

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации
Муромский институт (филиал)
федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения
высшего образования
**«Владимирский государственный университет
имени Александра Григорьевича и Николая Григорьевича Столетовых»
(МИ ВлГУ)**

Отделение среднего профессионального образования

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»

для студентов специальности

38.02.01 «Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям)»

Составитель:
Панкратова Е.А.

Муром, 2017

LET ME INTRODUCE MYSELF

CHAPTER 1. “MYSELF”

TOPIC

1. Read the following words on the topic “Myself” and try to remember them.

1. **Person** – человек, личность

2. people – люди

3. man (men) – мужчина, человек (мужчины, люди)

4. woman (women) – женщина (женщины)

5. girl – девочка, девушка

6. boy – мальчик

7. fellow – парень

8. friend – друг

9. **Family Status** – семейное положение

10. to be married – быть женатым (замужем)

11. to be single – быть холостяком (одинокой)

12. to be in divorce – быть в разводе

13. **Appearance** – внешность

14. complexion (dark, pale) – цвет лица (смуглый, светлый)

15. face (round, oval, square) – лицо (круглое, овальное, прямоугольное)

16. eyes (small, large, deep-set, hazel) – глаза (маленькие, большие, глубоко посаженные, карие)

17. nose (long, short, straight, snub, crooked) – нос (длинный, маленький, прямой, вздёрнутый, с горбинкой)

18. hair (thin, thick, straight, curly, black, fair, gray) – волосы (редкие, густые, прямые, вьющиеся, чёрные, светлые, седые)

19. have /wear a moustache, beard – иметь/носить усы, бороду

20. shoulders (broad, narrow) – плечи (широкие, узкие)

21. height (tall, short, middle-sized) – рост (высокий, низкий, средний)

- 22.figure (to be plump/heavy, slim/slender) – фигура, комплекция (быть полным/тучным, стройным/тонким)
- 23.pretty – хорошенькая (о женщине)
- 24.handsome –приятный (о мужчине)
- 25.attractive – привлекательный
- 26.beautiful – красивый
- 27.ordinary – обычный
- 28.look like = resemble = take after – быть похожим на
29. look different – быть непохожим
- 30. Person's character – характер**
- 31.kind – добрый
- 32.friendly – дружелюбный
- 33.warm-hearted – добросердечный
- 34.generous – щедрый, великодушный
- 35.optimistic – оптимистичный
- 36.communicative = sociable– общительный
- 37.industrious – трудолюбивый
- 38.cheerful – веселый
- 39.bright – способный
- 40.calm – спокойный
- 41.independent – независимый
- 42.stable – твёрдый, решительный
- 43.attentive – внимательный
- 44.unselfish – бескорыстный
- 45.sensitive – чувствительный, восприимчивый
- 46.dynamic – энергичный, активный
- 47.persistent – настойчивый
- 48.creative – творческий
- 49.logical – логический
- 50.imaginative – одарённый большим воображением

- 51.wise – мудрый
- 52.tender – нежный
- 53.good-natured – добродушный
- 54.capable – способный
- 55.decent – порядочный
- 56.understanding – понимающий
- 57.tactful – тактичный
- 58.devoted – преданный
- 59.strong-willed – сильной воли
- 60.modest – скромный
- 61.obstinate – упрямый
- 62.unpredictable – непредсказуемый
- 63.absent-minded – рассеянный
- 64.hot-tempered – вспыльчивый
- 65.lazy – ленивый
- 66.obstinate – упрямый
- 67.boring – скучный
- 68.neither... nor... – ни... ни ...
- 69.to be ready to help – быть готовым помочь
- 70.to be easy to get along with – хорошо ладить с людьми
- 71.to be successful (a success) in life – быть удачливым в жизни
- 72.to be a good friend – быть хорошим другом
- 73.to be a many-sided person – быть многогранным человеком
- 74.to be good at – быть сильным/способным в какой-либо области

2. Read the text and answer the questions.

***MYSELF**

Let me introduce myself. My name is Nick and my last name is Ivanov.

I am seventeen years old. I am a student. I am single. I was born on the 9th of July, 1988. I am from Murom, Vladimir region, Russia. My address is 4-58 Mechnikov Street. My telephone number is two-two-nine-one-four.

I am tall. My face is oval. My eyes are large and green. My nose is straight. My hair is short and curly. I am sensitive, dynamic and sociable.

I think that's all about me, my appearance and character.

1. What is his name? **2.** How old is Nick? **3.** What is his occupation? **4.** Is he married? **5.** When was Nick born? **6.** Where is he from? **7.** What is his address? **8.** What is his phone number? **9.** Is Nick tall? **10.** Is his face round? **11.** Are his eyes large and blue? **12.** Is Nick's hair long? **13.** What kind of person is Nick?

****MYSELF**

Let me introduce myself. My name is Nick and my last name is Ivanov.

I am seventeen years old. I am a student, I am single. I was born on the 9th of July, 1988. I am from Murom, Vladimir region, Russia. My address is 4-58 Mechnikov Street. My telephone number is two-two-nine-one-four.

I look like my father. I am tall. My hair is short and curly. My eyes are large and green. My brother, on the other hand, is short. His face is round and my face is oval. He is broad-shouldered and my shoulders are narrow. Plus we are different in nature. I am sensitive and imaginative. My brother, on the other hand, is calm and stable. I am dynamic and sociable. He is logical and independent. So, we are very different. I think that's all about me, my appearance and character.

1. What is Nick's last name? **2.** What is his age? **3.** What is his profession? **4.** What does Nick look like? **5.** What does his brother look like? **6.** Is his brother tall and narrow-shouldered? **7.** Is Nick's brother calm and stable? **8.** Who is logical and independent? **9.** Are the brothers different?

3. Speak about yourself using the following plan.

1. Name

My name is

2. Age

I am ... (years old).

3. Profession

I am

4. Native place

I am from

5. Birth Place

I was born in

6. Place of living

My address is

My phone number is

7. Marital Status

I am

9. Character

I am ...

10. Appearance

I am ...

4. Answer the questions about yourself.

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Where are you from?
4. What are you?
5. Are you married or single?
6. What kind of person are you?
7. Do you look like your mother?

5. Замените местоимения, стоящие в скобках, на соответствующие английские. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. (Я) am Ann. 2. (Она) is 17 years old. 3. (Он) is a student. 4. (Вы) are from Murom. 5. (Я) am single. 6. (Он) is married. 7. (Она) is an optimistic person. 8. (Мы) are communicative. 9. (Они) are industrious. 10. (Он) is tall. 11. (Вы) are a pretty girl. 12. (Они) are Nick and Pete. 13. (Мы) are students. 14. (Он/неодуш.) is boring. 15. (Она) is very cheerful.

6. Прочитайте следующие количественные числительные на английском языке.

0, 1, 5, 9, 8, 3, 7, 4, 2, 6;

10, 11, 12;

19, 14, 17, 16, 18, 13, 15;

30, 60, 90, 80, 20, 40, 70, 50;

29, 31, 45, 58, 63, 72, 84, 96, 27, 68;

100, 208, 496, 1,000, 3,037; 5,790, 1,000,000, 6,000,391, 8,294,517;

2.6, 5.7, 3.4, 9.1, 8.37, 4.05, 3.12, 6.83, 1.15, 7.08.

7. Прочитайте на английском языке следующее.

-наименование годов: 2000, 1900, 1978, 1653, 2005, 1824, 1345.

-номера телефонов: 3-54-11, 2-79-15, 9-61-13, 2-07-19, 6-21-38.

8. Прочитайте и замените местоимения, стоящие в скобках, на притяжательные: *my, his, her, its, our, your, their*.

1. (He) name is Pete. 2. (We) mother is warm-hearted. 3. (They) address is 7-89 Lakina Street. 4. (You) phone number is 4-63-98. 5. (I) friend is a student. 6. (She) eyes are green. 7. (He) name is John. 8. (They) names are Nick and Pete. 9. (I) address is 58 Mechnikov Street. 10. (We) phone number is 2-49-87. 11. (He)

nose is straight. **12.** (You) hair is curly. **13.** (She) daughter is short. **14.** (They) children are friendly. **15.** (I) son is handsome.

9. Скажите данные словосочетания по-английски.

Его имя, мои глаза, ее волосы, их папа, наши дети, твоя сестра, ее лицо, наша тетя, их дядя, ее муж, его нос, ваш рост, мой друг, его усы, наша бабушка, их дедушка.

10. Прочитайте словосочетания с указательными местоимениями и переведите их на русский язык.

This man, that woman, these people, those men, these women, that person, this fellow, that face, those eyes, these students.

11. Скажите данные словосочетания по-английски, обращая внимание на указательные местоимения.

Эта девочка, тот мальчик, эти дети, те люди, эта женщина, эти мужчины, этот мужчина, те женщины.

12. Прочитайте об этих людях и дополните предложения соответствующими формами глагола to be : *am, is, are*.

1. I ___ Nick. 2. My name ___ Lena. 3. My brother's name ___ Sasha. 4. You ___ 18 years old. 5. They ___ engineers. 6. We ___ from Moscow. 7. My address ___ 21-53, Sverdlov Street. 8. His phone number ___ 3-86-79. 9. His hair ___ long. 10. We ___ friends. 11. His face ___ round. 12. You ___. attractive. 13. Nick ___ short. 14. You ___ slim. 15. My grandmother ___. optimistic.

13. Составьте предложения из данных слов, учитывая порядок слов английского предложения.

1. My, is, name, Irina. 2. He, 17, is. 3. Name, is, her, Sveta. 4. Ira, old, 20, years, is. 5. Your, is, sister, pretty. 6. Single, their, are, friends. 7. Are, doctors, friends, his. 8. Bright, my, is, sister. 9. Neither large, our, is, family, nor small. 10. My, are, friends, they. 11. Murom, your, from, parents, are. 12. Phone, is, number, 3-68-97, her. 13. Their, 40, Moscovskaya Street, address, is. 14. Married, my, is, brother. 15. Old, grandparents, her, are.

14. Выразите следующие предложения на английском языке, используя глагол to be.

1. Меня зовут Аня (Саша). 2. Ему 20 лет. 3. Она ученица. 4. Они из Муромы. 5. Номер ее телефона – 3-54-87. 6. Я – неженат. 7. Мой адрес – улица Московская, д.56, кв.7. 8. Он высокий. 9. Они веселые. 10. Она – замужем. 11. Ее муж профессор. 12. Вы из Москвы. 13. Мне 17 лет. 14. Наша сестра красивая. 15. Они в разводе.

15. Дополните предложения, поставив глагол to be в нужной форме, указанной в скобках.

