for that of Doctor.

In Britain full-time university students (students who spend all their time studying and have no other employment) have three terms of about ten weeks in each year. University teaching combines lectures given by professors, readers or lecturers, 4 practical classes (scientific subjects) and small group teaching in seminars or tutorials.

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

At the end of the first or second year students are to make their choice as to the age-range of children they wish to prepare to teach. Junior students go into schools for one day each week, watching experienced teachers at work. They take part in the life of the school, help with games, societies or play productions. Senior students spend fifteen weeks on teaching practice. They learn the use of different educational aids, audio-visual facilities, observe lessons and take an active part in discussing them with a supervisor (tutor) on school practice.

Examinations are held at the end of each term. Final examinations (or finals) are taken at the end of the course.

<https://allrefrs.ru/4-12974.html>

*Задание 1. Сравните, как происходит подготовка учителей в России и Великобритании. Расскажите по-английски, в чем сходство и в чем отличие.*

## TEACHERS' DUTIES AND WAGES NOT SEEING AS BEING IN BALANCE

*DEAR ANN LANDERS:*

*I have no idea who wrote this piece. It was sent to us by a friend because both my wife and I are teachers. Perhaps some of your readers might consider passing it on to anyone they hear complaining about teachers being overpaid. Maybe they would like to try teaching for a week – or even a day. I'll bet this would change their minds. – JOHN IN WINNETKA, CALIF.*

DEAR JOHN:

I agree – totally. Thanks for sending it my way. No one can tell the story better than someone who has been there.

Teaching

Let me see if I have this right. You want me to go into that room with all those kids and fill their every waking moment with a love for learning. Not only that, but I am also to instill a sense of pride in their ethnicity, modify disruptive behavior and observe them for signs of abuse.

I am to fight the war on drugs and sexually transmitted diseases, check their backpacks for guns and knives and raise their self-esteem. I am to teach them patriotism, good citizenship, sportsmanship and fair play; how to balance a checkbook, and how to apply for a job.

I am to check their heads for lice, maintain a safe environment, recognize signs of potential antisocial behavior, offer advice, write letters of recommendation for student employment and scholarships, encourage respect for the cultural diversity of others and, oh yes, teach, always making sure I give the girls in my class 50 percent of my attention.

I am required by my contract to work on my own time (summers and evenings) and at my own expense toward additional certification and a

master's degree, to sponsor the cheerleaders, or the sophomore class (my choice); and after school, I am to attend committee and faculty meetings and participate in staff development training to maintain my current certification and employment status.

I am to be a paragon of virtue, such that my very presence will awe my students into being obedient and respectful of authority. I am to do all of this with just a piece of chalk, a bulletin board and a few books (some of which I may have to purchase myself). And for doing this, I am to be paid a starting salary that, in some states, qualifies my family for food stamps. Is that all?

*Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы.*

1. According to this article, what responsibilities do American teachers have in addition to teaching their subject matter?
2. What additional responsibilities do Russian teachers have?
3. According to this article, what are some of the challenges that American teachers face?
4. What challenges do Russian teachers face?

*Задание 3. Прочитайте текст. Согласны ли вы с точкой зрения автора. Выразите свое мнение.*

**Some people are convinced that holidays, traditions and rituals play a very important role in education. Others don't find it necessary to observe traditions at school.**

Traditions, holidays and rituals link the present with the past, help pass the knowledge, experience, wisdom, skills, habits and practices of the older generations to the new ones. **So** it seems necessary to make them part and parcel of the process of studies.

**I strongly feel** that children, teenagers and young people should know and observe the traditions of their country. Holidays, traditions and rituals help pupils learn more about the history and culture of their country. Celebrating national and local holidays makes young people united and has a great impact on their character-shaping. **To my mind**, children should

also know the origins of some holidays and the way they are celebrated in other countries.

**However**, some people are convinced that while at school pupils should concentrate on such subjects as mathematics, physics, chemistry or foreign languages. Most parents don't find it necessary to overburden children with additional information when they have so much homework to do. **Besides**, they don't understand how schools can integrate traditions, holidays and rituals into the curriculum. **But I think** there are many interesting ways to do it. For example, teachers can prepare lessons devoted to some public holidays or local occasions such as celebrations of birthday anniversaries.

**To conclude**, our future depends on the younger generation and adults must teach them to preserve the holidays, customs, ceremonies, traditions and rituals that have become part and parcel of our existence. We should adopt other people's experience and wisdom. **And** it is well-known that holidays, traditions and rituals hold them in full measure.

### **Unit 3. CHOOSING A CAREER**

#### **CHOOSING A CAREER**

One of the most important decisions in life is the choice of a profession. This problem is compounded by the fact that it is necessary to solve it very early, still not at a completely conscious age. The graduates of schools, in addition to their loads of the study of subjects and passing exams, should determine accurately their future profession.

The right choice in the modern world is becoming increasingly difficult. A great number of new and prestigious professions appear, more knowledge is required to implement one's plans for his or her future life. In addition, it is necessary to take into account the psychological characteristics of the individual. For many professions the character and natural gifts are not less important.

Choosing a career is like any other activity: it is best to work to a plan. Too many people start looking for a specific job before thinking out their occupational aims. It is a good idea to begin by attempting to define

in clear terms what your requirements are from a career. This involves taking a realistic view of your strengths and weaknesses. You may think for example, that you would like a job which involves organizing people, but liking such a job is not a sufficient justification if experience you already may have suggests that this is not your strong point. On the other hand, you should remember that training will equip you to do new things. A further point to consider is how far you will be willing to do for a time things which you do not like knowing that they are necessary to achieve your longer term objectives.

