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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ ВУЗОВ

Утверждено Учёным советом университета
в качестве учебного пособия
для студентов 1, 2 курсов технических вузов



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Целью пособия является формирование и развитие у студентов умений и навыков различных видов чтения (просмотрового, поискового, ознакомительного, изучающего) англоязычных текстов непрофессиональной (страноведческой) тематической направленности, монологической и диалогической речи, письма на английском языке, а также развитие общего кругозора.

Грамматический раздел пособия содержит основной теоретический материал, реализованный в комплексе упражнений по грамматике английского языка, что позволяет максимально эффективно развить умения и навыки правильного оформления речи в типичных коммуникативных ситуациях.

Предназначено для студентов 1, 2 курсов технических вузов. Материал данного пособия может быть использован для подготовки к дополнительным занятиям и семинарам по английскому языку и страноведению.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Пособие предназначено для студентов технических вузов на начальном этапе обучения (1 – 4 семестры).

Основная цель пособия состоит в формировании у студентов умений и навыков различных видов чтения (просмотрового, поискового, ознакомительного, изучающего) англоязычных текстов непрофессиональной (страноведческой) тематики, монологической и диалогической устной и письменной речи.

Пособие состоит из трёх разделов: "*Topics & vocabulary*", "*Grammar practice*", "*Grammar reference*". Раздел "*Topics & vocabulary*" состоит из шести тем ("English Language", "Countries and Cities", "Science and Education", "Sports and Health", "Mass Media", "Customs and Traditions"), раскрывающихся в основных текстах по каждой теме и диалогах; материала для дополнительного чтения (Supplementary reading: Great Personalities). Основной задачей данного раздела является формирование коммуникативной компетенции студентов, что предполагает расширение их словарного запаса и кругозора. Основными критериями отбора текстового материала являются оригинальность и информативность; тексты сопровождаются подробным словарём, вопросами для самоконтроля, комментариями и лексическими упражнениями, что позволяет детально проработать каждую тему и развить навыки общения на английском языке.

Разделы "*Grammar*" и "*Grammar in use*" содержат основной теоретический материал по грамматике английского языка и систему грамматических упражнений соответственно. Их общей задачей является формирование и развитие у студентов умений и навыков правильного оформления речи на изучаемом языке.

Материал данного пособия может быть использован как на практических занятиях по английскому языку, так и для подготовки к дополнительным занятиям по английскому языку и страноведению.

Section 1. TOPICS & VOCABULARY

Unit 1. ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Reading and Writing

1. Scan the text "English Today" to get the full idea of it. Find the paragraphs about:

- the popularity of the English language;
- the French borrowings;
- the necessity and difficulties of learning English.

2. Find in the text the English equivalents to:

- знать иностранные языки становится всё важнее;
- быть весьма популярным в настоящее время;
- привозиться торговцами и путешественниками;
- изучать английский язык не просто;
- являться необходимым для каждого образованного человека;
- медленный процесс, занимающий много времени;
- являться одним из основных требований к выпускникам военных училищ.

3. Read and translate the text for getting the detailed content.

ENGLISH TODAY

The modern world is becoming smaller all the time. Every day distances between different countries seem less. For this reason it's becoming more and more important to know foreign languages, especially English.

English is very popular nowadays. It's the language of computers, science, business, politics, sports, arts and music. It's spoken all over the world. It is the official language of the United Kingdom, New Zealand, the United States of America, and Australia. It is one of the official languages of Canada, the Irish Republic, and the Republic of South Africa.

Many English words were borrowed from the language of Angles and Saxons. Hundreds of French words came into English. These French words didn't crowd out corresponding Anglo-Saxon words. There exist "act" and "deed", "beautiful" and "pretty", "form" and "shape".

Some new words were brought by traders and travellers. These words came from all parts of the world: "umbrella" – from Italian, "tea" – from Chinese, "cigar" – from Spanish.

Many of the new English words – especially new scientific ones – have been made from Latin and Greek words instead of English ones. "Telephone" for instance, was made from Greek words "far" and "talk".

To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist. But learning the language is not easy. It's a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and patience. But it is worth doing.

English is taught throughout the world and a lot of people speak it quite well. In Russia English is very popular, it is studied at schools, colleges and universities. Knowing English well is one of the main requirements to graduates of Russian high military schools which want to become professional military officers and successful specialists in their field.

Names:

Australia [os`treiliə] – Австралия

English (language) [ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ] – английский язык

Canada [ˈkænədə] – Канада

Greek [ˈɡri:k] – греческий

Latin [ˈlætin] – латинский

New Zealand [ˈnju: `zi:lənd] – Новая Зеландия

Russia [ˈrʌʃə] – Россия

the United Kingdom [ði ju`naitəd `kiŋdəm] – Соединённое Королевство (Великобритании и Северной Ирландии)

the United States of America [ði ju`naitəd `steits əv ə`merikə] – Соединённые Штаты Америки

the Irish Republic [ði `airi] ri`pʌblik] – Ирландская Республика

the Republic of South Africa [ðə ri`pʌblik əv saʊθ `æfrikə] – Южно-Африканская Республика

Vocabulary:

act [ækt] (*syn.* deed [di:d]) – дело, поступок, действие

a lot of [ə `lot əv] – много

beautiful [ˈbjʊ:tɪfʊl] (*syn.* pretty [ˈprɪti]) – красивый, прелестный, привлекательный

billion [ˈbiljən] – миллиард

business [ˈbiznəs] – *зд.:* бизнес, коммерческая деятельность

cigar [si`ga:] – сигара

corresponding [ˌkɒri`spɒndɪŋ] – соответствующий

distance [ˈdistəns] – расстояние

diplomacy [di`pləʊməsi] – дипломатия

easy [ˈi:zi] – легко, просто

educated [ˈedʒukeɪtɪd] – образованный, культурный

especially [is`peʃiəli] – в особенности

far [fa:] – *прил.:* дальний, отдалённый

field [fi:ld] – *зд.:* область, сфера деятельности

foreign [ˈforɪn] – иностранный

form [fo:m] (*syn.* shape [ʃeɪp]) – форма, очертание

for instance [ˈɪnstəns] – например

graduate [ˈgrædʒueɪt] – выпускник (учебного заведения)
 government [ˈɡʌv(ə)nment] – правительство
 instead [ɪnˈsted] of smth. – вместо чего-л.
 official language [əˈfɪʃl̩ ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ] – официальный, государственный язык
 patience [ˈpeɪʃəns] – терпение
 population [ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn] – население
 politics [ˈpɒlɪtiks] – политика
 professional [ˌprɒˈfeʃənl̩] – профессиональный
 requirement [rɪˈkwaɪəmənt] – требование
 science [ˈsaɪəns] – наука
 scientific [ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk] – научный
 successful [səkˈsesfʊl] – успешный
 specialist [ˌspeʃiˈəlɪst] – специалист
 talk [tɔːk] – разговор
 trade [treɪd] – торговля
 trader [ˈtreɪdə] – торговец
 to be borrowed [ˈbɒrəʊd] – быть заимствованным
 to bring (brought) – зд.: приносить, привозить, доставлять
 to crowd out [ˈkraʊd ˈaʊt] – зд.: вытеснять, заменять
 to be worth [wəːθ] doing – заслуживать усилий
 throughout [θruːˈaʊt] the world – по всему миру
 umbrella [əmˈbrelə] – зонт

For self-examination

Answer the questions:

1. Why is it necessary to know English today?
2. Why learning English is important for the Russian military officers?
3. In what countries is English the official language (one of the official languages)?
4. What were the origins of English borrowings?
5. Is learning languages an easy thing? Why?
6. What other languages would you like to know? Why?

Fill in the blanks:

1. English is very _____ nowadays.
2. It is the official language of the United Kingdom, New Zealand, _____, _____.
3. Many English words were borrowed from the language of _____ and _____.
4. Some new words were brought by _____ and _____.
5. "Telephone" for instance, was made from Greek words _____ and _____.
6. To know English today is absolutely _____ for every educated person.

Put the words in the correct order to make a sentence:

- 1) it's, the world, spoken, all over;
- 2) the, world, modern, is becoming, all the time, smaller;
- 3) the, language, is not easy, learning;
- 4) in, English, is, Russia, very, popular;
- 5) it, a lot of, takes, time, and, patience;
- 6) know, to, English, is, for, necessary, a good, specialist.

4. Make up a plan (logical scheme) and then summarize the content of the text "English Today" in writing.

It's interesting to know:

THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH

Have you ever wondered how many people there are who speak English?

Geographically, English is the most widespread language on earth. If you add to this the enormous number of people who learn to understand and speak English (like yourself), you will realize that English is indeed a "world language".

Through the centuries, as a result of various historical events, English spread throughout the world. Today, English is represented in every continent and in the three main oceans – the Atlantic, the Indian, and the Pacific.

A century ago, some linguists predicted that one day people of Great Britain and the USA would speak different languages. However, with the advent of records, cinema, radio and television, the two brands of English (British and American) have even begun to draw back together again. Britons and Americans probably speak more alike today than they did 50 or 60 years ago (In the 1930s and 1940s, for example, American films were dubbed in England. It's no longer the practice today).

People have long been interested in having one language that could be spoken throughout the world. Such a language would help to increase cultural and economic ties and simplify communication between people. Through the years, at least 600 universal languages have been proposed, including Esperanto. About 10 million people have learned Esperanto since its creation in 1887, but English, according to specialists, has better chances to become a global language. So why not to learn it?

Vocabulary:

advent – наступление, появление (какого-л. события, явления)

alike – нареч.: подобно, одинаково, похоже

economic – экономический

enormous number [i`no:nəs `nʌmbə] – огромное количество

Esperanto – язык "эсперанто"

geographically [ˌdʒi:əʊ `græfɪkəli] – географически

including – включая

linguist [ˈliŋgwɪst] – лингвист

through the centuries [ˌθruː ðə ˈsentʃ(ə)rɪz] – сквозь столетия

to be represented – быть представленным

to be interested in smth. – быть заинтересованным в / интересоваться чем-л.

to dub [dʌb] – зд.: озвучивать, дублировать фильм

to increase – возрастать, увеличивать(ся), усиливать(ся)

to predict – предсказывать

to propose – предлагать, представлять

tie – зд.: узы, связь

various [ˈveəriəs] – различный, разнообразный

widespread [ˈwaɪdspreɪd] – широко распространённый

Questions for self-examination:

1. Why is English Language called the "world language"?

2. Is there any difference between *British* and *American* variants of the English language?

3. To your mind, has English any chances to become a global language? Why?

Language practice

Discuss the read texts in pairs. Make up dialogues, using the following notes:

- the role of English language in modern world;
- the origins of many English words;
- the importance of knowing foreign languages for every person;
- the spheres and field where English is used;
- the possible future of the English language.

Unit 2. COUNTRIES AND CITIES

2.1. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Reading and Writing

1. Scan the text "Great Britain" to get the full idea of it. Find the paragraphs about:

- geographical location of the UK;
- landscape of the UK;
- weather in the UK;
- its industry.

2. Find in the text the English equivalents to:

- состоять из двух больших островов;
- в повседневной речи;
- "драгоценный камень в серебристом море";

- быть умеренным круглый год (о климате);
- "такой же изменчивый, как погода";
- одна из ведущих отраслей промышленности страны.

3. Read and translate the text for getting the detailed content.

GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland and about five thousand small islands. Their total area is over 244,000 square kilometers.

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh, and Belfast respectively. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland, Wales and does not include Northern Ireland. But in everyday speech "Great Britain" is used to mean the United Kingdom. The capital of the UK is London.

The British Isles are separated from the continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

Shakespeare called Britain a "precious stone set in the silver sea" because of its natural beauty. It has a varied countryside where you can find mountains, plains, valleys and sandy beaches. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain, but it is only 1343 meters high.

There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one.

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of Gulf Stream influence the climate of the British Isles. It is mild the whole year round. The British often say: "Other countries have a climate; in England we have weather". The weather in Britain is very changeable. A fine morning can change into a wet afternoon and evening. And a nasty morning can change to a fine afternoon. That's why it is natural for the British to use the comparison "as changeable as the weather" of a person who often changes his mood or opinion about something.

The British also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long.

The UK is one of the world's smallest countries. Its population is over 58 million. About 80% of the population lives in cities.

The UK is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft, and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. In law, the Head of State is the Queen. But in practice, the Queen reigns, but does not rule. The country is ruled

by the elected government with the Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the Labour, the Conservative, and the Liberal parties.

Names:

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland [ði ju`naitəd `kɪŋdəm əv greɪt brɪtn ənd `nɔ:ðən `aɪlənd] – Соединённое Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии
the British Isles [ðə `brɪtɪ] `aɪlz] – Британские острова
Edinburgh [ˈedɪnbuə] – Эдинбург
Cardiff [ˈkɑ:dɪf] – Кардифф
Belfast [ˈbelfɑ:st] – Белфаст
the North Sea [ðə `nɔ: θ `si:] – Северное море
the English Channel [ði `ɪ:ŋɡlɪ] `tʃænl(ə)l] – Английский канал (принятое в Великобритании название пролива Ла-Манш)
the Atlantic Ocean [ði ət`læntɪk `əʃl(ə)n] – Атлантический океан
the Irish Sea [ði `aɪrɪʃ `si:] – Ирландское море
the Severn [ˈsevən] – река Севен
the Thames [ˈtemz] – река Темза
the Gulf Stream [ðə `ɡʌlf `stri:m] – Гольфстрим
the House of Lords [ðə `haus əv `lɔ:dz] – палата лордов
the House of Commons [ðə `haus əv `kɒmənz] – палата общин
the Labour [ˈleɪbə], the Conservative [kən`sə:vətɪv] and the Liberal [ˈlɪbərə] parties – Лейбористская, Консервативная и Либеральная партии

Vocabulary:

chamber [ˈtʃæmbə] – палата Парламента
changeable [ˈtʃeɪndʒəbl] – изменчивый, неустойчивый
comparison [kəm`pærɪs(ə)n] – сравнение
government [ˈɡʌvənmənt] – правительство
highly developed [ˈhaɪli di`veləpt] – высокоразвитый
machinery [mə`ʃɪnəri] – машинное оборудование
mild [maɪld] – мягкий, умеренный
nasty [ˈnɑ:sti] – мерзкий, противный
navigation [ˌnævɪ`geɪʃn] – зд.: судоходство
plain [pleɪn] – равнина
population [ˌpɒpjʊ`leɪj(ə)n] – население
respectively [rɪ`spektɪvlɪ] – соответственно
sandy – песчаный
total area [ˈtəʊtl `eəriə] – общая площадь
the whole year round [ˈhəʊl `jɪə `raʊnd] – круглый год
to be situated [ˈsɪtʃueɪtɪd] – быть расположенным
to consist of – состоять из

to include [in'klu:d] – включать в себя
to mean [mi:n] (meant [ment], meant) – означать
to separate ['sepəreit] – разделять
to wash [wɒʃ] – омывать
to reign [rein] – царствовать
to rule [ru:l] – править
to elect [i'lekt] – выбирать
to influence ['influəns] – влиять
varied ['veərið] – разнообразный, меняющийся
valley ['væli] – долина

For self-examination

Answer the questions:

1. The UK is an island state, isn't it? Where is it situated?
2. What countries is the UK made of? What are their capitals?
3. What channel separates the British Isles from the European continent?
4. What's the highest mountain on the British Isles?
5. Are there a lot of long and deep rivers in Great Britain? What are they?
6. What is the climate on the British Isles? What do Britons say about their weather?
7. What's the UK's population?
8. What does the UK produce and export?
9. The UK is a constitutional monarchy. What does it mean?

Fill in the blanks:

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and _____ is situated on the _____.
2. The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, _____, _____, and Northern Ireland.
3. The British Isles are separated from the continent by the North Sea and the _____.
4. The _____ is the longest river, while the _____ is the deepest and the most important one.
5. The weather in Britain is very _____.
6. The UK is a highly _____ industrial country.
7. One of the chief industries of the country is _____.
8. The UK is a _____ monarchy.
9. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and _____.

Put the words in the correct order to make a sentence:

- 1) the, is made up, United Kingdom, of, countries, four;
- 2) in, there are, rivers, Great Britain, a lot of;
- 3) a nasty, to, a fine, morning, afternoon, can change;
- 4) the, UK, is, smallest, one of, the world's, countries;

- 5) UK, is, the, industrial country, a highly developed;
- 6) the Queen, in practice, but, does not rule, reigns.

4. Make up a plan (logical scheme) and then summarize the content of the text "Great Britain" in writing.

5. Read and translate the texts about London and its traffic. Write the annotations to them in Russian.

LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and commercial centre. It's one of the largest, oldest and most interesting cities in the world. Its population is about 8 million.

Traditionally it's divided into several parts: the City, Westminster, the West End, and the East End. They are very different from each other and seem to belong to different towns.

The heart of London is the City, its financial and business centre. Numerous banks, offices and firms are situated there, including the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange, and the Old Bailey. Few people live here, but over a million people come to the City to work. There are some famous ancient buildings within the City. Perhaps the most striking of them is St Paul's Cathedral, the greatest of British churches. It was built in the 17th century by Sir Christopher Wren. The Tower of London was founded by Julius Caesar and in 1066 rebuilt by William the Conqueror. It was used as a fortress, a royal palace and a prison. Now it's a museum.

Westminster is the historic, the governmental part of London. Westminster Abbey has more historic associations than any other building in Britain. Nearly all English kings and queens have been crowned here. It is a place of burying of many outstanding statesmen, scientists, writers, poets, and painters.

Across the road from Westminster Abbey is Westminster Palace, or the Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Parliament. The Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its big bell, known as "Big Ben".

Buckingham Palace is the official residence of the Queen.

The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London. It's the symbol of wealth and luxury. The best hotels, shops, restaurants, clubs, and theatres are situated there. There are splendid houses and lovely gardens belonging to wealthy people.

Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of London. It was named in memory of Admiral Nelson's victory in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The tall Nelson's Column stands in the middle of the square.

On the north side of Trafalgar Square is the National Gallery and the National Portrait Gallery. Not far away there is the British Museum – the biggest museum in London. It contains a priceless collection of ancient manuscripts, coins, sculptures, etc., and is famous for its library.

The East End was once the poorest district of London with lots of factories and docks, narrow streets and unimpressive buildings. Today the district is changing very fast. There are huge offices and new blocks of flats in the East End.

Names:

Big Ben – "Биг Бен", "Большой Бен" (колокол часов-курантов на здании парламента, бой которых звучит ежедневно как сигнал точного времени)

Buckingham Palace [ˈbʌkɪŋgəm ˈpælɪs] – Букингемский дворец (главная королевская резиденция в Лондоне)

Julius Caesar [ˈdʒuːliəs ˈsiːzə] – Юлий Цезарь

Nelson's Column [ˈnelnsz ˈkɒləm] – колонна Нельсона (памятник адмиралу Нельсону)

St. Paul's Cathedral [ˌsɛnt ˈpɔːlz kəˈθiːdrəl] – собор Св. Павла (главный собор англиканской церкви)

Sir Christopher Wren [səː ˈkrɪstəfə ˈren] – Кристофер Рен

Trafalgar Square [ˌtrəˈfælɡə ˈskweə] – Трафальгарская площадь

the Bank of England – Английский банк

the Stock Exchange [ɪkˈstɛɪndʒ] – Лондонская фондовая биржа

the Old Bailey [ði ˈəʊld ˈbeɪli] – Центральный уголовный суд, находящийся в Олд-Бейли

the Tower of London [ðə ˈtaʊə əv ˈlʌndən] – Лондонский Тауэр

the National Gallery [ðə ˈnæʃənl ˈɡæləri] – Национальная галерея (крупнейшее в Великобритании собрание картин)

the National Portrait [ˈpɔːtrɪt] Gallery – Национальная портретная галерея

the British Museum [mjuː ˈsiəm] – Британский музей

William the Conqueror [ˈwɪljəm ðə ˈkɒŋkərə] – Вильгельм Завоеватель (первый король из норманнов в Англии)

Westminster Abbey [ˈwestmɪnstə ˈæbi] – Вестминстерское аббатство

Westminster Palace [ˈwestmɪnstə ˈpælɪs] (the Houses of Parliament [ˈhauzɪz əv ˈpɑːləmənt]) – Вестминстерский дворец (здание английского парламента)

Vocabulary:

ancient [ˈeɪn ʃənt] – древний

church [tʃɜːtʃ] – церковь

commercial [kə ˈmɜːʃəl] – торговый

column [ˈkɒləm] – колонна

financial [faɪ ˈnænsɪəl] – финансовый

fortress [ˈfɔːtrɪs] – крепость

huge [hjuːdʒ] – огромный

in memory of – в память о

luxury ['lɑ:kʃəri] – роскошь
manuscript ['mænʃkript] – рукопись
numerous ['nju:m(ə)rəs] – многочисленный
outstanding [aʊt`stændɪŋ] – выдающийся
painter ['peɪntə] – художник
prison ['prɪzn] – тюрьма
priceless ['praɪslɪs] – бесценный
royal palace ['rɔ:ʃəl `pælɪs] – королевский дворец
statesman ['steɪtsmən] – государственный деятель
striking ['straɪkɪŋ] – поразительный, замечательный
splendid ['splendɪd] – великолепный
to crown [kraʊn] – короновать
to bury ['beri] – хоронить, place of burying – место захоронения
to contain [kən'teɪn] – содержать
to be famous [ˈfeɪməs] for – быть знаменитым чем-л.
to found [faʊnd] – основывать
to rebuild [ˌri:'bɪld] – перестраивать
unimpressive [ˌʌnɪm'presɪv] – невпечатляющий, невыразительный
wealth [welθ] – богатство, wealthy – богатый

LONDON TRAFFIC

London is so large that visitors must learn to use buses and the underground to get about. London taxis are too expensive for any but the rich. You can get a map of the underground and the bus routes at any ticket office. The London underground is called the "tube".

Bus stops are marked clearly. In the suburbs buses do not stop unless there are passengers who wish to get on or off. These stops are marked "request stops". Inside some buses you will see the notice: "Please, state your destination clearly and have the exact fare ready". It is easy enough to tell the conductor where you want to go to, but not always possible to have the exact fare. The conductor will always give you the change.

The London buses are very large. They have seats both upstairs and downstairs. English children like to sit on the front seats of a big London bus. They can see everything that is happening in the streets.

Here are some of the phrases which you may hear on a bus in London:

"Fares, please". (Плата за проезд, пожалуйста.)

"Four pence, please". (Четыре пенса, пожалуйста.)

"Full up inside; plenty of seats on top". (Внутри автобус полный. Много свободных мест наверху.)

"No more seats on top; five seats inside". (Наверху все места заняты; есть пять мест внутри.)

"Standing room only". (Места только стоячие.)

"No, sir, this bus does not go to Victoria Station". (Нет, сэр. Этот автобус не следует до станции "Виктория".)

"You need a number 11". (Вам нужен автобус № 11.)

In Great Britain traffic keeps to the left. Cars, buses and cyclists must all keep to the left side of the road. In most other countries traffic keeps to the right. There is heavy traffic in London and you must observe traffic rules.

Vocabulary:

bus route [ru:t] – маршрут автобуса

change [tʃeɪndʒ] – зд.: сдача

conductor [kənˈdʌktə] – зд.: кондуктор

cyclist [ˈsaɪklist] – велосипедист

exact [ɪgˈzækt] – точный

expensive [ɪksˈpensɪv] – дорогой

front seat [ˈfrʌnt si:t] – места, расположенные в передней части автобуса

passenger [ˈpæsəndʒə] – пассажир

request stop [rɪˈkwest stɒp] – остановка по требованию

suburb [ˈsʌbə:b] – пригород

the rich – богатые, обеспеченные люди (for any but the rich – для всех, кроме богатых)

the Tube [tju:b] – название лондонского метро

the underground [ˈʌndəgraʊnd] – метрополитен

traffic [ˈtræfɪk] – движение, heavy [ˈhevi] traffic – интенсивное, плотное движение

ticket office [ˈtɪkɪt ˈɒfɪs] – билетная касса

to mark [ma:k] – обозначать, to be marked – быть обозначенным

to state [steɪt] – формулировать, утверждать, заявлять

to get about – зд.: распространяться

to get on / off – зд.: входить / выходить из автобуса

to keep to the left / right – придерживаться левой / правой стороны

to observe [əbˈzə:v] – наблюдать, замечать, следить

upstairs [ʌpˈsteəz] / downstairs [ˈdaʊnˈsteəz] – зд.: на верхнем / нижнем ярусе автобуса

Language practice

Practise the dialogue, and then make up your own dialogues on the similar subject.

A: Excuse me, do the buses stop here?

B: Yes, most downtown buses (автобусы деловой части города) stop at this corner.

A: I want to go to Washington Avenue. Can I take any bus (могу я сесть на любой автобус) that stops here?

B: You can take any bus except number 12. The number 12 turns off at Richmond Street.

A: How often do the buses run?

B: They are supposed to run according to the schedule (расписание) that you can see over there. In fact, the buses don't always run on schedule.

A: What are the usual intervals between the bus arrivals?

B: About every fifteen minutes. You won't have to wait any longer. A bus is coming. You can take it.

It's interesting to know:

NATIONAL EMBLEMS AND HOLIDAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The flag of the United Kingdom, known as "The Union Jack", is made up of three crosses. The upright red cross on a white background is the cross of the St. George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross on a blue background is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, and the red diagonal cross on a white background is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

The Welsh flag, called "The Welsh Dragon", represents a red dragon on a white and green background.

St. George's Day falls on 23 April and is regarded as England's national day. On this day some patriotic Englishmen wear a rose pinned to their jackets. A red rose is the national emblem of England from the time of the Wars of the Roses (15th century).

St. Andrew's Day (the 30th of November) is regarded as Scotland's national holiday. On this day some Scotsmen wear a thistle in their buttonhole. As a national emblem of Scotland thistle was first used in the 15th century as a symbol of defence.

St. Patrick's Day (the 17th of March) is considered as a national holiday in Northern Ireland and an official bank holiday there. The national emblem of Ireland is shamrock. According to legend, it was the plant chosen by St. Patrick to illustrate the Christian doctrine of the Trinity to the Irish.

St. David's Day (the 1st of March) is the church festival of St. David, a monk and bishop, the patron saint of Wales. The day is regarded as the national holiday of Wales, although it is not an official bank holiday. On this day, however, many Welshmen wear either a yellow daffodil or a leek pinned to their jackets, as both plants are traditionally regarded as national emblems of Wales.

In the Royal State Emblem three lions symbolize England, a lion rampant – Scotland, and a harp – Ireland. The whole is encircled and is supported by a lion and a unicorn. The lion has been used as a symbol of national strength and of the British monarchy for many centuries. The unicorn, a mythical animal that looks like a horse with a long straight horn, is a symbol of purity.