1. My grandfather's name ___ Vasiliy Ivanovich. (Past) 2. I ___ a schoolboy last year. (Past) 3. Her brother ___ 5 years old soon. (Future) 4. Your sister ___ 3 years older than you. (Present). 5. Our phone number ___ 2-19-86. (Future) 6. His family ___ large. (Past) 7. We ___ in Moscow. (Past) 8. They ___ married. (Past) 9. I ___ born in Murom. (Past) 10. You ___ 5 in the family soon. (Future) 11. I ___ a student next year. (Future) 12. He ___ born in 1982. (Past) 13. She ___ tall. (Future) 14. They ___ kind. (Past) 15. My friend ___ a student. (Present)

16. Скажите, что это не так.

1. I am single. 2. He is 17. 3. They are in divorce. 4. My telephone number is 3-85-97. My friends are students. 6. My son was born in 1989. 7. They were married. 8 She will be 5 years old soon. 9. We shall be friends. 10. She was born in

Moscow. **11.** He is kind. **12.** I am a student. **13.** He is married. **14.** They were three in the family. **15.** They are from Moscow.

17. Расскажите о Сергее по-английски.

1. Меня зовут Сергей. **2.** Я неженат **3.** Я из Мурома. **4.** Мой адрес; ул. Орловская д.23 кв.59. **5.** Мой телефон: 3-48-56. **6.** Мне 17 лет. **7.** В прошлом году я был школьником. **8.** А сейчас я - студент. **9.** Я обычный человек. **10.** Мое лицо круглое. **11.** Мои глаза большие. **12.** Мой нос длинный и прямой. **13.** Мои волосы короткие. **14.** Я среднего роста. **15.** Я веселый и дружелюбный.

18. Расспросите своего собеседника. А он вам отвечает следующее.

1. ___ My name is Kate.
2. ___ I am Nick.
3. ___ I am 20.
4. ___ I am a student.
5. ___ I am from Murom.
6. ___ I am single.
7. ___ 58 Mechnikov Street.
8. ___ My phone number is 2-94-87.
9. ___ My mother is a communicative person.
10. ___ She is a tall pretty woman.

CHAPTER 2. "MY FAMILY"

TOPIC

19. Read the following words on the topic "My family" and try to remember them.

- 1. Relatives – родственники**
2. mother (Mum) – мама
3. father (Dad) – папа
4. (foster) parents – (приемные) родители

5. son – сын
6. daughter – дочь
7. child(ren) – ребёнок (дети)
8. sister – сестра
9. brother – брат
10. younger – младший
11. the youngest – самый младший
12. elder – старший
13. the eldest – самый старший
14. wife – жена
15. husband – муж
16. aunt – тётя
17. uncle – дядя
18. cousin – двоюродный брат (сестра)
19. niece – племянница
20. nephew – племянник
21. orphan – сирота
22. grandmother – бабушка
23. grandfather – дедушка
24. grandparents – бабушка с дедушкой
25. great-grandparents - прабабушка с прадедушкой
26. entire family – вся семья
- 27. Profession – профессия**
28. doctor – врач
29. teacher – учитель
30. lawyer – юрист
31. (an) engineer – инженер
32. officer – офицер
33. shop-assistant – продавец
34. employee – служащий

- 35.nurse – медсестра
36.book-keeper = accountant – бухгалтер
37.typist – машинистка
38.designer – конструктор
39.driver – шофер
40.worker – рабочий
41.head – глава, руководитель, начальник
42.manager – управляющий, заведующий
43.business person (man/woman)– предприниматель
44.housewife – домохозяйка
45.pensioner – пенсионер
46.schoolboy (girl) – школьник(ца)
47.unemployed – безработный
48.retired – на пенсии
- 49.Places of work – место работы**
- 50.hospital – больница
51.school – школа
52.office – контора
53.plant = factory – завод
54.department – отдел
55.shop (*англ.*) = store (*амер.*)– магазин, мастерская
56.firm – фирма
- 57.Actions– действия**
- 58.to be born – родиться
59.live – жить
60.work – работать
61.look after = take care of – заботиться о
62.consist of – состоять из
63.help – помогать
64.cook tasty things – вкусно готовить

- 65.come to see – навещать
- 66.spend time together – проводить время вместе
- 67.solve problems – решать проблемы
- 68.die – умереть
- 69.have a steady job – иметь постоянную работу
- 70.provide for the family – обеспечивать семью
- 71.share problems with – делиться проблемами с
- 72.have much in common – иметь много общего
- 73.have friendly relationship – иметь дружественные отношения
- 74.give emotional support and security – давать эмоциональную поддержку
и чувство безопасности
- 75.fix different devices – чинить различные приборы
- 76.give a helping hand – оказывать поддержку
- 77.I can't but V – я не могу не ...

20. Read the text and answer the questions.

***My Family**

Let me tell you about my family. It is neither large nor small. We are four in the family: my mother, my father, my brother and I.

My mother's name is Anna Victorovna. She is 40 years old. My Mum is a teacher. She works at school. She is tall and slender. Her hair is short and fair. She has big blue eyes. Besides she is a very good cook. She always cooks tasty things. She is communicative and wise. She plays the piano and sings well.

My father's name is Pavel Ivanovich. He is 43 years old. He is a businessman. He works at his own firm. He is very good at mathematics. He helps me with it. He fixes different devices. He likes fishing.

My brother's name is Ilya. He is 20 years old. He studies at the Institute. He is not married. He is capable and very cheerful. My brother and I look very different.

But we have much in common. We both like to play computer games and to watch video films.

We have many relatives: grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins. They live in various parts of our country. But best of all I like my grandmother Ekaterina Grigorievna. She is very kind and understanding.

My family is friendly. We spend much time together. I like my family very much. I think that's all about my family.

1. Is the family large or small? 2. How many are they in the family? 3. What is the mother's name? 4. How old is she? 5. What is her occupation? 6. What does she look like? 7. What things does she cook? 8. Is she a communicative person? 9. Does she sing well? 10. What does she play? 11. What is the father's name? 12. How old is he? 13. What is he by profession? 14. Where does he work? 15. What is he good at? 16. Whom does he help? 17. What is his hobby? 18. What is the brother's name? 19. What is his age? 20. Where does he study? 21. Is he married? 22. Do the brothers look alike? 23. What is their hobby? 24. Have they relatives? 25. Where do their relatives live? 26. Whom and why does Nick like best of all? 27. Why is the family friendly?

****My Family**

I believe a family is one of the most important things in our life. The things we need in our lives: love, communication, respect and good relationship, begin in the family.

Happy to say, I have a stable and happy family. My family is neither large nor small. I would say, it's an average Russian family. It consists of four people. We are my mother, my father, my brother and me. The head of our family is my father. His name is Pavel Ivanovich. He is 43 years old. He is a businessman by occupation. He works at his own firm. Fortunately he has a steady well-paid job. It's he who provides for the family. My Dad is very industrious and devotes much

time to his work. At the same time he is a good father and devoted husband. Whenever he is free we spend our time together. He has a good sense of humor. He knows many funny stories and always ready to share them with us. He is a man of character and I can't but feel proud of him.

The heart of our family is my mother. Her name is Anna Victorovna. She is 40 years old but she doesn't look like her age, she looks young for her age. She is very attractive. Her eyes are expressive, her hair is short. She is tall and slender. My Mum is a teacher at school. She works a lot but manages to be a loving mother and a good house-keeper. Besides she is a very good cook. She always cooks tasty things. She is communicative and wise. I can share any problems with her. I can't but admire such a tender, good-natured woman.

My brother, Ilya by name, is 20 years old. He studies at the Institute. He is not married yet and has no family of his own. He is capable and very cheerful. He is good to get along with. We have good relationship. My brother and I look very different. He takes after our father and I resemble our mother. But we have much in common. We both like to play computer games and to watch video films.

We have many relatives: grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins who live in various parts of our country. But best of all I like my grandmother Ekaterina Grigorievna as she is very kind and understanding.

Our parents give us a very good example of being decent persons and having good relations. I would like to be strong-willed and clever like my father, tactful and cheerful like my mother. Besides it would be nice to have such friendly relationship as my parents have.

My family is everything for me. It gives me emotional support and security. Whenever I have difficulties I can ask my parents for help. If they have problems I am ready to give them a helping hand. We also share all happy moments of our life. Paraphrasing the English proverb I would say "My family is my castle".

1. Why is the family one of the most important things in life? **2.** What kind of is Nick's family? **3.** Whom does it consist of? **4.** Who is the head of the

family? **5.** Where has the father a steady well-paid job? **6.** What does he devote much time to? **7.** Why can we say that he is a good father? **8.** Who is the heart of the family? **9.** What does the mother look like? **10.** Where does she work? **11.** Why can we say that she is good mother and a good house-keeper? **12.** What is the brother's name and age? **13.** What is his occupation? **14.** Has Ilya the family of his own? **15.** What is his character? **16.** Does Ilya resemble his mother? **17.** Why does the family give a good example for their children? **18.** Why is the proverb "My family is my castle" right for this family?

21. Speak about your family using the plan.

1. Family composition

Состав семьи

2. Descriptions of family members

Описание членов семьи

(name, age, occupation, appearance, personality)

(имя, возраст, род занятий, внешность, черты характера)

3. Relatives

Родственники

(place of living, relations with them)

(место жительства, отношения с ними)

4. The meaning of the family in your life

Значение семьи в твоей жизни

22. Answer the questions about your family.

1. Have you a family?/ Do you have you a family?

2. Is your family large or small?

3. How many are you in the family?

4. Whom does your family consist of?

5. What is your mother's/brother's name?

6. How old is she/he?

7. What is her/his occupation?

8. Is she/he married/single?

9. Do you look like your mother?
10. What does she/he look like?
11. What kind/sort of person is she/he?
12. Who are your relatives? Where do they live?
13. Is your family friendly?
14. What does the family mean to you?
15. What kind of family would you like to have in future?

REVISE GRAMMAR

23. Прочитайте данные предложения и переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на притяжательный падеж существительных.

1. My mother's name is Anna Victorovna. 2. His mother's father and his father's father are his grandfathers. 3. Our children's names are Pete and Nick. 4. Your grandparents' mothers are your great-grandmothers. 5. Her husband's relatives are from Moscow. 6. Their aunt's children are their cousins. 7. My mother's brother is my favourite uncle. 8. His wife's family is neither large nor small. 9. Your brothers' or sisters' daughters are your nieces. 10. Your brothers' or sisters' sons are your nephews. 11. Their parents' friends are doctors. 12. Our children's family is large. 13. Her sisters' names are Ann and Kate. 14. My father's name is Vladimir Victorovich. 15. Her cousin's name is Alex.