Having thought carefully about the sort of person you are, try to work out a realistic set of occupational requirements. In particular, you can answer to important questions. First: what sort of life do you want to lead? For example, do you want to live in the country or in the town? Is leisure time of great importance to you? Is the size of your salary important? Do you want to put down roots or travel widely? Second: what sort of work do you want to do? For example, do you like working alone or with others? Does teaching people appeal to you? Do you want to be an organizer of other people's activities? Do you want to develop new ideas and initiate changes?

[http://today.ru/?l=eng&r=20&t=the\\_teacher%E2%80%99s\\_profession-professiya](http://today.ru/?l=eng&r=20&t=the_teacher%E2%80%99s_profession-professiya)

*Задание 1 . Закончите предложения.*

- 1) One of the most important decisions in life is ...
- 2) The graduates should ...
- 3) The right choice in the modern world is ...
- 4) It is necessary to take into account ...
- 5) For many professions ...
- 6) Choosing a career is like any other activity: it is best ... .
- 7) Too many people start looking for a specific job before ... .
- 8) It is a good idea to begin by attempting to define in clear terms ... .
- 9) This involves taking a realistic view of your ... .
- 10) Having thought carefully about the sort of person you are, try to work out ... .

*Задание 2. Переведите русско-английский текст на русский и английский языки.*

С детства I have dreamed of стать учителем. Вначале это было an unconscious desire, потому что моя бабушка была an elementary school teacher и я всегда envied ей. Я considered ее a real celebrity, к ней приходили многие ее ученики from her previous classes of graduates, их родители всегда addressed respectfully and lovingly к ней, она часто приходила с bouquets цветов. Мне так интересно было to attend ее школьные activities и interact с ее учениками.

Я видела, что она was working hard, всегда busy with тетрадками, планами и таблицами. Бабушка knew how to do множество вещей with her own hands и всегда учила меня. Мама, unfortunately, не выбрала профессию учителя, потому что considered, что бабушка had devoted большую часть времени школе, а не семье. Мамин характер is not suitable for this work, хотя она добрая, умная и трудолюбивая. Она любит свою более relaxed and creative работу и does not welcome much мой выбор.

Я понимаю, что the noble and time-consuming работа учителя is not highly valued в стране: salaries небольшие, the environment at work не самая favourable и requires постоянная dedication. Но я верю, что занимаясь любимым делом, and not just making a career, can bring excellent результаты. Есть много примеров of the teachers who have become known благодаря своей работе. Я прочла много книг и посмотрела множество фильмов об этой fascinating, generous и интересной работе. Я думаю, что жизнь общества и страны as a whole, зависит от учителей, the quality их работы, skills and commitment.

Хороший учитель должен possess многими качествами: to be creative, hard -working, self-restrained, able решать проблемы и make правильные decisions.

While studying в школе я поняла, that teachers are different. Некоторые have taken this job by mistake, without estimating свои силы и склад характера. В результате, им fail to achieve хороших результатов в работе и они ruin the life не только себе, но и другим людям, especially, детям. Это очень sad ошибка, которую sometimes трудно исправить.

Я считаю, что учитель должен иметь талант, так же, как и актер, писатель или врач. Прежде чем you decide on a profession и сделать ее enjoyable, а не punishment для себя, you need to послушать the advice авторитетных людей, психологов, хороших учителей. Нужно увидеть работу from the "inside" и assess свои abilities.

Я знаю, что некоторые prestigious and highly paid профессии могут стать a heavy burden для многих молодых людей. К тому же, opting for the most common and not fashionable jobs, можно achieve высоких результатов и получить настоящее satisfaction, а иногда the purpose of your life. Надеюсь, что у меня will succeed и я никогда не disappointed about своем choice.

[http://today.ru/?l=eng&r=20&t=the\\_teacher%E2%80%99s\\_profession-professiya](http://today.ru/?l=eng&r=20&t=the_teacher%E2%80%99s_profession-professiya)

*Задание 3. Расскажите по-английски, почему что повлияло на Ваше решение стать учителем.*

*Задание 4. Прочитайте текст. Согласны ли вы с точкой зрения автора. Выразите свое мнение.*

**Some people think that creativity is an essential ability which must be taught at school. Others say that creativity is not very important.**

Teaching creativity is becoming a topical issue nowadays. But many people still doubt if this ability is essential for modern life.

**To my mind**, teaching creativity is extremely important because school leavers and university graduates face a lot of challenges in real



life. Nowadays employers demand not only perfect knowledge and work experience, but different qualities including creativity. If you want to become a good specialist, you should be able to produce new and original ideas and to use your imagination and inventiveness. Creative people do their work faster and without much difficulty, while a person who lacks creativity does it under pressure, forcing his or her brain. **So** creative individuals are more likely to succeed, that it why teachers should focus on creativity rather than conventional skills.

**On the other hand**, creativity is not always encouraged at school. When pupils are given different tasks, they are often supposed to do them following examples and the teacher's directions. There is too much control at school and too little freedom. **Besides**, many tasks are not interesting and they don't teach students to solve problems and to make decisions. If teachers want to develop pupils' creativity, they should let them make mistakes, experiment, express their ideas and look for unusual ways of problem-solving. Children should be taught to be original. They should also be taught to think, to make suggestions and to rely on personal judgment rather than actual facts.

**To sum up**, creativity is an engine of success. **In my opinion**, both pupils and teachers must work hard to develop children's creativity because it will help them realize the full extent of their own gifts.

## **Unit 4. EDUCATION**

### **EDUCATION**

Education is the process of facilitating learning or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits.

Educational methods include storytelling, discussion, training and directed research.

Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educators, but learners may also educate themselves.

Education can take place in formal or informal settings and any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels or acts may be considered educational.

The methodology of teaching is called pedagogy.