Names:

"The Union Jack" – неофициальное название государственного флага Великобритании

"The Welsh Dragon" – неофициальное название государственного флага Уэльса

St. George [dʒo:dʒ] – Св. Георгий, покровитель Уэльса, St. George's Day – День Св. Георга

St. Andrew [ˈændru:] – Св. Андрей, покровитель Шотландии, St. Andrew's Day – День Св. Андрея

St. Patrick – Св. Патрик, St. Patrick's Day – день Св. Патрика

St. David – Св. Давид, St. David's Day – день Св. Давида

Vocabulary:

background – фон, задний план

bank holiday – большой праздник, официальный нерабочий день

bishop – епископ

church [tʃɜ:tʃ] festival – церковный праздник

cross – крест

daffodil [ˈdæfədɪl] – нарцисс

emblem – эмблема, символ

everyday speech – обыденная речь

harp – арфа, губная гармоника

horn – рог

knighthood [ˈnaɪthud] – рыцарское звание, рыцарство

leek – лук-порей

monk – монах

nobleman [ˈnəʊblmən] – дворянин, знатный человек

patron saint – святой-покровитель

purity [ˈpjʊəriti] – чистота

rampanant – стоящий на задних лапах

Royal [ˈrɔɪəl] – королевский

shamrock – трилистник

State Emblem – государственный символ

straight – прямой

symbol – *зд.*: символ, эмблема

the coats of arms – герб, the Royal coat of arms (State Emblem) – королевский герб

the Trinity – Св. Троица

thistle – чертополох

to be made up of – состоять из

to pin – прикалывать булавкой, pinned – приколотый булавкой

to be considered as – считаться, рассматриваться (как)

to be regarded as – расцениваться, считаться, иметь отношение

to encircle [ɪnˈsə:kl] – окружать, to be encircled – быть окружённым

to symbolize [ˈsɪmbəlaɪz] – символизировать

unicorn [ˈju:nɪko:n] – единорог

Questions for self-examination:

1. What is the flag of the UK made up of?
2. What does the Welsh flag represent?
3. What is the Scotland's national holiday?
4. What is the national holiday of Northern Ireland?
5. What is the national holiday of Wales?
6. How does the Royal State Emblem look like?

PLACES OF INTEREST IN GREAT BRITAIN

Britain is rich in its historic places which link the present with the past. The oldest part of its capital London is Lud Hill, where the City is originated. About a mile west of it there is Westminster Palace, where the king lived and the Parliament met, and there is also Westminster Abbey, the coronation church.

Liverpool, the "city of ships", is England's second greatest port after London. The most interesting sight in Liverpool is the docks. They occupy a river frontage of seven miles. The University of Liverpool, established in 1903, is noted for its School of Tropical Medicine. And in the music world Liverpool is a well-known name, for it's the home town of "The Beatles".

Stratford-on-Avon lies 93 miles north-west of London. Shakespeare was born here in 1564, and here he died in 1616.

Cambridge and Oxford Universities are famous centres of learning.

Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument, presumably built by Druids, members of an order of priests in ancient Britain.

Canterbury Cathedral is the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Church of England.

The British Museum is the largest and richest museum in the world. It was founded in 1753 and contains one of the world's richest collections of antiquities. The Egyptian Galleries contain human and animal mummies. Some parts of Athens' Parthenon are in the Greek section.

Madam Tussaud's Museum is an exhibition of hundreds of life-size wax models of famous people of yesterday and today. The collection was started by Madam Tussaud, a French modeller in wax, in the 18th century. Here you can meet Marilyn Monroe, Elton John, Picasso, the Royal Family, the Beatles and many others famous people.

Names:

Athens' Parthenon [ˌæθɪns ˈpɑːθənən] – Афинский Парфенон

Canterbury Cathedral Archbishop [ˈkænt(ə)bəri kəˈθiːdrəl ,ɑ:tʃˈbi ʃəp] – архиепископ Кентерберийский

Druids – друиды

Elton John – Элтон Джон

Liverpool [ˈlɪvərʊ:l] – Ливерпуль

Lud Hill – Лад Хилл, старинная часть Лондона

Marilyn Monroe – Мэрилин Монро

Picasso – Пикассо
Stonehenge [ˌstəʊnˈhendʒ] – Стоунхендж
Stratford-on-Avon [ˈstrætfoːd ən ˈeɪvən] – Стратфорд-на-Эйвоне (город в Великобритании, в графстве Уорикшир)
the Beatles – "Битлз"
the City – "Сити", исторический центр Лондона, самоуправляющийся административный район в восточной части города
the Royal Family – королевская семья
Tussaud's Museum – музей мадам Тюссо

Vocabulary:

antiquity [ænˈtɪkwɪti] – антиквариат; древность
dock – пристань, причал, портовый бассейн
exhibition [ˌeksɪˈbɪʃ(ə)n] – выставка, показ
famous – знаменитый
frontage – фасад
modeller [ˈmɒdələ] – модельер, эд.: тот, кто изготавливает модели
movie stars mummy [ˈmʌmi] – мумия
order – орден
prehistoric [ˌpriːhɪsˈtɒrɪk] – доисторический
presumably [ˌpriːzjuːməbli] – возможно, вероятно, предпочтительно
priest [priːst] – священник
to be noted for smth. – быть знаменитым чем-л.
to be originated – происходить, возникать
to meet (met, met) – встречать(ся), видеться
to establish – основывать, учреждать, established – основанный
to contain – содержать в себе, включать
wax – *adj.*: восковой

Questions for self-examination:

1. What is the oldest place in London?
2. What is the most interesting sight in Liverpool?
3. What is Stratford-on-Avon famous for?
4. When was the British Museum found?
5. Who started the collection of Madam Tussaud's Museum?

2.2. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Reading and Writing

1. Scan the text "The USA" to get the full idea of it. Find the paragraphs about:

- geographical location of the USA;
- the US political structure;
- the US landscape and climate;
- its industry.

2. Find in the text the English equivalents to:

- общая площадь страны;
- состоять из трёх ветвей власти;
- едва ли существует разница между их политическими курсами;
- высокоразвитая индустриальная страна;
- среди наиболее важных отраслей обрабатывающей промышленности.

3. Read and translate the text for getting the detailed content.

THE USA

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada, and China). It occupies the southern part of the North American Continent and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the country is about nine and a half million square kilometers. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has a sea-boarder with Russia.

The USA is made up of 50 states, each of which has its own government, and the District of Columbia, a special federal area where the capital of the country, Washington, is situated. The population of the country is more than 270 million.

The USA is a federal republic. According to the US Constitution the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches: the executive, headed by the President, the legislative, exercised by the Congress, and the judicial. The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

There are two main political parties in the USA: the Republican and the Democratic, though there's hardly any difference between their political lines.

If we look at the map of the USA, we can see lowlands and mountains. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera, and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak is Mount McKinley which is located in Alaska.

America's largest rivers are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Rio Grande, and the Columbia. The Great Lakes on the border with Canada are the largest and deepest in the USA.

The climate of the country varies greatly. The coldest regions are in the north. The climate of Alaska is arctic. The climate of the central part is continental. The south has a subtropical climate. Hot winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico often bring typhoons. The climate along the Pacific coast is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. It's the world's leading producer of copper and oil, and the world's second producer of iron ore and coal. Among the most important manufacturing industries are machine-building, shipbuilding, automobile and armaments industry and others.

Though mainly European and African in origin, Americans are made up of nearly all races and nations, including Chinese and Native Americans.

The largest cities are: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San-Francisco, Washington, etc.

Names:

- Alaska [ə`læskə] – Аляска
the United [ju`naitid] States [steits] of America – Соединённые Штаты Америки
Canada [ˈkænədə] – Канада
China [ˈtʃaɪnə] – Китай
Chicago [tʃi`kɑ:gəu] – Чикаго
Detroit [di`troit] – Детройт
District of Columbia [ˈdistrikt əv kə`lʌmbiə] – округ Колумбия
Florida [ˈflorida] – Флорида
Hawaii [ha`waii:] – Гавайи
Los Angeles [los`ændʒili:z] – Лос-Анджелес
Mexico [ˈmeksikəu] – Мексика
Mount McKinley [maunt mə`kinli] – гора Мак-Кинли
North America [no:θə`merikə] – Северная Америка
Philadelphia [filə`delfiə] – Филадельфия
San-Francisco [,sænfɾən`siskəu] – Сан-Франциско
the Atlantic [ə`tlæntik] Ocean – Атлантический океан
the Columbia [kə`lʌmbiə] – река Колумбия
the Congress [ˈkɒŋɡres] – Конгресс
the Cordillera [,kɔ:di`ljeə] – горная система Кордильеры
the Great Lakes [ˈɡreit `leɪks] – Великие озёра (5 озёр: Мичиган, Онтарио, Гурон, Верхнее озеро и Эри)
the Gulf of Mexico [ɡʌlf əv `meksikəu] – Мексиканский залив
the House of Representatives [,reprɪ`zentativz] – Палата представителей
the Mississippi [,misi`si:pi] – река Миссисипи
the Missouri [mi`zuəri] – река Миссури
the Pacific Ocean [pə`sifik `əuʃn] – Тихий океан
the Republican [ri`pʌblikən] and the Democratic [ˈdemə`krætɪk] parties – Республиканская и Демократическая партии
the Rio Grande [,ri:u `grænd] – река Рио-Гранде
the Rocky Mountains [ˈrɒki `mauntinz] – Скалистые горы
the Senate [ˈsenit] – Сенат
the Sierra Nevada [si`era ni`vædə] – Сьерра-Невада
Washington [ˈwɒʃɪŋtən] – Вашингтон

Vocabulary:

- according [a`ko:diŋ] to – в соответствии с, согласно
arctic [ˈɑ:ktɪk] – арктический
armaments [ˈɑ:əmənt `ɪndəstri] industry – военная промышленность
automobile [ˈɔ:təməbail] industry – автомобильная промышленность

branch [bra:ntʃ] – ветвь (власти)
 coast [kəʊst] – побережье
 coal [kəʊl] – каменный уголь
 continental [,kɒntɪˈnɛntl] – континентальный
 copper [ˈkɒpə] – медь
 highly developed [ˈhaɪli diˈveləpt] – высокоразвитый
 iron ore [ˈaɪən ,oː] – железная руда
 lowlands [ˈləʊləndz] – низменность, долина, низина
 manufacturing [,mænjuˈfæktʃəriŋ] – промышленный
 machine-building [məˈʃi:n ,bɪldɪŋ] – машиностроение
 oil [ɔɪl] – нефть
 powers [ˈpaʊəz] – полномочия
 sea-border [ˈsiː ,boːdə] – морская граница
 shipbuilding [ˈʃɪp,bɪldɪŋ] – кораблестроение
 southern [ˈsaʊðən] – южный
 subtropical [ˌsʌbˈtrɒpɪkəl] – субтропический
 the executive [ði ɪgˈzekjʊtɪv] – исполнительная власть
 the legislative [ðə ˈledʒɪslətɪv] – законодательная власть
 the judicial [dʒuˈdɪʃjəl] – судебная власть
 to exercise [ˈeksɪsaɪz] – *зд.*: использовать, осуществлять, to be exercised by smth. – осуществляться кем-л.
 to occupy [ˈɒkjʊpaɪ] – занимать
 to stretch [stretʃ] – тянуться, простираться
 to border [ˈboːdə] on – граничить с
 to be located [ləʊˈkeɪtɪd] – находиться, быть расположенным
 to vary [ˈveəri] – меняться, варьировать
 typhoon [taɪˈfu:n] – тайфун

For self-examination

Answer the questions:

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. What's the total area of the country?
3. What countries does the USA border on?
4. How many states does the USA consist of?
5. What is the capital of the country?
6. What is the population of the United States?
7. What mountains in the USA do you know?
8. What are the largest rivers of the USA?
9. What can you say about the climate of the country?
10. What does the USA produce?
11. How many chambers does the Congress of the USA consist of?
12. What are the main political parties in the USA?
13. Who is the US President now?

Fill in the blanks:

1. The USA occupies the _____ part of the North American Continent.
2. The USA is made up of 50 states and the _____ of _____.
3. The USA is a _____ republic.
4. The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of _____.
5. There are two main political parties in the USA: the _____ and the Democratic.
6. The highest mountains in the USA are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera, and the _____.
7. Its largest rivers are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the _____ and the _____.
8. It's the world's leading producer of _____ and _____.

Put the words in the correct order to make a sentence:

- 1) the, is, United States of America, the fourth, the, world, largest country, in;
- 2) the, is, USA, made up, 50 states, of;
- 3) two, there are, political parties, in, the USA, main;
- 4) varies, climate, the, of the country, greatly;
- 5) the, climate, is, the central part, continental, of;
- 6) all, Americans, made up of, nearly, races, nations, are, and.

4. Make up a plan (logical scheme) and then summarize the content of the text "The USA" in writing.

5. Read and translate the texts about Washington, DC and New York. Make the annotations to them in writing.

WASHINGTON, DC

Washington is the capital of the United States of America. It's situated in the District of Columbia and is like no other city in the USA. It's the world's largest one-industry city. And that industry is government. The White House, where the US President lives and works, the Capitol, the home of the US Congress, and the Supreme Court are all in Washington.

Washington was named after the first US President George Washington. It was first settled in 1790 and since 1800 it has been the federal capital. In the very centre of it rises the huge dome of the Capitol – a big white dome standing on a circle of pillars. The 535 members of the Congress meet here to discuss the nation's affairs.

Not far from the Capitol is the Library of Congress, the largest library in the United States. It contains more than 13 million books, more than 19 million manuscripts, including the personal papers of the US presidents.

The White House is the official residence of the US President. He works in the Oval Office.

There are some important museums in Washington where you can see all kinds of things: famous paintings and sculptures, the dresses of President's

wives, the original of the Declaration of Independence, the largest blue diamond in the world, etc.

There are 5 universities in Washington.

There are no skyscrapers in Washington, because they would hide the city's monuments from view, the most famous of which are the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. No building in the city may be more than 40 meters tall.

Thousands of tourists visit Washington every day. People from all parts of the United States come to see their capital.

Names:

the Capitol [ðə `kæpit(ə)l] – Капитолий (здание конгресса США)

the Congress [ðə `kɒŋgrəs] – Конгресс

the District of Columbia [ðə `distrikt əv kə`lɑ:mbiə] – округ Колумбия

the Library [ˈlaɪbrəri] of Congress – библиотека конгресса

the Lincoln Memorial [ðə `lɪnk(ə)ln mi`mɔ:riəl] – памятник Линкольну

the Oval [ˈuəvəl] Office – Овальный кабинет (рабочий кабинет президента США)

the Supreme Court [ðə sju:p`ri:m `kɔ:t] – Верховный суд

the Washington Monument [ðə `wɒʃɪŋtən `mɒnjumənt] – обелиск в честь Джорджа Вашингтона

the White House [ðə `waɪt `haus] – Белый дом (резиденция президента США)

Washington [ˈwɒʃɪŋtən] – г. Вашингтон

Vocabulary:

affair [ə`feə] – дело

circle [ˈsə:kl] – круг

Declaration of Independence [ˌdeklə`reiʃn əv ˌɪndi`pendəns] – Декларация независимости (была принята 4 июля 1776 года вторым континентальным конгрессом в период войны за независимость Северной Америки (1775 – 1783) и провозглашала отделение колоний от метрополии и образование самостоятельного государства – США)

diamond [ˈdaɪəmənd] – алмаз, бриллиант

dome [dəʊm] – купол

huge [hju:dʒ] – огромный, колоссальный

impressive [ɪm`presɪv] – впечатляющий, выразительный

manuscript [ˈmænʃuskrɪpt] – рукопись

original [a`rɪdʒɪn(ə)l] – зд.: оригинал, подлинник

painting [ˈpeɪntɪŋ] – зд.: картина

personal papers [ˈpɜ:snl `peɪpəz] – личные документы

pillar [ˈpɪlə] – столб, колонна

sculpture [ˈskʌlptʃə] – скульптура

skyscraper [ˈskaɪ,skreɪpə] – небоскрёб

tourist [ˈtɔ:rist] – турист

to settle – поселять(ся), заселять, to be settled – быть заселённым

NEW YORK

New York is the largest city in the USA and the biggest seaport. It is the business centre of the United States. Its population together with the population of its suburbs amounts to 16 million people. The total area of New York is 365 square miles or 900 square kilometers.

New York is situated in the mouth of the Hudson River. It was founded in 1613 by Dutch settlers. There are five districts in the city: Manhattan, Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn, and Richmond. Manhattan is the central and the oldest part of the city. It is the district of business and finance. The famous New York stock exchange dominates business life of many countries.

The mouth of the Hudson River makes an excellent harbour for numerous passengers and cargo ships from all over the world. A traveller who visits New York for the first time wonders at the modern architecture. The Statue of Liberty, which is on Liberty Island, was a present from France in 1876 on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of American independence. This statue and a few 18th and 19th century churches, hospitals, newspaper offices are the only examples of "old" architecture in New York. Wherever your eyes travel, everywhere you can see sky-scrapers.

New York, one of the USA leading manufacturing cities, is the residence of great firms and banks. The most important branches of industry there are those producing vehicles, glass, chemicals and all kinds of machinery.

The city has very busy traffic. Its streets and highways are full of cars and buses.

Speaking about New York one can't help mentioning the outstanding role that the city plays in the cultural life of the country. New York has many museums and art galleries which had collected many great works of art. Many of them are on a constant display in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Whitney Museum of Art. Most of the theatres and cinemas are in or near Broadway, the longest street and the biggest shopping district in New York.

Names:

Bronx [brɒŋks] – Бронкс

Manhattan [mæn'hætən] – Манхэттен

Brooklyn [ˈbrʊkɪn] – Бруклин

Richmond [ˈrɪtʃmænd] – Ричмонд

The Statue of Liberty [ðə `steɪtʃə əv `lɪbəti] – статуя Свободы

Liberty Island [ˈlɪbəti `aɪlənd] – остров Либерти

the Metropolitan [ˌmetrəˈpɒlɪtən] Museum of Art – музей "Метрополитен", крупнейший в западном полушарии музей изобразительных искусств

the Whitney [ˈwɪtni] Museum of Art – музей искусства "Уитни", художественный музей современного искусства в г. Нью-Йорке, основанный в 1930 скульптором Г. Уитни

Vocabulary:

- anniversary [ˌæniˈvɜːsəri] – годовщина
architecture [ˈɑːkitektʃə] – архитектура
chemical [ˈkemikəl] – химикат, химический препарат
district [ˈdɪstrɪkt] – район
Dutch settlers [ˈdʌtʃˌsetlɪz] – датские поселенцы
Glass [glas] – стекло
harbour [ˈhɑːbə] – пристань
highway [ˈhaɪweɪ] – автострада
Hudson River [ˈhʌd(ə)nˌrɪvə] – река Гудзон
independence [ˌɪndɪˈpendəns] – независимость
leading [ˈliːdɪŋ] – ведущий
manufacturing [ˌmænjuˈfæktʃərɪŋ] – обрабатывающая промышленность, производство
machinery [məʃˈɪːnəri] – машинное оборудование, механизмы
mouth [mauθ] – зд.: устье
numerous [ˈnjuːmərəs] – многочисленный, множественный
(one) can't help mentioning [ˈmenʃənɪŋ] – нельзя не отметить / не упомянуть
on the occasion [əˈkeɪʒn] of – по случаю
passenger [ˈpæsɪndʒə] – пассажир
residence [ˈrezɪdəns] – пребывание, местонахождение
seaport [ˈsiːpɔːt] – портовый город
sky-scraper [ˈskaɪskreɪpə] – небоскрёб
Statue of Liberty [ˌsteɪtʃəvˈlɪbəti] – статуя Свободы
stock exchange [ˈstɒk ɪks,tʃeɪndʒ] – фондовая биржа
suburbs [ˈsʌbəbz] – пригороды
to amount [əˈmaʊnt] to smth. – равняться чему-л., составлять какую-л. сумму
to be on a constant display [ˌdɪspˈleɪ] – постоянно экспонироваться
to dominate [ˈdɒmɪneɪt] – доминировать, превосходить в чём-л.
to be founded [ˈfaʊndɪd] – быть основанным
to amount [maʊnt] to – составлять, равняться чему-л.
to wonder [ˈwʌndə] at smth. – любоваться чем-л.
traffic – движение, транспорт
traveller [ˈtrævələ] – путешественник
vehicle [ˈviːɪkl] – зд.: транспортное средство
wherever [weəˈevə] – где бы ни, куда бы ни
work of art [ˌwɜːk əvˈɑːt] – произведение искусства

Language practice

Imagine that your relative is going to the USA for permanent residence. You and your friend have been to the USA for several times and now want to help the relative to get all the information he needs about the

country. Discuss with your partner what is necessary to tell the relative about the USA, and what information is unnecessary to him. Make up a dialogue.

It's interesting to know:

AMERICAN SYMBOLS

The American flag is often called "The Stars and Stripes" or "Old Glory". It has 13 horizontal stripes (7 red and 6 white) which stand for the original 13 states. In the top left hand corner there are 50 white stars on a blue background: one star for each state.

The national anthem of the United States is "The Star Spangled Banner". The words for it were written during the Anglo-American war of 1812 – 1814 and set to the music of an old song. Every state has its own flag, its own emblem and its own anthem.

The eagle became the national emblem of the country in 1782. It has an olive branch (a symbol of peace) and arrows (a symbol of strength). The Statue of Liberty is the symbol of American democracy. It is one of the first things that people see when they arrive in New York by sea. This national monument was a present from France to the USA in 1884 as a symbol of friendship. Liberty carries the torch of freedom in her right hand. In the left hand of the monument there is a tablet with the inscription "July 4, 1776" – the American Independence Day.

Names:

the American Independence [ˌɪndɪˈpendəns] Day – День независимости Америки

the Statue of Liberty [dʌˈsteɪtʃ əv ˈlɪbəti] – статуя Свободы

"The Stars and Stripes", "Old Glory" – названия государственного флага США

Vocabulary:

anthem [ˈænθəm] – гимн

arrow – стрела

background – фон, задний план

eagle [i:gl] – орёл

friendship – дружба

freedom [ˈfri:dəm] – независимость, свобода

in the top left hand corner – в верхнем левом углу

inscription – надпись

national monument – национальный памятник

olive branch – оливковая веточка

tablet – зд.: табличка, дощечка

torch [to:tʃ] – факел

to arrive – прибывать

to represent – представлять
to stand for smth. – зд.: символизировать, означать

Questions for self-examination:

1. How do people often call American flag?
2. What are the colours of the American flag?
3. How many stripes has the flag got?
4. What is the national emblem of the USA?
5. When is the American Independence Day celebrated?

THE OTHER ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

(1) Canada

Canada is the second largest country in the world. It covers the northern part of North America and its total area is 9,975,000 square kilometres. Canada's only neighbour is the USA. The capital of Canada is Ottawa.

Canada's motto, "From Sea to Sea", is appropriate because the country is bounded by three oceans – the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic.

Canada's name comes from an Indian word "kanata", which means "village". The first French settlers used the Indian name for the colony, but the official name was "New France". When the area came under the British rule in 1897, the new country was called the Dominion of Canada, or simply Canada.

Compared with other large countries, Canada has a small population, only about 27,300,000. The country, however, is one of the world's most prosperous. Canadians have achieved a high standard of living.

Canada is a constitutional monarchy. It is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, and Queen Elizabeth II is its official head of state. Although the Queen holds this high position, she doesn't rule. She serves as a symbol of British tradition. Her representative in Canada is the Governor General. The Governor's duties are limited to symbolic, mostly ceremonial acts.

The real power belongs to the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. The Canadian Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Commons and the Senate.

There are two official languages in the country: English and French. All Canadian children have to learn both French and English at school. "We have two races, two languages, two systems of religious belief, two sets of laws... two systems of everything", said one Canadian journalist.

Names:

Dominion of Canada [də'mɪnjən əv 'kænədə] – Доминион Канада (административно-территориальная единица)

Governor General ['gʌvənə 'dʒen(ə)r(ə)] – губернатор колонии или доминиона, генерал-губернатор

the Commonwealth ['kɒmənwelθ] of Nations – Содружество наций

the House of Commons and the Senate ['senɪt] – Палата Общин и Сенат

Queen Elizabeth II ['kwɪ:n e'lɪzəbəθ ðə 'secənd] – королева Елизавета II

Vocabulary:

appropriate [ə'prəʊpriət] – подходящий, соответствующий

Canadians – канадцы

Ceremonial [ˌseri'məʊniəl] acts – церемониальные, протокольные действия

chamber [ˈtʃæmbə] – зд.: палата парламента

to hold (held, held) – зд.: удерживать, сохранять

motto – девиз, лозунг

neighbour [ˈneɪbə] – сосед

official language – официальный, государственный язык

prosperous [ˈprɒsp(ə)rəs] – процветающий, успешный, благоприятный

representative [ˈreprɪ'zentətɪv] – представитель

to achieve a high standard of living – достигать высокого уровня жизни

to be limited – быть ограниченным

Questions for self-examination:

1. What is the total area of Canada?
2. What is its capital?
3. What oceans is it boarded by?
4. What is the population of Canada?
5. What do you know about the political system of Canada?
6. How many official languages are there in the country?

(2) Australia

If you go to Australia it will seem to you rather an upside-down world. The seasons are the other way round. Summer is from December to February, autumn is from March to May, winter is from June to August and spring is from September to November.

New Year is celebrated at midsummer, and midwinter is in June. Hot winds blow from the north; cold winds blow from the south...

Australia is the world's largest island and its smallest continent. People often call Australia the "land down-under" because it lies entirely south of the equator. The capital of Australia is Canberra.

Australia is the oldest of all continents and the driest continent on earth. The four great deserts of central Australia cover 2,000,000 square kilometres. There are few rivers there.

Australia is also the flattest of all continents. Its most significant mountain chain is the Great Dividing Range running down most of the east coast. Because of its overall flatness and regular coastline, Australia is often called a "sprawling pancake".

An island continent, Australia was cut off from the rest of the world for millions of years. As a result, it was the last continent to be discovered and settled by Europeans.

Australia is the only continent that is also a country. As a country, it has the sixth largest area in the world after Russia, Canada, China, the United

States and Brazil. It is famous for the magnificent landscapes and unusual plants. It will seem strange to you that trees lose their bark, but not their leaves, and a lot of flowers have no smell. Many of the Australian animals are found nowhere else in the world. There live kangaroo, koala, echidna, platypus and a lot of rare birds.

The country is the least populated of the continents. Only 0,3 per cent of the world's population live there. However, Australia is the most urbanized country in the world.

Names:

Australia [os'treiliə] – Австралия
the Great Dividing [di'vaidiŋ] Range – "Грейт Дайвинг Рейндж" – ряд горных хребтов и плато

Vocabulary:

bark – кора дерева
echidna [e'kidnə] – ехидна
entirely [in'taiəli] – совершенно, полностью
flatness – зд.: плоскость, пологость, гладкость
kangaroo [ˌkæŋgə'ru:] – кенгуру
koala [kəu'a:lə] – коала
landscape – ландшафт, пейзаж
leaves [li:vz] (от leaf) – листва
magnificent – великолепный, изумительный, величественный
midsummer – середина лета
midwinter – середина зимы
overall [ˈəʊvəro:l] – полный, общий, всеобщий
plant [plɑ:nt] – зд.: растение
platypus [ˈplætɪpəs] – утконос
rare [reə] – редкий
regular coastline [ˈkəʊstleɪn] – постоянная береговая линия
sprawling [ˈsprɔ:liŋ] pancake – растянувшийся, расплзшийся блин
the equator [i'kweɪtə] – экватор
to be the least populated of the continents – быть наименее населённым среди других континентов
to be urbanized [ˈə:b(ə)naɪzd] – быть урбанизированным
to seem strange – казаться странным
unusual [ən'ju:ʒ(ə)l] – необычный
upside-down world – мир, перевернутый вверх дном

Questions for self-examination:

1. How do the people often call Australia? Why?
2. What is the total area of the country?
3. What do you know about its landscape?
4. What Australian animals do you know?