24. Выразите данные словосочетания на английском языке, используя притяжательный падеж существительных.

1. Мою маму зовут... 2. Её тётю зовут ... 3. Их младшего брата зовут... 4. Его двоюродную сестру зовут... 5. Нашего дядю зовут... 6. Вашу племянницу зовут... 7. Их племянника зовут... 8. Моего дедушку зовут... 9. Наших детей зовут... 10. Брат моего папы... 11. Семьи моих друзей. 12. Ребенок её мужа... 13. Родители его жены... 14. Дети моих родственников... 15. Друзья его старшей сестры... .

25. Дополните предложения требующейся формой глагола *to have* в Present Simple.

1. I ___ a family. 2. My parents ___ good friends. 3. He ___ many relatives. 4. She ___ five classes. 5. Ann ___ blue eyes. 6. They ___ smart children. 7. She ___ long hair. 8. You ___ many friends. 9. He ___ a car. 10. We ___ three cousins. 11. He ___ a good friend. 12. I ___ grandparents. 13. He ___ a friendly family. 14. They ___ great-grandparents. 15. He ___ an elder brother.

26. Дополните предложения необходимой формой глагола *to have*.

1. My brother ___ a family. (Present) 2. His wife ___ a mother. (Present) 3. She ___ a small family. (Past) 4. They ___ good children. (Present) 5. We ___ 4 classes tomorrow. (Future) 6. She ___ many relatives. (Past) 7. My aunt ___ a husband and two children. (Present) 8. I ___ many friends. (Present) 9. My uncle ___ a good wife. (Present) 10. They ___ grandparents. (Past) 11. She ___ communicative friends. (Past) 12. They ___ many classes tomorrow. (Future) 13. He ___ a pretty girlfriend. (Past) 14. I ___ many good friends. (Future) 15. He ___ two aunts and an uncle. (Present)

27. Скажите это по-английски, употребляя глагол *to have*.

1. У нас много родственников. 2. У них были хорошие дети. 3. У моей двоюродной сестры есть семья. 4. У его дяди есть жена и дети. 5. У них будет 3 урока завтра. 6. У нашей племянницы было много хороших друзей. 7. У моего племянника маленькая семья. 8. У меня были хорошие дедушка с бабушкой. 9. У ее дочери муж и ребенок. 10. У нашего сына есть хороший друг. 11. У нее есть тетя. 12. У него были родственники. 13. У Вас будет хорошая семья. 14. У меня была бабушка. 15. У нас хорошие родители.

28. Поставьте данные прилагательные в сравнительную и превосходную форму сравнения.

Tall, short, large, kind, big.

Optimistic, communicative, industrious, generous, attractive.

Bad, little, good, many, much.

29. Раскройте скобки, поставив прилагательные в сравнительную или превосходную степень.

1. My brother is (tall) than I. 2. The girl was (attractive) that time. 3. My sister is (short) in our family. 4. The wife was (optimistic) than her husband. 5. Our daughter will be (good) in her group. 6. She dresses (good) than I. 7. My mother is (kind) in the family. 8. Her sister is (industrious) than she. 9 Their family is (large) than ours. 10. Our nephew is (young) in the entire family. 11. He is 7 years (young) than she. 12. I am 2 years (old) than you. 13. I have (many) relatives than he. 14. He is (friendly) than she. 15. She is (communicative) in our group.

30. Скажите данные словосочетания по-английски, употребляя сравнительную или превосходную степени.

Выше чем, самый низкий, полнее чем, самый стройный, самая хорошенькая, более приятный чем, самый привлекательный, более красивый чем, самый обычный, добрее чем, самый дружелюбный, более добросердечный, самый щедрый, более оптимистичный, самый энергичный, общительнее чем, самый трудолюбивый.

Больше чем, самый хороший, хуже чем, всех меньше, всех больше, лучше, самый плохой, меньше чем.

31. Расскажите о Петре по-английски.

1. Это мой друг. 2. Его зовут Петр. 3. Он из Муром. 4. Ему 17 лет. 5. Он неженат. 6. У него есть семья. 7. Она ни большая, ни маленькая. 8. Их четверо. 9. Это мама, папа, старший брат и он. 10. У него нет бабушки и дедушки. 11. Его мать родилась в Муроме. 12. Она – врач. 13. Ей 50 лет. 14. Его маму зовут Вера Павловна. 15. Папу зовут Виктор Иванович. 16. Он старше своей жены на 3 года. 17. Его старшего брата зовут Саша. 18. Петр на

5 лет младше своего брата. 19. В прошлом году он был студентом. 20. А сейчас он инженер, как и его отец.

32. Поставьте глагол, стоящий в скобках, в нужную форму Present Simple.

1. Our parents (work) at the plant. 2. My brother (work) in the firm. 3. His relatives (live) in Moscow. 4. His eldest son (live) in Murom. 5. Her sister (like) sewing. 6. My friends (like) music. 7. I (look) like my mother. 8. Their sisters (look) different. 9. She (go) to school. 10. They always (help) their mother. 11. We (know) her relatives. 12. He often (meet) his friends. 13. They seldom (come) to see us. 14. We usually (discuss) problems. 15. He sometimes (sing).

33. Скажите, что это не так.

1. They work at school. 2. She cooks tasty things. 3. He plays the piano. 4. He works at his own firm. 5. I help her. 6. He likes fishing. 7. We fix devices. 8. My relatives have many children. 9. They live in different towns. 10. We spend much time together. 11. I have a friendly family. 12. He knows much. 13. He has a large family. 14. She looks young. 15. They play computer games.

34. Расспросите своего собеседника. Пусть он вам ответит «да» или «нет». используйте данную информацию.

1. I live in Murom. 2. My cousin lives in Moscow. 3. His sister goes to school. 4. My parents work in the hospital. 5. Her brother works in the shop. 6. My family consists of my mother, father and me. 7. I look like my father. 8. My brother takes after my father. 9. They look different. 10. They discuss different problems. 11. He has many relatives. 12. They have a telephone. 13. She has a brother and two sisters. 14. They like traveling. 15. He collects computer games.

CHAPTER 3. “ MY HOBBY”

TOPIC

35. Read the following words on the topic “My family” and try to remember them.

1. Hobby – увлечение

doing things

2. gardening – садоводство

3. growing flowers – выращивание цветов

4. traveling – путешествие

5. going in for sports (football, chess, ...) – занятие спортом (футболом, шахматами, ...)

6. playing (computer games, musical instruments, ...) – игра (в компьютерные игры, на музыкальных инструментах, ...)

7. driving – вождение автомобиля

making things –

8. drawing – рисование (карандашом)

9. painting – рисование (красками)

10. making sculpture – ваяние

11. designing costumes – моделирование одежды

12. handicrafts – ручная работа ремесло

13. sewing – шитьё

14. knitting – вязание

15. composing music – сочинение музыки

16. photography – фотография

collecting things

17. collecting (stamps, coins, CDs, toys, rare books, paintings, ...) –

коллекционирование (марок, монет, компакт-дисков, игрушек, редких книг, картин, ...)

learning things –

18. reading – чтение

19. watching (TV, video films, movies, ...) – просмотр (телепрограмм, видеофильмов, кинофильмов, ...)

20. listening to music – прослушивание музыки

21. be fond of / be fan of / be keen on (Ving) – увлекаться чем-либо
22. like (Ving or to V) – любить что-либо делать
23. spend all the time Ving – проводить все свое время, делая что-либо
24. favourite occupation – любимый
25. choose – выбирать
26. according to character and taste – в соответствии с характером и вкусом
27. have time to spare/free time – иметь свободное время
28. start – начинать
29. continue – продолжать
30. be good at – быть сильным/способным в чем-либо
31. decide to V – решить что-либо сделать
32. study – изучать
33. try to find out everything about – пытаться найти все о ...
34. read a lot of specialized magazines – читать много специальных журналов
35. keep up with the news – следить за новостями
36. never miss – никогда не пропускать
37. make life more interesting – делать жизнь более интересной
38. screen versions – экранизированный вариант (книги)
39. form the world outlook – формировать кругозор
40. make friends with – подружиться с
41. take pictures – фотографировать
42. keep memory – запомнить

36. Read the text and answer the questions.

***My Hobby**

Hobby is a favourite occupation of a person in his free time. People choose a hobby according to their character and taste.

I am fond of listening to music. I like pop music. I don't like rock and rap. I collect CDs of my favourite groups and singers. I read many specialized

magazines. I never miss music TV shows. I write e-mails to fan-clubs in other countries. My favourite singer is Madonna. I like her songs very much because they are full of energy and melodic.

I am also a football-fan. I try to watch every football match on TV. Sometimes I play football with my University team.

Hobbies make my life more interesting.

1. What is hobby? 2. What is he fond of? 3. What kind of music does he like? 4. What discs does he collect? 5. Whom does he write to? 6. Who is his favourite singer? 7. Why does he like the songs of his favourite singer? 8. What kind of game is he fan of? 9. Is he only a fan of the football? 10. What is hobby in our life?

****My Hobby**

Hobby is something done for rest and pleasure. The English say “tastes differ” that means that every person has his or her own likes and dislikes.

As for me I like reading most of all. When you read you learn a lot about the world around you, about other people, history and life of other peoples. Usually I borrow books from the library but I have a lot of them at home. I collect science fiction, fantasy and detective books by Russian and foreign writers. I try to find out the biographies of my favourite writers. Among the names in Russian and foreign literature that are dear to me are Ivan Efremov with his *Razor's Edge* and J.R.R Tolkien with his famous trilogy *The Lord of the Rings*, and the queen of the detective stories Agatha Christie with her well-known characters Hercules Poirot and Miss Marple. I am also fond of watching screen versions of their books.

Literature means much in my life. But I am sure that travelling also helps to form the world outlook and to understand life better. I like travelling by train. In a train we can see the places which you pass or make friends with new people. I am

fan of visiting different place of interest like monuments, palaces, museums, art galleries. I always take pictures to keep memory of all that I saw and visited.

I think that any person must have a hobby. In this way his or her life will become more interesting.

1. Is hobby done for work? **2.** What does he like most of all? **3.** What can you learn when you read? **4.** Where does he get books for reading? **5.** What kind of books does he collect? **6.** How does he try to find information about his favourite writers? **7.** What are his favourite books, writers and their well-known characters? **8.** Why does the travelling mean also much for him? **9.** Why does he like travelling in a train? **10.** What places is he fan of visiting? **11.** How does he try to keep memory of the places he visited? **12.** Why must a person have a hobby?