Formal education is commonly divided formally into such stages as preschool or kindergarten, primary school, secondary school and then college, university, or apprenticeship.

A right to education has been recognized by some governments and the United Nations. In most countries today, full-time education, whether at school or otherwise, is compulsory for all children up to a certain age. Due to this the proliferation of compulsory education, combined with population growth, UNESCO has calculated that in the next 30 years more people will receive formal education than in all of human history thus far.

*Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы, используя ключевые слова в скобках.*

- 1) What is education? (process, facilitating, acquisition, knowledge, skills, learning, values, beliefs, habits)
- 2) What do educational methods include? (storytelling, discussion, teaching, training, directed research)
- 3) How does education frequently take place? (under the guidance of educators, learners, educate themselves)
- 4) How can education take place? (formal setting, informal setting)
- 5) What experience may be considered educational? (formative effect, way, think, feel, act)
- 6) What is pedagogy? (methodology, teaching)
- 7) What is formal education divided into? (stage, preschool, kindergarten, primary, secondary, school, college, university, apprenticeship)
- 8) What has been recognized by some governments and the United Nations? (right, education)
- 9) What education is compulsory in most countries today? (full-time, education, otherwise, children, certain age)

*Задание 2. Прочитайте текст. Составьте и запишите упрощенный вариант каждого абзаца. Расскажите о том, как проходило обучение в разных странах в разные исторические периоды.*

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF EDUCATION

*By Tim Lambert*

### **Education in Ancient Egypt**

Most children in Egypt did not go to school. Instead boys learned farming or other trades from their fathers. Girls learned sewing, cooking and other skills from their mothers. Boys from wealthy families sometimes learned to be scribes. They learned by copying and memorizing and discipline was strict. Teachers beat naughty boys. The boys learned reading and writing and also mathematics. Some girls were taught to read and write at home.

#### ***Упрощенный вариант текста:***

*Most children didn't go to school. Boys learned farming, girls learned sewing, cooking, etc. from their parent. Boys from wealthy families learned to be scribes by coping and memorizing, they also learned reading, writing and mathematics. Some girls were taught to read and write at home. Discipline was strict.*

### **Education in Ancient Greece**

In ancient Greece girls learned skills like weaving from their mothers. Many girls also learned to read and write at home. Boys from better off families started school when they were seven. Boys from a rich family were escorted to school by a slave.

The boys learned reading, writing and arithmetic as well as poetry and music. The Greeks also believed that physical education was very important so boys did dancing and athletics. Discipline was severe in Ancient Greek schools and children were often beaten.

In Sparta children were treated *very* harshly. At the age of 7 boys were removed from their families and sent to live in barracks. They were treated severely to turn them into brave soldiers. They were deliberately kept short of food so they would have to steal - teaching them stealth and cunning. They were whipped for any offence.

Spartan girls learned athletics and dancing - so they would become fit and healthy mothers of more soldiers.

*Упрощенный вариант текста:* \_\_\_\_\_

### **Education in Rome**

In rich Roman families children were educated at home by a tutor. Other boys and girls went to a primary school called a ludus at the age of 7 to learn to read and write and do simple arithmetic. Boys went to secondary school where they would learn geometry, history, literature and oratory (the art of public speaking).

Teachers were often Greek slaves. The teachers were very strict and they frequently beat the pupils.

Children wrote on wax tablets with a pointed bone stylus. (Adults wrote on a form of paper called papyrus, which was made from the papyrus plant).

*Упрощенный вариант текста:* \_\_\_\_\_

### **Education in the Middle Ages**

In the Middle Ages many people were illiterate but not all. Upper class children were educated. Among the Medieval poor the better-educated priests might teach some children to read and write - a little. In many towns there were grammar schools where middle class boys were educated. (They got their name because they taught Latin grammar). Boys worked long hours in the grammar schools and discipline was severe. Boys were beaten with rods or birch twigs.

There were also chantry schools. Some men left money in their wills to pay for a priest to chant prayers for their soul after their death. When he was not praying the priest would educate local children.

During the Middle Ages education gradually became more common. By the 15th century perhaps a third of the population of England could read and write.

From the early 13th century England had two universities at Oxford and Cambridge. At them students learned seven subjects,

grammar, rhetoric (the art of public speaking), logic, astronomy, arithmetic, music and geometry.

**Упрощенный вариант текста:** \_\_\_\_\_

## **Education in 16th Century England**

Education flourished in the 16th century. Many rich men founded grammar schools. Boys usually went to a kind of nursery school called a 'petty school' first then moved onto grammar school when they were about seven. The school day began at 6 am in summer and 7 am in winter (people went to bed early and got up early in those days). Lunch was from 11am to 1pm. School finished at about 5 pm. Boys went to school 6 days a week and there were few holidays.

In the 16th century many children learned to read and write with something called a hornbook. It was not a book in the modern sense. Instead it was a wooden board with a handle. Fixed to the board was a sheet of paper with the alphabet and the Lord's prayer (the Our Father) written on it. The paper was usually protected by a thin slice of animal horn.

Discipline in Tudor schools was savage. The teacher often had a stick with birch twigs attached to it. Boys were hit with the birch twigs on their bare buttocks.

At about 15 or 16 the brightest boys might go to one of England's two universities, Oxford and Cambridge.

Of course many Tudor boys did not go to school at all. If they were lucky they might get a 7-year apprenticeship and learn a trade. Some craftsmen could read and write but few laborers could.

As for girls, in a rich family a tutor usually taught them at home. In a middle class family their mother might teach them. Upper class and middle class women were educated. However lower class girls were not.