Unit 3. SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

3.1. BRITISH EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Reading and Writing

1. Scan the text "The British Educational System" to get the full idea of it. Find the paragraphs about:

- the state primary and secondary schools;
- the private preparatory schools;
- the independent secondary schools;
- the higher education.

2. Find in the text the English equivalents to:

- обеспечивать учеников литературой и учебным оборудованием;
- принимать широкие слои детей разных религиозных и этнических групп;
- учиться в течение дополнительных одного или двух лет;
- получать диплом на церемонии выпуска;
- включать в себя религиозные школы и школы для этнических меньшинств.

3. Read and translate the text for getting the detailed content. Before reading study the following school subjects and academic degrees:

algebra [ˈældʒɪbrə] – алгебра

arithmetic [əˈrɪθmətik] – арифметика

chemistry [ˈkɛmɪstri] – химия

drawing [ˈdrɔ:wiŋ] – рисование, черчение

foreign language [ˈfɔrɪn ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ] – иностранный язык

geometry [dʒiˈɒmɛtri] – геометрия

geography [dʒiˈɒɡrəfi] – география

literature [ˈlɪt(ə)rətʃə] – литература

mathematics [ˌmæθəˈmætiks] – математика

modern languages [ˈmɒd(ə)n ˈlæŋgwɪdʒɪz] – современные (иностранные) языки

natural sciences [ˈnætʃərəl ˈsaɪnɪz] – естествознание

physical education (training) [ˈfɪzɪkəl ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃn] – физическая культура (подготовка)

physics [ˈfɪzɪks] – физика

singing [ˈsɪŋɪŋ] – пение

Bachelor's degree [ˈbætʃələz dɪɡri:] – учёная степень бакалавра (первая учёная степень)

Bachelor of Arts (Science [ˈsaɪəns]) – бакалавр искусств (обладатель степени бакалавра по одной из гуманитарных или математических наук)

Master's [ˈma:stəz] degree – учёная степень магистра (степень, промежуточная между бакалавром и доктором, присваиваемая после одного года учёбы в аспирантуре)

Master of Arts (Science) – магистр искусств (обладатель степени магистра по гуманитарным наукам)

Doctor of Philosophy [fi`losəfi] (Arts) – доктор философии (степень, которая присваивается при успешной защите диссертации после двух-трех лет обучения в докторантуре по гуманитарным наукам. Может присваиваться и тем, кто далее специализируется в естественных или точных науках. Примерно соответствует степени кандидата наук в России.)

THE BRITISH EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

(1) *State Education*

All state schools in Britain are free and provide their pupils with books and equipment for their studies. Education is compulsory from 5 till 16 years. Parents can choose to send their children to a nursery school or a preschool playgroup to prepare them for the start of compulsory education. Children start primary school at 5 and continue studying until they are 11. Most children are taught together, boys and girls at the same class. At 11 most pupils go to secondary schools (comprehensives) which accept a wide range of children from all religious and ethnic groups.

At the age of 16 pupils take a national exam called "G.C.S.E." (General Certificate of Secondary Education), after that they can leave school if they wish. Some 16-year-olds continue their studies in the sixth form at school or at a sixth form college. The sixth form prepares pupils for a national exam called "A" level (advanced level) at 18. You need "A" level to enter a university. Other 16-year-olds choose to go to a college of further education to study for diplomas relating to the chosen profession.

Universities and colleges of higher education accept students with "A" levels from the age of 18 years old. After four years of study students get the Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degree. To get the Master's degree¹ they must study one or two additional years. The highest academic degree is the Doctor of Philosophy (Doctor of Arts). Most students graduate at the age of 21 or 22, and they are given their degree at a special graduation ceremony. The most famous universities of Great Britain are Oxford and Cambridge.

(2) *Private Education*

Seven percent of British schoolchildren go to private schools called independent schools. They have been growing in number and popularity since the mid-1980's². Parents pay for these schools, and fees vary from about 250 pounds a term for a private nursery to 3.000 pounds a term or more for a secondary boarding school. Most independent schools are called preparatory schools because they prepare the children for the Common Entrance Exam which they take at the age of 11. This exam is for entry into the best schools.

The most famous schools are called "public schools" and they have a long history and traditions. Children of wealthy or aristocratic families often go to the same public school as their parents and their grandparents. Eton and Harrow are the best known of these schools.

The majority of independent secondary schools, including public schools, are single-sex, although in recent years girls have been allowed to join the sixth forms of boys' schools.

Independent schools also include religious schools and schools for ethnic minorities.

¹ to get the Master's degree – чтобы получить учёную степень магистра

² *mid-* – (прист.) выражает значение "находящийся в середине": since the mid-1980's – начиная с середины 80-х

Names:

Eton [iːtən] – Итон – старейший английский колледж, основанный в 1440 г. в городке Итон, расположенном недалеко от Лондона.

Narrow [ˈnærəʊ] – школа Харроу, основанная в 1571 – одна из старейших престижных мужских привилегированных частных средних школ, находится в пригороде Лондона Харроу-он-те-Хилл.

Cambridge University [ˈkæmbrɪdʒ ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsɪti] – Кембриджский университет – один из крупнейших и старейших в Великобритании, расположен в городе Кэмбридж, графство Кэмбриджшир. Основан в 1284 г.

Oxford [ˈɒksfəd] University – Оксфордский университет – старейший в Великобритании, расположен в городе Оксфорд, графство Оксфордшир. Основан в 1249 г.

Vocabulary:

advanced [ədˈvɑːnst] level – продвинутый уровень

boarding [ˈboːdɪŋ] school – школа-интернат

co-educational [ˌkəʊedʒuːkeɪ(ə)nəl] schools – школы совместного обучения

compulsory [kəmˈpʌls(ə)rɪ] – обязательный

Common Entrance Exam [ˈkɒmən ˈentrəns ɪgˈzæm] – общий вступительный экзамен

entry – зд.: поступление, зачисление в учебное заведение

ethnic [ˈeθnɪk] – этнический

equipment [iˈkwɪpmənt] – оборудование, оснащение

fee [fiː] – плата за обучение

form – класс

full-time study – очное отделение

General Certificate [ˈdʒen(ə)rəl səˈtɪfɪkət] of Secondary Education – аттестат об общем среднем образовании

graduation ceremony [ˌgrædʒueɪ(ə)n ˈserɪməni] – церемония окончания обучения в учебном заведении

highest academic degree [ˈhaɪəst ˌækəˈdemɪk dɪgˈriː] – высшая учёная степень

minority [maɪˈnɒrɪti] – меньшинство

nursery [ˈnɜːs(ə)rɪ] school / preschool [ˌpriːˈsku:l] playgroup – детский сад
 diploma [diːˈpləʊmə] – диплом, аттестат
 independent [ˌɪndɪˈpendənt] school – независимая в финансовом отношении (частная) школа
 preparatory [ˌpriːˈpærətəri] school – подготовительная школа (готовит к поступлению в престижный колледж)
 primary [ˈpraɪməri] – начальный
 private [ˈpraɪvɪt] – частный
 public [ˈpʌblɪk] school – привилегированное частное учебное заведение для мальчиков (в Англии); бесплатная средняя школа (в США и Шотландии)
 relating to – имеющий отношение к, связанный с
 religious [rɪˈlɪdʒəs] – религиозный
 secondary school (comprehensive) [ˌkæmprɪˈhensɪv] – общеобразовательная школа
 single-sex school – школа раздельного обучения (для учащихся одного пола)
 to accept [əˈsept] – принимать
 to be taught [tə:t] – обучаться
 to be given a degree – получать диплом (учёную степень)
 to take an exam – держать, сдавать экзамен
 to choose [tʃuːz] – выбирать, chosen [tʃəʊzn] (прич. прош. вр. от *choose*) – выбранный
 to graduate [ˌgrædʒueɪt] from – заканчивать что-л. (об учебном заведении)
 to grow [grəʊ] – расти, увеличиваться
 to provide [prəˈvaɪd] – обеспечивать, предоставлять, снабжать
 to vary [ˈveəri] – различаться
 wealthy [ˈwelθi] – обеспеченный, зажиточный

For self-examination

Answer the questions:

1. What do state schools in Britain provide their pupils with?
2. When do children start the primary school?
3. When do pupils take a national exam called GCSE?
4. What prepares pupils for a national exam called "A" level?
5. How long do students study for a degree?
6. Why are the most independent schools called preparatory schools?
7. What school is the best known public school?
8. What are the most famous universities of Great Britain?

Fill in the blanks:

1. Children start _____ school at 5 and continue studying until they are 11.
2. At the age of 16 pupils take a national exam called "_____".
3. After four years of study students get the Bachelor of _____ or _____ of _____ degree.

4. The highest academic degree is the _____ of _____ (Doctor of Arts).
5. The most famous universities of Great Britain are _____ and _____.
6. Most independent schools are called _____ schools because they prepare the children for the Common Entrance Exam.
7. _____ and _____ are the best known of "public schools".

Put the words in the correct order to make a sentence:

- 1) children, most, are, together, taught;
- 2) universities, students, and, colleges, from, accept, 18 years old, the age of ;
- 3) the, academic, degree, highest, Doctor, is, the, of, Philosophy;
- 4) the, schools, most, are, called, famous, "public schools";
- 5) religious, schools, independent, include, schools, also.

4. Make up a plan (logical scheme) and then summarize the content of the text "The British Educational System" in writing.

3.2. THE US EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Reading and Writing

1. Scan the text "Education in the USA" to get the full idea of it. Find the paragraphs about:

- the funding sources of the US education;
- the US elementary education;
- the US secondary education;
- the higher education of the USA.

2. Find in the text the English equivalents to:

- особенностью американского образования является отсутствие государственного управления;
- продолжать образование в одной из общеобразовательных (средних) школ;
- являться промежуточным звеном между подготовительными классами начальной и старшими классами средней школы;
- продолжать образование в высшем учебном заведении;
- выбирать по меньшей мере один курс из каждой основной предметной области.

3. Read and translate the text for getting the detailed content.

EDUCATION IN THE USA

Education in the United States is provided mainly by government¹. Its control and funding comes from three sources: federal, state, and local. Private schools in the United States include parochial schools and non-profit independent schools. The peculiar feature of American education is the absence of national administration. Each of the 50 states controls and directs its own schools.

Most states require that children attend school from the time they reach 6 or 7 years old until they are 16 or 17.

In most public and private schools, education is divided into three levels: elementary school, junior high school (also often called middle school), and senior high school.

Elementary education begins at the age of six or seven, when a child goes to the first grade (form). Elementary school, also known as grade school or grammar school, is a school of kindergarten through fifth grade (sometimes, the first eight grades or up to fourth grade or sixth grade), where basic subjects are taught. Sometimes it includes kindergarten as well. The curriculum in the elementary school includes English, Arithmetic, Geography, History of the USA, Natural sciences, Singing, Drawing, etc. Sometimes they learn a foreign language.

At the age of sixteen schoolchildren leave the elementary school and may continue their education at one of the secondary schools (or high schools), as they call them. Junior high school is any school intermediate between elementary school and senior high school. It usually includes seventh and eighth grade, and sometimes sixth or ninth grade. Junior high school is followed by 3 years study in senior high school. In most high schools children (called students) may choose between the subjects.

Besides giving general education some high schools teach subjects useful to those who hope to find jobs in industry and agriculture or who want to enter colleges or universities. After graduating from secondary schools a growing number of Americans go on to higher education.

Higher education in the United States is known as college or university and commonly consists of four years of study at an institution of higher learning. The most famous and prestigious universities in the USA are Harvard, Princeton and Yale.

The students do not take the same courses. During the first two years they follow a basic programme. It means that every student must select at least one course from each of the basic fields of study: English, Natural Sciences, Modern languages, History or Physical education. After the first two years every student can select subjects according to his professional interest.

In order to get bachelor's degree (Bachelor of Art or Bachelor of Science) young people study for 4 years. To get master's degree (Master of Art or Master of Science) pupils must study 1–2 years more and do a research work.

¹Education in the United States is provided mainly by government – образование в США находится в основном на государственном обеспечении.

Names:

Harvard [ˈhɑ:vɑ:d] – Гарвардский университет – один из старейших и лучших университетов Америки, находится в г. Гарвард. Основан пуританами в 1636.

Princeton [ˈprɪnstəʊn] – Принстонский университет, один из наиболее престижных вузов США. Находится в г. Принстоне, шт. Нью-Джерси. Основан в 1746 как Колледж Нью-Джерси.

Yale [jeɪl] – Йельский университет – частный университет, один из крупнейших учебных и научно-исследовательских центров США. Основан в 1701.

Vocabulary:

absence [ˈæbs(ə)ns] – отсутствие

after graduation (from) – после окончания (об учебном заведении)

agriculture [ˌægrɪˈkʌltʃə] – сельское хозяйство, земледелие

at least [ətˈliːst] – по крайней мере, по меньшей мере

between [biˈwiːn] – между

commonly [ˈkɒmənlɪ] – обычно, как правило

course [kɔːs] – з.д.: курс лекций, обучения

curriculum [kəˈrɪkjʊləm] – курс обучения, учебный план

elementary [ˈeliːment(ə)rɪ] school – начальная школа, подготовитель-

ные классы

field [fiːld] of study – предметная область, сфера для изучения

funding [ˈfʌndɪŋ] – финансирование, субсидирование

grade (form) – класс

growing number [ˈgrəʊɪŋ ˈnʌmbə] – растущее число

high [haɪ] schools: junior [dʒʊniə] high school (middle school), senior [ˈsiːniə] high school – средние школы: неполная средняя школа (7 – 9 классы), старшая средняя школа (включает 10 – 12 классы средней школы)

industry [ˈɪndəstri] – промышленность, производство

institution of higher learning [ˌɪnstɪˈtʃuːn əv ˈhaɪə ˈlɜːnɪŋ] – з.д.: высшее учебное заведение

intermediate [ˌɪntəˈmiːdiət] – *сущ.*: промежуточное звено

in order [ˈɔːdə] to – для того, чтобы

kindergarten [ˈkɪndəˌɡɑːt(ə)n] – детский сад

local [ˈləʊk(ə)] – местный, локальный, частный

non-profit independent school – некоммерческая частная школа

parochial [pəˈrɔːkjəl] school – приходская школа

peculiar feature [pɪˈkjuːljə ˈfiːtʃə] – характерная особенность

prestigious [preˈstɪʒəs] – престижный

research [riˈsɜːtʃ] work – исследовательская работа, научное исследование

source [soːs] – источник

to choose [tʃuːz] (chose [tʃəʊz], chosen [tʃəʊzn]) – выбирать

to follow a basic programme [ˈbeɪsɪk ˈprəʊɡrəm] – следовать основной, базовой программе

to mean [miːn] (meant, meant [ment]) – значить, означать

to take courses – обучаться на курсах (по каким-л. наукам)

to require [riˈkwaɪə] – требовать, нуждаться в чём-л.

4. Make up a plan (logical scheme) and then summarize the content of the text "Education in the USA" writing.

It's interesting to know:

OXFORD – THE UNIVERSITY TOWN

This university town is very beautiful. The first of its colleges was founded in 1249. The university now has thirty-five colleges and about thirteen thousand students, many of them from other countries. There were no women at Oxford until 1878, when the first women's college Lady Margaret Hall was opened. Now most colleges are open to men and women. It is not easy to enter at Oxford University as well as to study there. Outside the university there are many smaller private colleges which offer less difficult courses. Most students in these private schools take business, secretarial or English language courses.

Oxford is famous for its first-class education as well as its beautiful buildings. Some of the most intelligent men and women in the country live and work here. Oxford gives them what they need: a quiet atmosphere, friendly colleagues and the library of four hundred years, which has about five million books. Outside the university there are some lovely gardens, where the students can read and relax in the summer months.

CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge is one of the best known towns in the world, which is famous for its university. The University of Cambridge started during the 13th century and grew steadily, until today there are more than twenty colleges. The oldest one is Peterhouse, which was founded in 1284. And the most recent is Robinson College, which was opened in 1977. But the most famous is King's College, because of its magnificent chapel. Its choir of boys and undergraduates is well known all over the world.

To the north of Cambridge is the Cambridge Science Park, the modern face of the University. This park has developed in response to the need for universities to increase their contact with high technology industry. It is now home to more than sixty companies and research institutes. The whole area is very attractively designed, with a lot of space between each building. Every year thousands of students come to Cambridge from overseas to study English.

Names:

Cambridge Science Park – научный парк Кэмбриджа

King's College – Королевский колледж

Lady Margaret Hall – Леди-Маргарет-Холл, колледж леди Маргарет Оксфордского университета. Основан как женский колледж в 1878, назван в честь леди Маргарет Бофорт, матери короля Генриха VII.

Peterhouse [ˈpi:tə,haus] – колледж Питерхаус

Robinson College – колледж Робинзона

Vocabulary:

chapel – часовня, молельня

choir [kwaɪə] – хор, хоровой ансамбль

colleague [ˈkɒliːg] – коллега

first-class education – образование высшего качества

friendly atmosphere [ˌæt̪məˈsfiə] – дружелюбная атмосфера

garden – сад

high technology industry – наукоёмкая промышленность

intelligent [inˈtelɪdʒənt] – образованный, умный

in response to smth. – в ответ на что-л.

library of four hundred years – четырёхсотлетняя библиотека

magnificent [mæɡˈnɪfɪs(ə)nt] – великолепный, изумительный, величественный

outside the university – за пределами университета

overseas – за рубежом

secretarial [ˌsekriˈteəriəl] – секретарский

to take course – заниматься, обучаться на курсе

to be famous for smth. – быть знаменитым, известным чем-л.

undergraduate [ˌʌndəˈɡrædʒuɪt] – студент, новичок

Questions for self-examination:

1. When was the Oxford University found?

2. What is it famous for?

3. When did The University of Cambridge start?

4. What are the oldest and the most famous colleges of it?

Language practice

1. Practise the dialogue. Mind the proper intonation:

Jane: Hi, Mark! Haven't seen you for ages. How are you?

Mark: I'm fine, thanks, what about you?

Jane: I'm fine too. Where do you study?

Mark: I study at a Higher Military School.

Jane: Really? What year?

Mark: I'm the first-year cadet.

Jane: Do you like to study there?

Mark: Yes, I like it very much. We study a lot of interesting subjects, such as tactics, engineering drawing (инженерная графика), radio navigation aids (радионавигационное оборудование) and others.

Jane: Are they all special?

Mark: No, we also have lessons of English, mathematics, ecology and physical training.

Jane: What is your favorite subject?

Mark: I don't know yet. English probably.

Jane: Oh, I like it too. I don't know what I want to be for sure, but I'd like to be a teacher of English. You won't be here for long, will you?

Mark: I'm here on leave until the end of August and then I'll go back.

Jane: How many times a year are you on leave?

Mark: Twice, after winter and summer examinations.

2. Make up your own dialogues, discussing the read texts in pairs. Use the following notes:

- the similarities and differences of British and American systems of education;
- the difference between civil and military education;
- the pros and cons (за и против) of study at Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

Unit 4. SPORT AND HEALTH

4.1. SPORT IN GREAT BRITAIN

Reading and Writing

1. Scan the text "Sport in Great Britain" to get the full idea of it. Find the paragraphs about:

- Britons attitude (отношение) to sport;
- British national kind of sport;
- the other popular kinds of sport in the UK.

2. Find in the text the English equivalents to:

- известно, что британцы – большие любители спорта;
- одна из наиболее популярных спортивных игр;
- являться как игрой, так и стандартом поведения;
- профессиональные и любительские футбольные клубы;
- самый зрелищный вид спорта;
- привлекать большие массы зрителей.

3. Read and translate the text for getting the detailed content.

Before reading study some kinds of sport and sports games:

athletics [əθ`letiks] – атлетика, лёгкая атлетика

artistic gymnastics [a:`tistic gim`næstiks] – спортивная гимнастика

baseball [ˈbeisbəl] – бейсбол

badminton [ˈbædmintən] – бадминтон

boxing [ˈboksɪŋ] – бокс

broad jumping [ˈbro:d `jʌmpɪŋ] – прыжки в длину

cricket rugby [ˈkrikit `rʌgbi] – регби (разновидность футбола)

discus throwing [ˈdiskəs ,θrəʊɪŋ] – метание диска

golf – гольф

high jumping [ˈhai `dʒʌmpɪŋ] – прыжки в высоту

hockey, grass-hockey [ˈgra:s `hoki] – хоккей, хоккей на траве

horse-racing [ˈho:s ˈreisiŋ] (motor-car [ˈmɒtəʊ ,kɑ:] racing, dog-racing, boat-racing [ˈbəʊt ,reisiŋ]) – лошадиные скачки (гонки на спортивных машинах, собачьи бега, соревнования по спортивной гребле)

pole vault [ˈpəʊl ,vo:lt] – прыжок с шестом

running, jumping, swimming and boxing – виды лёгкой атлетики: бег, конкур (преодоление препятствий на лошади), плавание, бокс

skating (figure [ˈfi:gə] skating, speed skating) – катание на коньках (фигурное катание, конькобежный спорт)

skiing (ski jumping, snowboard [ˈsnəʊbɔ:d], cross-country skiing, biathlon) – катание на лыжах (прыжки с трамплина, сноуборд, лыжные гонки, биатлон)

soccer [ˈsɒkə] – футбол (по правилам Национальной ассоциации футболистов Великобритании)

tennis (table tennis) – теннис (настольный теннис)

tobogganing [təˈbɒ:gəniŋ] – санный спорт

weightlifting [ˈweɪtlɪftɪŋ] – тяжёлая атлетика

wrestling [ˈrestliŋ] (free-style [ˈfri:stail] wrestling, Greco-Roman style [ˈɡri:kəʊ ˈrəʊmən]) – борьба (вольная борьба, греко-римская борьба)

SPORT IN GREAT BRITAIN

The British people are known to be great sports-lovers, so when they are neither playing, nor watching games, they like to talk about them. One of the most popular sports games in the UK is cricket. It is often played in schools, colleges, universities and by club teams all over the country. To many Englishmen cricket is both a game and a standard of behaviour. When they consider something unfair, they say: "that's not cricket", that means "that's not fair"; the idiom "to play the game" has the opposite meaning "to be fair".

But as almost everywhere else in the world, the game which attracts the greatest attention is football, or soccer. It should be noted that the game of football was first played in Britain¹. Today there are plenty of professional and amateur soccer clubs all over the country. International football matches and the Cup Finals take place traditionally at Wembley.

Rugby (rugby football), the other kind of football, is also very popular in the UK. There are two forms of rugby football: the amateur game and the professional game. The two games have different rules.

Next to football, the most spectacular sport in Britain is horse-racing. A lot of people are interested in races and risk money on the horse which they think will win.

Britain is also famous for motor-car racing, dog-racing, boat-racing, and even races for donkeys. The famous boat-race between the teams of Oxford and Cambridge attracts large crowds of spectators.

A great number of Britons play and watch tennis. Tennis tournaments at Wimbledon are known all over the world. Such games as golf, baseball, hockey,

and grass-hockey are also popular in the UK, as well as various forms of athletics, such as running, jumping, swimming, and boxing.

As for winter sports, they are not very popular in England because of the weather that is not cold enough.

¹ football was first played in Britain – в футбол впервые стали играть в Великобритании

Names:

Cup Final [ˈkʌp ˈfaɪnəl] – финал розыгрыша кубка

Wembley [ˈwembli] – стадион Уэмбли в Лондоне

Wimbledon [ˈwɪmbldən] – Уимблдон (предместье Лондона)

Vocabulary:

a great number [ˈnʌmbə] of smth. – большое количество чего-л.

amateur [ˈæmətə] – *прил.*: любительский

crowd [kraʊd] – толпа

it should [ˈjuːd] be noted – следует отметить

neither, nor [ˈnaɪðə ˈnoː] – ни ... ни

next to football – на следующем месте после футбола

plenty of smth. – множество чего-л.

rule [ruːl] – правило

spectator [ˈspɪkətəɪtə] – зритель

standart of behaviour [biˈheɪvjə] – модель поведения

to consider [kənˈsɪːdə] – считать, рассматривать

to be fair [feə] / unfair [ənˈfeə] – быть справедливым, честным / несправедливым, нечестным

to play tennis (football, etc.) – играть в теннис (футбол и т.д.)

to risk money [ˈmʌni] on a horse – ставить деньги на лошадь

to be interested [ˈɪntərəstɪd] in smth. – интересоваться чем-л.

to attract attention [əˈten ˈn] – привлекать внимание

to be known [nəʊn] all over the world – быть известным по всему миру

to take place – случаться, происходить, иметь место

tournament [ˈtuənəmənt] – турнир, соревнование

For self-examination

Answer the questions:

1. What kinds of sport are popular in the UK?
2. What kind of sport is especially associated with Britain?
3. What is cricket for an Englishman?
4. Where do the Cup Finals take place?
5. What kinds of racing are popular in Britain?
6. What other sports games do the British play?

Fill in the blanks:

1. The British people are known to be great sports-_____.

2. One of the most popular sports games in the UK is _____.
3. To many Englishmen cricket is both a game and a _____ of _____.
4. The game of _____ was first played in Britain.
5. International football matches and the Cup Finals take place traditional-ly at _____.
6. Next to football, the most spectacular sport in Britain is _____.
7. _____ tournaments at Wimbledon are known all over the world.

Put the words in the correct order to make a sentence:

- 1) the, game, attracts, the, football, greatest, which, attention, is;
- 2) there are, professional, amateur, and, plenty of, the country, soccer clubs, all over;
- 3) there are, of, rugby football, the, amateur game, two forms, the profes-sional game, and;
- 4) are interested, a lot of, people, in races, risk money, and, on the horse;
- 5) Britons, a great number of, and, play, watch, tennis.

4. Make up a plan (logical scheme) and then summarize the content of the text "Sports in Great Britain" in writing.

4.2. SPORT IN THE USA

Reading and Writing

1. Scan the text "Sport in the USA" to get the full idea of it. Find the paragraphs about:

- the object of the American football;
- the invention of basketball;
- the role of sport in life of most Americans.

2. Find in the text the English equivalents to:

- цель игры состоит в;
- командная игра, происходящая от английской игры "крикет";
- профессиональная лига, которая всё ещё играет;
- среди других видов физической активности;
- являться невероятно популярной игрой;
- играть важную роль в жизни большинства американцев;
- для того, чтобы поддерживать хорошую физическую форму.

3. Read and translate the text for getting the detailed content.

SPORT IN THE USA

Americans are mostly fond of sport. The most popular kinds of sport in the USA are football, baseball, basketball, and ice hockey, which are played in northern cities from October to March.