37. Speak about your hobby using the plan.

1. What is a hobby?
Что такое хобби?
2. The type of my hobby
Вид моего хобби
3. Description of my hobby
Описание моего хобби
4. Reasons for choosing the hobby
Причины выбора данного хобби
5. The meaning of the hobby in my life
Значение хобби в моей жизни

38. Answer the questions about your hobby.

1. What is a hobby?
2. What hobbies do you know?
3. Do you have much free time?
4. Do you have a hobby?
5. What is your hobby?
6. When did you first become interested in this hobby?
7. Who influenced you in choosing the hobby?

8. How do you practice your hobby?
9. What does it give to you?
10. Why do you need the hobby?

CHAPTER 5. “OUR INSTITUTE”

TOPIC

39. Read the following words on the topic “Our Institute” and try to remember them.

1. branch – филиал
2. state university – государственный университет
3. institute – институт
4. at the institute – в институте (как учреждении)
5. head – глава, руководитель
6. at the head – во главе
7. dean – декан
8. each – каждый
9. department – отделение
 - full-time department – дневное отделение
 - evening department – вечернее отделение
 - correspondence department - заочное отделение
10. education – образование
 - free education – бесплатное образование
11. pass exams – сдать экзамены
12. entrance examinations – вступительные экзамены
13. successfully – удачно
14. pay fees for – платить за ...
15. study (at) – учиться в (на)
16. faculty – факультет
 - machine-building faculty – машиностроительный факультет
 - radio-engineering faculty – радиотехнический факультет

- humanity faculty – гуманитарный факультет
17. speciality – специальность
 18. some = several – несколько, некоторый
 19. different – различный
 20. law – юриспруденция
 21. economics and management – экономика и управление
 22. social work – социальная работа
 23. life safety – безопасность жизнедеятельности
 24. facilities – средства, оборудование
 25. resources – ресурсы, средства
 26. well-equipped laboratories – хорошо оборудованные лаборатории
 27. well-stocked library – хорошо укомплектованная библиотека
 28. reading room – читальный зал
 29. computer centre – компьютерный центр
 30. use – использовать

40. Read the text and fill in the chart with information from the text.

***Our University**

Our University is Murom Institute (branch) of Vladimir State University. The head of our institute is the director. The dean is the head of each faculty. There are three departments at our institute. They are a full-time department, an evening department and a correspondence one. Education is free for some students. Other students pay fees.

There are three faculties at our university such as a machine-building faculty, a radio- engineering faculty and a humanity one. Each faculty has many specialities.

Our Institute has many laboratories, a library, two reading rooms and computer centres.

I am a student of Murom Institute. I study at a full-time department. I (don't) pay fees for my studies. I study at a humanity (radio-engineering) faculty. My speciality is law (radio-engineering).

****Our University**

Our University is Murom Institute (branch) of Vladimir State University. The head of our institute is the director. The dean is at head of each faculty.

There are three departments at our institute. They are a full-time department, an evening department and a correspondence one. Education is free for some students who passed their entrance examinations successfully. Other students pay fees for their studies.

There are three faculties at our university such as a machine-building faculty, a radio- engineering faculty and a humanity one. Each faculty has many specialities.

Some specialities of machine-building faculty are technology of machine-building, metal working machine tools and life safety and others. Radio engineering faculty has several specialities. Among them are radio engineering; home radioelectronic apparatus; information systems and technologies. There are three specialities at a humanity faculty. They are law, economics and management, social work.

Our Institute has good facilities and resources. There are many well-equipped laboratories, a well-stocked library, two reading rooms and computer centres. Students use all institute facilities and resources.

I am the first-year student of Murom Institute of Vladimir State University. I study at a full-time department. I (don't) pay fees for my studies. I study at a humanity (radio-engineering) faculty. My speciality is law (radio-engineering).

41. Speak about your Institute using the following plan.

1. The name of the Institute
2. Heads
3. Departments
4. Faculties
5. Specialities
6. Facilities and resources
7. Your department, faculty, speciality

Use the following structures:

1. There is/are ... at the institute.

В институте имеется ...

The institute has...

Институт имеет ...

2. They are ...

Это ...

These are ...

Это ...

Such as ...

Такие как ...

Among them are ...

Среди них ...

For example

Например ...

42. Answer the questions about your Institute.

1. What institute do you study at?

2. Who is the head of your institute?
3. How many departments are there at your institute? What are they?
4. What department do you study at?
5. How many faculties are there at your institute? What are they?
6. What faculty do you study at?
7. What is your speciality?
8. What institute resources do you use to prepare for seminars or practical classes?
9. Do you pay fees for your studies?

REVISE GRAMMAR

43. Translate the following paying attention to the prepositions.

1. Head of the institute. **2.** Branch of the University. **3.** The dean of the faculty. **4.** Murom Institute of Vladimir State University. **5.** Specialties of machining-building faculty. **6.** Technology of machine-building. **7.** Go to the Institute. **8.** Go to school. **9.** Say to the teacher. **10.** By the rector. **11.** By the student. **12.** By the head. **13.** About each faculty. **14.** About entrance exams. **15.** About several specialities.

1. In the classroom. **2.** On the shelf. **3.** Under the desk. **4.** Above the table. **5.** At the blackboard. **6.** Go to building two. **7.** Come into the laboratory. **8.** Come from the institute. **9.** Go out of the computer classroom. **10.** Take the book from your friend. **11.** Take the book from the desk and open it. **12.** Take the book off the table. **15.** In the middle of the computer centre. **16.** Between two buildings. **17.** In front of my desk. **18.** Behind the first building. **19.** To the left of the library. **20.** On the right of the reading room. **21.** Opposite our institute. **22.** Across from the second building. **23.** Far from my house. **24.** Near my school. **25.** Next to our University.

1. Before classes. **2.** After the English class. **3.** Till the end of the classes. **4.** During the studies at the institute. **5.** At 8.30 am. **6.** At 5.15 pm. **7.** For three hours. **8.** In five minutes.

44. Think of English equivalents to Russian prepositions.

1. (кого?). 2. (кому?). 3. (кем?). 4. (о ком?). 5. (чего?). 6. (о чем?). 7. (чему?).

1. на. 2. под. 3. в. 4. у, около, рядом. 5. над. 6. (куда?). 7. (внутри чего?). 8. (откуда?). 9. (изнутри чего?). 10. (у кого?). 11. (с чего?). 12. в середине. 13. перед. 14. между. 15. сзади. 16. рядом. 17. слева. 18. справа. 19. напротив. 20. далеко.

1. до. 2. во время. 3. через. 4. в (5 утра). 5. до, тех пор, пока. 6. после. 7. в течение (... часов).

45. Translate the following. Mind the Prepositions.

1. At the head of the institute. 2. Several laboratories in the institute. 3. Some computer centres in the institute. 4. The library in the institute. 5. Three departments at the institute. 6. Three faculties at the institute. 7. Many specialities at each faculty. 8. Study at the humanity faculty. 9. Study at the correspondence department. 10. Study at the institute. 11. Study in the first year. 12. Study in the last year. 13. Pay fees for studies. 14. Free for some students. 15. For first-year students.

46. Say the following in Russian. Mind the prepositions.

1. Во главе института. 2. Филиал государственного университета. 3. Три отделения нашего института. 4. Декан дневного отделения. 5. Специальности гуманитарного факультета. 6. Преподаватели машиностроительного факультета. 7. Студент радиотехнического факультета. 8. Студенты заочного отделения. 9. Учусь в институте. 10. Учусь на дневном отделении. 11. Учусь на гуманитарном факультете. 12.

Изучаю юриспруденцию. 13. Плачу за обучение. 14. Бесплатное для некоторых студентов. 15. Для студентов вечернего отделения.

47. Fill in the sentences with the necessary form of the verb *to be* in Present, Past, Future Simple.

1. I _____ a student of Murom Institute. 2. He _____ a schoolgirl (boy) two years ago. 3. They _____ engineers in future. 4. The director _____ the head of our Institute. 5. The head of each faculty _____ the dean. 6. I _____ at the full-time department. 7. She _____ at the evening department last year. 8. Education _____ free many years ago. 9. Now education _____ not free. 10. His speciality _____ law. 11. Our faculty _____ a humanity faculty. 12. They _____ students of a humanity faculty many years ago. 13. Our Institute _____ a branch of Vladimir State University. 14. Law _____ a good speciality. 15. Specialities of a humanity faculty _____ law, economics and management and social work.

48. Choose the most suitable verb.

1. There is/are several institutes in our town. 2. There is/are a branch of Vladimir state University and two branches of Moscow Universities in Murom. 3. There is/are three departments at Murom Institute. 4. There is/are a full-time department, an evening department and a correspondence one. 5. There is/are students who pay for their education. 6. There is/are three faculties at our university. 7. There is/are a machine-building faculty, a radio-engineering faculty and a humanity one. 8. There is/are many specialities at each faculty. 9. There is/are three specialities at the humanity faculty. 10. There is/are a dean at each faculty. 11. There is/are students who do not pay fees for their education. 12. There is/are many books in the library. 13. There is/are a computer centre in

the institute. **14.** There is/are many classrooms and laboratories in our institute.
15. There is/are many good students in our group.

49. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the structure *there is (there are)* in Present, Past, Future: is/are; was/were; will be.

1. There _____ many students at our Institute. **2.** There _____ two faculties at Murom Institute some years ago. **3.** There _____ more students at our Institute next year. **4.** There _____ two departments at our Institute several years ago. **5.** There _____ more specialities at the humanity faculty soon. **6.** There _____ many specialities at the radio-engineering faculty. **7.** There _____ no students who paid for their education many years ago. **8.** There _____ one Institute in Murom some years ago. **9.** There _____ a full-time department and an evening one some years ago. **10.** There _____ three faculties at our Institute. **11.** There _____ a day-time department, an evening department and a correspondence one at our institute now. **12.** There _____ more books in the institute library soon. **13.** There _____ less free time when you become a first year student. **14.** There _____ four specialities at the humanity faculty some years ago. **15.** There _____ many smart students at our institute.

50. Translate the following.

1. They are a full-time department, an evening department and a correspondence one. **2.** Such as a machine-building faculty, a radio-engineering faculty and a humanity one. **3.** These are law, economics and management, social work. **4.** Among them are radio-engineering, home radioelectronic apparatus, information systems and technologies. **5.** For example Vladimir Institute and its branch in Murom.