**Упрощенный вариант текста:** \_\_\_\_\_

## **Education in the 17th Century**

There was little change in education in the 17th century. In well off families both boys and girls went to a form of infant school called a petty school. However only boys went to grammar school. Upper class girls (and sometimes boys) were taught by tutors. Middle class girls might be taught by their mothers. Moreover during the 17th century boarding schools for girls were founded in many towns. In them girls were taught subjects like writing, music and needlework.

*Упрощенный вариант текста:* \_\_\_\_\_

## **Education in the 18th Century**

In the early 18th century charity schools were founded in many English towns. They were sometimes called Blue Coat Schools because of the color of the children's uniforms.

Boys from well off families went to grammar schools. Girls from well off families also went to school but it was felt important for them to learn 'accomplishments' like embroidery and music rather than academic subjects.

Nevertheless Laura Bassi (1711-1778) became professor of anatomy at Bologna University in 1732.

*Упрощенный вариант текста:* \_\_\_\_\_

## **Education in 19th Century England**

In the 19th century education greatly improved for both boys and girls. In the early 19th century there were dame schools for very young children. They were run by women who taught a little reading, writing and arithmetic.

Girls from upper class families were taught by a governess. Boys were often sent to public schools like Eton. In Victorian public schools boys were taught the classics like Latin but little else. Science and technical subjects were neglected. Public schools also placed great emphasis on character building through sports and games.

Middle class boys went to grammar schools. Middle class girls went to private schools where they were taught 'accomplishments' such as music and sewing.

In Britain the state did not take responsibility for education until 1870. Forsters Education Act laid down that schools should be provided for all children. If there were not enough places in existing schools then board schools were built. In 1880 school was made compulsory for 5 to 10 year olds. However school was not free, except for the poorest children until 1891 when fees were abolished. From 1899 children were required to go to school until they were 12.

Meanwhile in the USA three women gained bachelor degrees from Oberlin College in 1841. They were the first American women to gain bachelor degrees. The first woman in the USA to gain a PhD was Helen Magill White in 1877. In Britain women were first awarded degrees in 1880.

***Упрощенный вариант текста:*** \_\_\_\_\_

## **Education in the 20th Century**

Education vastly improved during the 20th century. In 1900 children sometimes left school when they were only 12 years old. However in 1918 the minimum school leaving age was raised to 14. Between the wars working class children went to elementary schools. Middle class children went to grammar schools and upper class children went to public schools.

In 1947 the school leaving age was raised to 15 and in 1972 it was raised to 16.

Following the 1944 Education Act all children had to sit an exam called the 11 plus. Those who passed went to grammar schools while those who failed went to secondary modern schools. However in the late 1950s public opinion began to turn against the system and in the 1960s and early 1970s most schools became comprehensives.

Until the late 20th century teachers were allowed to hit children. However corporal punishment was phased out in most primary schools in the 1970s. The cane was abolished in state secondary schools in 1987. It was finally abolished in private schools in 1999.

There was a huge expansion of higher education in the 1960s and many new universities were founded. In 1992 polytechnics were changed to universities. Meanwhile the Open University began in 1969. In the late 20th century people had far more opportunities for education and training than ever before. However student grants were ended in 1998 and most students now have to take loans.

**Упрощенный вариант текста:** \_\_\_\_\_

<http://www.localhistories.org/education>

*Задание 3. Прочитайте текст. Согласны ли вы с точкой зрения автора. Выразите свое мнение.*

**Some people say that punishment should be used in class to achieve discipline and to make pupils study hard. Others are convinced that punishment does not motivate pupils to study well.**

There is still a lot of argument if punishment must be used in schools. **Traditionally** pupils are punished for poor progress, cutting lessons, lying, untidiness or rudeness. But some parents think that schools have very strict rules and that teachers sometimes demand too much. **Personally, I think** that if pupils don't work hard enough and behave inappropriately, they should be punished. For example, if the pupil receives bad marks, the teacher can phone his or her parents and tell them about their child's poor progress. **As a rule**, Moms and Dads know how to punish their son or daughter. Parents can forbid their children to watch TV, play computer games or leave the house during the free time in the evenings. To my mind, it is useful to give pupils some extra work such as writing an exercise or an essay, copying out a paragraph from a textbook, learning a poem by heart and so on. It will help pupils improve their knowledge and it will certainly teach them a lesson.

**However**, some people believe that any kind of punishment humiliates pupils and makes them fear and suffer a shame. Such people say that it is better to use awards to motivate boys and girls to study hard and to behave well. **According to** them, good marks or praise show pupils how much their work is appreciated and valued. But to my mind, teachers should use both punishment and awards.



**To conclude**, there are plenty of ways for teachers to control academic progress and to discourage pupils from breaking school rules. **Anyway**, I strongly feel that strict systems usually work well.

## **Unit 5. TYPES OF EDUCATION**

### **Types of Education**

#### **Formal education**

Formal education occurs in a structured environment whose explicit purpose is teaching students. Usually, formal education takes place in a school environment with classrooms of multiple students learning together with a trained, certified teacher of the subject. Most school systems are designed around a set of values or ideals that govern all educational choices in that system. Such choices include curriculum, organizational models, design of the physical learning spaces (e.g. classrooms), student-teacher interactions, methods of assessment, class size, educational activities, and more.

#### **Preschool**

Preschools provide education from ages approximately three to seven, depending on the country when children enter primary education. These are also known as nursery schools and as kindergarten, except in the US, where kindergarten is a term often used to describe the earliest levels of primary education. Kindergarten provides a child-centred, preschool curriculum for three- to seven-year-old children that aims at unfolding the child's physical, intellectual, and moral nature with balanced emphasis on each of them.

#### **Primary**

Primary (or elementary) education consists of the first five to seven years of formal, structured education. In general, primary education consists of six to eight years of schooling starting at the age of five or six, although this varies between, and sometimes within, countries. Globally,

around 89% of children aged six to twelve are enrolled in primary education, and this proportion is rising.