American football derives from the English game of rugby. It started at Harvard University in the 1870's¹. It is a game for two teams of eleven men in

each. The object of the game is to seize the control of the ball and to score points by carrying it across the goal line of the field.

Baseball is a team game derived from the English game of cricket. It is played with a bat and ball² by two teams of nine players in each on a field with four bases. Baseball is the national game in the USA and it is very popular in Canada too.

Basketball is a game which nowadays is popular all over the world. It was invented in 1891. In the 1970's the American Championship was divided into two leagues: the ABA (American Basketball Association), which does not exist any longer, and the NBA (National Basketball Association). The NBA is a professional league which still plays.

Among the other activities which Americans take part in are golf, swimming, tennis, aerobics, wrestling, etc.

Americans like winter sports, such as skating, skiing, and tobogganing. Ice hockey is the extremely popular game in the USA.

Sports play an important role in life of most Americans, and the sports medicines as well as sports psychology have become respectable specializations nowadays. Many Americans jog every day or play tennis two or three times a week in order to keep good shape.

¹ It started at Harvard University in the 1870's – в него начали играть в 70-х.

² It is played with a bat and ball – в него играют с битой и мячом

Vocabulary:

activity [æk'tɪvɪti] – деятельность, эд.: физическая активность
as well as [əz `wel əs] – так же как и
base – эд.: база (в бейсболе)
field [fi:ld] – поле (для игры)
goal line [ˈgəʊl ,laɪn] – линия ворот
ice hockey [ˈaɪs ,hɒki] – хоккей на льду
in order [ɪn `o:də] to – для того, чтобы
professional league [prəˈfeʃnl ,li:g] – профессиональная спортивная лига
respectable [rɪs`pektəbl] – эд.: представительный, уважаемый
specialization [,speʃəlaɪ`zeɪʃn] – специализация
sports medicine [ˈspo:t `medɪsɪn] (psychology [saɪ`kɒlədʒi]) – спортивная медицина (психология)
team game [ˈti:m ,geɪm] – командная игра
tobogganing [təˈbɒɡənɪŋ] – санный спорт, катание на санях
to be fond of smth. – увлекаться чем-л.
to derive [dɪ`raɪv] from smth. – происходить от чего-л.
to seize [si:z] – завладеть, захватить
to score [sko:] points – подсчитывать очки, вести счёт
to invent – изобретать, to be invented – быть изобретённым

to divide [di`vaid] – делить(ся), разделять, to be divided – подразделяться

to be extremely popular [ik`stri:məli `pɒpjulə] – быть чрезвычайно популярным

to play an important role [im`pɔ:tənt `rəul] – играть важную роль

to jog – бегать, совершать пробежку

to keep shape [keɪp] – поддерживать форму, держать себя в спортивной форме

For self-examination

Answer the questions:

1. What are the most popular kinds of sports in the USA?
2. What is the object of the American football?
3. How is the baseball played?
4. What is NBA?
5. What is the most popular winter sport in the USA?
6. What specializations have become respectable thanks to sport?

Fill in the blanks:

1. The most popular kinds of sport in the USA are football, _____, basketball, and _____.
2. American football derives from the English game of _____.
3. _____ is the national game in the USA and it is very popular in Canada too.
4. Among the other activities which Americans take part in are golf, swimming, _____, _____, _____.
5. Many Americans _____ every day or play tennis two or three times a week in order to keep _____.

Put the words in the correct order to make a sentence:

- 1) American, rugby, football, derives, from, English, game, of, the;
- 2) it is played, a bat, with, ball, and, by, two teams, nine players, of;
- 3) popular, is, basketball, the world, all over;
- 4) Americans, winter sports, like, skating, skiing, and, such as;
- 5) the, has become, sports medicine, nowadays, respectable, specializations.

4. Make up a plan (logical scheme) and then summarize the content of the text "Sport in the USA" in writing.

5. Read and translate the text "The Olympic Games". Make the annotation to it in writing.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The Olympic Games have a very long history. They began in 777 BC in Greece and took place every four years for nearly twelve centuries at Olympia. They included many different kinds of sports: running, boxing, wrestling, etc.

All the cities in Greece sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games. For the period of the Games all the wars stopped. So the Olympic Games became the symbol of peace and friendship.

In 394 AD the Games were abolished and were not renewed until many centuries later.

In 1896 the first modern Olympic Games took place. The competitions were held in Greece to symbolize the continuation of the centuries-old tradition. In the same year the International Olympic Committee was set up. It is the central policy-making body of the Olympic movement. It is formed by the representatives of all countries which take part in the Olympic Games. The International Olympic Committee decides upon the programme of the games, the number of the participants and the city-host for the Games. Over one hundred and fifty countries are represented in the International Olympic Committee now. Besides, each country has its National Olympic Committee.

Summer and Winter Games are held separately. There are always several cities wishing to host the Games. The most suitable is selected by the International Committee. After that the city of the Games starts preparations for the competitions, constructs new sports facilities, stadiums, hotels, press centres. Thousands of athletes, journalists and guests come to the Games, and it takes great efforts to arrange everything.

Russia joined the Olympic movement in 1952. Since then it has won a lot of gold, silver, and bronze medals. In 1980 Moscow hosted the Twenty-Second Olympic Games. In 2008 Russian city Sochy has been chosen to host the winter Olympic Games of 2014.

Names:

Olympia [əʊˈlɪmpɪə] – Олимпия
the International Olympic Committee [kəˈmɪti] – Международный олимпийский комитет

Vocabulary:

athlete [ˈæθlɪt] – атлет
AD – нашей эры (сокр. от лат. Anno Domini)
BC – до нашей эры (сокр. от лат. Before Christ [kraɪst])
city-host [ˌsɪtiˈhəʊst] – город-хозяин (Олимпийских игр)
continuation [kənˌtɪnjuˈeɪʃn] – продолжение, возобновление
competition [ˌkɒmpɪˈtɪʃn] – соревнование
guest [ɡest] – гость
journalist [ˈdʒɜːnəlɪst] – журналист
to take place – случаться, зд.: проходить, проводиться
to compete [kəmˈpiːt] – соревноваться
to abolish [əˈbɒliʃ] – отменять, упразднять, to be abolished – быть отменённым
to renew [rɪˈnjuː] – возобновлять, to be renewed – быть возобновлённым

governing [ˈgʌvənɪŋ] – административный, руководящий
it takes great efforts – нужны большие усилия
Olympic movement [ˈmu:vmənt] – олимпийское движение
participant [pɑ:ˈtɪsɪpənt] – участник
policy-making body – орган, определяющий политику, цели (олимпийского движения)

preparation – приготовление
representative [ˌrepriˈzentatɪv] – представитель
record [ˈrekɔ:d] – зд.: рекорд
separately [ˈsep(ə)rətli] – отдельно
significance [sɪɡˈnɪfɪkəns] – значимость, важность
sports facilities – спортивные сооружения
sports event – спортивное событие, соревнование
suitable [ˈsju:təbl] – подходящий, соответствующий
to arrange [ə'reɪndz] – устраивать, организовывать
to address [əˈdres] – обращаться
to be held – проводиться
to host [həʊst] – принимать гостей, быть хозяином
to point out – указывать (на), выделять
to symbolize [ˈsɪmbəlaɪz] – символизировать
to set up – организовать, создать
to select – отбирать, выбирать
value [ˈvælju:] – зд.: ценность, важность, значение

Language practice

Practise the dialogue and then make up your own dialogues, discussing your favourite sports activities.

John: Hi, Mike! Where are you going?

Mike: Hello, John! I'm going to a football match. I've hardly got the tickets for me and my brother.

John: Was it so hard to get the tickets?

Mike: Of course! I'm lucky that I've got two. "Spartak" and "Dinamo" are playing. And what about you? Are you going?

John: No, actually I'm not fond of football. I like tennis more.

Mike: Do you go in for tennis?

John: I've been playing tennis since I was 6 years old. But now I'm a first-year cadet and have less time for it, because we have a strict daily routine.

Mike: Do the cadets have any Physical Training (PT) activities?

John: Of course, PT activities are organized every day. Sport helps the cadets to become skilled and well-trained officers of the Russian Armed Forces.

Mike: I see. But still (и всё-таки), why do you like tennis?

John: I think it is a very interesting sports game which improves your shape and trains your mind. Besides it is a good and pleasant way to get rid of stress or bad mood.

Mike: Ok, but as for me, there is nothing better than football. And now I have to go, the match is starting in half an hour! See you later!

John: See you! Bye!

Unit 5. THE MASS MEDIA

5.1. THE BRITISH PRESS

Reading and Writing

1. Scan the text "The British Press" to get the full idea of it. Find the paragraphs about:

- the characteristic features of quality press;
- the purpose of the tabloid press;
- the newspapers, reflecting different political opinions.

2. Find in the text the English equivalents to:

- с одной / другой стороны;
- сообщения об основных национальных и интернациональных событиях;
- больше развлекать читателя, чем информировать;
- являться собственностью правительства или политических партий;
- содержать больше материала для чтения, чем ежедневные газеты.

3. Read and translate the text for getting the detailed content.

THE BRITISH PRESS

The British are one of the biggest newspaper-reading nations in the world. Probably in no other country are there such great differences between the various national daily newspapers¹ – in the type of news they report and the way they report it.

On the one hand, there are the "quality" newspapers: "The Times", "The Independent", "The Guardian", "The Financial Times", and "The Daily Telegraph". These concern themselves with factual reports of major national and international events, with the world of politics and business and with the arts and sport.

On the other hand, there are "tabloids", so-called because of their smaller size. The tabloids – the most widely read of which are "The Daily Mail", "The Daily Express", "The Daily Mirror", "The Sun", and "The Daily Star" – concentrate on more emotive reporting of stories often featuring violence, the Royal family, film and pop stars, sport. It's often said that the popular press aims to

entertain its readers rather than inform them. The tabloid press is much more popular than the quality press.

In some countries, newspapers are owned by government or by political parties. This is not the case in Britain². Newspapers here are mostly owned by individuals or by publishing companies and the editors of the papers are usually allowed considerable freedom of expression. This is not to say that newspapers are without political bias. Papers like "The Daily Telegraph", "The Daily Express", for example, usually reflect conservative opinions in their comment and reporting, while "The Daily Mirror" and "The Guardian" have a more left-wing bias.

In addition to the twelve national daily newspapers there are nine national papers which are published on Sundays. Most of the "Sundays" contain more reading matter than daily papers, and several of them also include "colour supplements" – separate colour magazines which contain photographically illustrated feature articles. Reading a Sunday paper, like having a big Sunday lunch, is an important tradition in many British households.

Besides, nearly every area in Britain has one or more local newspapers.

¹ Probably in no other country are there such great differences... – Вероятно, ни в одной другой стране нет таких больших различий... – случай стилистической инверсии, когда в повествовательном предложении нарушается установленный порядок слов (подлежащее, сказуемое, второстепенные члены) с целью эмфазы, т.е. логического выделения слова (сказуемого), усиления его значения.

² This is not the case in Britain. – В Британии дело обстоит не так.

Names:

"The Daily Mail" ['deili 'meil] – "Дейли мэйл" – ежедневная газета консервативного направления, основана в 1896; с 1917 является малоформатной газетой.

"The Daily Express" [,deili iks'pres] – "Дейли экспресс" – ежедневная газета правоконсервативного направления, основана в 1900 г.

"The Daily Mirror" [,deili 'mirə] – "Дейли мирро" – ежедневная малоформатная газета, рассчитанная на массового читателя; по некоторым вопросам поддерживает Лейбористскую партию.

"The Daily Star" [,deili 'sta:] – "Дейли стар" – ежедневная малоформатная газета, рассчитанная на массового читателя; печатает сенсационно-развлекательные материалы. Основана в 1978 г.

"The Daily Telegraph" [,deili 'teligra:f] – "Дейли телеграф" – ежедневная газета правоконсервативного направления.

"The Financial Times" [fai,nænʃl 'taimz] – "Файнэншл таймс" – ежедневная финансово-экономическая газета консервативного направления, публикует материалы по внутриполитическим и международным вопросам; печатается на розовой бумаге.

"The Guardian" ['ga:dʒən] – "Гардиан" – ежедневная газета либерального направления, основана в 1821.

"The Independent" [ˌɪndɪˈpɛndənt] – "Индепендент" – независимая политическая газета.

"The Sun" [sʌn] – "Сан" – ежедневная газета бульварного толка. Издаётся в Лондоне, выходит с 1964 г.

"The Times" [taɪmz] – "Таймс" – ежедневная газета консервативного направления.

Vocabulary:

comment [ˈkɒmənt] – комментарий

conservative [kənˈsə:vətɪv] – консервативный

considerate freedom [kənˈsɪ:d(ə)rət ˈfri:dəm] – значительная свобода

daily [ˈdeɪli] – ежедневный

editor [ˈɛdɪtə] – редактор

emotive [ɪˈməʊtɪv] reporting – эмоциональная подача материала

factual [ˈfæktʃjuəl] – фактический, основанный на фактах

feature article [ˈfi:tʃə ˈɑ:tɪkl] – большая статья в газете (посвящённая какой-л. одной теме), очерк

household [ˈhaʊshəʊld] – семья; люди, живущие в одном доме

in addition [ɪˈdɪʃn] to – кроме, помимо

individual [ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəl] – личность, частное лицо

it's often [ɒfn] said – часто говорят

left-wing bias [ˈleft,wɪŋ ˈbaɪəs] – "левые" пристрастия (полит.)

local [ˈləʊk(ə)l] – местный

on the one / other hand – с одной / другой стороны

"popular" [ˈpɒpjulə] – газета для широкой публики

publishing company [ˈpʌblɪʃɪŋ ˈkʌmpəni] – издательство

"quality" newspapers [ˈkwɒlɪti ˈnju:peɪpəz] – пресса "высокого качества" (для бизнесменов, политиков и т.д), газеты полного формата

reading matter – материал для чтения

"Sundays" – газеты, публикуемые по выходным

supplement [ˈsʌplɪmənt] – приложение

"tabloid" [ˈtæbloɪd] – малоформатная газета со сжатым текстом и большим количеством иллюстраций; бульварная пресса

to aim [eɪm] – стремиться

to allow [əˈlaʊ] – позволять, разрешать, делать возможным, to be allowed – быть разрешённым

to concern [kənˈsɜ:n] oneself with smth. – заниматься, интересоваться чем-л.

to concentrate [ˈkɒnsəntreɪt] on smth. – сосредоточиваться на чём-л.

to entertain [ˈentəteɪn] rather than inform – скорее развлекать, чем информировать

to feature [ˈfi:tʃə] – помещать в газете

to own [əʊn] – владеть, to be owned by smb. – быть под управлением кого-л., во владении у кого-л.

to reflect [ri'flekt] – отражать
violence [ˈvaɪələns] – насилие, жестокость

For self-examination

Answer the questions:

1. What UK "quality" newspapers do you know?
2. What does a term "tabloid" mean?
3. What UK "popular" newspapers do you know?
4. It's often said that the aim of the popular press is to entertain its readers rather than inform them. What kind of material do these newspapers concentrate on?
5. Are "quality" papers more popular than "tabloids"? Why?
6. In some countries newspapers are owned by government or by political parties. What about Britain?
7. What's the difference between daily newspapers and "Sundays"?

Fill in the blanks:

1. The _____ newspapers are "The Times", "The Independent", "The Guardian", "The Financial Times" and "The Daily Telegraph".
2. The most widely _____ are "The Daily Mail", "The Daily Express", "The Daily Mirror", "The Sun" and "The Daily Star".
3. The tabloid press is much more popular than the _____.
4. Newspapers here are mostly owned by _____ or by _____ companies.
5. Most of the _____ contain more reading matter than daily papers, and several of them also include "colour supplements".
6. Nearly every area in Britain has one or more _____.

Put the words in the correct order to make a sentence:

- 1) the, one of, British, are, the biggest, in, newspaper-reading, the, world, nations;
- 2) the, press, tabloid, is, popular, than, much more, the, press, quality;
- 3) mostly, owned, newspapers, are, by, individuals, by, companies, or, publishing;
- 4) every, nearly, area, has, local, newspapers, one or more, in, Britain.

4. Make up a plan (logical scheme) and then summarize the content of the text "The British Press" in writing.

5.2. THE AMERICAN PRESS

Reading and Writing

1. Scan the text "The American Press" to get the full idea of it. Find the paragraphs about:

- the most influential US newspapers;
- the peculiarities of US daily papers;
- the contents of the most US newspapers.

2. Find in the text the English equivalents to:

- в связи с обширной территорией США;
- хотя в США нет отдельных воскресных выпусков газет;
- помимо некоторых значимых исключений;
- в отличие от ежедневных газет.

3. Read and translate the text for getting the detailed content.

THE AMERICAN PRESS

Because of the great territory of the USA, local newspapers are more important than national ones. Only "The New York Times", "The Chicago Tribune", and "The Wall Street Journal" are read over a large part of the country. Among the other newspapers that have a wide influence are "The Washington Post", "The Daily News", "The Baltimore Sun", "The Philadelphia Inquirer", etc. Most US newspapers are controlled by large monopolists.

In the 20th century newspapers have ranged from tabloids to "responsible journals". Their pages are varied and include columns devoted to news, editorials, letters to the editor, business and finance, sports, entertainment, art, music, books, fashions, food, society, television, and radio.

Although there are no separate Sunday papers in the USA as there are in Great Britain, US daily papers do have special Sunday editions. Many of these are remarkable in size: "The New York Times" Sunday edition regularly has over 200 pages.

"The New York Times" has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the US.

Aside from a few notable exceptions like "The New York Times", the press is daily filled with murders and violence. It's a mélange of gossip columns, horoscopes, comics, crossword puzzles and insane features like: "Are you happily married? Take the following test..."

Almost every American newspaper carries comic strips, usually at least a page of them.

In contrast to daily newspapers, many magazines in the USA are national and even international. Those with the widest circulation are "The Reader's Digest", "The National Geographic Magazine", "The Ladies' Home Journal", etc.

Names:

"The Baltimore [ˈbo:ltimo:] Sun" – "Балтимор сан" – ежедневная утренняя газета, основана в 1837. Издаётся в г. Балтиморе, шт. Мэриленд.

"The Chicago Tribune" [iˈka:gəʊ ˈtribjʊn] – "Чикаго трибюн" – ежедневная утренняя газета, издающаяся в г. Чикаго с 1847. В настоящее время является одной из наиболее информированных газет страны.

"New York Times" – "Нью-Йорк таймс" – ежедневная газета. Считается наиболее влиятельной и информированной в стране. Придерживается прогрессивных взглядов и славится достаточно беспристрастной оценкой событий.

"The Daily News" – "Дейли ньюс" – ежедневная лондонская газета; отражает взгляды либеральной интеллигенции.

"The Ladies' Home Journal" [ˈdʒeɪn(ə)l] – "Лэди́з хоум джорнал" – популярный ежемесячный журнал для женщин. Основан в 1883, с 1986 издаётся корпорацией "Мередит".

"The National Geographic Magazine" [ðə ˈnæʃn(ə)l dʒi:əuˈgræfɪk ,mæɡəˈzi:n] – "Нэ́шнл джиографик" – ежемесячный иллюстрированный научно-популярный журнал, посвящённый географии, путешествиям, достижениям науки и открытиям, социальным проблемам.

"The Philadelphia Inquirer" [ˌfɪləˈdelfiə inˈkwaɪəŋə] – "Филадельфия инквай́рер" – ежедневная утренняя газета, основана в 1829. Издаётся в г. Филадельфии, является одной из наиболее влиятельных и распространённых на северо-востоке страны.

"The Reader's Digest" [ˈdaɪdʒɛst] – "Ридерс дайджест" – популярный ежемесячный литературно-политический журнал, сборник лучших публикаций из других изданий, а также статей собственных авторов.

"The Wall Street Journal" – "Уолл-стрит джорнал" – влиятельная ежедневная политико-экономическая газета деловых кругов, крупнейшая по тиражу газета страны.

"The Washington [ˈwɒʃɪŋtən] Post" – "Вашингтон пост" – ежедневная утренняя газета. Издаётся в г. Вашингтоне одноимённой компанией. Основана в 1877 и является одним из наиболее влиятельных либеральных изданий в стране.

Vocabulary:

among [əˈmʌŋ] – среди

art [ɑ:t] – искусство

aside [əˈsaɪd] from – помимо, за исключением

at least [ət ˈli:st] – по крайней мере, по меньшей мере

circulation [ˌsɜ:kjuˈleɪʃn] – зд.: тираж газет, журналов

column [ˈkɒləm] – зд.: колонка (в газете, журнале), gossip columns – колонки сплетен и слухов

comics, comic strips – комиксы

crossword puzzle [ˈkrɒswɔ:d ˈpʌzl] – кроссворд, головоломка

editorial [ediˈto:riəl] – редакторский, редакционный

edition [əˈdi:ʃn] – издание, выпуск

entertainment [ˌentəˈteɪnmənt] – развлечение

exception [ɪkˈsepʃ(ə)n] – исключение

fashion [ˈfæʃ(ə)n] – мода

horoscope [ˈhɒrəskəʊp] – гороскоп

influence [ˈɪnfluəns] – влияние

insane features [ɪnˈseɪn ˈfi:tʃəz] – зд.: абсурдный материал, рубрики

in contrast to – в отличие от

mélange [ˈmeɪlɑ:nʒ] – смешение, смесь

monopolist [məˈnɒpəlɪst] – монополист, сторонник системы монополий

murder [ˈmɜ:də] – убийство

notable [ˈnəʊtəbl̩] – известный, выдающийся
remarkable [riˈmɑ:kəbl̩] – выдающийся, поразительный
responsible [risˈpɒnsəbl̩] – ответственный
society [səˈsaɪəti] – общество, общественность
separate [ˈseprɪt] – отдельный, особый, независимый
size [saɪz] – размер
to be happily married [ˈmærid] – состоять в счастливом браке
to range [ˈreɪndʒ] from ... to – различаться, варьироваться от ... до
to take a test – пройти тест
varied [ˈveəriəd] – различный, многообразный

For self-examination

Answer the questions:

1. Why are local newspapers more important than national in the USA?
2. What are the most important US papers?
3. What kind of information do the pages of "responsible journals" contain?
4. What is an ordinary US press full of?
5. What newspaper has the largest circulation?

Fill in the blanks:

1. Local US newspapers are more important than _____ ones.
2. Most US newspapers are controlled by large _____.
3. Although there are no separate _____ in the USA as there are in Great Britain, US daily papers do have special _____.
4. The _____ has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the US.
5. Almost every American newspaper carries _____, usually at least a page of them.

Put the words in the correct order to make a sentence:

- 1) US newspapers, most, are controlled, by, monopolists, large;
- 2) in, the 20s century, have ranged, from, newspapers, to, "responsible journals", tabloids;
- 3) US, do have, daily papers, Sunday editions, special;
- 4) many, in, magazines, the, USA, national, are, and, even, international.

4. Make up a plan (logical scheme) and then summarize the content of the text "The American Press".

5. Read and translate the text "The Mass Media". Make the annotation to it in writing.

THE MASS MEDIA

The mass media play an important part in our lives. Newspapers, radio and especially TV inform us of what is going on in this world and give us wonderful possibilities for education and entertainment. They also influence the way we see the world and shape our views.

Of course, not all newspapers and TV programmes report the events objectively, but serious journalists and TV reporters try to be fair and provide us with reliable information.

It is true that the world today is full of dramatic events and most news seems to be bad news. People aren't interested in ordinary events. That's why there are so many programmes and articles about natural disasters, plane crashes, wars, murders, and robberies. Good news doesn't usually make headlines. Bad news does.

The main source of news for millions of people is television. People like TV news because they can see everything with their own eyes. And that's an important advantage. Seeing, as we know, is believing. Besides, it's much more difficult for politicians to lie in front of the cameras than on the pages of newspapers.

Still, many people prefer the radio. It's good to listen to in the car, or in the open air, or when you do something about the house.

Newspapers don't react to events as quickly as TV, but they usually provide us with extra detail, comment and background information.

The Internet has recently become another important source of information. Its main advantage is that news appears on the screen as soon as the things happen in real life, and you don't have to wait for news time on TV.

Vocabulary:

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] – преимущество

background information ['bækgraʊnd ɪnfə'meɪʃn] – "закулисная" информация

crash [kræʃ] – авария

comment ['kɒmənt] – комментарий

disaster [dɪ'zɑ:stə] – бедствие

event [ɪ'vent] – событие, происшествие

extra detail [ˌɛkstrə 'di:teɪl] – дополнительные сведения, подробная информация

fair [feə] – честный, справедливый

mass media [ˌmæs 'mi:diə] – средства массовой информации

murder ['mɜ:də] – убийство

possibility [ˌpɒsə'bɪləti] – возможность

to inform [ɪn'fɔ:m] – сообщать, информировать

to report [rɪ'pɔ:t] – сообщать, писать (о)

objectively [əb'dʒektɪvli] – объективно

ordinary ['ɔ:dnəri] – обычный, заурядный

politician [ˌpɒli'tiʃ(ə)n] – политик

private ['praɪvət] – частный, личный

reliable [rɪ'laɪəbl̩] – надёжный

recently [ˈri:səntli] – недавно

robbery ['rɒbəri] – грабёж, ограбление

seeing is believing [ˈsi:ɪŋ ɪz bəˈli:vɪŋ] – Лучше раз увидеть, чем сто раз услышать.

sensational [ˌsenˈseɪʃ(ə)nəl] – сенсационный

source [so:s] – источник

to do the work about the house – делать что-то по дому, заниматься хозяйством

to go on – зд.: происходить, случаться

to lie [lai] – зд.: лгать

to make headlines – попасть в заголовки газет, вызвать сенсацию

to prefer [priˈfə:] – предпочитать

to print – печатать

to react [riˈækt] – реагировать

to see with smb's own eye's – увидеть (чьими-л.) собственными глазами

Language practice

Discuss the read texts in pairs. Make up dialogues, using the following notes:

- the similarities and differences of the British and American press;
- the role of the mass media in our modern life;
- the best ways of getting any information.

It's interesting to know:

FROM THE HISTORY OF PRINTED BOOKS

Many years ago a town crier ran through the streets and shouted out all the news. Now we live in the Atomic Age, where too many things happen too quickly, and have some more convenient possibilities to find out what is happening in the world. Reading books and newspapers is one of them.

The first books printed on the paper appeared 500 years ago. Before that time the only way of making books was to write them out by hand. No one knows when writing first began, but scientists have found drawings on the walls of caves and scratchings on bones which are at least 25,000 years old.

The invention of paper played an important part in the development of books. In the 11th century the art of papermaking reached Europe but no trace of printing was found in Europe until 1423. It is known that Johann Gutenberg secretly tried out ways of printing in Strasbourg, Germany, in 1440. The knowledge of the methods of printing spread so quickly over the Europe that by the year 1487 nearly every country had started printing books.

Later people began to learn how to make paper quickly and cheaply and of better quality. As a result of this, books became much lighter and smaller.

The first person who printed books in English was William Caxton, the first Russian printer is Ivan Fedorov.

The first book printed in the Russian language appeared in Moscow in 1564. Up to that time there were only handwritten books in Russia. The house

built for printing books was not far from the Kremlin. At that time it was one of the best buildings in the Russian capital.