51. Say it in English.

1. В нашем институте есть несколько отделений. Это – дневное, вечернее и заочное отделения. 2. В Муромском институте есть дневное, вечернее и заочное отделения. 3. В институте есть студенты, которые платят за обучение. 4. В Муромском институте есть несколько факультетов: такие как: машиностроительный, радиотехнический и гуманитарный факультет. 5. В нашем институте есть машиностроительный, радиотехнический и гуманитарный факультет. 6. На каждом факультете имеется много специальностей. 7. На гуманитарном факультете есть три специальности. Среди них: юриспруденция, экономика и менеджмент, социальная работа. 8. Во главе каждого института имеется руководитель. 9. В нашем городе есть филиал Владимирского государственного университета. 10. В нашем городе имеется несколько институтов. Это – два Московских филиала и один Владимирский. 11. В институте есть студенты, которые не платят за свою учебу. 12. В Муромском институте есть три отделения. Это – дневное, вечернее и заочное отделения. 13. В нашем институте имеется три факультета. Такие как – машиностроительный, радиотехнический и гуманитарный факультеты. 14. На машиностроительном факультете много специальностей. 15. В нашем городе есть Муромский институт Владимирского государственного университета.

CHAPTER 6. “STUDIES AT THE INSTITUTE”

TOPIC

52. Read the following words on the topic “Studies” and try to remember them.

1. curriculum – курс обучения, учебный план
2. include – включать, содержать
3. the first year – первый курс
4. in the first (last) year – на первом / последнем курсе
5. the first-year student – первокурсник

6. required courses - обязательные предметы
7. subject – предмет
8. learn / study subjects – изучать предметы
9. general subjects – общие предметы
10. special subjects – специальные предметы
11. foreign language – иностранный язык
12. do research work – заниматься наукой, исследовательской деятельностью
13. write papers – готовить доклады
14. write coursework – писать курсовую работу
15. participate in scientific conferences – принимать участие в научных конференциях
16. do projects – выполнять проекты
17. work at the diploma project – работать над дипломным проектом
18. academic year – учебный год
19. term – семестр
20. autumn term – осенний семестр
21. spring term – весенний семестр
22. have an examination period – сдавать экзаменационную сессию
23. have end-of-term tests – сдавать зачеты
24. take exams (examinations) in – сдавать экзамены по
25. two times a year = twice a year – два раза (дважды) в год
26. according to – в соответствии с, по ...
27. get a stipend – получать стипендию
28. a basic stipend – обычная стипендия
29. an increased stipend – повышенная стипендия
30. have vacations – иметь каникулы
31. winter vacations – зимние каникулы
32. summer vacations – летние каникулы
33. at 8.30 a.m. (p.m.) – в 8.30 утра (вечера)
34. be in time for classes – приходить вовремя на занятия

35. attend classes – посещать занятия
36. lecture on – лекция по ...
37. lecturer – лектор
38. seminar – семинар
39. practical class – практическое занятие
40. time-table – расписание
41. miss classes – пропускать занятия
42. have breaks – иметь перемены
43. a long break – большая перемена
44. a short break – маленькая перемена
45. during – во время
46. have a snack – перекусить
47. have dinner – пообедать
48. dining room – столовая
49. important – важный
50. difficult – трудный
51. necessary – необходимый
52. possible – возможный
53. wonderful – чудесный
54. nice – прекрасный
55. get a good education – получить хорошее образование
56. experienced – опытный
57. qualified – квалифицированный
58. deliver lectures – читать лекции
59. social and cultural activities – общественные и культурные мероприятия
60. sport competitions – спортивные соревнования
61. party – вечер, вечеринка
62. accommodation – жилье
63. hostel – общежитие
64. rent – снимать (жилье)

53. Read the text and fill in the grid with information from the text.

***Studies at our University**

Students of the full-time department study five academic years. The first-year students study general subjects such as Russian history, a foreign language (English or German), physical training, etc. In the first year they also learn special subjects, for example... . During the studies at the Institute students do some research work. In the last year students work at the diploma project.

An academic year consists of two terms (autumn and spring). At the end of each term students have an examination period. According to the results of the examination period students get a basic or increased stipend. Students attend lectures, seminars or practical classes according to the time-table. They have breaks between classes. The teachers and lecturers of our institute are experienced and qualified. Our institute organizes sport competitions, different parties and discos. Students live at home (with their parents), stay at the hostel or rent a room or a flat.

****Studies at our University**

The full-time curriculum includes five academic years. Typically, the first-year programme consists of required courses. The first-year students study general subjects such as Russian history, a foreign language (English or German), physical training, etc. In the first year they also learn special subjects, for example... . During the studies at the Institute students do some research work. They write papers and coursework, participate in scientific conferences, do projects. In the last year students work at the diploma project.

Studies usually start in September and end in July. An academic year consists of two terms (autumn and spring). At the end of each term students have an examination period. Students have end-of-term tests and take examinations in

several subjects two times a year. According to the results of the examination period students get a basic or increased stipend. It is wonderful for students to have vacations twice a year (in winter and summer).

A typical university day begins at 8.30 a.m. It is necessary for students to be in time for classes. They must attend lectures, seminars or practical classes according to the time-table. It's not good to miss classes.

Students have breaks between classes. During a long break they have a snack or have dinner in the institute dining room.

It is important for all students to get a good education. The teachers and lecturers of our institute are experienced and qualified. They deliver good lectures on different subjects.

Our institute organizes a programme of social and cultural activities such as sport competitions, different parties and discos.

Students of our institute live at home (with their parents), or stay at the hostel or rent a room or a flat.

Full-time curriculum	
General subjects	
Special subjects	
Research work	
Academic year	
Examination period	
Stipend	
Vacations	
University day	
teachers, professors	
Social,cultural activities	
Accommodation	

54. Speak about your studies at the Institute using the first column of the grid as the plan.

55. Answer the questions about your studies at the institute.

1. What general and special subject do you study?
2. Do you attend all lectures, seminars and practice classes? What type of class do you like most of all?
3. What is your favourite subject?
4. What subject is the most difficult for you?
5. When will you have your next examination period? What end-of-term tests and exams will you take? Which of them will be the easiest / the most difficult for you?
6. What problems do you have? How do you solve them?
7. Is it difficult for you to study at our institute? Do you like to study here?

REVISE GRAMMAR

56. Translate the following word combinations. Mind the prepositions.

1. Studies at our University. 2. Consists of required courses. 3. In the first year. 4. Participate in scientific conferences. 5. In the last year. 6. Work at the diploma project. 7. Start in September. 8. End in July. 9. Consists of two terms. 10. At the end of each term. 11. Take exams in several subjects. 12. According to the results of examinations. 13. In winter and summer. 14. Begins at 8.30. 15. They are in time for classes. 16. According to the time-table. 17. The teachers and lecturers of our institute. 18. A programme of social and cultural activities.

57. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of Present Simple.

1. Curriculum (include) five academic years. 2. First-year programme (consist) of many courses. 3. The first-year subjects (include) general and special subjects. 4. Many students (do) research work. 5. All students (write) coursework. 6. Many students (participate) in scientific conferences. 7. Some students (do) projects. 8. Students (work) at the diploma project in the last year. 9. The first term (begin) in September. 10. Spring term (start) in February. 11. An academic year (end) in June. 12. Students (have) an examination period at the end of each term. 13. During an examination period students (have) end-of-term tests and (take)

examinations. **14.** Many students (get) basic stipend. **15.** Our institute (have) good facilities and resources.

58. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of Present Progressive.

1. He (write) a coursework now. **2.** They (do) research work. **3.** We (do) a project now. **4.** He (work) at the diploma project at the moment. **5.** Student (have) an examination period now. **6.** You (have) end-of-term tests. **7.** I (take) an exam at the moment. **8.** They (have) winter vacations now. **9.** We (have) a seminar at the moment. **10.** Look! She (have) dinner at the moment. **11.** Look! The teacher (deliver) a lecture. **12.** They (work) in the library now. **13.** He (go) to the institute now. **14.** Look! They (speak) to the teacher. **15.** We (have) a long break now.

59. Choose the correct tense (Present Simple or Present Progressive) in each of the following sentences.

1. Students usually *take/are taking* exams two times a year. **2.** He *takes/is taking* examination in History now. **3.** They always *have/are having* lectures and seminars according to the time-table. **4.** We *have/are having* a class in English at the moment. **5.** Students often *have/are having* dinner in the dining room. **6.** Look! She *has/is having* dinner there. **7.** All students *write/are writing* coursework every year. **8.** I'm busy now. I *write/am writing* cousework. **9.** Students usually *work/are working* at the diploma project in the last year. **10.** He can't go to the party. He *works/is working* at the diploma project. **11.** Sometimes we *go/are going* to the library after classes. **12.** Look! She *goes/is going* to the library. **13.** We often *listen/are listening* to the lecture with great interst. **14.** He *listens/is listening* to the lecturer at the moment. **15.** We *use/are using* institute facilities and resources.

60. Say that it is not so. Mind the difference between Present Simple and Present Progressive.

1. Students study only general subjects. 2. She participates in scientific conferences. 3. She is working at the diploma project now. 4. Studies usually start in October. 5. We are having an examination period now. 6. I am taking an examination in English. 7. We have vacations three times a year. 8. A typical university day begins at 8 am. 9. Students miss classes every day. 10. They are having a break at the moment. 11. We are having dinner now. 12. Teachers deliver lectures on general subjects. 13. He is going to the library now. 14. She works at the well-equipped laboratory. 15. You are working in the computer center at the moment.

61. Ask suitable questions for the following answers, using Present Simple or Present Progressive.

1. "What subjects _____?"
"The first-year students study general and special subjects."
2. "What class _____?"
"Now I am having an English class".
3. "What _____?"
"I am listening to the lecturer now".
4. " _____?"
"Yes, I do. I attend all lectures and seminars".
5. "How often _____?"
"The students take exams two times a year".
6. "What _____?"
"He is writing his course work".
7. "How often _____?"
"I go to the library three times a week".
8. "When _____?"

“A typical university day begins at 8.30 a.m.”.

9. “What exam _____?”

“We are taking examination in Russian history”.

10. “What _____?”

“In the last year students work at the diploma project”.

11. “_____?”

“Yes, they are. They are having an examination period now”.

12. “_____?”

“Yes, he does. He gets a stipend”.

13. “What _____ in the dinning room?”

“I am having dinner here”.

14. “_____?”

“Yes, we do. We participate in social and cultural activities”.

15. “What _____?”

“They are having a long break now”.