The division between primary and secondary education is somewhat arbitrary, but it generally occurs at about eleven or twelve years of age. Schools that provide primary education, are mostly referred to as *primary schools* or *elementary schools*. Primary schools are often subdivided into infant schools and junior school.

### **Secondary**

In most contemporary educational systems of the world, secondary education comprises the formal education that occurs during adolescence. It is characterized by transition from the typically compulsory, comprehensive primary education for minors, to the optional, selective tertiary, "postsecondary", or "higher" education (e.g. university, vocational school) for adults. Depending on the system, schools for this period, or a part of it, may be called secondary or high schools, gymnasiums, lyceums, middle schools, colleges, or vocational schools. The exact meaning of any of these terms varies from one system to another. The exact boundary between primary and secondary education also varies from country to country and even within them but is generally around the seventh to the tenth year of schooling.

Secondary education occurs mainly during the teenage years. The purpose of secondary education can be to give common knowledge, to prepare for higher education, or to train directly in a profession.

### **Tertiary (higher)**

Higher education, also called tertiary, third stage, or postsecondary education, is the non-compulsory educational level that follows the completion of a school such as a high school or secondary school. Tertiary education is normally taken to include undergraduate and postgraduate education, as well as vocational education and training. Colleges and universities mainly provide tertiary education. Individuals who complete tertiary education generally receive certificates, diplomas, or academic degrees.

University education includes teaching, research, and social services activities, and it includes both the undergraduate level (sometimes referred to as tertiary education) and the graduate (or postgraduate) level (sometimes referred to as graduate school). Some universities are composed of several colleges.

### **Vocational**

Vocational education is a form of education focused on direct and practical training for a specific trade or craft. Vocational education may come in the form of an apprenticeship or internship as well as institutions teaching courses such as carpentry , agriculture, engineering, medicine, architecture and the arts.

### **Special**

In the past, those who were disabled were often not eligible for public education. Children with disabilities were repeatedly denied an education by physicians or special tutors. These early physicians set the foundation for special education today. They focused on individualized instruction and functional skills. In its early years, special education was only provided to people with severe disabilities, but more recently it has been opened to anyone who has experienced difficulty learning.

### **Alternative**

While considered "alternative" today, most alternative systems have existed since ancient times. After the public school system was widely developed beginning in the 19th century, some parents found reasons to be discontented with the new system. Alternative education developed in part as a reaction to perceived limitations and failings of traditional education. A broad range of educational approaches emerged, including alternative schools, self learning, homeschooling, and unschooling.

Example alternative schools include Montessori schools, Waldorf schools (or Steiner schools), Friends schools, Sands School, Summerhill School, Walden's Path, The Peepal Grove School, Sudbury Valley School, Krishnamurti schools, and open classroom schools.

## **Indigenous**

Indigenous education refers to the inclusion of indigenous knowledge, models, methods, and content within formal and non-formal educational systems. Often in a post-colonial context, the growing recognition and use of indigenous education methods can be a response to the erosion and loss of indigenous knowledge and language through the processes of colonialism. Furthermore, it can enable indigenous communities to "reclaim and revalue their languages and cultures, and in so doing, improve the educational success of indigenous students."

## **Informal learning**

Informal learning occurs in a variety of places, such as at home, work, and through daily interactions and shared relationships among members of society. For many learners, this includes language acquisition, cultural norms, and manners.

In informal learning, there is often a reference person, a peer or expert, to guide the learner. For example, a museum is traditionally considered an informal learning environment, as there is room for free choice, a diverse and potentially non-standardized range of topics, flexible structures, socially rich interaction, and no externally imposed assessments.

While informal learning often takes place outside educational establishments and does not follow a specified curriculum, it can also occur within educational settings and even during formal learning situations. Educators can structure their lessons to directly utilize their students informal learning skills within the education setting.

## **Self-directed learning**

Autodidacticism (also autodidactism) is a term used to describe self-directed learning. One may become an autodidact at nearly any point in one's life. Notable autodidacts include Abraham Lincoln (U.S. president), Srinivasa Ramanujan (mathematician), Michael Faraday (chemist and physicist), Charles Darwin (naturalist), Thomas Alva Edison (inventor), Tadao Ando (architect), George Bernard Shaw (playwright), Frank

Zappa (composer, recording engineer, film director), and Leonardo da Vinci (engineer, scientist, mathematician).

### **Open education and electronic technology**

Open education has been called the biggest change in the way people learn since the printing press. Despite favourable studies on effectiveness, many people may still desire to choose traditional campus education for social and cultural reasons.

Many open universities are working to have the ability to offer students standardized testing and traditional degrees and credentials.

The conventional merit-system degree is currently not as common in open education as it is in campus universities, although some open universities do already offer conventional degrees such as the Open University in the United Kingdom. Presently, many of the major open education sources offer their own form of certificate. Due to the popularity of open education, these new kind of academic certificates are gaining more respect and equal "academic value" to traditional degrees.

A recent meta-analysis found that online and blended educational approaches had better outcomes than methods that used solely face-to-face interaction.

*Задание 3. Прочитайте тексты. Согласны ли вы с мнениями авторов. Выразите свое мнение.*

**Some people say that online education is an excellent alternative to traditional education. But other people believe that virtual education cannot substitute traditional one.**

Online education is rapidly increasing thanks to the development of computer technology. It is intended for those who can't attend classes and communicate with the teacher face to face. Education is delivered via the Internet, multimedia resources or videoconferencing. Teachers and students communicate by exchanging electronic media or in real time. **Personally**, I think that online education is especially convenient for disabled people and for those who want to work and receive higher education simultaneously. You don't have to attend classes and you can

plan your day as you want. **In my opinion**, receiving education online may be rather interesting. Some universities offer online student support services, such as online advising and registration, e-counseling, online textbook purchase, student governments and even student newspapers.