By the 16th century books looked as they do today and since then a very little change has been made in their appearance.

Vocabulary:

appearance [əˈpiə(ə)ns] – внешний вид
Atomic [əˈtɒmɪk] Age – атомный век
by hand – от руки, вручную
capital – столица
cheaply [ˈtʃi:pli] – дешево
convenient [kənˈvi:niənt] – удобный
drawing [ˈdrɔ:wiŋ] – рисунок
handwritten book – книга, написанная от руки
Kremlin – Кремль
of better quality – лучшего качества
paper – бумага
possibility – возможность
printed book – печатная книга
printer – зд.: типографщик
quickly [ˈkwikli] – быстро
scientist [ˈsaɪntɪst] – учёный
scratching [ˈskrætʃɪŋ] – рисунок, нацарапанный на камне
town crier [ˈkraɪə] – городской глашатай
to shout out – выкрикивать
to find out – искать, находить
to print – печатать

Questions for self-examination:

1. When were the first books printed?
2. Who was the first persons printed books in English and in Russian?

Unit 6. CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

6.1. HOLIDAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Reading and Writing

1. Scan the text "Holidays in Great Britain" to get the full idea of it.

Find the paragraphs about:

- the public holidays in the UK;
- the way the British celebrate Christmas;
- the traditional celebration of Guy Fawkes Day.

2. Find in the text the English equivalents to:

- быть красиво украшенным;
- собирать благотворительные пожертвования;
- являться семейным и религиозным праздником;
- встречаться для совместного обильного рождественского ужина;
- время для посещения друзей и родственников.

3. Read and translate the text for getting the detailed content.

HOLIDAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN

There are fewer public holidays in Great Britain than in other European countries. They are: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring Bank Holiday, and Summer Bank Holiday. Public holidays in Britain are called bank holidays, because the banks as well as most of the offices and shops are closed.

The most popular holiday in Great Britain is Christmas. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present. It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. Central streets are beautifully decorated.

Before Christmas, groups of singers go from house to house. They collect money for charity and sing carols, traditional Christmas songs. In many churches a carol service is carried out on the Sunday before Christmas.

The fun starts the night before, on the 24th of December. Traditionally this is the day when people decorate their trees. Children hang stockings at the end of their beds, hoping that Father Christmas will come down the chimney during the night and fill them with toys and sweets.

Christmas is a family and religious holiday. After visiting church, relatives usually meet for the big Christmas dinner of turkey and Christmas pudding. And everyone gives and receives presents. The 26th of December, Boxing Day, is the first holiday after Christmas Day. This is the time to visit friends and relatives or perhaps sit at home and watch football.

New Year's Day is less popular in Britain than Christmas. But in Scotland, Hogmanay (New Year's Day) is the biggest festival of the year.

Besides public holidays there are some special festivals in Great Britain. One of them takes place on the 5th of November. On that day, in 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament and to kill King James I. He didn't succeed. The King's men found the bomb, took Guy Fawkes to the Tower and cut off his head. Since that day the British celebrate the 5th of November. They burn a dummy, made of straw and old clothes, on a bonfire and let off fireworks.

This dummy is called a "guy" (like Guy Fawkes) and children go out before the 5th of November and say: "Penny for the guy". If they collect enough money they can buy some fireworks.

Names:

Boxing Day – второй день Рождества, день рождественских подарков
(в этот день принято дарить подарки)

Christmas ['kris(t)məs] – Рождество (25 декабря)

Easter ['i:stə] Monday – первый понедельник после Пасхи

Father Christmas – Дед Мороз

Good Friday – Великая пятница (пятница на страстной неделе)

Guy Fawkes [ˌgai 'fo:ks] – Гай Фокс – глава "Порохового заговора"

Hogmanay [ˈhɒgmənei] – Хогманей, канун Нового года

Houses of Parliament ['pa:ləmənt] – здание английского парламента

King James I – Джеймс I (король Англии с 1603 г. по 1625 г.)

May Day – майский праздник, праздник весны (отмечается в первое воскресенье мая)

New Year's Day – Новый год

Norway [ˈno:wei] – Норвегия

Spring Bank [bæŋk] Holiday – весенний день отдыха (в мае или начале июня)

Summer Bank Holiday – летний день отдыха (в августе или сентябре)

Trafalgar Square [trə 'fælgə ,skweə] – Трафальгарская площадь

Tower ['tauə] – Тауэр

Vocabulary:

bonfire [ˈbɒnfaiə] – костёр

Christmas tree – рождественская ёлка

Christmas pudding ['puɪdɪŋ] – рождественский пудинг

carol ['kærəl] – кэрол (рождественская песня религиозного содержания, славящая рождение Христа), carol service – рождественское богослужение

charity [ˈtʃærɪti] – благотворительность

chimney [ˈtʃɪmni] – труба

church [tʃɜ:tʃ] – церковь

dummy [ˈdʌmi] – кукла, чучело, манекен

festival [ˈfestɪvəl] – празднество, праздник

local [ˈləʊk(ə)] – местный

old clothes [ˈəʊld `klo:ðz] – старая одежда

penny – пенни, пенс

relative ['relətɪv] – родственник

to decorate ['dekəreɪt] – украшать

service ['sə:vɪs] – служба (церковная)

straw [stro:] – солома

stocking ['stɒkɪŋ] – чулок

sweet [swi:t] – *сущ.*: конфета, любая сладость

toy – игрушка

turkey ['tə:ki] индейка

to be less popular – быть менее популярным

to blow up [bləu`ʌp] (blew [blu:], blown [bləun]) – взрывать

to burn [bɜ:n] (burnt [bɜ:nt]) – жечь, сжигать

to carry out – проводить, осуществлять, to be carried out – проводиться

to celebrate ['selibreit] – праздновать, торжественно отмечать

to cut off smb's head – отрубить кому-л. голову

to give and receive [gi`si:v] presents – дарить и получать подарки

to hang [hæŋ] (hung [hʌŋ]) – развешивать

to let off fireworks ['faɪəwɜ:ks] – устраивать фейерверки

to succeed [sə`ksi:d] – достигнуть цели, преуспеть в чём-л.

For self-examination

Answer the questions:

1. What public holiday in Great Britain do you know?
2. What is a "bank holiday"?
3. What is the most popular holiday in Britain?
4. When is Christmas celebrated?
5. How are the traditional Christmas songs called in Britain?
6. What do the British do on Boxing Day?
7. What is the name of New Year's Eve in Scotland?
8. When is Guy Fawkes Night celebrated?
9. What do you know about Guy Fawkes?

Fill in the blanks:

1. The most popular holiday in Great Britain is _____.
2. Before _____, groups of singers go from house to house.
3. The 26th of December, _____, is the first holiday after Christmas Day.
4. _____ is less popular in Britain than Christmas.
5. In Scotland, _____ (New Year's Day) is the biggest festival of the year.
6. The 5th of November is _____ Day.

Put the words in the correct order to make a sentence:

- 1) there are, public holidays, fewer, Great Britain, in, than, European countries, in, other;
- 2) the most, holiday, popular, in, is, Christmas, Great Britain;
- 3) traditionally, the, day, this is, when, decorate, people, their, trees;
- 4) public holidays, besides, there are, special, some, in, Great Britain, festivals;
- 5) Hogmanay, is, festival, the biggest, of, year, the, Scotland, in.

4. Make up a plan (logical scheme) and then summarize the content of the text "Holidays in Great Britain".

6.2. HOLIDAYS IN THE USA

Reading and Writing

1. Scan the text "Holidays in the USA" to get the full idea of it. Find the paragraphs about:

- the way the Americans celebrate the Independence Day;
- the traditional New Year's Day celebration;
- the traditional celebration of Thanksgiving Day.

2. Find in the text the English equivalents to:

- состоять из людей разных национальностей;
- отмечаться на всей территории США;
- обмениваться подарками и добрыми пожеланиями;
- отмечаться со времён первого праздника урожая;
- предлагать бездомным традиционное обильное питание.

3. Read and translate the text for getting the detailed content.

HOLIDAYS IN THE USA

The population of the United States is made up of people of different nationalities. Their predecessors came to America from different countries, and they brought their native celebrations with them. They all became Americans, but kept many traditions of those countries they had come from. That is why the number of holidays in different states of America is different. But the most important holidays are celebrated throughout the United States.

One of the greatest holidays in the USA is Independence Day (July 4). In that day of 1776 the Declaration of Independence was signed, proclaiming independence of thirteen British colonies from Great Britain. July 4 has become the greatest holiday since that time. Cities are decorated with flags on that day, there are parades in some places, but most people just go on picnics to the countryside.

Another great US holiday is New Year's Day. People see the old year off and the New Year in¹. Most people stay up all night, even children. At midnight many people go outside and shout "Happy New Year!". Some people blow automobile horns which are heard everywhere. Everybody exchanges presents and good wishes. Offices, factories, banks, and stores do not work on this day.

Christmas is a religious holiday. By this day people set fir trees in their houses and decorate them with toys and candies. Children wait for Santa Claus who comes to every house and brings them presents. Before going to bed, children leave their shoes to find in them what they want most of all the next morning. Most people prefer to stay at home with the whole family on this day. Some people visited churches.

Thanksgiving Day is kind of religious holiday too. It falls on the 4th Thursday in November. Thanksgiving has been celebrated since the first harvest

festival in America in the autumn of 1621. On this day family members gather at the house of an older relative, even if they live far away. People thanks God for his goodness and good harvest. It is a long-standing tradition to fry a large turkey for a festive meal on this day. Charitable organizations offer traditional rich meal to the homeless.

⁹ People see the old year off and the New Year in. – Люди провожают старый и встречают новый год.

Names:

Independence [ˌɪndɪˈpendəns] Day – День независимости США

Declaration [ˌdekləˈreɪʃ(ə)n] of Independence – провозглашение (декларация) независимости

Santa Claus [ˌsæntəˈcloːz] – Санта Клаус

Thanksgiving [ˈθæŋksˌɡɪvɪŋ] Day – День благодарения

Vocabulary:

at midnight [ət ˈmiːdnait] – в полночь

automobile horn [ˈɔːtəməbaɪl ˈhɔːn] – автомобильный сигнал

charitable organization [ˈtʃærɪtəbl ˌoːɡənaɪˈzeɪʃn] – благотворительная организация

colony [ˈkɒləni] – колония

countryside [ˈkʌntrɪsaɪd] – сельская местность, деревня

different [ˈdɪf(ə)r(ə)nt] – другой, отличный

factory [ˈfæktəri] – завод, фабрика, предприятие

festive meal [ˈfestɪv ˌmiːl] – праздничная еда

goodness [ˈɡuːdnəs] – доброта, великодушие

harvest festival [ˈhɑːvəst ˈfestɪvəl] – праздник урожая

homeless [ˈhəʊmləs] – бездомный

long-standing [ˌlɒŋ ˈstændɪŋ] tradition – древняя, давняя традиция

nationality [ˌnæʃ(ə)ˈnælɪti] – национальность

number [ˈnʌmbə] – число, количество

store [stoː] – зд.: большой магазин

throughout [θruːˈaʊt] – *предлог*: через, по всему

to bring [brɪŋ] (brought [bro:t]) – приносить, доставлять

to decorate [ˈdekəreɪt] – украшать, to be decorated with smth. – быть украшенным чем-л.

to exchange [ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ] presents and good wishes – обмениваться подарками и добрыми пожеланиями

to go outside [ˈaʊtsaɪd] – выходить на улицу

to go on picnic – устраивать пикник

to hear [hɪə] (heard [hə:d]) – слышать, to be heard – слышаться, быть услышанным

to keep [ki:p] (kept) tradition – поддерживать традицию

to leave [li:v] (left) shoes – оставлять обувь
to live far away – жить далеко
to prefer [pri`fə:] – предпочитать
to shout [ʃaʊt] – кричать

For self-examination

Answer the questions:

1. Why the number of holidays is different in the USA?
2. When is Independence Day celebrated?
3. How do the Americans celebrate Christmas?
4. How and when is Thanksgiving Day celebrated in the USA?

Fill in the blanks:

1. One of the greatest holidays in the USA is _____(July 4).
2. Another great US holiday is _____.
3. At midnight many people go outside and shout " _____!".
4. Children wait for _____ who comes to every house and brings them

_____.

5. _____ is celebrated on the 4th Thursday in November.

Put the words in the correct order to make a sentence:

- 1) the most, important, are celebrated, holidays, throughout, United States, the;
- 2) the greatest, one of, USA, holidays, the, is, in, Independence Day;
- 3) everybody, presents, exchanges, wishes, and, good;
- 4) it is, tradition, to fry, a long-standing, large, a, turkey, on, Thanksgiving Day.

4. Make up a plan (logical scheme) and then summarize the content of the text "Holidays in the USA".

5. Read and translate the text "British Traditions". Make the annotation to it in writing.

BRITISH TRADITIONS

Every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Britain traditions play probably a more important part in people's life than in other countries.

The British are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. Some ceremonies are rather formal, such as the changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace, trooping the colour, the State Opening of Parliament. Sometimes you will see a group of cavalymen riding on black horses through the streets of London. They wear red uniforms, shining helmets, long black boots, and long white gloves. These men are Life Guards. Their special duty is to guard the king or the queen of Great Britain and very important guests of the country.

To this day a British family prefers a house with a fireplace and a garden to a flat in a modern house with central heating. Most British love gardens.

Sometimes the garden in front of the house is a little square covered with cement painted green in imitation of grass and a flower-bed. They love flowers very much.

The British like animals very much too. In Britain they have special dog shops selling food, clothes, and other things for dogs and cats.

Holidays are especially rich in old traditions and are different in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and England. For instance, Christmas is a great English national holiday and in Scotland it is not observed at all.

Time for tea

The British and tea are inseparable. Tea makes up about half of all that a Briton drinks.

It didn't come to Europe until 1610 and was introduced to Britain in 1657 by Catherine of Braganza, King Charles II's wife. But by the 1800s the exotic drink became so popular that special ships were designed to bring it quickly from China.

Most people in Britain drink black tea, although now herbal tea which does not contain caffeine is becoming more popular.

The British are very fussy about how their tea is made. The teapot must be warmed before the tea is put in, the water must be boiled properly, the right quantity of tea – "one spoon for each person and one for the pot" – must be used, and the tea must be brewed for three minutes. They see the drinking of tea as the opportunity to relax for a few minutes. It's also regarded as a great comforter. If you've just suffered a misfortune in Britain and you call on a friend, you're likely to be told, "Oh well, just sit down and I'll make you a nice cup of tea!".

Some British traditions are strange, some are funny, but they are all interesting.

Vocabulary:

- caffeine [ˈkæfi:n] – кофеин
- carefully [ˈkeəfʊli] – тщательно
- cavalryman [ˈkævəlɪmən] – кавалерист
- cement [siːment] – цемент
- central heating [ˈsentərəl ˈhi:tiŋ] – центральное отопление
- ceremony [ˈseriməni] – обряд, ритуал, церемония
- Changing of the Guard [gɑ:d] at Buckingham Palace [ˈbʌkɪŋəm ˈpælis] – смена караула королевских гвардейцев у Букингемского дворца
- comforter [kəmˈfɔ:tə] – утешитель
- custom [ˈkʌstəm] – обычай, традиция (в масштабах одной культуры)
- fireplace [ˈfaɪə,pleɪs] – камин
- flower-bed [ˈflaʊə,bed] – клумба с цветами
- Life Guards [ga:dz] – лейб-гвардия
- national holiday – национальный праздник
- opportunity [ˌɒpəˈtju:niti] – возможность

properly [ˈpropəli] – правильно, нужным образом
 right quantity [ˈkwɒntɪti] of tea – нужное количество чая
 spoon [spu:n] – ложка
 State Opening of Parliament [ˈpɑ:ləmənt] – официальное открытие сессии парламента
 teapot, pot – заварочный чайник
 tradition – традиция, предание
 to be funny – быть забавным, смешным
 to be fussy [ˈfʌsi] about smth. – суетиться, нервничать из-за чего-л.
 to be inseparable [ɪnˈsep(ə)rəbl] – быть неразделимым
 to be interesting – быть интересным
 to be proud [praʊd] of smth. – гордиться чем-л.
 to be regarded [rɪˈgɑ:dɪd] as – рассматриваться как
 to be rich in smth. – изобилловать чем-л.
 to be strange – быть странным
 to boil – кипятить(ся), варить(ся), to be boiled – (о воде) быть вскипячённой
 to brew [bru:] – заваривать, be brewed – быть заваренным
 to call on smb. – зайти к кому-л.
 to contain – зд.: содержать, включать в себя
 to keep up – поддерживать, соблюдать, придерживаться
 to introduce – знакомить с кем / чем-л, вводить в курс чего-л., be introduced to smb. – быть представленным кому-л.
 to observe [əbˈze:v] – зд.: соблюдать, придерживаться, to be observed – быть соблюдаемым
 to suffer a misfortune [mɪsˈfo:tʃu:n] – потерпеть неудачу
 to warm [wɔ:m] – греть(ся), нагревать(ся), to be warmed – быть нагретым
 Trooping the Colour [ˈkʌlə] – торжественный вынос знамени

Language practice

Practise the dialogue and then make up your own dialogues, discussing the British and American national holidays and traditions. Compare them with the Russian ones.

Mike: Hi, John! Are you going somewhere on these winter holidays?

Gohn: Hi, Mike! Yes, I'm going to visit my aunt. She lives in Chicago.

Mike: Really? You are lucky. You'll surely have a lot of fun there.

Gohn: Yeah, we'll have a good time with my cousins on Christmas Day and New Year's Day.

Mike: I wonder (интересно), do Americans celebrate these holidays the same way as we do?

Gohn: Not exactly. For example, New Year's Day is not widely celebrated in the USA. Some people ignore it and may go to bed as usual.

Mike: Don't they give any presents to each other?

Gohn: They do it on Christmas. This holiday is more popular in the USA than New Year's Day.

Mike: Is it celebrated on January 7?

Gohn: No, it is celebrated on the 25th of December. In most families they put up a Christmas tree the day before and decorate it. Then the whole family makes the Christmas pudding.

Mike: How interesting! Do Americans visit churches on Christmas?

John: Some people do, as it is a religious holiday.

Supplementary reading: Great Personalities

• *Writers*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

William Shakespeare, the greatest English writer, and probably the greatest playwright who has ever lived, was born on the 23d of April, 1564, in Stratford-on-Avon.

In spite of his fame we know very little about his life. At the age of 6 he was sent to school, but had to leave it at the age of 13. His father, John Shakespeare, was a glove-maker, and when he fell into debt, William had to help him in the trade.

At the age of 18 he married Anne Hathaway. Ann was 8 years older than her husband and the marriage wasn't a happy one.

When Shakespeare was 21, he went to London. Nobody can be sure about the first job of Shakespeare, but later he became an actor and a shareholder of a very successful acting company. Then the theatre was rebuilt into the Globe. Shakespeare's Globe was rather different from modern theatres. The plays were performed in the open air and the audience got wet if it rained. There was no scenery and the only lighting was the daylight. Women in those days weren't allowed to act in public and all the parts (even Juliet) were played by men.

Shakespeare wrote 37 plays: 10 tragedies (such as "Romeo and Juliet", "Hamlet", "King Lear", "Othello", "Macbeth"), 17 comedies (such as "As You Like It", "The Twelfth Night", "Much Ado About Nothing"), 10 historical plays (such as "Henry IV", "Richard III"). He also left 7 books of poems.

Most of Shakespeare's plays were not published in his lifetime.

Shakespeare spent the last years of his life at Stratford, where he died on the same date as his birthday, the 23d of April, 1616. He was buried in the church of Stratford.

Vocabulary:

acting company – театральная труппа

audience [ˈo:diəns] – зрители

church – церковь

comedy – комедия

daylight – дневной свет
fame – слава
glove-maker – перчаточник
shareholder [ˈʃeə.həʊldə] – один из владельцев, "дольщик"
in public – публично, на людях
in spite of – несмотря на
it's highly probable – весьма вероятно
lighting – освещение
marriage [ˈmæridʒ] – брак
playwright [ˈpleɪraɪt] – драматург
scenery – декорации
stage – сцена
successful [səkˈsesfʊl] – удачливый, имеющий успех
trade – ремесло
tragedy – трагедия
troop – труппа
to be buried [berɪd] – быть похороненным
to be sure [ˈʃuə] about smth. – быть уверенным насчёт чего-л.
to fall into debt – влезть в долги
to get wet – промокнуть
to hold (held) – держать
to perform – играть, исполнять художественное произведение

Questions:

1. When and where was Shakespeare born?
2. What was his father?
3. When did he marry? What do you know about his wife?
4. In what way was Shakespeare's Globe different from modern theatres?
5. How many plays did Shakespeare write? Have you read any of his plays?
6. When and where did Shakespeare die?

FEDOR DOSTOEVSKY

The Russian writer Dostoevsky (1821 – 1881) is regarded as one of the world's great novelists. Fedor Mikhailovich Dostoevsky was born on November 11, 1821, in a Moscow hospital where his father was a physician. At the age of 13 Fedor was sent to a Moscow boarding school, and then to a military engineering school in St. Petersburg. After graduating he resigned his commission in order to devote his time to writing. His works "The Crime and a Punishment", "The Idiot", "The Brothers Karamazov" and others are famous for their psychological depth.

In April 1849 a lot of people, among which was Dostoevsky, were imprisoned for their revolutionary ideas. Dostoevsky and several others were sen-

tenced to be shot, but at the last minute their sentence was changed to four years of hard labour in a prison in Omsk, Siberia.

He read and reread the New Testament, the only book he had, and built a mystical creed, identifying Christ with the common people of Russia. He had great sympathy for the criminals. As a child Dostoevsky suffered from mild epilepsy, and it grew worse in prison.

After four years in prison, he was sent as a private to a military station in Siberia. There in 1857 he met and married a widow named Marie Isaeva. In 1860 Dostoevsky was back in St. Petersburg. The next year he began to publish a literary journal that was soon suppressed. In 1862 he visited Western Europe and saw the difference between Russia and European countries. Dostoevsky had been separated from his wife but visited her in Moscow before her death in 1864. In 1867 he married his young stenographer, Anna Snitkina.

Dostoevsky died on February 9, 1881, in St. Petersburg.

Vocabulary:

boarding school – школа-интернат

commission – *зд.*: звание офицера

common people – обычные люди, народ

difference – разница, отличие

graduating [ˌdrædʒuˈeɪtɪŋ] – выпуск, окончание учебного заведения

in order to – для того, чтобы

labour [ˈleɪbə] – труд, работа, чрезмерное усилие

literary journal [ˈdʒɜːnəl] – литературный журнал

mild epilepsy [ˌmaɪld ˈepɪlɪpsi] – лёгкая форма эпилепсии

military engineering [ˌendʒɪniəriŋ] school – военное инженерное училище

military station – военная база

mystical [ˈmɪstɪkəl] creed – мистическое кредо, убеждение

novelist – писатель-романист

physician [fɪˈzɪʃən] – врач, медик; терапевт

psychological depth [ˌsaɪkəˈlɒdʒɪk(ə)l ˈdepθ] – психологическая глубина

private – *суц.*: рядовой

revolutionary [ˌrevəˈluːʃnəri] ideas – революционные идеи

stenographer [stiˈnɒgrəfə] – стенографист (стенографистка)

to be regarded as smth. – рассматриваться в качестве чего-л.

to resign – *зд.*: уходить в отставку, оставлять занимаемый пост, должность

to devote – посвящать

to be famous for smth. – быть знаменитым за что-л.

to be imprisoned for smth. – быть заключённым в тюрьму, лишённым свободы за что-л.

to sentence – *зд.*: выносить приговор, приговаривать, to be sentenced – быть приговорённым

to shoot – *зд.*: стрелять, расстреливать, to be shot – быть расстрелянным

to have sympathy [ˈsɪmpəθi] for smb. / smth. – симпатизировать кому-л. / чему-л.

to suffer from smth. – страдать от чего-л.

to grow worse – ухудшиться

to marry smb. – жениться на ком-л. (выйти замуж)

to publish – публиковать

to suppress – зд.: запрещать, изымать из продажи, be suppressed – быть запрещённым

to be separated from smb. – быть разлучённым с кем-л.

widow – вдова

Questions:

1. When and where was Dostoevsky born?
2. Where did he study?
3. What was Dostoevsky imprisoned for?
4. What was his life after four years in prison?

• Artists

MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI

Michelangelo Buonarroti was one of the most famous artists in history. He was a painter, a sculptor, an architect, and a poet. He created some of the world's most beautiful and most famous paintings and statues.

Michelangelo was born in 1475 in a small Italian town near Florence and died on February 18, 1564. At the age of 12, he was apprenticed to Domenico Ghirlandaio, a well-known Italian artist. He learned to draw by copying other artists' paintings. He soon became interested in sculpture too. At the age of 21, he went to Rome and began to create the works of art that made him famous all over the world.

Michelangelo's first great work was the Pieta for St Peter's Cathedral. This statue shows Jesus Christ in the arms of the Virgin Mary after his death on the cross.

Michelangelo then went to Florence, where he produced his famous statue of David. It is 18 feet high and carved from a solid piece of marble. The statue is so lifelike that it seems ready to move. We have a copy of this statue in the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum.

At the age of 30 Michelangelo was called to Rome and worked there for the next 30 years. In 1508 he began painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. He spent more than two years lying on his back on a scaffold, painting the figures and Biblical scenes on half of the ceiling. After a long rest, he completed the second half in about a year. People consider the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel to be one of the world's greatest and most amazing works of art.

Vocabulary:

all over the world – по всему миру

amazing [əˈmeɪzɪŋ] – изумительный, удивительный, ошеломляющий

architect [ˈɑ:kitekt] – архитектор
 artist [ˈɑ:tist] – художник; артист, актёр
 Biblical scenes [ˈsi:nəz] – Библейские сцены
 ceiling [ˈsi:liŋ] – потолок, полог, навес
 figure [ˈfi:gə] – зд.: изображение, рисунок (человеческой фигуры)
 painter – живописец, художник; маляр
 poet – поэт
 sculpter [ˈskʌlptə] – скульптор
 sculpture [ˈskʌlptʃə] – скульптура
 solid piece of marble – целый кусок мрамора
 to create – зд.: создавать, творить
 to be apprenticed to smb. – быть отданным кому-л. в ученики
 to be carved from – быть вырезанным, высеченным из
 to be lifelike – быть как живой, казаться живым
 to complete – завершать, заканчивать, доводить до конца
 to consider – зд.: полагать, считать
 to draw (drew, drawn) – зд.: рисовать
 to lie (lay, lain) – лежать
 to move – двигаться
 to seem – казаться
 well-known – выдающийся, хорошо известный
 work of art – произведение искусства

Questions:

1. What was Michelangelo Buonarroti famous for?
2. When and where was he born?
3. What was the first great work of Michelangelo?
4. What work took him more than 2 years?

ISAAC LEVITAN

Isaac Ilyich Levitan, the great Russian artist, became the first painter of the Russian scenery, who revealed all its beauty. He continued and developed the traditions of painters of the Russian realistic school – Savrasov, Polenov, Serov. Levitan found significant meaning and poetry in what would seem the most everyday subjects.