62. Say the following in English. Choose the right tense, Present Simple or Present Progressive.

1. Каникулы у нас бывают два раза в год. Сейчас у меня летние каникулы. 2. Студенты нашего института сдают экзамены в конце каждого семестра. В данный момент я сдаю экзамен по истории. 3. Мы изучаем различные общие и специальные предметы. Сейчас у нас занятие по иностранному языку. 4. Студенты нашего института посещают лекции по специальным дисциплинам. В данный момент они слушают лекцию по русскому языку. 5. Во время экзаменационной сессии мы сдаем много зачетов. Сейчас мы сдаем зачет по английскому языку. 6. Когда я прихожу в институт, я иду в аудиторию. А сейчас я иду в библиотеку. 7. В библиотеке студенты пишут доклады или курсовые работы. Сегодня мы готовим доклады к семинару по истории. 8. На последнем курсе студенты обычно работают над дипломным проектом. Наши пятикурсники сейчас пишут

дипломный проект. **9.** После второй пары студенты обычно перекусывают в столовой. В данный момент я там обедаю. **10.** Мы имеем практические занятия в лабораториях. Сейчас у студентов третьего курса практическое занятие в хорошо оборудованной лаборатории. **11.** Некоторые студенты участвуют в научных конференциях. В этот раз многие студенты принимают участие в юридической конференции. **12.** Преподаватели нашего института читают лекции по разным предметам. Сейчас опытный лектор читает нам лекцию по философии. **13.** Между уроками у студентов есть перемены. Сейчас у них большая перемена. **14.** Занятия обычно начинаются в 8.30 утра. Сейчас у нас идет первая пара. **15.** Наш институт организует много различных соревнований. Сейчас у нас соревнование по баскетболу.

63. Translate the following. Mind the translation of it.

1. It is important to study. **2.** It is difficult to pass exams. **3.** It is interesting to write a coursework. **4.** It is necessary to have a computer. **5.** It is possible to study well. **6.** It is good to be a student. **7.** It is nice to have a good library. **8.** It is wonderful to have summer vacations. **9.** It is important to attend all lectures. **10.** It is difficult to do a project. **11.** It is necessary to go to the library. **12.** It is possible to get a stipend. **13.** It is interesting to learn new information. **14.** It is good to have some computer centres. **15.** It is wonderful to get higher education.

64. Translate the following objective pronouns.

Me, us, him, you, her, it, them, him, us, you, me, her, them, it.

65. Change the nominative pronoun into objective form.

1. Include (it). **2.** Learn (they). **3.** Study (it). **4.** Do (they). **5.** Take (she). **6.** Write to (he). **7.** Work with (we). **8.** Go to (they). **9.** Speak with (I). **10.** Live with

(you). **11.** Read about (she). **12.** Use (they). **13.** Know (he). **14.** Come to (we).
15. Help (you).

66. Translate the following word combinations.

1. Difficult for me. **2.** Important for them. **3.** Interesting for him. **4.** Possible for students. **5.** Necessary for us. **6.** Nice for her. **7.** Good for you. **8.** Wonderful for everybody. **9.** Important for them. **10.** Difficult for us. **11.** Necessary for me. **12.** Possible for him. **13.** Interesting for her. **14.** Good for us. **15.** Important for you.

67. Translate the following sentences. Mind the translation of “it”.

1. It is difficult for me to study well. **2.** It will be interesting for him to learn special subjects. **3.** It is important for everybody to get a good education. **4.** It was necessary for us to go to the library. **5.** It is possible for all students to operate the computer. **6.** It is good for us to attend all the classes. **7.** It will be nice to have a well-stocked library. **8.** It was wonderful for you to have vacations two times a year. **9.** It is important for them to work hard at the diploma project in the last year. **10.** It was difficult for me to pass all exams well. **11.** It will be necessary for us to do research work. **12.** It is possible to study a foreign language at our institute. **13.** It will be interesting for her to learn some new information. **14.** It is good to have institutes in our town. **15.** It is wonderful to have a computer centre in the University.

68. Say the following in English using the structure “It is ... for... to V”.

1. Мне интересно изучать юридическую специальность. **2.** Трудно было сдавать экзамены в первую экзаменационную сессию. **3.** Важно посещать все лекции, семинары и практические занятия. **4.** Для будущего специалиста необходимо изучать иностранный язык. **5.** Чудесно будет иметь каникулы после каждой экзаменационной сессии. **6.** Хорошо

слушать опытных и квалифицированных лекторов. **7.** Прекрасно заниматься в хорошо оборудованных лабораториях. **8.** Ему было интересно изучать специальные предметы. **9.** Им будет трудно написать первую курсовую работу. **10.** Важно получить хорошие результаты по экзаменационной сессии. **11.** Ей было необходимо идти в читальный зал. **12.** Чудесно будет получать повышенную стипендию. **13.** Хорошо участвовать в общественных и культурных мероприятиях. **14.** Прекрасно иметь столовую в институте. **15.** Мне необходимо получить хорошее образование.

69. Read the sentences with modal verbs and translate them.

1. We should attend all the lectures. **2.** He may use this computer. **3.** You must do your homework. **4.** I can speak English. **5.** Students should not miss classes. **6.** You may go to the computer centre. **7.** They must learn special subjects. **8.** He cannot come to the institute at 8 a.m. **9.** You shouldn't miss lectures and seminars. **10.** You may use your notes. **11.** Students shall not smoke in the buildings of our University. **12.** You should go to all of your classes. **13.** All students must be in time for classes. **14.** We can have dinner during a long break. **15.** You may leave the classroom if the teacher allows you.

70. Read the sentences with the equivalents of modal verbs translate them.

1. They have to pay for their studies. **2.** She is to be in time for classes. **3.** He has to go to the library. **4.** We are to work at the diploma project. **5.** He is allowed to go out. **6.** I shall be able to participate in the scientific conference. **7.** We were allowed to copy the text. **8.** Students are to be in the classroom at 8.30 a.m. **9.** He was able to participate in the football match. **10.** They had to learn all the words. **11.** I am to pass the exam next week. **12.** She will be allowed to miss next class. **13.** We were to finish writing the course paper in time. **14.** My friend will have to take the exam this week. **15.** We are to attend all lectures and seminars.

71. Fill in the gaps with the necessary infinitive.

1. The full-time curriculum must (include) five academic years. 2. The first-year students are (study) general subjects. 3. Our students can (learn) English or German. 4. In the first year they will be able (study) special subjects. 5. During the studies at the Institute students were (do) some research work. 6. Any student will be allowed (participate) in the scientific conference. 7. In the last year students must (work) at the diploma project. 8. At the end of each term students are (have) an examination period. 9. Some student will have (pay) for their studies. 10. Students can (get) a basic or increased stipend. 11. We must (be) in time for classes. 12. During a long break students were able (have) dinner. 13. He could (deliver) good lectures. 14. They had (rent) an apartment. 15. Students can (stay) at the hostel.

72. Say the following in English using modal verbs or their equivalents.

1. Студенты должны учиться. 2. Вы можете идти в библиотеку. 3. Я могу заплатить за учебу. 4. Мы должны будем изучать специальные предметы. 5. Он должен заплатить за первый курс. 6. Им следует посещать лекции. 7. Мы должны сдавать экзамены. 8. Она может сделать домашнюю работу. 9. Вы сможете сдавать экзамены. 10. Мы можем получить хорошее образование. 11. Они должны были снимать квартиру. 12. Мы сможем пообедать в столовой института. 13. Нам разрешили сдать экзамен завтра. 14. Студенты должны будут сдавать экзамены по четырем предметам. 15. Вам следует приходиться во время на занятия.

73. Let's speak about last events. Put the regular verbs in brackets into the correct form of Past Simple.

1. I (live) in Vladimir three years ago. 2. He (work) at the plant last year. 3. She (finish) school in 2000. 4. They (graduate) from the University two years ago. 5. You (enter) the Institute last year. 6. We (pay) for our studies last month. 7. My

grandparents (live) in Murom many years ago. **8.** His son (miss) classes last week. **9.** Her daughter (attend) all lectures last month. **10.** Their aunt (work) at the diploma project last year. **11.** Your uncle (graduate) from the Institute in 1987. **12.** Our cousin (finish) school five years ago. **13.** His niece (pay) for studies yesterday. **14.** Her nephew (study) general and special subjects in the first year. **15.** My husband (work) in the firm many years ago.

74. Put the irregular verbs in brackets into the correct form of Past Simple.

1. I (go, went, gone) to school last year. **2.** His wife (take, took, taken) exams last month. **3.** Their children (learn, learnt, learnt) some law subjects in the first year. **4.** They (have, had, had) an examination period after the first term. **5.** We (do, did, done) research work in the sixth year. **6.** My brother (become, became, become) a lawyer two years ago. **7.** His sister (get, got, got) a good education at the institute. **8.** It (be, was/were, been) difficult for him to study special subjects. **9.** There (be, was/were, been) many students in our group last year. **10.** Her daughter (do, did, done) her homework yesterday. **11.** She (be, was/were, been) born in 1983. **12.** We (have, had, had) two lectures and a seminar yesterday. **13.** They (go, went, gone) to the library. **14.** Her husband (be, was/were, been) fond of collecting computer games in childhood. **15.** We (get, got, got) married ten years ago.

75. Speak about last events in English.

1. Я родился (be born) в Муроме. **2.** Он учился (go to) в школе в Муроме. **3.** Она закончила (finish) школу два года назад. **4.** Мы поступили (enter) в институт в прошлом году. **5.** Они изучали (learn) юриспруденцию. **6.** Вы учились (study) в Муромском институте. **7.** Я закончил (graduate from) университет пять лет назад. **8.** Она получила (get) высшее образование в Муроме. **9.** Он стал (become) юристом. **10.** Я работал (work as) юристом в фирме. **11.** Мы изучали (study) иностранный язык. **12.** Вы говорили (speak) по-английски хорошо. **13.** Она читала (read in) на английском языке. **14.** Мы

работали (operate) на компьютере. **15.** Они имели (have) хорошее образование.

76. Let's speak about future events. Choose the correct form of the auxiliary verb in Future Simple.

1. I *shall/will* be a lawyer. **2.** He *shall/will* be 20 years old tomorrow. **3.** You *shall/will* be five in the family soon. **4.** We *shall/will* be good students. **5.** She *shall/will* be a good specialist. **6.** They *shall/will* study a foreign language. **7.** I *shall/will* operate the computer. **8.** You *shall/will* get a higher education. **9.** She *shall/will* enter the university next year. **10.** We *shall/will* take exams next month. **11.** He *shall/will* work as a lawyer soon. **12.** They *shall/will* graduate from the University next year. **13.** I *shall/will* study special subjects. **14.** We *shall/will* get a law speciality. **15.** She *shall/will* pay for her studies next month.

77. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of Future Simple.