**However**, a lot of people think that online learning is not as effective as traditional education. **Firstly**, students don't have an opportunity to communicate with their teachers and group-mates face to face. If they want to ask a question or to receive some additional information, they have to send an e-mail and wait for the teacher's answer. **Secondly**, it is rather difficult for teachers to control students' knowledge, to evaluate their progress, to appreciate their abilities and to find an individual approach to everybody.

**To conclude**, I think that online learning is a wonderful opportunity to receive higher education for some people, although computer-based activities will hardly be able to replace practical or classroom-based situations.

**Home education is becoming more and more popular. However, some people say it has a number of disadvantages.**

Most parents send their sons and daughters to school, but some of them choose home education for their children for some reason or other. Instead of going to school children are educated by their parents or professional tutors. Thousands of families in the UK are now practising home-education.

**Personally**, I think that home schooling is an excellent alternative to traditional education. **To my mind**, it has a lot of advantages. **Firstly**, it is very convenient because you do not need to observe school hours, days or terms. **Besides**, you do not need to have a fixed timetable. Parents can provide a more personalized and adaptable learning environment for the child. **Secondly**, the family can spend more time together. **Thirdly**, children who have special educational needs are home educated when school cannot meet the child's needs. **In general**, home schooling gives you an opportunity to work on just what you want and when you want.

**However**, a lot of people are sure that the aim of any educational

establishment is not just to give knowledge but to help their learners develop communication skills and team spirit. Children's interaction with pupils of their age influences their character building. School is not only a place for the imparting of knowledge, but it's a place for the creation and development of the child's personality.

**To conclude**, home schooling has its pros and cons and it's up to the child's parents to decide which kind of education is better for him or her. **Anyway**, parents must provide their children with full-time education suitable to their age, ability and aptitude.

**Some people think that self-education is not very effective, while others say that it is the only productive way of learning.**

Is it possible for people to educate themselves without help or support from others? Can self-taught people become famous and successful?

**In my opinion**, people can learn without schools and tutors. You can read books, speak to educated people or spend a lot of time in libraries or on educational websites. Self-education has a lot of advantages. **Firstly**, self-taught people are not dependent on others for knowledge. **Secondly**, self-education can help you to be anything you want to be or to do anything you want to do. **Finally**, it usually costs nothing and it does not require fixed life style. Many famous and influential writers, artists, architects, actors, musicians and even scientists were self-educated. They thought that working was also learning and self-education was associated with creativity. **For example**, Leonardo da Vinci, an Italian painter, sculptor, architect, musician, scientist, mathematician, engineer, inventor and writer was self-taught.

**However, some people** depend on teachers and tutors for guidance. They want someone to help them and to show them the way. **Others** admit that they are too lazy to choose self-education. **Indeed**, most people need somebody who will constantly make them study and encourage their efforts to learn. **So** I think that self-education is only for hard-working, persistent, diligent and curious people.

**In conclusion**, I would like to say that if we learn the art of self-education, we will have an opportunity to improve our knowledge and acquire new skills whenever and wherever we like. **I believe** that the options of self-education are very flexible and the opportunities are unlimited.

**Most people think that it is very important to be literate. However, some of them say that literacy is not essential.**

The 21st century is the age of information and technological advances. **However**, millions of people all over the world remain illiterate. Even in developed countries a lot of people have low literacy levels.

We live in a society where most people are literate. That is why a person will feel ashamed and ill at ease if he or she can't read or write as well as others do. **As a rule** such a person is considered unintelligent and ill-bred. **To my mind**, people who make a lot of spelling and grammar mistakes and who can't pronounce words correctly find it difficult to find jobs, even when reading and writing are not necessary for the work. **What is more**, statistics show that illiterate people are poorer and have worse health.

**But** in some families children don't have an opportunity to go to school for different reasons. Such situation is wide-spread in Third World countries. In some families parents don't read books and never write letters or postcards. Reading and writing don't play a big part in their lives. Such people make a lot of mistakes when they speak, but it does not necessarily mean that they are stupid or ignorant. They can be good workers and they can have much experience and worldly wisdom.

**To conclude**, I think that literacy is very important for everybody. It helps us communicate with other people and find a good job. **However**, the ability to read and write doesn't make people happy.



## **Unit 6. PEDAGOGY**

### **PEDAGOGY**

Pedagogy is the art or science of being a teacher. The term generally refers to strategies of instruction, or a style of instruction. Pedagogy is also sometimes referred to as the correct use of teaching strategies. For example, Paulo Freire referred to his method of teaching adults as "critical pedagogy". In correlation with those teaching strategies the instructor's own philosophical beliefs of teaching are harbored and governed by the pupil's background knowledge and experiences, personal situations, and environment, as well as learning goals set by the student and teacher. One example would be the Socratic schools of thought.

The first major milestone in the history of education occurred in prehistoric times when man invented language. Language enabled man to communicate more precisely than he could by signs and gestures. But early man had only a spoken language. He had no system of writing or numbering and no schools.

Young people in prehistoric societies were educated through apprenticeship, imitation and rituals. Through apprenticeship a young man learned, for example, how to build a shelter by working with an older experienced master builder. Through imitation, young people acquired the language and customs of their parents and other adults in their society. Through the performance of rituals, they learned about the meaning of life and the ties that bound them to their group. The rituals consisted of dancing or other activities. They were performed at times of emotional stress, such as death, warfare, or drought. The rituals usually involved myths, which dealt with such things as the group's history and its gods and heroes.