He is a very individual sort of painter. He deeply felt what he wished to express and his brush transferred these feelings to the canvas. It is interesting to note that a master of landscape, he never introduced figures into it.

For his life and painting he chose Plyoss – a small beautiful town on the Volga. His paintings "The Evening", "Golden Plyoss", reflect his love for nature. All his paintings are very emotional, lyrical and realistic.

In the closing years of his life Levitan made several journeys abroad to France, Italy and Germany where he painted a number of landscapes, although

his best works of the period were devoted to Russia. He was only 40 when he died in 1900.

Levitan's influence on the painters of lyrical landscapes was great. His feelings for nature, his great love for his native land, his ability to reveal and depict the poetry of the Russian land have won his paintings the love and gratitude of people.

Vocabulary:

although [ˈo:lðəu] – хотя

brush – кисть

canvas – холст, полотно

closing years – последние годы (жизни)

countryside [ˈkʌntrisaɪd] – сельская местность

figure [ˈfɪgə] – эд.: фигура, силуэт

gratitude – благодарность

individual sort of painter – художник, отличающийся своей индивидуальностью

indifferent – безразличный, равнодушный, холодный

landscape – пейзаж

loneliness [ˈləʊnlines] – одиночество

lyrical [ˈlɪrɪkəl] – лирический

realistic – реалистический

remote – отдалённый

scenery [ˈsɪnəri] – пейзаж

significant [sɪɡˈnɪfɪkənt] – важный, значительный

to bring out – выявлять, обнаруживать

to develop – развивать, совершенствовать

to devote to – посвящать (кому-л., чему-л.)

to depict – изображать, рисовать

to express – выражать, отражать

to introduce – вводить, представлять, вносить

to influence – влиять

to reveal – открывать, обнаруживать

to reflect – отражать

to transfer – переносить

to win (won) – завоёвывать

Questions:

1. What is Levitan famous for?

2. Levitan is a very individual sort of painter. Can you prove it?

3. What traditions did Levitan continue and develop?

4. What place did Levitan choose for his life and painting?

5. Did the Volga influence his art?

6. How old was Levitan when he died?
7. Why do so many people like his pictures?
8. Who is your favourite Russian painter?

• *Composers*

MOZART

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is one of the greatest composers ever born. Thousands of books have been written about Mozart, and yet he is one of the most mysterious figures in the world.

Mozart was born in 1756 in Salzburg, Austria. He began playing the piano at the age of 4, and when he was 5 years old, he already composed serious music. Then the prodigy ripened into genius. The genius conquered Vienna and the world. Mozart's fame was great. But then he suddenly fell from favour. The Vienna aristocracy grew tired of him. He lost pupils and contracts, had to move from his comfortable house in the centre to a modest flat in the suburbs. The genius was forgotten.

Mozart died in 1791, when he was only 35 years old. There's a legend that Mozart was poisoned by his rival composer Antonio Salieri. There's no truth in this legend, though it inspired many great poets, writers and composers. But it has been proved that in the last months of his life Mozart really believed that he was pursued by a spirit, who appeared and ordered him to write a requiem. In a state of depression Mozart imagined that he was to write the requiem for himself.

His works include 41 symphonies, nearly 30 piano concertos, 19 operas, a vast quantity of band and other instrumental music, and volumes of church music (he wrote it mostly for financial reasons). His most famous operas are Don Giovanni, The Magic Flute and The Marriage of Figaro.

Vocabulary:

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] – достижение

aristocracy [ˌæris'tokrəsi] – аристократия

band music – оркестровая музыка

church music – церковная музыка

composer – композитор

fame – слава, известность

for financial reasons – по финансовым причинам

genius [ˈdʒi:niəs] – гений

instrumental music – инструментальная музыка

in the suburbs [ˈsʌbə:bz] – на окраине города

in a state of depression – в состоянии депрессии

luckless – несчастливый, злополучный

modest – скромный

mysterious [mɪs'tɪəriəs] figure – таинственный, загадочный человек

piano concerto – концерт для фортепьяно

prodigy [ˈprɒdɪdʒi] – *зд.*: одарённый человек

requiem [ˈrekwiem] – реквием, заупокойная месса
 serenade [ˌseriˈneɪd] – серенада
 symphony [ˈsɪmfəni] – симфония
 to believe – верить, полагать
 to compose – сочинять музыку
 to conquer [ˈkɒŋkə] – завоевывать
 to fall from favour – впасть в немилость
 to pursue [pəˈsjuː] – преследовать, гнаться, to be pursued – быть преследуемым
 to ripen [ˈraɪp(ə)n] – созревать, превращаться
 vast quantity [ˈkwɒntəti] – огромное количество
 volume – зд.: книга, том

Questions:

1. When and where was Mozart born?
2. When did he begin playing the piano?
3. How old was he when he began composing serious music?
4. How did he spend the last years of his life?

SERGEY RACHMANINOV

Sergey Rachmaninov (1873 – 1943) was a very talented piano player and composer, who worked in the old romantic style. He graduated from the Moscow Conservatory as a pianist and composer one year earlier than his class, and even his first works, including his graduation work one act opera "Aleko" were very successful.

After studying at the conservatory, Sergey Rachmaninov embarked on a career in Russia as a composer, pianist and conductor. He obtained rapid and firm popularity.

His early works from the 1890s were influenced by P. Tchaikovsky – dramatic, passionately lyrical. Rachmaninov knew Tchaikovsky in his early age and admired his works.

After the October Revolution in 1918 he had to leave Russia at first for Europe, than for America. Soon he became a fixture in the music life of the United States. With the Philadelphia Orchestra he made phonograph records of his own works. The Soviet Government considered him an enemy of the Soviet people. He stopped composing after he left Russia, almost for the rest of his life. "I am a Russian composer", he said, "and the land of my birth has influenced my temperament and outlook". "The melody has gone, I can no longer compose. If it returns, then I shall write again".

His separation from his native land was wound that never healed; he suffered nostalgia to the end of his life. He did compose, and some of his works, such as "Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini", were a dazzling success. But other works were much less interesting and more like recollections of his previous pieces.

He died in 1943 from cancer in New York State.

Vocabulary:

conductor [kən`dʌktə] – *зд.*: дирижёр

conservatory [kən`sə:vətɹi] – *суц. зд.*: консерватория

dramatic – драматичный, волнующий, яркий

graduation work – итоговая научная работа (по окончании учебного заведения)

passionately lyrical [ˈpæʃən(ə)tli ˈlɪrɪkəl] – необыкновенно, неистово лирический

piano player – пианист

phonograph [ˈfəʊnəgrɑ:f] records – граммофонные записи

previous [ˈpri:vjəs] – предыдущий

rapid and firm popularity – быстрая и стойкая популярность

recollections – *мн.*: мемуары

separation – разлучение, разделение

talented – талантливый

the Soviet Government – Советское правительство

to admire [ədˈmaɪə] – восхищаться

to be influenced by smth. – быть / находиться под влиянием чего-л.

to be wound that never healed – быть "незаживающей раной"

to be a dazzling success – иметь ослепительный успех

to become a fixture [ˈfɪkstʃə] in smth. – стать неизменной частью чего-л.

to die of cancer [ˈkænsə] – умереть от рака

to embark on a career [kəˈrɪə] – начинать карьеру

to obtain popularity – приобретать популярность

to return – вернуться

to suffered nostalgia [nosˈtældʒiə] – страдать от ностальгии

Questions:

1. Where did Rachmaninov get his musucal education?
2. What was his graduation work?
3. Whom were his first works influenced by?
4. What happened to Rachmaninov after his leaving Russia?

• Scientists

ALBERT EINSTEIN

Albert Einstein is known all over the world as a brilliant theoretical physicist and the founder of the theory of relativity. He is perhaps the greatest scientist of the 20th century. Some of his ideas made possible the atomic bomb, as well as television and other inventions.

He was born in 1879 in a small German town. His family soon moved to Munich, where Albert went to school. Neither his parents, nor his school teachers thought much of his mental abilities. His uncle often joked: "Not everybody is born to become a professor".

In 1895 Albert failed the entrance examination to a technical college in Zurich. A year later, however, he managed to pass the exam and entered the college.

After graduating from the college, Einstein started to work at the Swiss Patent Office in Bern. In 1905 he wrote a short article in a science magazine. This was his "Special Theory of Relativity", which gave the world the most famous equation relating mass and energy, the basis of atomic energy.

Later, he became a professor in several European universities and in 1914 moved to Berlin as a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences. After ten years of hard work he created his "General Theory of Relativity".

In 1921 Einstein received the Nobel Prize for Physics.

A Jew, and a pacifist, he was attacked by the Nazis, and when Hitler came to power in 1933 he decided to settle in the United States. In 1939 Albert Einstein wrote a letter to President Roosevelt, outlining the military potential of nuclear energy and its danger. After the war he spoke out against nuclear weapons and repression.

Einstein died in 1955. The artificial element einsteinium has been named in his honour.

Vocabulary:

article – *зд.*: статья

artificial element – искусственный элемент

basis – основа, основание

einsteinium [ˌaɪnˈstainiəm] – эйнштейний

equation [iˈkweɪʃn] – уравнение

invention – изобретение

Jew [dʒu:] – еврей

mass – масса

mental abilities – умственные способности

military potential – военный потенциал

Nazi [ˈnɑːtsi] – *сущ.*: нацист

nuclear weapons – ядерное оружие

pacifist – пацифист

prominent – видный, выдающийся

repression – репрессия

science magazine – научный журнал

technical college – технический колледж

theoretical physicist [θiəˈretɪkəl ˈfɪzɪsɪst] – физик-теоретик

theory of relativity – теория относительности

to be named in smb's honour – быть названным в чью-л. честь

to relate – связывать, устанавливать отношение

to come to power – прийти к власти

to settle – поселиться
to manage – эд.: суметь, справиться
to pass an exam – сдать экзамен
to attack – атаковать, to be attacked by smb. – быть атакованным кем-л.
to fail an entrance exam – провалить вступительный экзамен
to outline – обрисовать, наметить в общих чертах
to influence – оказывать влияние
to speak out against smth. – выступать против чего-л.

Questions:

1. When and where was Einstein born?
2. Where did he work after graduating from the college?
3. When did he create his "Special Theory of Relativity"?
4. How long did it take him (сколько времени у него заняло) to form his "General Theory of Relativity"?
5. Why did Einstein leave Germany?

ANDREI SAKHAROV

Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov, an outstanding physicist, was born on the 21st of May, 1921, into the family of teachers. He graduated from Moscow University in 1942. In 1947 he defended his thesis for the degree of Candidate of Science. In 1953 he defended his Doctorate thesis and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences.

Sakharov is often called the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, but he became more known as a champion for human rights and freedom. For this work the Nobel Committee awarded him the Peace Prize in 1975. The Committee called him "the conscience of mankind". The Soviet authorities, however, did not allow him to go to Norway to receive the award.

In 1966 he took part in his first human rights demonstration, a one-minute silent protest in Pushkin Square. A year later, he wrote a letter to Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev defending imprisoned dissidents.

His international repute as a scientist kept him out of jail, but in 1980 when he protested against Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, he was deprived of all his titles and orders and was exiled to the city of Gorky. In 1986 Mikhail Gorbachev invited Sakharov to return to Moscow. He was given back all his titles and orders.

Andrei Sakharov died in 1989. He is remembered by everybody as an outstanding humanist, who could teach and who foresaw the changes that take place now.

Vocabulary:

award [ə`wo:d] – присуждённая премия; присуждение премии, награды
authorities [o:`θoritis] – мн.: власти

consequence [ˈkɒnsɪkwəns] – последствие
conscience [ˈkɒnʃəns] – совесть
degree of Candidate of Science – учёная степень кандидата наук
dissident – диссидент
Doctorate thesis [ˈdɒkt(ə)rət ˈθiːsɪs] – докторская диссертация
dogmatism – догматизм
graduate student – студент-старшекурсник
human rights – права человека
humanist – гуманист
intervention – насильственное вмешательство, интервенция
jail – тюрьма
mankind [ˈmænkaind] – человечество
nuclear weapons – ядерное оружие
order – зд.: орден
outstanding – выдающийся
physicist [ˈfɪzɪsɪst] – физик
public figure – общественный деятель
responsibility [rɪsˌpɒnsɪˈbɪlɪti] – ответственность
repute [rɪˈpjuːt] – репутация
silent [ˈsaɪlənt] – молчаливый
title [ˈtaɪtl] – зд.: титул, звание
totally – полностью, совершенно
to allow – зд.: разрешать, позволять
to attack – зд.: нападать, критиковать
to award – награждать, присуждать
to defend – защищать, оградить, отстаивать (права)
to defend thesis – защищать диссертацию
to deprive of smth. – лишать чего-л.
to elect – выбирать, избирать, to be elected – быть избранным
to exile [ˈeksɪl] – ссылать, изгонять, to be exiled – быть отправленным

в ссылке

to foresee [foːˈsiː] (foresaw [foːˈsoː], foreseen) – предвидеть
to imprison – заключать в тюрьму
to inspire – вдохновлять, воодушевлять
to keep out of smth. – не допускать, не позволять чего-л.
to possess [pəˈzes] – владеть, обладать

Questions:

1. When was Andrei Sakharov born?
2. What were his parents?
3. What university did he graduate from? When?
4. What is Sakharov famous for as a scientist?
5. What was the reason of his exile?
6. When did he come back to Russia?

Section 2. Grammar Practice

1. THE ARTICLE

Exercise 1.1. Fill in "a" or "an".

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. ___ judge | 4. ___ astronaut | 7. ___ doctor |
| 2. ___ artist | 5. ___ policeman | 8. ___ teacher |
| 3. ___ detective | 6. ___ officer | 9. ___ waiter |

Exercise 1.2. Read the words and fill in the blanks with "a", "an" or "some".

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. ___ tea | 6. ___ hour | 11. ___ salt | 16. ___ pepper |
| 2. ___ elephant | 7. ___ cup | 12. ___ eye | 17. ___ horse |
| 3. ___ box | 8. ___ egg | 13. ___ uncle | 18. ___ water |
| 4. ___ house | 9. ___ union | 14. ___ blouse | 19. ___ money |
| 5. ___ onions | 10. ___ plates | 15. ___ farmer | 20. ___ milk |

Exercise 1.3. Fill in "a", "an" or "the" where necessary.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. This is ___ textbook. | 11. There's some sugar in ___ bowl. |
| 2. Where is ___ post office? | 12. Open ___ door, please! |
| 3. ___ Lucy's uncle is ___ teacher. | 13. These are ___ our shoes. |
| 4. Julie has got ___ orange. | 14. ___ English like ___ tea. |
| 5. This is ___ way to school. | 15. ___ small black dog is mine. |
| 6. It's ___ long way to ___ office. | 16. ___ Statue of Liberty is in ___ America. |
| 7. There are a lot of flowers in ___ garden. | 17. ___ snakes are dangerous. |
| 8. ___ Peter and ___ Ben are brothers. | 18. ___ man in the green shirt is Sam. |
| 9. ___ Eiffel Tower is in Paris. | 19. He has ___ telephone and ___ computer. |
| 10. ___ Sphinx is in ___ Egypt. | 20. John is not in ___ office today. |

Exercise 1.4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article where necessary.

1. My friends study at ___ University. 2. There are ___ beautiful buildings in the town. There are also ___ beautiful parks and gardens there. In ___ evening you can hear ___ sounds of ___ music from ___ parks. 3. In ___ University there is ___ library, ___ sport grounds, ___ gym and several mess-rooms. 4. This is ___ classroom. ___ classroom is large and light. 5. There is ___ timetable on ___ wall. 6. What ___ date is it today? It is ___ seventh of ___ December. 7. ___ third lesson today is ___ English lesson. 8. Petrov, go to ___ blackboard! 9. After lessons we go to ___ mess-room to have ___ dinner. 10. My father is ___ policemen. He often comes from ___ work late. But on ___ Friday he comes ___ home early. On ___ Saturday and on ___ Sunday he does not go to ___ work.

Exercise 1.5. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article where necessary.

1. They travelled by car around ___ Europe last month. 2. ___ Great American Lakes are ___ Lake Huron, ___ Lake Superior, ___ Lake Ontario, ___ Lake Michigan and ___ Lake Erie. 3. ___ north of ___ Scotland is known for its wild beauty. 4. Are ___ Urals higher or lower than ___ Alps? 5. It was Burns who wrote "My heart's in ___ Highlands". 6. ___ Mediterranean Sea washes ___ Europe, ___ Asia and ___ northern coast of ___ Africa. 7. What oceans does ___ Panama Canal connect? – I suppose ___ Atlantic and ___ Pacific Oceans. 8. ___ Seine flows through ___ Paris to ___ Atlantic Ocean. 9. We get coffee mostly from ___ Brazil and ___ Columbia. 10. ___ Alaska is the biggest and coldest state in ___ USA. 11. Where are ___ Canaries situated? 12. ___ United Kingdom consists of four parts: ___ England, ___ Scotland, Wales and ___ Northern Ireland. 13. I went to ___ German Republic last summer, but I haven't been to ___ Netherlands yet. 15. ___ Thames is not the longest river in ___ Great Britain but it is rather wide and navigable.

Exercise 1.6. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article where necessary.

1. The centre of ___ City is represented by three buildings: ___ Mansion House, ___ Royal Exchange and ___ Bank of ___ England. 2. When will he arrive at ___ Heathrow airport? 3. ___ Bolshoi Theatre is famous for its ballet performances. 4. What is on at ___ "Pushkinsky"? 5. ___ Princess Diana stayed at ___ Hilton Hotel. 6. People coming to London often do shopping in ___ Oxford Street. 7. If you are interested in churches and historical places, you should by no means see ___ Westminster Abbey, ___ Houses of Parliament, ___ St. Paul's Cathedral and ___ Tower. 8. ___ British Museum is famous for its library, one of the richest in the world. 9. Across the road from Westminster Abbey is ___ Westminster Palace, the seat of ___ British Parliament. 10. ___ West End is the symbol of a wealthy and luxurious life. 11. If you like art galleries you should go to ___ National Gallery and ___ Tate. 12. On ___ Wednesday ___ *Financial Times* published an article about the situation in ___ North Korea.

Exercise 1.7. Choose the correct item.

1. He crossed ___ stream stepping cautiously from ___ stone to ___ stone.
a) *the, ___, ___* b) *the, the, the* c) *a, a, a* d) *the, a, a*
2. In ___ spring of ___ following year we went ___ abroad and were absent several months.
a) *___, the, ___* b) *the, the, the* c) *___, ___, ___* d) *the, the, ___*
3. After ___ lunch they sat down under the oak tree drinking ___ coffee.
a) *the, the* b) *___, ___* c) *___, the* d) *a, a*

4. At ___ tea, which they both took with ___ lemon, John spoke about ___ summer.

- a) ___, *the, the* b) ___, ___, ___, e) ___, ___, *the* d) *the, the, the*

5. ___ map of ___ world, until ___ end of ___ fifteenth century exhibited only ___ one hemisphere (полушарие), and even that was not completely explored.

- a) *the, the, the, the, the* b) *the, __, __, the, __* c) *a, the, __, __, __* d) *the, the, the, the, __*

6. As ___ weather was fine, they had ___ pleasant walk across ___ park which stretched along ___ Thames.

- a) *the, the, the, the* b) __, *the, a, the* c) *the, __, the, __* d) *the, a, the, the*

7. On ___ first of ___ May, after their last year together at ___ college, Frank and Robert were on ___ tram.

- a) *the, the, __, __* b) __, __, __, *the* c) *the, __, __, a* d) *the, __, the, a*

8. "I am in ___ hurry. Turn to ___ left in ___ High Street and drive me down to ___ East End", I ordered taking my seat.

- a) *a, the, the, the* b) *a, the, __, the* c) __, __, __, __ d) *the, a, the, an*

9. ___ great Sahara, that frightful desert of ___ vast sand, stretching from ___ Red Sea to ___ Atlantic.

- a) *the, __, the, the* b) __, *a, the, the* c) *the, the, the, __* d) __, __, __, *the*

10. He walked into ___ Green Park that he might cross to ___ Victoria Station and take ___ underground into ___ City.

- a) *the, __, the, the* b) *the, the, the, the* c) __, __, __, __ d) __, __, *an, __*

2. THE NOUN

2.1. PLURALS OF COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Exercise 2.1.1. Divide the following nouns into countable and uncountable.

Furniture, coffee, leaf, food, computer, list, blood, job, work, language, country, advice, information, money, progress, permission, provision, baggage, luggage, promotion, traffic, weather, window, knowledge, air, water, holiday, accommodation, scenery, mountain, kick, crew, accident, wing.

Exercise 2.1.2. Put the nouns in the correct list in the plural.

Class, beach, boy, cup, cat, cup, desk, roof, girl, potato, fork, shirt, pen, leaf, nose, bus, lemon, peach, box.

- [s] [iz] [z]

Exercise 2.1.3. Write the words in the plural and in the correct column.

Radio, tomato, lady, boy, bench, teacher, watch, day, fox, loaf, handkerchief, kiss, fly, housewife, leaf, body, shelf, school, address, life, country, strawberry, baby, toy, half.

- s

- es

- ies

- ves

Exercise 2.1.4. Write the following words in the plural:

a) story, play, glass, flag, photo, name, match, knife, bush, chief, page, radio, roof, prize, set, key, factory, wolf, piano, class, cup, city;

b) child, goose, man, foot, mouse, woman, sheep, person, deer, tooth, ox;

c) criterion, datum, formula, crisis, stimulus, index, phenomenon, medium, oasis, nucleus, memorandum, basis, radius, analysis, symposium, hypothesis;

d) fellow-worker, merry-go-round, man-of-war, passer-by, sister-in-law, forget-me-not, room-mate, lily-of-the-valley, ticket-holder.

Exercise 2.1.5. Choose the correct item.

1. a baby

a) *babys*

b) *babies*

c) *babis*

2. advice

a) *advices*

b) *advises*

c) –

3. a man

a) *man*

b) *men*

c) *mans*

4. an umbrella

a) *umbrellas*

b) *umbrellaes*

c) *umbrells*

5. a boy

a) *boys*

b) *boies*

c) *boyes*

6. a city

a) *citys*

b) *cities*

c) *cityes*

7. a foot

a) *foots*

b) *footes*

c) *feet*

8. jeans

a) *jeans*

b) *jeanses*

c) *jeanss*

9. a potato

a) *potatoes*

b) *potatos*

c) *potates*

10. a postman

a) *postmans*

b) *postman*

c) *postmen*

11. a photo

a) *photoes*

b) *photos*

c) *photes*

12. news

a) *newses*

b) *news*

c) –

13. a boy-friend

a) *boys-friends*

b) *boy-friends*

c) *boys-friend*

14. money

a) *moneys*

b) –

c) *moneies*

15. a watch

a) *watches*

b) *watchs*

c) *watch*

16. an address

a) –

b) *addresses*

c) *address*

17. a child

a) *childs*

b) *childes*

c) *children*

18. a mother-in-law

a) *mother-in-laws*

b) *mothers-in-law*

c) *mothers-in-laws*

2.2. THE POSSESSIVE CASE

2.2.1. Put the phrases in the possessive case as in the example.

Example: The son of our manager – our manager's son

1) the house of Mr. Smith; 2) a book of the student; 3) works of Rembrandt; 4) the bags of those women; 5) the note-books of the children; 6) the cottage of my parents; 7) professional skills of the engineer; 8) the influence of the sun; 9) the atmosphere of the earth; 10) the arrival of the airplane; 11) the policy of the company; 12) the active duty of my brother; 13) the mother of Kate and Mary; 14) the work of the engineers; 15) the times of Ivan the Terrible.

2.2.2. Choose the correct item.

1. Liz / the text-book

- a) *Liz's text-book*
- b) *the text-book of Liz*
- c) *the Liz's text-book*

2. the cadets / the hostel

- a) *the cadets's hostel*
- b) *the cadets' hostel*
- c) *the hostel of the cadets*

3. my parents / the friends

- a) *the friends of my parents*
- b) *my parents's friends*
- c) *my parents' friends*

4. Tom and Alice / the car

- a) *Tom's and Alice's car*
- b) *Tom and Alice's car*
- c) *the car of Tom and Alice*

5. Charles / the book

- a) *Charles' book*
- b) *the book of Charles*
- c) *Charles's book*

6. the roof / the house

- a) *the house's roof*
- b) *the roof of the house*
- c) *the house' roof*

7. the Smiths / the car

- a) *the Smiths' car*
- b) *the Smiths's car*
- c) *the car of the Smiths*

8. King Charles II / the portrait

- a) *the portrait of King Charles II*
- b) *King Charles the Second's portrait*
- c) *King's Charles II portrait*

9. those men / the magazines

- a) *those men' magazines*
- b) *those men's magazines*
- c) *the magazines of those men*

10. the title / the novel I lent you

- a) *the title of the novel I lent you*
- b) *the novel's I lent you title*
- c) *the novel's title I lent you*

2.2.3. Translate into English.

Выпускники нашего университета; этажи этого здания; занятия студентов; современное оборудование лабораторий; квалификация инженера; мечта моего старшего брата; профессия моего отца; задание нашего преподавателя; руководство университета; дипломная работа студента; комната моего друга.

2.2.4. Fill in the blanks with a correct item.

1. My ___ name is Mike.
a) *friend's* b) *friends'*
2. Our ___ names are Jean and Chris.
a) *children's* b) *childrens'*
3. This is the ___ dress.
a) *ladies'* b) *lady's*
4. Look at the ____.
a) *house's roof* b) *roof of the house*
5. This is ___ book.
a) *John's* b) *Johns'*
6. These are ____.
a) *tree's leaves* b) *leaves of the tree*
7. These are the ___ families.
a) *boy's* b) *boys'*
8. Look at the ____.
a) *tree's trunk* b) *trunk of the tree*
9. My ___ name is Mark.
a) *brother's* b) *brothers'*
10. My ___ names are Ben and Tom.
a) *brothers'* b) *brother's*

2.2.5. Replace the nouns in the possessive case by the prepositional groups where it is possible.

Example: He always takes his brothers' books. – He always takes books of his brothers.

1. The only thing she wanted was to see her parents' house again.
2. No one could explain his friend's behaviour at yesterday's supper.
3. Last Sunday's football match was disappointing. Our team lost.
4. After an hour's break we resumed our work.
5. It was four and a half hours' ride.
6. I don't like cow's milk.
7. Soon after the World War I the general entered The Army's Command.
8. Upon Zhukov's return to Moscow he was appointed to a regional command.
9. This is John's coat, and that is Peter's.

2.2.6. Rewrite the sentences using the possessive case.

Example: I must sleep 9 hours a day to feel well. – I must have nine-hours' sleep to feel well.

1. After every lecture we have a break, which lasts fifteen minutes.
2. I can't understand why he is so tired. The distance he covered is a mile only.
3. The walk to the camp was short. It took us ten minutes.
4. Last year I spent 2 weeks of my leave in Greece.
5. If you want to get there, a trip will take you only five hours.
6. Don't take a training course that lasts a week. It won't do any good for you.
7. I slept only five hours yesterday because I had a late night.
8. The workweek of my father lasts five days.