1. Students (have) two lectures tomorrow. **2.** We (get) a good law education. **3.** I (study) at a correspondence department. **4.** He (do) his homework tomorrow. **5.** They (become) good lawyers. **6.** It (be) easy to learn general subjects. **7.** There (be) two examination periods in the first year. **8.** We (go) to the library after classes. **9.** He (attend) practice classes tomorrow. **10.** You (be) 18 years old soon. **11.** I (work) at the diploma project in the fifth year. **12.** It (be) important to take all exams. **13.** We (have) an examination period after the first term. **14.** There (be) many teachers there. **15.** I (graduate) from the university in two months.

78. Speak about future events in English.

1. Я буду учиться (study). **2.** Я буду изучать (learn) юридические предметы. **3.** Я буду говорить (speak) по-английски. **4.** Он будет работать (work) юристом. **5.** Она закончит (finish) школу. **6.** Мы поступили (enter) в институт. **7.** Они получат (get) образование. **8.** Вы будете работать (operate) на компьютере. **9.** Он будет изучать (study) юриспруденцию. **10.** Мы

заплатили (pay) за учебу. **11.** Они будут работать (work) над дипломным проектом. **12.** У нее будет (have) семинар завтра. **13.** Я буду делать (do) домашнюю работу. **14.** Вы пойдете (go) в библиотеку. **15.** Я стану (become) хорошим юристом.

79. The success of finding a good job depends on writing Resume or Curriculum Vitae (CV), where you write about you, your education? qualification. Read the CV of Susan Silverstone.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name	Susan Silverstone
Address	118 Birchwood Drive New Hyde Park New York 11040 USA
Telephone	01547 25963
Education	
1970-1980	New York High School
1980-1984	New York University Bachelor of Arts (BA) in Political Science
1984-1987	George Washington University's National Law Center (Law School) Juris Doctor (J.D.) in Law
Languages	Native American English, Fluent Spanish
Computing Skills	Microsoft Word
Work experience	
1998 – to present time	a teacher in New York Middle school
1988-1998	a lawyer in New York Firm
Interests	travel, reading, working with children

80. Choose the correct verb in Present Simple, Past Simple using the information from Susan's CV.

1. Her name *is/was* Susan. 2. She lives/lived in New York. 3. Susan *has/had* a telephone. 4. She *goes/went* to New York High School. 5. Susan Silverstone *studies/studied* at New York University. 6. She *enters/entered* the University in 1980. 7. Susan *graduates/graduated* from Law School many years ago. 8. She *gets/got* a degree in Law. 9. Her native language *is/was* American English. 10. She also *speaks/spoke* Spanish. 11. She *operates/operated* the computer. 12. Susan *is/was* a teacher. 13. She *works/worked* at the Middle School. 14. Susan *is/was* a lawyer. 15. She *likes/liked* to travel.

81. Put the correct verb into questions to Susan.

A. Present Simple (to be): *am, is, are.*

1. – What ___ your name? – My name is Susan Silverstone. 2. – Where ___ you from? – I am from New York. 3. – How old ___ you? – I am 40 years old. 4. – What ___ you? – I ___ a teacher. 5. – ___ you married? – Yes, I am. 6. – ___ your family large or small? – My family is large. 7. – How many ___ you in the family? – We are five. 8. – What ___ your hobby? – My hobby is reading.

B. Present Simple (V): *do, does.*

1. – Where ___ you live? – I live in New York. 2. – ___ you have a telephone? – Yes, I do. 3. – What foreign language ___ you speak? – I speak Spanish. 4. – ___ you operate the computer? – Yes, I do. 5. – Where ___ you work? – I work in the Middle School. 6. – Where ___ your husband work? – He works in the firm. 7. – What ___ he like to do? – He likes to travel.

C. Past Simple (to be): *was, were.*

1. – ___ you in Russia? – No, I was not. 2. – What ___ you in 1980? – I was a student. 3. – ___ you a lawyer? – Yes, I was. 4. – What ___ your interests in childhood? – I was fond of reading.

D. Past Simple (V): *did.*

1. – Where ___ you finish High School? – I finished High School in New York. 2. – When ___ you enter the University? – I entered the University in 1980. 3. – What university ___ you study at? – I studied at New York University? 4. – What degree ___ you get? – I got BA in Political science. 5. – When ___ you graduate from the university? – I graduated from the university in 1984.

E. Future Simple: shall, will.

1. – ___ you go to Russia soon? – Yes, I shall. 2. – Where ___ your children study? – They will study at the University. 3. – ___ you work as a lawyer again? – No, I shall not. 4. – What foreign languages ___ your children learn? – They will learn Spanish and French. 5. – ___ they become lawyers? – I don't know.

CHAPTER 8. “MUROM. MY NATIVE PLACE”

TOPIC

82. Read the words and the to remember them.

1. found – основывать
2. call – звать, называть
3. because – потому что
4. tribe – племя
5. is (are) situated – располагается
6. population – население
7. railway junction – железнодорожный узел
8. industrious – промышленный
9. major – основной, главный
10. industry – промышленность, отрасль промышленности
11. railway switches – железнодорожные стрелки
12. soft roofing – рубероид
13. wood production – деревообработка
14. develop – развивать
15. trade – торговля
16. store (Am) – магазин

- 17.shopping centre – торговый центр
- 18.build (built) – строить
- 19.inhabitant – жители
- 20.performance – представление
- 21.is (are) held – проводить
- 22.palace – дворец
- 23.exhibition – выставка
- 24.Exhibition Hall – выставочный зал
- 25.cinema – кино
- 26.competition – соревнование
- 27.annually – ежегодно
- 28.icon – икона
- 29.arms – оружие
- 30.clothes – одежда
- 31.furniture – мебель
- 32.manuscript – рукопись
- 33.painting – картина
- 34.artist – художник
- 35.bone – кость
- 36.ancient – древний
- 37.animal – животное
- 38.square – площадь
- 39.church – церковь
- 40.monastery – монастырь
- 41.cathedral – собор
- 42.masterpiece – шедевр
- 43.great – великий
- 44.is (are) famous – знаменитый
- 45.field – область
- 46.inventor – изобретатель

47.society – общество

48.count – граф

49.places of interest – достопримечательности

50.admire – восхищаться

83. Look through the text and tell what each passage is about. Read the text again and answer the questions.

***Murom**

Murom is one of the oldest Russian towns. It is called so because Ugro-finish tribes «Muroma» lived here. It was founded in 862. It is situated on the left bank of the Oka river. About 150,000 people live in Murom.

Murom is an industrious town. Murom's major industries are machine-building, radio-engineering, locomotive making, textile, food and others. Now the plants of Murom have many economic problems.

At present the town is also a trade center. There are many new shopping centres. Muromers can get a good education here. There are secondary schools, special schools, vocational secondary schools and three institutes in Murom.

The cultural life of Murom is good. Concerts and performances are held in the Place of Culture. Exhibitions are organized in the Exhibition Hall. Murom has a good historical museum with a collection of icons, old arms and clothes, paintings of Russian and western artists.

There are several squares, monuments and parks in Murom. Murom has many churches and monasteries. Many great men were born in Murom. Among them are Vladimir Kuzmich Zvorykin – the television inventor, Count Uvarov – the founder of the Russian Archeological Society, Ivan Kulikov – the academician of Painting.

Many tourists come to Murom to admire its past and present.

****Murom**

Murom is one of the oldest Russian towns. It was founded in 862. It is situated on the left bank of the Oka river. Murom got its name from Ugro-Finnish tribes «Muroma» who lived here in the VI-IX centuries. The population of Murom is about 150,000 people. It is an important railway junction.

Murom is an industrious centre. Such major industries as machine-building, radio-engineering, railway switches, soft roofing, wood production are developed in Murom. It is also becoming a trade centre. New stores and shopping centres are built every year.

The inhabitants of Murom can get a good education. There are many secondary schools, special schools (for example, music, sport and art school), vocational secondary schools (such as pedagogical, medical, radio-engineering school). People can also get higher education at three branches of Vladimir State University, Moscow psychology-social University, and Moscow Institute of Railway Transport.

Murom has cultural life. Different concerts and performances are held in the Palace of Culture. Exhibitions are organized in the Exhibition Hall. People watch new films in the cinema houses. Town's Day, International sport competitions are annually held in Murom.

Murom has a historical museum with a collection of icons, old arms, clothes, furniture, manuscripts, paintings of Russian and western artists, bones of ancient animals and other things.

There several squares with monuments in Murom. The most beautiful is the Victory Square with the monument to the Unknown Soldier.

Murom has many architectural monuments of the past. The oldest Kozma and Demyan Church is the masterpiece of 16th century architecture. Many churches and monasteries are open today. Among them are Monastery of the Annunciation (Благовещенский монастырь), Cathedral of the Trinity (Троицкий собор), the Cathedral of the Saviour's Transfiguration (Спасо-Преображенский собор) and others.

Murom gave the world many great men. They are famous in different fields. Among them are the television inventor – Vladimir Zvorykin, the Academician of Painting – Ivan Kulikov, the founder of the Russian Archeological Society count Uvarov and others.

Typically Murom is associated with the name of the epic hero Ilya Murometz – a defender of Russian borders.

Tourists come to Murom every year. They like the places of interest in our town because here you can admire past and present of the Russian land.

1. Why is Murom called so? **2.** Where is it situated? **3.** When was it founded? **4.** What is its population? **5.** Is it an industrious centre? What are the industries? **6.** What are the educational institutions of your native town? **7.** What is the cultural life of Murom? **8.** Are there any squares and monuments in Murom? What are they? **9.** What are the historical monuments of the past? **10.** What great men were born in Murom? **11.** What attracts tourists in Murom?

84. Speak about your native town using the plan.

1. Introduction

- the name of the town
- birth, childhood and school year
- friends and relatives who live there

2. Basic part

- the years of foundation
- location
- population
- industries
- educational institutions
- cultural places: theatres, cinemas, exhibition halls, museums
- architecture, squares, monuments, churches, monasteries
- pride of the town: great people, events

3. Conclusion

- attraction to the tourists
- why I like my town
- invitation to my town

85. Answer the questions.

1. What is your native town? Why is called so?
2. Where is it situated?
3. When was it founded?
4. What is its population?
5. Is it an industrious centre? What are the industries?
6. What are the educational institutions of your native town?
7. What is the cultural life of your native town?
8. Are there any squares and monument in the town? What are they?
9. What are the historical monuments of the past?
10. What great men were born in your town?
11. Do tourists come to your town? What attracts them? What you recommend them to visit?
12. Why do you like your town?

REVISE GRAMMAR

86. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of Present Perfect.