Today, in all societies, young people still learn through apprenticeship, imitation and ritual. But as a society grows increasingly complicated, teachers and schools take on more and more responsibility for educating the young.

The role of a teacher is generally a very varied one. It does not only require a good knowledge of the subjects you teach. Teachers must also

have the ability to communicate, inspire trust and confidence, and motivate students. An understanding of the students' emotional and educational needs in respect to their individual background and cultural heritage is also very important. A teacher will also benefit from being organized, dependable, patient and creative.

Teaching brings many rewards and satisfactions, but it is a demanding, exhausting, and sometimes frustrating job. It is hard to do well unless you enjoy doing it. Teachers who do enjoy their work will show this in their classroom behavior. They will come to class prepared for the day's lessons and will present lessons in a way that suggests interest and excitement in promoting learning. When students achieve success, the teacher shares their joy.

*Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы.*

1. What is pedagogy?
2. When did the first major milestone in the history of education occur? Why?
3. How were young people educated in prehistoric societies?
4. Who takes on more and more responsibility for educating the young today?
5. What must a teacher require except a good knowledge of the subjects s/he teaches?
6. What kind of job is teaching?

*Задание 2. Прочитайте тексты. Ответьте на вопросы.*

**Aristotle** (384 BC – 322 BC) was a Greek philosopher, a student of Plato and teacher of Alexander the Great. Aristotle is one of the most important founding figures in Western philosophy. Aristotle's writings were the first to create a comprehensive system of Western philosophy, encompassing morality and aesthetics, logic and science, politics and metaphysics.

Aristotle was an academic throughout his career. At the age of 18 he entered one of the most renowned centres of learning of his day, Plato's

Academy, where he became noted for the passion with which he devoted himself to his studies, particularly to reading, a trait which won him the nickname of ‘reader’. Then he built up the first great library which served as a model for the libraries of Alexandria and Pergamon. In 334 Aristotle returned to Athens and established his own school, the Lyceum. It was a type of university where research was pursued as an extension of higher education.

For Aristotle the goal of education is identical with the goal of man. Obviously all forms of education are explicitly or implicitly directed towards a human ideal. But Aristotle considers that education is essential for the complete self-realization of man. The supreme good to which all aspire is happiness. But for Aristotle the happy man is neither a noble savage, nor man in his natural state, but the educated man.

### **General Understanding**

1. Who was Aristotle?
2. What was his goal of education?
3. Who was the happy man, according to Aristotle?
4. What was Lyceum like?
5. How did his ideas influence on Western philosophy?

**John Amos Comenius** (1592–1670) was a Czech teacher, educator, and writer. He served as the last bishop of Unity of the Brethren, and became a religious refugee and one of the earliest champions of universal education, a concept eventually set forth in his book “Didactica Magna”. He is often considered the father of modern education.

John Comenius was the youngest child and only son of Martin Comenius and his wife Anna. Due to his impoverished circumstances, he was unable to begin his formal education until late. He was 16 when he entered the Latin school in Přerov (he later returned to this school as a teacher 1614–1618).

The most permanent influence exerted by Comenius was in practical educational work. The practical educational influence of Comenius was threefold.

He was first a teacher and an organizer of schools, not only among his own people, but later in Sweden, and to a slight extent in Holland. In his “Didactica Magna” (Great Didactic), he outlined a system of schools that is the exact counterpart of the existing American system of kindergarten, elementary school, secondary school, college, and university.

In the second place, the influence of Comenius was in formulating the general theory of education. The third aspect of his educational influence was that on the subject matter and method of education, exerted through a series of textbooks of an entirely new nature.

### **General Understanding**

1. What is the name of his famous book?
2. Why was he unable to begin his formal education until late?
3. What was the most permanent influence exerted by Comenius?
4. What was his occupation?
5. What were his ideas in formulating the general theory of education?

**John Locke** (29 August 1632 – 28 October 1704), was an English philosopher and physician regarded as one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers.

Considered one of the first of the British empiricists, following the tradition of Francis Bacon, he is equally important to social contract theory. His work had a great impact upon the development of epistemology and political philosophy.

Locke was born on 29 August 1632, in a small cottage by the church in Wrington, Somerset, about twelve miles from Bristol.

In 1693 John Locke, after writing extensively on topics such as human understanding, government, money, and toleration, published a book which seemed quite heretical at the time: “Some Thoughts Concerning Education”. Unfortunately, for the modern reader there doesn’t seem to be any shock value left at all. Consider the three key themes which are addressed: the development of self-discipline through esteem and disgrace rather than force or reward; the significance of developing a good

character; and the importance of developing reason in a child by treating the child as a rational entity.

Many of Locke's ideas are quite humane and consistent with his strong democratic sentiments. Locke's belief that the mind is a piece of wax or white paper which the active educator must keep as still as possible in order to accurately stamp the information she would have the pupil passively receive.

### **General Understanding**

1. Who was John Locke?
2. What was his belief?
3. What is the name of his famous book?
4. What were the three key themes of Locke?
5. How did he describe human beings?

*Задание 3. Прочитайте тексты. Согласны ли вы с мнениями авторов. Выразите свое мнение.*

**Some people believe that exams are the best way to check the student's knowledge. Others are convinced that exams don't always accurately measure the level of knowledge.**

Most people have to get through exams at certain points of their lives. But what is the real purpose of taking exams? How important are they and do students benefit from them?

**I strongly feel** that examinations are extremely useful because they make all students face an intellectual challenge and test their knowledge, skills and abilities. Exams encourage young people to improve their knowledge of the subject and to revise information which has been learnt over a period of time. Students always know that they are to take exams at the end of the term and learn the new material little by little so that they won't have to cram later.