3. THE ADJECTIVE / ADVERB

Exercise 3.1. Give the proper comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives.

Hot, long, short, clever, interesting, silly, great, red, beautiful, bad, far, white, thin, thick, comfortable, moovable, small, tall, high, weak, strong, heavy, light, objective.

Exercise 3.2. Match the adjectives on the left with their definitions on the right:

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1) further | a) after some time |
| 2) farther | b) the second of two things or persons already mentioned |
| 3) last | c) the smallest |
| 4) latter | d) coming immediately after, in space or in order |
| 5) elder | e) additional |
| 6) nearer | f) at a greater distance |
| 7) next | g) least good |
| 8) least | h) coming after all others in time or order |
| 9) after | i) senior of members of the family |
| 10) worst | j) closer |

Exercise 3.3. Fill in the blanks with a correct item.

- Martin was the _____ of the two brothers.
a) *more talented* b) *most talented*
- Of the three shirts I like the blue one _____.
a) *better* b) *best*
- This engineer is _____ than that.
a) *more experienced* b) *most experienced*
- This summary is the _____ of the two presented.
a) *better* b) *best*
- There are nine planets in our solar system and Pluto is the _____.
a) *farther* b) *farthest*
- Mary is the _____ of the two girls.
a) *tallest* b) *taller*
- The teacher likes my answer _____ than the one of other student.
a) *better* b) *best*
- This is the _____ of the four tasks.
a) *less difficult* b) *least difficult*
- This aircraft is the _____ of the two.
a) *fastest* b) *faster*
- This picture was the _____ beautiful of seven.
a) *more* b) *most*

Exercise 3.4. Open the brackets, using the proper comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives.

1. Which is (large): the United States or Canada? 2. What is the name of the (big) port in the United States? 3. Moscow is the (large) city in Russia. 4. The London underground is the (old) in the world. 5. The Thames is (short) than the Volga. 6. St. Petersburg is one of the (beautiful) cities in the world. 7. The rivers in America are much (big) than those in England. 8. The island of Great Britain

is (small) than Greenland. 9. What is the name of the (high) mountain in Asia?
10. The English Channel is (wide) than the straits of Gibraltar.

Exercise 3.5. Fill in *as ... as* or *so ... as* and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Mike is ... tall ... Pete. 2. My room is ... light ... this one. 3. This book is not ... thin ... that one. 4. Sergei is... old ... Michael. 5. She is ... young ... Tom's brother. 6. This magazine is ... good ... that one. 7. Nick's English is not ... good ... his friend's. 8. I am not ... tall ... Pete. 9. This woman is ... young ... that one. 10. This student is not ... smart ... that one.

Exercise 3.6. Complete the text using correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

I come from a big family. I am 18 years old and I am ___ (old) child in the family. I have two sisters and one brother, who are ___ (young) me. Tania is ___ (young) of all. She's only ten. John is fourteen but he is ___ (tall) as I am. My other sister is Mary. She is twelve. They all go to the same college. John is ___ (good) student in his group, but Mary isn't ___ (good) as John. Her teacher says that she is ___ (bad) in the group. Tania is a good student and she is ___ (clever) in the class. They love their college and think it is ___ (good) one in our town.

Exercise 3.7. Choose the correct item.

1. I met my (good) friend yesterday.
a) *goodest*; b) *better*; c) *best*.
2. Dorothy is (young) in her family.
a) *the youngest* b) *the younger* c) *young*
3. Henry is not (strong) his elder brother.
a) *so strong as* b) *strong as* c) *stronger*
4. Your friend looked upset yesterday. I'm glad he looks (happy) today.
a) *more happy* b) *happier* c) *happy as*
5. Where is (near) post office, please?
a) *the nearest* b) *the next* c) *nearer*
6. That's (good) film I've ever seen.
a) *a good* b) *the goodest* c) *the best*
7. Public transport in London is (expensive) in Europe.
a) *the expensivest* b) *the most expensive* c) *more expensive*
8. The 22nd of December is (short) day in the year.
a) *the short* b) *the shorter* c) *the shortest*
9. This is (old) theatre in London.
a) *an older* b) *the oldest* c) *the eldest*

10. Pluto is (cold) of all the planets.

- a) *the coldest* b) *a coldest* c) *a colder*

11. This house is (old) of all the houses in the street.

- a) *as old as* b) *older* c) *the oldest*

12. Go to the library if you need (far) information.

- a) *farther* b) *further* c) *farer*

13. Life is (easy) it used to be.

- a) *so easy as* b) *more easy than* c) *easier than*

14. I'm getting (fat) and (fat).

- a) *the fattest and the fattest* b) *fatter and fatter* c) *fat and fat*

15. I earn (little) money than he does.

- a) *littler* b) *more little* c) *less*

4. THE PRONOUN

Exercise 4.1. Change nouns for personal pronouns.

1. At Christmas (friends) often give Mary presents. 2. (Mary) likes her friends. 3. I've got a tortoise. I feed ___ vegetables. 4. (the bird) is singing lovely. 5. (my sister and I) don't like to walk our dog. 6. (the boy) overslept this morning and didn't have time to have breakfast. 7. (you and I) are good friends, aren't you? 8. (your brother and you) spend too much time playing computer games. 9. (Sam and John) went to see their friends. 10. (the students) live in the hostels.

Exercise 4.2. Choose the correct form of the pronouns in brackets.

1. What colour is the car? It is so far that I can't see (it's/its/it) colour. 2. They rarely drive to (their/them/theirs) office. They live near (it's/it/its). 3. The pupils of schools have less free time than the students of universities. (They/them) have a lot of homework to do. 4. Look at (me/mine/my) new watch. Do you like (it/them/its)? 5. These books are (her/hers). Give (them/their/theirs) to (hers/her). 6. (Theirs/Their/Them) task is much more difficult than (you/yours/your) or (me/mine/my). 7. Why are (you/you/yours) sitting here? It is not (you/your/yours) desk, it is (me/mine/my). 8. My father is an engineer. (His/him) profession is very interesting. 9. (We/Our/Ours) was the last turn. We have missed (it/its). 10. (Their/Theirs/Them) knowledge of French is not much more superior to (we/our/ours).

Exercise 4.3. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate reflexive pronoun where necessary and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Have a good time. Try to relax ___ and enjoy ___. 2. She decided to excuse ___ his bad behavior. 3. Why don't you want to concentrate ___ and start working? 4. She did not know where to hide ___. 5. Though it was rather cold in the room he felt ___ hot. 6. Have you shaved ___ today? 7. She

found ___ in an awkward situation (в неловкой ситуации). 8. You have to prepare ___ for a long trip. 9. We protected ___ against damage. 10. Do you feel ___ well after the rest?

Exercise 4.4. Fill in the blanks with *some, any, no*.

1. Unfortunately, they have got ___ money. 2. She wanted ___ apples, but there were not ___ in the nearest shop. 3. Is there ___ salt on the table? – No, there isn't. 4. I'd like to buy ___ new clothes, but I haven't ___ money. 5. When would you like to come? – ___ day would suit me. 6. This vehicle has ___ more functions. 7. He did not answer all the letters because she had ___ time. 8. Do you have ___ change? – Hardly ____. 9. I have ___ plans for this evening. 10. Could you help me? I have ___ problems with my research.

Exercise 4.5. Choose the appropriate pronoun.

1. She was said that (someone / anybody) was waiting for her in the street. 2. He was standing by the window and was looking (nobody / somewhere) on the right. 3. The commander gave the order but (nobody / anybody) heard him. 4. Have you read (something / anything) by Oscar Wilde? 5. Could you give me (something / anything) to eat? 6. If (someone / anyone) comes, let me know immediately. 7. I haven't heard from her for a month. I am afraid (nothing / something) has happened to her. 8. Have you read (something / anything) about this author? – No, I've read (something / nothing). 9. She refused to say (something / anything) because she thought she was being treated unfairly. 10. Would you like (something / anything) to drink? 11. He is still (nowhere / somewhere) abroad. 12. I have (anything / nothing) to add.

Exercise 4.6. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronoun.

a) *each / every*

1. ___ soldier wants to become a general. 2. ___ student was tested in turn. 3. They ___ have a comfortable room. 4. You can come here ___ day. 5. ___ of us would be happy to help you. 6. ___ patient wants to be healthy. 7. Aircraft fly there ___ hour. 8. The performance was a success (имело успех) ___ place was taken. 9. This book is divided into 20 units and ___ of them has a different title. 10. ___ passenger must fasten the belt when the airplane takes off or lands.

b) *either / any / neither / none*

1. I saw two plays in this theatre, but ___ of them impressed me. 2. John and Pete did not pass an exam yesterday because ___ was ready for it. 3. ___ of the two girls is very pretty, but ___ of them is married yet. 4. There are a few cafes in this district, but ___ of them is good. 5. What would you prefer, tea or coffee? – ___ will do. 6. There were four applicants but ___ of them impressed me. 7. Can he speak French or German? – ____. He is not good at languages.

Exercise 4.7. Choose the correct item.

1. Please give me ___ copy of the magazine.
a) *other* b) *another* c) *the other* d) *others*
2. I see only five students here. Where are ___ ones?
a) *another* b) *others* c) *the others* d) *the other*
3. There were seven people on the beach; two of them were bathing, ___ were playing volleyball.
a) *the others* b) *another* c) *others* d) *other*
4. I can give you only a small dictionary, I have got no ____ .
a) *the other* b) *another* c) *other* d) *the others*
5. Two of their guests left rather early, ___ stayed till midnight.
a) *the other* b) *another* c) *the others* d) *other*
6. Well, ___ fifty yards and you will be at home.
a) *another* b) *other* c) *the other* d) *others*
7. There have been two oranges on the table. One is here, and where is ___?
a) *another* b) *the other* c) *others* d) *other*
8. I'm going to stay here for ___ few days.
a) *the other* b) *others* c) *the others* d) *another*
9. I think you should choose ___ colour. This one is too dark.
a) *other* b) *another* c) *the other* d) *others*
10. Why is he so selfish? He never thinks about ____ .
a) *other* b) *the other* c) *others* d) *the others*

5. THE NUMERAL

Exercise 5.1. Read the numbers as cardinals and ordinals.

11, 9, 7, 15, 25, 205, 465, 1134, 1276, 300, 305, 107, 100, 1.000.000, 1.209.456, 3.000.000.000, 12, 10, 0, 3/7, 12/34, 2/19, 1⁵/9.

Exercise 5.2. Read the names of the year.

1943, 1812, 1945, 1732, 1961, 1980, 2004.

Exercise 5.3. Translate the following dates from English into Russian.

In 1982; on November 6; on December 12, 1991; on the 5th April 2001; in the 1980s; in the mid-1990s, the early 1960s; in the 20th century.

Exercise 5.4. Translate the following dates from Russian into English.

22 июня 1941, 4 апреля 1147, 25 октября 1917, 31 мая 1223, 12 апреля 1961, 8 сентября 1380, 23 февраля 1918, 26 августа 1812, 12 декабря 1993, 11 сентября 2002, 9 мая 1945.

6. THE VERB

6.1. SIMPLE TENSES

Exercise 6.1.1. Put the verbs in the third person singular in the correct column.

Work, play, come, watch, talk, dance, go, laugh, drive, smoke, kiss, sleep, swim, wash, mix, visit, close, know, ride, open, teach, speak, change, sit

[s] [iz] [z]

Exercise 6.1.2. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb *to be*.

1. My father __ an engineer. 2. He __ a pupil twenty years ago. 3. I __ a doctor when I grow up. 4. My sister __ not __ at home tomorrow. 5. She __ at school tomorrow. 6. __ you __ at home tomorrow? 7. My sister __ ill last week. 8. Yesterday we __ at the theatre. 9. Where __ your mother now? – She __ in the kitchen. 10. Where __ you yesterday? – I __ at the cinema. 11. When I come home tomorrow, all my family __ at home. 12. __ your little sister in bed now? – Yes, she __ 13. __ you __ at school tomorrow? – Yes I __. 14. My friend __ in Moscow now. 15. He __ in St. Petersburg tomorrow.

Exercise 6.1.3. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple.

1. My sister (to get) up at eight o'clock. 2. She (to be) a school-girl. She (to go) to school in the afternoon. 3. Jane (to be) fond of sports. She (to do) her morning exercises every day. 4. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea. 5. After breakfast she (to go) to school. 6. It (to take) him two hours to do his homework. 7. She (to speak) French well. 8. My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the radio and (to do) my morning exercises. It (to take) me fifteen minutes. At half past seven we (to have) breakfast. 9. My father and I (to leave) home at eight o'clock. He (to take) a bus to his factory. 10. My mother (to be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at nine o'clock.

Exercise 6.1.4. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Simple.

1. There isn't a cloud in the sky, but it (be) cloudy in the morning. 2. Mrs. Clay usually finishes her work at half past three, but she (finish) it later yesterday afternoon. 3. Tom is playing tennis tomorrow afternoon, he (not / play) tennis yesterday. 4. We generally have lunch at 12.30, but yesterday we (have lunch) later. 5. Now my brother smokes a lot, but he (not / smoke) before. 6. My Dad always goes to work by car, but last week he (go) to work on foot. 7. The weather is nice today, but it (be) yesterday. 8. We rarely watch television, but last week we (watch) a lot of interesting programs. 9. I usually come home from the Institute at 2.00 p.m., but last week I was on duty and (come) home a little later. 10. It seemed impossible for him to win, but he (win). 11. It (take) him two hours to get to London. 12. As soon as the bus (stop), Jill (get off). 13. Jack (try) to remember what he had done last April. 14. Julius Caesar (found) the Tower of London. 15. When you (write) to your parents last time?

Exercise 6.1.5. Choose a verb to fill in the blanks with Present Simple or Past Simple.

finish, go, have, be

James usually ___ work at 4.30 p.m. Yesterday he ___ work at 1.00 p.m. He usually ___ home by train. Yesterday he ___ home by taxi. He usually ___ dinner at home. Yesterday he ___ dinner in a restaurant with his friends. ___ to bed early. Yesterday he ___ to bed late because it ___ his birthday.

Exercise 6.1.6. Complete these sentences using the verbs in brackets in the Future Simple.

1. I'm tired. I ___ (go) to bed. 2. ___ I (answer) the question? 3. We don't know their address. What (we / do)? 4. Our test (not / take) long. 5. I'm afraid they (not / wait) for us. 6. Diana (come) to the party tomorrow. 7. You (arrive) in Paris tomorrow evening. 8. Perhaps they (buy) a new house this year. 9. He (be) fourteen next year. 10. I'm not sure I (find) Jim at the hotel. 11. We (not / book) the tickets in advance. 12. Do you think it (rain)? 13. Everybody thinks they (not / get) married. 14. Dad (present) Mag a personal computer, ___ he? 15. ___ there (be) drugs for every kind of disease in 50 years' time?

Exercise 6.1.7. Fill in "will" or "be going to" in the proper form.

1. A: What do you want to do when you leave school?
B: I ___ be a dancer.
2. A: I think the house is on fire!
B: I ___ phone the fire brigade.
3. A: I'll get the sugar from the cupboard.
B: Watch out! You ___ hit your head on the door.
4. A: Haven't you finished those letters yet?
B: No' I ___ stay late and finish them.
5. A: ___ you have another cake?
B: No, thank you, I've already had two.
6. A: Do you want to go to the park this afternoon?
B: I can't – I ___ visit my grandparents.
7. A: This box is very heavy!
B: I ___ carry it for you.
8. A: ___ you open the window, please?
B: No, it's too cold in here.
9. A: Have you bought a birthday present for Sally?
B: Yes. I ___ give her a box of chocolates.
10. A: I've lost my pen.
B: I ___ give you one of mine.
11. A: Have you seen Sue today?
B: No, but I expect she ___ telephone me tonight.
12. A: Put your money in your pocket or you ___ lose it.
B: It's O.K. It's safer in my bag.

13. A: Have you decided what to study at university?
 B: Yes, I ___ study Biology.
14. A: Do you want to borrow my car?
 B: Thanks. I ___ bring it back tonight.
15. A: The house is very dirty!
 B: I know. I ___ clean it this afternoon.

6.2. CONTINUOUS TENSES

Exercise 6.2.1. Add "-ing" to the following verbs and put them in the correct list.

Make, begin, hit, sit, shave, drink, play, lie, fly, die, cut, sleep, smoke, meet, take, type, drop, swim, stir, walk, wait, open, write, drive.

+ing -ie→y+ing -e→ing double consonant + ing

Exercise 6.2.2. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Continuous.

This is London airport. Many people ___ (wait) to go on holiday. The woman at the check-in desk ___ (take) the passengers' tickets and she ___ (ask) them some questions. At the "Passport Control" a man who ___ (wear) a uniform ___ (look) at everyone's passports. Some people ___ (sit) on chairs and while they ___ (wait) they ___ (read) books or magazines. There is a bar where a man ___ (serve) tea and coffee. Outside, a plane ___ (take off) and another one ___ (come down). Some men ___ (put) the passengers' bags onto another plane. A man who ___ (leave) ___ (say) goodbye to his family.

Exercise 6.2.3. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Continuous or Past Continuous.

1. I (sit) by the window when I heard the noise. 2. Look! My friends (to play) football. 3. Peter (to call up) his girl-friend all day long. 4. I saw a light in your window and I (pass) by. 5. While my son (wait) for my call, somebody knocked at the door. 6. What Nick (to do) yesterday from 6 till 8? 7. Where you (to go)? 8. The students (to go) on the meeting now. 9. He (not to arrive) tomorrow. 10. When you rang me yesterday, I (have) a bath. 11. Your mother (to cook) all day long? 12. What mother (to do) now? – She (to cook) dinner. 13. I (not to play) computer games yesterday. 14. I (to write) a letter to my cousin at 6 o'clock yesterday. 15. I (not to write) a report now.

Exercise 6.2.4. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. Be quiet, please. We (work) at the translation and you (make) a lot of noise. 2. He always (go) for a walk in the evening. 3. Where is Jack? – He (meet) his girl-friend at the station. She (come) at 12 o'clock. 4. In the morning I (have) little time, so I (take) a shower in the evening. 5. A decade (describe) a period of ten years. 6. Her brother (work) in Canada at present. 7. She always (dream) but (do) nothing to realize her dreams. 8. He (be) so suspicious to me at the moment. I wonder why. 9. Hurry up, Jane! We all (wait) for you.

10. These cadets are still ill but they (get) better gradually. 11. Don't bother her. She (take) her French lesson: she always (take) it in the morning. 12. Tom and Mary (leave) for the Netherlands tomorrow. 13. I have just started English courses. I (study) English grammar. 14. Mercury (boil) at 357.23 degrees Centigrade. 15. It (surprise) me that they can't sell their flat.

Exercise 6.2.5. Choose the correct item (Future Simple or Future Continuous).

1. This time tomorrow they ___ in the train on their way to Chicago.
a) *will sit* b) *will be sitting*
2. I ___ at home if you need anything.
a) *will be* b) *will being*
3. Don't phone Jim from 5 to 6 – he ___ English.
a) *will have* b) *will be having*
4. Why are you in a hurry? If you arrive at 8 o'clock, they ___ the meal.
a) *will still cook* b) *will still cooking*
5. He ___ at eight in the evening.
a) *will come* b) *will be coming*
6. ___ you ___ with me on Friday?
a) *will ... have lunch* b) *will ... be having lunch*
7. – I'm not sure I'll recognize Eve. I haven't seen her for ages.
– She ___ a dark blue pullover and jeans.
a) *will wear* b) *will be wearing*
8. He ___ when you come back tonight.
a) *will sleep* b) *will be sleeping*
9. – Let's meet at the station at 5 o'clock.
– O.K. I ___ for you there.
a) *will wait* b) *will be waiting*
10. My brother ___ the results of his exam on economy tomorrow.
a) *will know* b) *will be knowing*

Exercise 6.2.6. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. We (to prepare) for the lessons yesterday. 2. We (to prepare) for the lessons at five o'clock yesterday. 3. He (to prepare) for the lessons from two till three yesterday. 4. He (to prepare) for the lessons the whole evening yesterday. 5. What you (to do) when I rang you up? 6. I (not to sleep) at nine o'clock yesterday. 7. What he (to do) yesterday? – He (to read) a book. 8. What he (to do) the whole evening yesterday? – He (to read) a book. 9. She (to sleep) when you came home? 10. My brother (not to play) tennis yesterday. He (to play) tennis

the day before yesterday. 11. My sister (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. She (to play) the piano the whole evening. 12. When I came into the kitchen, mother (to cook). 13. She (to cook) the whole day yesterday. 14. We (to wash) the floor in our room yesterday. 15. We (to wash) the floor in our room from three till four yesterday.

Exercise 6.2.7. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple, Future Simple, Past Simple or Present Continuous.

1. He (to spend) next summer in the country. 2. He (not to spend) last summer in the country. 3. We (to get up) at 6.30 every day. 4. He usually (play) tennis in the afternoon. 5. She (to help) mother yesterday? 6. Kate (to cook) dinner every day. 7. Kate (to cook) dinner tomorrow. 8. John is outside. He (wash) the car. 9. I (not to drink) coffee every day. 10. I (not to drink) coffee tomorrow. 11. You (to go) to university every day? 12. Look at him. He (row) a boat. 13. What your brother (to do) every day? 14. They (watch) TV at the moment. 15. What your brother (to do) tomorrow?

6.3. PERFECT TENSES

Exercise 6.3.1. Write the Past Participles of the following verbs.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. eat | 6. iron | 11. arrive | 16. break |
| 2. sleep | 7. clean | 12. put | 17. make |
| 3. open | 8. take | 13. leave | 18. run |
| 4. find | 9. swim | 14. drink | 19. buy |
| 5. give | 10. write | 15. talk | 20. have |

Exercise 6.3.2. Complete these sentences using the verbs in brackets in the correct tense (Present Continuous or Present Perfect).

1. What ___ you (to talk) about? 2. We ___ just (to talk) about it. 3. He ___ just (to say) something about it. 4. She ___ (to tell) them some interesting story. 5. He ___ (to tell) us nothing about it. 6. She ___ (to tell) them a story about a famous scientists. 7. We ___ (to have) two lessons and a lecture today. 8. They ___ (to have) a meeting. 9. She ___ not (to speak) yet. 10. They ___ (to ask) me several questions. 11. He ___ already (to learn) the rule. 12. I ___ (to write) an exercise. 13. What ___ he (to do)? – He ___ (to read) a scientific magazine. 14. ___ you (to read) any stories by Jack London? 15. What ___ you (to do) here? – I ___ (to write) a letter to my friend. 16. Who ___ (to write) this article? 17. What language ___ you (to study)? 18. We ___ already (to learn) a lot of English words. 19. What ___ she (to teach) them? 20. Who ___ (to teach) you to do it?

Exercise 6.3.3. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. We (to travel) around Europe last year. 2. My friend knows so much because he (to travel) a lot. 3. I (to see) Pete today. 4. She (to see) this film last Sunday. 5. Alex (to meet) his friend two hours ago. 6. I just (to meet) our

teacher. 7. The students already (to decide) where they want to work after the graduation. 8. Yesterday they (to decide) to stay at the hotel. 9. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France. 10. I (not / finish) my homework yet. 11. The rain (to stop) and the sun are shining in the sky again. 12. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago. 13. I (to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday. 14. The weather (to change), and we can go for a walk. 15. They (move) to London two years ago.

Exercise 6.3.4. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect.

1. By six o'clock Nick (to come) home and at six he (to have) dinner. 2. By nine o'clock yesterday grandmother (to wash) the dishes and at nine she (to watch) TV. 3. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice-cream which he (to buy) at the corner of the street. 4. When I (to come) home, my sister (to read) a book which she (to bring) from the library. 5. When the teacher (to come) in the classroom, the students were already standing. 6. When I (to look) out of the window, I saw that some students (to play) football, the others (to watch) them. 7. When I (to see) Ann, she (to sort) the flowers which she (to pick) in the field. 8. When I (to come) home yesterday, I (to see) that my little brother (to break) my aircraft model and (to play) with its pieces. 9. When I (to open) the door of the classroom, I (to see) that the teacher already (to come) and the students (to write) a lecture.

Exercise 6.3.5. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Perfect, Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. They (to go) to the Hermitage last week. 2. They (to be) to the Hermitage twice this week. 3. After the study school yesterday he (to come) home, (to have) dinner, (to read) an article from the latest magazine. 4. When your friend (to return) from the south? – She (to return) yesterday. – You (to go) to the station to meet her? – No, I (to be) too busy. 5. With whom you (to discuss) this question yesterday? 6. I (to see) this film this week. I like it very much. 7. When I (to enter) the kitchen, I (to see) that my mother (to stand) at the table and (to cut) some cabbage. She (to cook) dinner. 8. As soon as I (to see) him, I (to understand) that he (to work) hard. He (to write) something and (not to notice) anything. 9. When the young man (to enter) the room, she (to look) at him in surprise. "What you (to want) to tell me?" she (to say). "Why you (to come)?" 10. It (to rain) hard when I (to leave) home yesterday, so I (to return), (to put) on my raincoat and (to start) again.

Exercise 6.3.6. Put the verbs in brackets into Future Simple, Future Continuous or Future Perfect.

1. I (to prepare) my report tomorrow. 2. I (to prepare) my report at 6 p.m. tomorrow. 3. I (to prepare) my report by 6 p.m. tomorrow. 4. When I come home tomorrow, my family (to have) supper. 5. When you come to my place tomorrow, I (to read) your book. 6. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I (to write) a composition the whole evening. 7. I (not to go) to the cinema

tomorrow. I (to watch) TV the whole evening. 8. What you (to do) tomorrow? 9. You (to play) volleyball tomorrow? 10. You (to do) this work by next Sunday? 11. When you (to go) to see your friend next time? 12. How many pages you (to read) by 5 p.m. tomorrow? 13. Tomorrow I (to start) writing the answer to your letter as soon as I come from my study. 14. I (to do) the washing up from 3 till 3.30 p.m.

6.4. PASSIVE VOICE

Exercise 6.4.1. Rewrite these sentences using the Passive Voice.

Example: Mother waters the flowers in the evening. – The flowers are watered in the evening. (by mother)

1. The workers will paint the roof of the house. 2. The mechanics repaired the car. 3. The student made a report. 4. The teacher is giving the assignment. 5. Max will translate the article tomorrow. 6. They will send him a letter. 7. The boy followed his mother. 8. In summer I often drive a motorbike. 9. Ivan Susanin led the Poles into the thickest part of the forest. 10. The waves carried the boat away. 11. We shall do the translation in the evening. 12. You promised me these books long ago. 13. The explorers gave the newspaper reporters a long interview. 14. Mr. Wilson will teach you English.

Exercise 6.4.2. Rewrite these sentences using the Passive Voice.

1. We received this letter after his departure. 2. Have the dogs ever attacked you? 3. The boy carries a heavy bag. 4. The storm prevented the aircraft from flying. 5. Who discovered the structure of atom? 6. They are selling delicious fruit there now. 7. The old man told us about the war-time. 8. They offered her some interesting work. 9. The doctor prescribed her new medicine. 10. They often speak about it. 11. Everybody laughed at this funny joke. 12. We have been looking for you the whole morning. 13. We shall insist on strict discipline. 14. They teach three foreign languages at this University.

Exercise 6.4.3. Put the verbs in brackets into Passive Voice.

1. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 2. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week. 3. I (to ask) a question at the lesson yesterday. 4. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. 5. Many houses (to build) in our town every year. 6. This work (to do) tomorrow. 7. This text (to translate) at the last lesson. 8. These trees (to plant) last autumn. 9. Many interesting facts always (to tell) at the lessons on regional geography. 10. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday. 11. My question (to answer) yesterday. 12. Hockey (to play) in winter. 13. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London. 14. His new book (to finish) next year. 15. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.

Exercise 6.4.4. Rewrite the sentences using the Passive Voice.

1. I bought some potatoes yesterday. 2. We shall bring the books back to the library tomorrow. 3. They are repairing the clock now. 4. They sell shoes in this shop. 5. I have translated the whole text. 6. They broke the window last

week. 7. When I came home, children had eaten all the sweets. 8. We shall do this work in the evening. 9. This author wrote this book in the 19th century. 10. They were playing tennis from four till five. 11. At 2 p.m. the workers were loading the trucks. 12. By 3 p.m. the workers had finished loading. 13. They will show this film on TV soon. 14. They are building a new concert-hall in our street. 15. Scientists have made a number of important experiments in this laboratory.

Exercise 6.4.5. Rewrite the sentences using the Active Voice. Add the appropriate subject.

1. This mountain has never been climbed before. 2. Why have these cups been put here in this cupboard? 3. Nick was told to go home at once. 4. Invitations have been sent to all the old pupils to be present at the military school's anniversary. 5. The work was finished in time. 6. The child is taken care of carefully. 7. What museums were visited by you last year? 8. Have your compositions been handed in? 9. What has been said is true. 10. After the facts had been thoroughly (тщательно, подробно) explained to her, she no longer felt worried. 11. The Greeks were attacked by the Persians from the sea. 12. This regulation must be read by every student. 13. This film can be seen at the cinema only. 14. Spartan children were taught by their parents to endure all hardships (выдерживать, преодолевать все трудности). 15. Which article was translated by your yesterday?

Exercise 6.4.6. Choose the correct item.

1. The day before yesterday we (invite) to the restaurant by Tom Jenkins.

- a) *are invited* b) *were invited* c) *invite*

2. Look! The bridge (repair).

- a) *is being repaired* b) *is been repaired* c) *has been repaired*

3. The letter and the parcel (post) tomorrow.

- a) *will be post* b) *will have been posted* c) *will be posted*

4. In Greece the Olympic Games (hold) once in four years.

- a) *were held* b) *are being held* c) *are held*

5. The problem (study) for three years, but they haven't got any results.

- a) *has been studied* b) *has being studied* c) *was studied*

6. This book (republish) by the end of September.

- a) *would be republished* b) *will have been republished* c) *will been republished*

7. A police car came when the injured man (carry off) the road.

- a) *was being carried off* b) *was been carrying off* c) *has been carried off*

8. I (bear) in a small Russian town not far from Samara.

- a) *was borne* b) *am born* c) *was born*

9. Dad phoned us and asked if our luggage (already / pack).

a) *was already being packed* b) *had already been packed* c) *was packed*

10. What a pity, John won't come. He (tell) about the meeting beforehand.

a) *should have been told* b) *should be told* c) *should been told*

Exercise 6.4.7. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

THE TOWER OF LONDON

The tower of London ___ (build) by William the Conqueror in 1078 as a castle and palace. Since that time it ___ (extend) to its present size, and (use) as an armoury, a zoo, a royal mint, a prison, and a museum. At the time when it was a prison a lot of people ___ (lock) in the Tower for their religious beliefs or suspected treason. Anne Boleyn, Sir Walter Raleigh and Elizabeth the First ___ (shut up) there, too. Spies ___ (imprison) in the Tower during both World Wars. Some of the prisoners ___ (allow) to walk in the grounds, live in comfortable rooms and receive visitors. Many convicted ___ (publicly / execute) on Tower Hill. They ___ (behead) with the block and axe, which ___ (keep) in. Saint Edward's Crown, the Imperial State Crown, and the royal scepter ___ (guard) there. Saint Edward's Crown ___ (use) for the coronation ceremonies. 3000 precious jewels ___ (contain) in the Imperial State Crown. In 1671 a daring attempt ___ (make) to steal the Crown Jewels by a man named Captain Blood.

6.5. MODAL VERBS

Exercise 6.5.1. Fill in the blanks with "may / might" or "can / could" and make all necessary changes.

1. You ___ (warn) me about it beforehand. 2. The weather is changing. It ___ (start) raining. 3. This weapons ___ (be used) against enemy aircraft on the ground. 4. He ___ (not hear) your name. That's why he did not say anything. 5. She ___ (not notice) us. We were standing too far away. 6. ___ I use your name in my report? 7. She ___ (not hear) the news, that's why she looks as if nothing had happened. 8. The professor says that I ___ (rewrite) the research. 9. ___ I use your phone? 10. He ___ (help) them when they were in trouble. 11. ___ he (say) it? No, it's not like him. He is a man of few words (немного-словный человек).

Exercise 6.5.2. Translate into English using "be able to".

1. Ты сможешь сделать эту работу завтра? 2. Я думаю, он не сумеет решить эту задачу (to accomplish this task). 3. Завтра я буду свободен и смогу помочь тебе. 4. Мы сможем поехать в Нью-Йорк в будущем году? 5. Ты сможешь починить мой магнитофон? 6. Вчера я не смог увидеть полковника Петрова, так как он был в командировке, но сегодня я смогу это сделать. 7. Я думаю, что смогу перевести этот текст без словаря.

Exercise 6.5.3. Fill in the gaps with "mustn't" or "needn't".

A teacher is speaking to his students before a test:

"You are going to have a test today. Your test papers are on your desks. You ___ begin until I tell you. You ___ hurry; you have plenty of time. You ___ speak during the test. You ___ copy your friends' work and you ___ open any of your books. You ___ write in pen; if you prefer you can write in pencil. You ___ stay when you've finished; you can leave if you want to, but you ___ be noisy. When you leave you ___ wait for your friends outside the classroom. Wait outside the building! Finally, I wish you all good luck. You can begin now!"

Exercise 6.5.4. Fill in the blanks with modals "to have to" or "to be to".

1. Where ___ the lecture to take place? – I suppose in the classroom № 131. 2. So, our plan is as follows: I ___ to go to the library and bring the books. You ___ to look through all the material here. Later we ___ to work together. 3. "You ___ to do it alone, without anybody's help", – said the teacher. 4. I ___ to help my friends with this work now. 5. It was raining hard and we ___ to wait until it stopped raining. 6. I ___ to ask him about it tomorrow, as today he has already gone. 7. According to the order of the commander all the cadets ___ to return the books into the library before the twenty-third of May. 8. As we had agreed before, we ___ to meet at two o'clock to go to the stadium together. 9. The field training ___ to begin tomorrow at 5 p.m. Don't be late.

Exercise 6.5.5. Paraphrase, using the modal verb "need".

Example: It is not necessary to go there. – You need not go there.

1. There was no necessity for her to do it herself. 2. There is no reason for you to worry. 3. There is no need for you to be present. 4. Why did you mention all these numbers? It wasn't necessary for you. 5. It was not necessary for you to remind me about his birthday. I remember the date very well. 6. It was not necessary for her to cook this enormous dinner: there were only two of us. 7. It is not necessary to take the six-thirty. A later train will do as well.

Exercise 6.5.6. Rewrite the sentences using the words given in brackets.

1. It isn't necessary to buy a ticket (need). 2. I advise him to be more careful (ought). 3. He couldn't swim when he was five (able). 4. It's possible that he will win the race (might). 5. You are not allowed to play in their garden (mustn't). 6. It wasn't necessary for them to repair the car (need). 7. It's not possible for you to eat so much (can't). 8. Do you want me to open the window (shall)? 9. It's just possible she's still at work (could). 10. Do you want me to help you with that (would)? 11. I don't think she is the woman who spoke to me (can't). 12. We don't have to go shopping with Mum (needn't). 13. Is it really possible that she's 50 years old (can)? 14. It would be a good idea to tell him the truth (better). 15. I advise you to study harder (should).

Exercise 6.5.7. Choose the correct item.

1. You will ___ speak Spanish in another few months.
a) can b) have c) be able to d) ought

2. I'd like ___ skate.
 a) *to can* b) *to be able to* c) *to have to* d) *could*
3. Nobody answers the phone. They ___ be out.
 a) *should* b) *would* c) *can* d) *must*
4. I'm sorry, I ___ have phoned to tell you I was coming.
 a) *should to* b) *ought to* c) *had to* d) *could*
5. To my mind, the government ___ take care of old people.
 a) *ought* b) *need to* c) *must* d) *may*
6. I ___ get up early on Mondays.
 a) *am able* b) *have to* c) *must* d) *may*
7. The policeman told the woman she ___ worry.
 a) *needn't* b) *needn't to* c) *couldn't* d) *mustn't*
8. ___ you mind passing me the salt?
 a) *will* b) *should* c) *could* d) *would*
9. As ___ remember, I was always interested in scientific experiments.
 a) *may* b) *have to* c) *must* d) *ought to*
10. Little children like books with large print. They ___ read them more easily.
 a) *should* b) *must* c) *can* d) *have to*

7. SEQUENCE OF TENSES

Exercise 7.1. Rewrite these sentences using the Past Tense.

1. My uncle says he has just come back from the Caucasus. 2. He says he has spent two months to build the house. 3. He says it did him a lot of good. 4. She says she feels better now. 5. He says his wife and he are spending most of their time on the beach this week. 6. He says they did a lot of sightseeing. 7. He says he has bought a good camera. 8. He says he took many photographs while travelling in the Caucasus. 9. He says he will come to see us next Sunday. 10. He says he is busy now.

Exercise 7.2. Rewrite the sentences using the Past Tense.

1. Nick says he is going to the hotel to see his friends, who have just arrived in St. Petersburg from the United States of America. 2. He says they have not been here for a long time. 3. He says they were friends at school. 4. He says he will take them to the theatre on Sunday. 5. They say they will write me a letter when they return home. 6. Mike says he is sure Ann and Kate will be excellent guides. 7. He says they have made good progress in English. 8. Oleg says that in a day or two several English cadets will come to pay a visit to their

military school and he will probably have to act as interpreter. 9. Ann says she has just met Boris in the street. 10. She says Boris told her a lot of interesting things about his travels in the south.

Exercise 7.3. Choose the correct tense in these sentences.

1. He said he (is staying, was staying) at the "Ritz" Hotel. 2. They realized that they (lost, had lost) their way in the dark. 3. He asked me where I (study, studied). 4. I thought that I (shall finish, should finish) my work at that time. 5. He says he (serve, served) in this unit two years ago. 6. Victor said he (is, was) very busy. 7. My friend asked me who (is playing, was playing) the piano in the sitting-room. 8. He said he (will come, would come) to the station to see me off. 9. I was sure he (posted, had posted) the letter. 10. I think the weather (will be, would be) fine next week. I hope it (will not change, would not change) for the worse. 11. I knew that he (is, was) a very clever man. 12. I want to know what he (has bought, had bought) for her birthday. 13. I asked my sister to tell me what she (has seen, had seen) at the museum. 14. He asked me to tell him what time it (is, was).

Exercise 7.4. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. He said he ___ (to leave) tomorrow morning. 2. She says she already ___ (to find) the book. 3. He stopped and listened: the clock ___ (to strike) five. 4. She said she ___ (can) not tell me the right time, her watch ___ (to be) wrong. 5. I asked my neighbour if he ever ___ (to travel) by air before. 6. The policeman asked George where he ___ (to run) so early. 7. The delegates were told that the guide just ___ (to go) out and ___ (to be) back in ten minutes. 8. I knew that they ___ (to wait) for me at the bus station and I decided to hurry. 9. I didn't know that you already ___ (to finish) your report. 10. He says that he ___ (to know) the laws of the country. 11. The pilot didn't know that the enemy fighter ___ (to follow) him. 12. The teacher asked me whether I ___ (to remember) about the article. 13. He couldn't understand why people ___ (not to want) to buy his book.

Exercise 7.5. Choose the correct item.

1. I knew that Mercury (be) the closest planet to the sun, but I didn't feel like answering the questions.

a) *was* b) *is* c) *had been*

2. Mike hoped that his friend (help) him with his car.

a) *would help* b) *will help* c) *helped*

3. We didn't know the score, but we were sure their team (lose) the game.

a) *has lost* b) *had lost* c) *lost*

4. Yesterday Tom heard that his aunt (be ill) for five days.

a) *was ill* b) *has been ill* c) *had been ill*

5. The cadet wasn't able to do the translation because he (not / know) some special terms.

- a) *hadn't know* b) *didn't know* c) *doesn't know*

6. He gave all his money to me because he (trust) me.

- a) *would trust* b) *trusted* c) *had trust*

7. We were told that Andrew (go) to enter that college.

- a) *is going* b) *went* c) *was going*

8. The police found out that Bob Slant (live) in London's suburbs at that time.

- a) *had been living* b) *lives* c) *lived*

9. My parents decided that we (celebrate) my birthday on Saturday.

- a) *would celebrate* b) *shall celebrate* c) *celebrated*

10. Ann hasn't been informed that the lecture (not / take place) on Friday.

- a) *hasn't taken place* b) *wouldn't take place* c) *won't take place*

8. DIRECT / REPORTED SPEECH

Exercise 8.1. Rewrite the sentences using reported speech.

1. "My friend lives in Moscow", said Alex. 2. "You have not done your work well", said the teacher to me. 3. The cadets answered: "Good morning, comrade teacher". 4. "You didn't pass the test", said the teacher. 5. "This man spoke to me on the road", said the woman to the policeman. 6. "I can't explain this rule to you, ask the teacher", said my classmate to me. 7. The teacher said to the class: "We shall discuss this subject tomorrow". 8. Mike said: "We have bought these books today". 9. She said to me: "Now I can read your translation". 10. Our teacher said: "Thackeray's novels are very interesting". 11. She said: "I'm not fond of tennis". 12. Max said: "I read 'Jane Eyre' last year". 13. Oleg said to his sister: "Put the letter into an envelope". 14. Jane said to us: "Please tell me all you know about it". 15. "Please help me with this work, Henry", said Robert.

Exercise 8.2. Rewrite the sentences using direct speech.

1. I asked if they had taken the sick man to hospital. 2. I asked my friend if he had a headache. 3. I wanted to know when he had fallen ill. 4. I wondered if he had taken his temperature. 5. I asked him if the doctor had given him some medicine. 6. I asked him if he was feeling better now. 7. I asked the man how long he had been in St. Petersburg. 8. I asked him if he was going to a health-resort. 9. We asked the girl if her parents were still in Moscow. 10. I asked the girl where her father serves. 11. He said that he would wait for me. 12. The teacher said that the earth is round. 13. He said that he had bought me some flowers. 14. She said that he had arrived the previous week. 15. He asked what time it was.

Exercise 8.3. Choose a reporting verb and turn the following from direct into reported speech.

advised, asked, ordered, suggested, explained, warned, promised, begged, offered, refused

*Example: "I think you should take more exercises", the doctor said to me. –
The doctor advised me to take more exercises.*

1. "I will not answer your questions", the actor said to him. 2. "I really will phone this evening", he said. 3. "Do you know where I've put my hat?" he said to her. 4. "What have you bought me for Christmas?" the little boy said to his parents. 5. "Go to your room now and do your homework", the mother said to her son. 6. "You will be paid twice a month", her boss said. 7. "Would you like me to drive you into town?" she said to me. 8. "Let's go for a walk!" he said. 9. "Please let me come with you", she said to her mother. 10. "Let's play in the garden", Ted said. 11. "The sun is bigger than the earth", Mary said to the children. 12. "Don't go near the fire because it's dangerous", she said to Ben. 13. "Let's have steak for dinner", said June. 14. "I promise I'll write to you as soon as I arrive, Mary", said John. 15. "Please, don't shoot me!" he said to the robber.

Exercise 8.4. Write the exact words a teacher said to her students.

Example: Don't talk when I'm talking.

A teacher told her students not to talk when she is talking. She told them to give their homework to her at the end of each lesson. She asked them not to write on the desks. Then she told them to put their hands up if they had a question. She also asked them not to eat in the classroom. She told them to write everything in pen and asked them to throw their rubbish into the wastepaper bin. Finally she told them not to leave the classroom without permission.

Exercise 8.5. Choose the correct item.

1. John said, "I'm sorry to disturb you, Eliza".
 - a) *John told that he was sorry to disturb Eliza.*
 - b) *John told Eliza he was sorry to disturb her.*
 - c) *John said to Eliza he had been sorry to disturb her.*
2. He said, "Where is Jill going?"
 - a) *He asks where was Jill going.*
 - b) *He asks where Jill went.*
 - c) *He asks where Jill was going.*
3. "If I had any instructions, I would know what to do", said Mag.
 - a) *Mag said that if she had had any instructions she would have known what to do.*
 - b) *Mag said if she had any instructions she knew what to do.*
 - c) *Mag said that if she had any instructions she would know what to do.*

4. "Will you be free tomorrow?" Colin asked Richard.
a) *Richard asked would Colin be free the next day.*
b) *Colin asked Richard if he would be free the following day.*
c) *Colin asked if Richard will be free tomorrow.*
5. "Why hasn't he locked the car door?" the policeman said.
a) *The policeman asked why he hadn't locked the car door.*
b) *The policeman asked why hadn't he locked the car door.*
c) *The policeman asked why he didn't lock the car door.*
6. The students said, "We wish our exams were over".
a) *The students said they wished their exams had been over.*
b) *The students said that they wished their exams have been over.*
c) *The students said they wished their exams were over.*
7. Tom said, "Jerry has been my best friend since our early childhood".
a) *Tom told Jerry that he had been his best friend since their early childhood.*
b) *Tom said that Jerry has been my best friend since our early childhood.*
c) *Tom told Jerry that he had been his best friend since their early childhood.*
8. "Where is the nearest bus stop?" the old man addressed a policeman.
a) *The old man asked where was the nearest bus stop.*
b) *The old man asked a policeman where the nearest bus stop was.*
c) *The old man told a policeman where the nearest bus stop was.*
9. The teacher said to us, "Be quiet, please".
a) *The teacher asked us to be quiet.*
b) *The teacher told us to be quiet.*
c) *The teacher said to us to be quiet.*
10. "If I were you, I'd stop smoking", Jeff said.
a) *Jeff said that if he were him he would have stopped smoking.*
b) *Jeff said that if he had been him he would stop smoking.*
c) *Jeff advised him to stop smoking.*

Section 3. GRAMMAR REFERENCE

Active	continuous be V _{ing}	simple V	perfect have V ₃	perfect continuous have been V _{ing}
Present	am is V _{ing} are	V-V ₅ "-?" Do, does - V	have V ₃ has	have been V _{ing} has
Past	was were V _{ing}	V ₂ "-?" Did V ₁	had V ₃	had been V _{ing}
Future	will be V _{ing} shall	will V shall	will have V ₃ shall	will have been V _{ing} shall
Future in the past	would be V _{ing}	would V	would have V ₃	would have been V _{ing}

Passive	continuous be being V ₃	simple be V ₃	perfect have been V ₃	perfect continuous
Present	am is being V ₃ are	am is V ₃ are	have been V ₃ has	XXXXXXXXXX
Past	was being V ₃ were	was V ₃ were	had been V ₃	XXXXXXXXXX
Future	XXXXXXXXXX	will be V ₃	will have been V ₃	XXXXXXXXXX
Future in the past	XXXXXXXXXX	would be V ₃	would have been V ₃	XXXXXXXXXX

Present simple

We use the present simple to talk about actions we see as long term or permanent. It is a very common tense. Here, we are talking about regular actions or events.

They drive to the office every day.

He doesn't come here every day.

The news usually starts at 8.00 P.M.

Do you usually have porridge and eggs for breakfast?

Here, we are talking about facts.

Water freezes at 0° C or 32° F.

What does his dead-pan expression mean?

The Tsna flows through Tambov.

Here, we are talking about future facts, usually found in a timetable or a chart.

Christmas Day falls on a Monday this year.

The plane leaves at 6.00 tomorrow morning.

The working day doesn't start at 5.00.

Here, we are talking about our thoughts and feelings at the time of speaking. Although these feelings can be short-term, we use the present simple and not the present continuous.

They don't ever agree with us.

I think you are right. He doesn't want you to do it.

Present continuous

The present continuous is used to talk about present situations which we see as short-term or temporary. In these examples, the action is taking place at the time of speaking.

Who is Bob talking to on the phone?

I'm not looking. My eyes are closed tightly.

In these examples, the action is true at the present time but we don't think it will be true in the long term.

I'm looking for a new separate apartment.

He's thinking about leaving his job.

They're considering making an appeal against the judgment.

In these examples, the action is at a definite point in the future and it has already been arranged.

I'm meeting him at 7.30.

They aren't arriving until Sunday.

We are having a special dinner at a top restaurant for all the senior managers. Isn't she coming to the dinner?

Present perfect

We use the present perfect when we want to look back from the present to the past.

We can use it to look back on the recent past.

I've broken my phone so I don't know what time it is.

We have cancelled the meeting.

He's taken my project. I don't have one.

When we look back on the recent past, we often use the words 'just', 'already' or the word 'yet' (in negatives and questions only).

They've already talked about that.

She hasn't arrived yet.

We've just done it.

We don't know yet.

Have they spoken to him yet?

It can also be used to look back on the more distant past.

We've been to Novgorod a lot over the last few years.

She's done this type of project many times before.

When we look back on the more distant past, we often use the words 'ever' (in questions) and 'never'.

Have you ever been to France?

Has he ever talked to you about the trouble?

I've never met Jim and Sally.

We've never considered investing in Pakistan.

Past simple

We use the past simple to talk about actions and states which we see as completed in the past.

We can use it to talk about a specific point in time.

She came back last Monday.

I saw them in the street.

It can also be used to talk about a period of time.

She lived in London for five years.

They were in New York from Monday to Thursday of last week.

When I was living in St. Petersburg, I went to all the art exhibitions I could.

You will often find the past simple used with time expressions such as these:

Yesterday • three weeks ago • last year • in 2009

• from May to July • for a long time • for 7 weeks

Past continuous

We use the past continuous to talk about past events which went on for a period of time.

We use it when we want to emphasize the continuing process of an activity or the period of that activity. (If we just want to talk about the past event as a simple fact, we use the past simple.)

Were you expecting any visitors?

Sorry, were you having a rest?

I was just making some coffee.

I was thinking about him last night.

In the 1990s few people were using mobile phones.

We often use it to describe a "background action" when something else happened.

I was walking in the street when I suddenly saw him.

She was talking to me on the phone and it suddenly went dead.

They were still waiting for the bus when I spoke to them.

We were just talking about it before they arrived.

I was making a presentation in front of 100 people when the microphone stopped working.

Future Going to

There is no one 'future tense' in English. There are 4 future forms. The one which is used most often in spoken English is 'going to', not 'will'.

They're going to launch it next month.

I'm not going to talk for very long.

Notice that this plan does not have to be for the near future.

When I retire I'm going to go back to Barbados to live.

In ten years time, I'm going to be boss of my own successful company.

We use 'going to' when we want to make a prediction based on evidence we can see now.

Look out! That cup is going to fall off.

We can replace 'going to go' by 'going'.

They are going out later.

He's going to the exhibition tomorrow.

Will (shall)

Some people have been taught that 'will' is 'the future' in English. This is not correct. Sometimes when we talk about the future we cannot use 'will'. Sometimes when we use 'will' we are not talking about the future.

We can use 'will' to talk about future events we believe to be certain.

The sun will rise over there tomorrow morning.

Next year, I'll be 50.

That train will be late. It always is.

Often we add 'perhaps', 'maybe', 'probably', 'possibly' to make the belief less certain.

I'll probably come back later.

He'll possibly find out when he sees Jenny.

Maybe it will be OK.

The Passive

We use the active form to say what the subject does.

For example:

I speak English every day at work.

We use the passive form to say what happens to people and things, to say what is done to them.

For example:

English is spoken here.

We use the passive form when we don't know who did the action.

For example:

The car was damaged while it was parked on the street.

Personal and Impersonal Passive

Personal Passive simply means that the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. So every verb that needs an object (transitive verb) can form a personal passive.

For example: *They build houses.* – *Houses are built.*

Verbs without an object (intransitive verb) normally cannot form a personal passive sentence (as there is no object that can become the subject of the passive sentence). If you want to use an intransitive verb in passive voice, you need an impersonal construction – therefore this passive is called Impersonal Passive.

For example: *he says* – *it is said.*

Impersonal Passive is not as common in English as in some other languages (e.g. German, Latin). In English, Impersonal Passive is only possible with verbs of perception (e.g. say, think, know).

For example: *They say that women live longer than men.* – *It is said that women live longer than men.*

Although Impersonal Passive is possible here, Personal Passive is more common.

For example: *They say that women live longer than men.* – *Women are said to live longer than men.*

The subject of the subordinate clause (women) goes to the beginning of the sentence; the verb of perception is put into passive voice. The rest of the sentence is added using an infinitive construction with 'to' (certain auxiliary verbs and that are dropped).

Sometimes the term Personal Passive is used in English lessons if the indirect object of an active sentence is to become the subject of the passive sentence.

Reported speech

We use reported speech when we are saying what other people say, think or believe.

He says he wants it.

We think you are right.

I believe he loves her.

Yesterday you said you didn't like it but now you do!

She told me he had asked her to marry him.

I told you she was ill.

We thought he was in Australia.

When we are reporting things in the present, future or present perfect we don't change the tense.

He thinks he loves her.

I'll tell her you are coming.

He has said he'll do it.

When we tell people what someone has said in the past, we generally make the tense 'more in the past'.

You look very nice. = I told him he looked very nice.

He's working in Siberia now. = She told me he was working in Siberia now.

Polly has bought a new car. = She said Polly had bought a new car.

Jo can't come for the weekend. = She said Jo couldn't come for the weekend.

Paul called and left a message. = He told me Paul had called and had left me a message.

I'll give you a hand. = He said he would give me a hand.

However, when we are reporting something that was said in the past but is still true, it is not obligatory to make the tense 'more in the past'. The choice is up to the speaker.

For example:

"The train doesn't stop here". He said the train doesn't stop here. He said the train didn't stop here.

"I like Sarah". She said she likes Sarah. She said she liked Sarah.

When we are reporting what was said, we sometimes have to change other words in the sentence.

We have to change the pronoun if we are reporting what someone else said. Compare these two sentences. In each case the person actually said "I don't want to go".

I said I didn't want to go.

Bill said he didn't want to go.

We have to change words referring to 'here and now' if we are reporting what was said in a different place or time.

Compare these two sentences. In each case the person actually said "I'll be there at ten tomorrow".

(If it is later the same day) He said he would be there at ten tomorrow.

(If it is the next day) He said he would be there at ten today.

Now compare these two sentences.

(If we are in a different place) He said he would be there tomorrow at ten.

(If we are in the place he is coming to) He said he would be here at ten tomorrow.

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