**On the other hand,** young people who often miss classes sometimes receive passing grades as easily as those who have attended classes regularly. When such students perform well on exams, it is obvious that they have crammed or figured out a way to cheat. **Besides,**

while for some people taking exams is no big deal, most of us feel stressed. If a student looks confused and worried and can't answer the teacher's question, it may be the result of his or her nervousness.

**Unfortunately**, exams cannot determine stress factors and tell honest students from cheaters. **But** of course it does not mean that exams must be abolished. **Though** exams are not always the best method of evaluating the student's knowledge, they have a lot of advantages and help teachers understand whether students are ready to be promoted to the next level.

**To sum up, I think** that examinations are important because they are a step toward students' future success.

**Many people think that homework is essential for every pupil. Others believe that it is of little educational value and it may have a negative effect on learning.**

**Some people** think that homework is rote work which takes up children's time, without offering any benefit. **But others** say that though boring, homework is going to benefit pupils later in life.

**Personally, I think** that homework plays an important role in the pupil's education. **Firstly**, it teaches children to be responsible and hard-working because it fosters independent learning. **Secondly**, homework helps reinforce what pupils have already learnt, prepare them for upcoming lessons and extend what they know. **So** homework assignments make children learn more and revise the material that they have learnt at school. **Thirdly**, homework provides an opportunity for parents to participate in their children's education.

**However**, too much homework is not good as children also need some time to relax, exercise and play. Homework takes a lot of time and effort. Some pupils sit up and do their homework all night. It is a well-known fact that lack of physical exercises and good sleep leads to stress, heart attacks and obesity. **What is more**, some pupils do not have good dictionaries, encyclopedias, computers with a good internet connection and parents who can help them. **As a result**, children have great difficulty in doing their homework and begin to hate it. **But I believe** that

if pupils were not given homework, they would spend their free time having fun or even doing something illegal.

**To sum up**, teachers need to know what their pupils understand and can do independently. **Therefore**, they give pupils homework assignments. I am convinced that homework gives you an opportunity to increase your knowledge, to improve your abilities and skills and to grasp new concepts.

## **Unit 7. MY FUTURE JOB**

### **MY FUTURE JOB**

Profession of a teacher is one of the most ancient professions but even today it still remains one of the most important. Teachers do not only educate their students, but bring them up and help them become part of the society. Not everyone can be a teacher as being a teacher means being a good example. Teacher must have an immaculate reputation, be someone who his or her students can be proud of, trust and seek advice.

Teachers, along with parents, take part in the process of upbringing. Teachers help resolve conflicts and arguments, they explain the rules of behaviour and a lot more. It is very important for a teacher to find an approach to every student. Professionalism of a teacher also plays a great role.

One of such examples is my teacher of maths. I understand everything at these lessons. She is very good at explaining new material. After that one of us goes to the blackboard and we do some exercises together. Then she gives us an opportunity to practice it on our own.

During this time she comes up to every student. If somebody makes a mistake she explains what was wrong. If someone has a difficulty in understanding the material she always offers to stay after classes. Then she can explain it all over again.

*Задание 1. Прочитайте текст. Согласны ли вы с точкой зрения автора. Выразите свое мнение.*

**Some people think that when they don't go to school, college or university, they don't learn. Others say that we learn as long as we live.**

Today a lot of people realize the importance of lifelong learning. In the course of our lives we acquire attitudes, skills and knowledge from daily experience, from family and neighbours, from work and play and from other sources. Lifelong learning means building, development and improvement of skills and knowledge throughout people's lives and it comprises both formal and informal learning opportunities.

**To my mind**, when people leave school or graduate from university, their learning continues. It takes place at all times and in all places. Lifelong learning is a continuous process, going on from birth to the end of our lives. It begins with learning from families, educational institutions, workplaces and so on. Social organizations, religious institutions, the mass media, information technologies, environment and nature can also play a role in our learning. I strongly feel that both children and adults need continuous development of intellect and capability. Even elderly people never cease to learn. They can learn a great deal from such activities as art, music, handicrafts or social work. Lifelong learning helps people adapt to the modern life which is constantly changing.

**However**, there are many unintelligent and ignorant people in the world. Most of them lack willingness and motivation to learn. Some people are not ready to invest time, money and effort in their education or training. Lifelong learning must be self-motivated because people usually take responsibility for their own learning.

**To conclude, I think** that lifelong learning is extremely beneficial because it helps adapt to changes, develop natural abilities and open the mind. It increases our wisdom and makes our lives more interesting and meaningful.



*Задание 2. Выберите тему и напишите реферат (объем – 5-7 печатных страниц, шрифт Times New Roman, 14 кегль, 1,5 интервал).*

1. The teacher's profession
2. Training of teachers
3. From the history of education
4. The role of a teacher in modern society
5. Outstanding teachers in the history of education
6. An ideal teacher
7. My favorite teacher

## ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Методические указания рассчитаны как на аудиторную, так и самостоятельную работу студентов-бакалавров и соответствуют программе обучения иностранному языку в вузах, цель которой – активизация коммуникативных навыков. Задания, имеющие тематическую направленность, способствуют расширению словарного запаса и практическому применению лексико-грамматических навыков.

Доступность изложения материала, разнообразные упражнения для практики, соответствие тематики текстов возрастным интересам и профессиональным потребностям, формирование компетентного речевого поведения в различных ситуациях бытовой, учебной и социальной сфер общения – залог достижения студентами более высокого уровня в овладении английским языком.

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ПРОЧИТАЙ И РАССКАЖИ О СЕБЕ

READ AND SPEAK ABOUT YOURSELF

Методические указания к практическим занятиям  
по английскому языку для студентов-бакалавров неязыковых специальностей

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