1. I already (be) to the museum.
2. My friend (become) a lawyer this year.
3. They (get) a higher education.
4. Her father never (attend) the university.
5. She just (speak) to the teacher.
6. He (visit) many towns lately.
7. You (see) him today.
8. We (learn) much new information about the history of Murom since the beginning of the term.
9. They (be) friends for a long time.
10. He (participate) in the town's holidays many times.
11. She (do) many exercises today.
12. My friends just (go) to the Palace of Culture.
13. They already (read) much about architectural

monuments of the past. **14.** We (take) the books about the history of our town this week. **15.** He (go) to the Exhibition Hall today.

87. Choose the correct Tense (Past Simple or present Perfect) in each of the following sentences.

1. He *finished/has finished* art school last year. **2.** I *finished/have finished* music school this year. **3.** Our students *passed/have passed* all exams successfully. **4.** She just *went/has gone* to the town's center. **5.** Yesterday I *saw/have seen* her in Victory square. **6.** My parents *went/have gone* to Moscow many years ago. **7.** They *became/have become* engineers this summer. **8.** Murom *became/has become* a trade centre some centuries ago. **9.** We *learnt/have learnt* much about Murom since childhood. **10.** They *learnt/have learnt* a lot about Murom's great men from the last meeting. **11.** I *spoke/have spoken* to her yesterday. **12.** She *spoke/has spoken* about last Town's Day today. **13.** He *took/has taken* the book two days ago. **14.** I *took/have taken* the book today. **15.** I just *finished/have finished* translating the text about Murom.

88. Say that it is not so. Mind the difference between Present Perfect and Past Simple.

1. I have been to many towns. **2.** He graduated from the Institute five years ago. **3.** I have already seen him. **4.** They got a good job last year. **5.** We discussed the problem yesterday. **6.** She has read the story many times. **7.** They have done much since September. **8.** I finished art school last year. **9.** You have been to the museum this week. **10.** I have had breakfast today. **11.** They passed exams two weeks ago. **12.** I have been abroad many times. **13.** He has seen his friend for a long time. **14.** I saw him yesterday. **15.** They became good lawyers.

89. Ask suitable questions for the following answers, using Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. «When _____ ?»

- «I finished school last year.»
2. «_____ ?»
«Yes, I have been to the museum many times.»
3. «Why _____ ?»
«I have chosen this institute because it is situated in my native town.»
4. «_____ ?»
«Yes, the exhibitions were wonderful.»
5. «How long _____ ?»
«He lived in Murom for twenty years .»
6. «_____ ?»
«No, I have never been to the USA.»
7. «_____ ?»
«Yes, I have been to the Exhibition Hall several times.»
8. «When _____ ?»
«We had the Town's Day in August.»
9. «_____ ?»
«No, I have not visited all the churches yet.»
- 10.«What square _____ ?»
«I showed them three squares.»
11. «_____ ?»
«No, I have not seen this collection.»
- 12.«When _____ ?»
«I saw many tourists in the museum the day before yesterday.»
13. «_____ ?»
«Yes, I have read much about Ilya Murometz.»
- 14.«When _____ ?»
«He came to Murom when he was a young man.»
- 15.«When _____ ?»
«I have not seen him for ages.»

90. Say the following in English. Choose the right tense, Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. Я видел его вчера. Мы не видели их целую вечность. 2. Я уже был в музее. Он был в музее вчера. 3. Он говорил с ним много раз. Мы вчера говорили о нем. 4. Мы сделали много с утра. Они сделали много в прошлом году. 5. Я обсуждал данный вопрос на этой неделе. Мы обсуждали данный вопрос месяц назад. 6. Я никогда не видел его. Она увидела своего друга на прошлой неделе. 7. Я только что прочитал текст. Мы читали текст на прошлом занятии. 8. Я не был в Москве давно. Я был в Москве в прошлом году. 9. Мы закончили институт в этом месяце. Они закончили институт много лет назад. 10. Он стал хорошим юристом. Он стал юристом в прошлом году. 11. Я уже прочитала много книг о Муроме. Он прочитал много книг о Муроме в детстве. 12. Я изучил два иностранных языка. Он изучал английский в школе. 13. Он только что ушел на выставку. Мы ходили на выставку вчера. 14. Посмотри! Они закончили строить. Мы закончили строить месяц назад. 15. У него никогда не было семьи. У неё была семья несколько лет назад.

91. Choose the correct form of the verb: Present Simple active or passive.

1. We *call/are called* the town Murom. 2. Machine-building *develops/is developed* in the town. 3. New schools *build/are built* in our town. 4. They *hold/are held* different performances. 5. We *organize/are organized* many exhibitions. 6. A collection of icons *exhibits/are exhibited* in the museum. 7. The pictures *paint/are painted* by Russian and western artists. 8. He *paints/is painted* very well. 9. Tourists *visit/are visited* churches and monasteries. 10. Historical museum *visit/is visited* everyday. 11. Russian Archeological Society *found/is founded* by count Uvarov. 12. Kulikov *knows/is known* as Academician of painting. 13. Zvorykin *calls/is called* the father of television. 14. We *know/are known* some great men of Murom. 15. Concerts *hold/are held* every month.

92. Open the brackets using the verb either in Present / Past/ Future Simple active or passive.

1. The town (found) many centuries ago. 2. It (call) because of the tribes. 3. The town (situate) not far from Moscow. 4. Many industries (develop) here. 5. Exhibitions (organize) there. 6. New shopping centres (build) in the town. 7. Churches and monasteries (build) in the 16th – 19th centuries. 8. Different concerts (organize) here. 9. The television (invent) by Vladimir Zvorykin. 10. Interesting exhibitions (hold) in the Exhibition hall. 11. Murom (know) abroad. 12. New industries (develop) in our town. 13. Beautiful squares (build) here. 14. Many tourists (invite) to come to the town. 15. Some churches (rebuild) soon.

93. Say the following in English.

1. Муром – это старинный город. 2. Он располагается на реке Ока. 3. Много лет назад угро-финское племя Муромы жило здесь. 4. Население Муромы около 150 тысяч человек. 5. Муром – это промышленный и торговый центр. 6. Жители мурома могут получить образование в школах, техникумах и институтах. 7. Культурная жизнь Муромы богата. 8. Люди ходят на концерты, выставки, в музеи. 9. В Муроме есть красивые площади и памятники. 10. В нашем городе есть старинные церкви и монастыри. 11. Они были построены несколько веков назад. 12. Много великих людей родилось в этом городе. 13. Все знают Владимира Кузьмича Зворыкина, графа Уварова (археолога), Ивана Куликова (художника). 14. Много туристов приезжает в наш город. 15. Я думаю, у Муромы есть светлое будущее.

CHAPTER 7. REVISION

LISTEN AND SPEAK

94. Прочитайте наиболее типичные вопросы и ответы по теме, переведите их на русский язык и постарайтесь запомнить.

1. Name (surname/last name)

Имя (фамилия)

What is your name? – My name is Ann.

Как тебя зовут? – Меня зовут Анна.

Who are you? – I am Ann.

Кто ты? – Я – Анна.

2. Age

Возраст

How old are you? – I am 17 (years old).

Сколько тебе лет? – Мне 17 (лет).

3. Profession (occupation)

Профессия (занятие)

What is your profession(occupation)? – I am a student.

Чем ты занимаешься? – Я студент.

Where do you study (work?) – I study (work) at the Institute.

Где ты (учишься) работаешь? – Я учусь (работаю) в институте.

4. Native place

Место рождения

Where are you from? – I am from Murom.

Откуда ты? – Я из Мурома.

Where were you born? – I was born in Murom.

Где ты родился? – Я родился в Муроме.

5. Place of living

Место жительства

Where do you live? – I live in Murom.

Где ты живёшь? – Я живу в Муроме.

What is your address? – It is 4-58 Orlovskaya Street.

Какой у тебя адрес? – Улица Орловская, д.4, кв. 58.

What is your telephone number? – It's 2-45-38.

Какой у тебя номер телефона? – 2-45-38.

6. Marital Status

Семейное положение

Are you married (single)? – Yes, I am. – No, I am not.

Ты женат/замужем (холост/незамужняя) – Да. – Нет.

7. Family

Семья

Have you a family (of your own)? – Yes, I have.

– No, I have not.

У тебя есть семья (твоя собственная)? – Да.

– Нет.

Is your family large or small? – It is large (small).

– It is neither large nor four.

Твоя семья большая или маленькая? – Она большая (маленькая).

– Она ни большая ни маленькая.

How many are you in the family? – We are four.

Сколько вас в семье? – Нас четверо.

Whom does your family consist of? – It consists of my father, ... and me.

Кто входит в состав твоей семьи? – Она состоит из отца, ... и меня

8. Character

Характер

What can you say of Ann? – I think she is kind and clever.

Что ты можешь сказать об Анне? – Я думаю, она добрая и умная.

What kind (sort) of person is he? – He is a very industrious person.

Что он за человек? – Он очень трудолюбивый человек.

9. Appearance

Внешность

What does he look like? – He is a tall handsome fellow.

Как он выглядит? – Он высокий и стройный парень.

Do you look like your mother? – Yes. I take after my mother.

– No. We look very different.

Ты похож на свою мать? – Да. Я похож на свою мать.

– Нет. Мы совсем не похожи

10. Hobby

Хобби

What's your hobby? – It's music.

Какое у тебя хобби? – Музыка.

What are fond (fan) of? – I'm fan of reading.

Чем ты увлекаешься? – Я увлекаюсь чтением.

95. Расспросите своего собеседника. А он вам отвечает следующее.

1. ___ My name is Kate.
2. ___ I am Nick.
3. ___ I am 20.
4. ___ I am a student.
5. ___ I am from Murom.
6. ___ I am single.
7. ___ My family is small.
8. ___ We are three.
9. ___ My family consists of my mother, my father and me.
10. ___ I live in Murom, 58 Mechnikov Street.
11. ___ My phone number is 2-94-87.
12. ___ My mother is a communicative person.
13. ___ She is a tall pretty woman.
14. ___ Yes. I take after my mother.
15. ___ My hobby is collecting computer games.

96. Прослушайте диалоги-знакомства. Прочитайте и разыграйте их.

1. + What's your name?

- My name's John.

+ Where do you live?

- I live on Main Street.

+ What's your phone number?

- It's 741-8906.

- Where are you from?

- I'm from New York.

+ Really? So am I.

- Wow! That's interesting,

2. + What's your name?

- My name's Betty Hansen.

+ What's your address. Ms Hansen?

- My address is 46 Oxford Street.

+ And your phone number?

- It's 251-8347.

+ Where are you from?

-I'm from Chicago.

+Thanks, for answering my questions.

-You're welcome.

3. + Pardon me, but aren't you in my English class?

-Yes, I am.

+Allow me to introduce myself, my name's Sasha.

-Nice to meet you. I'm Tanya.

+You seem to understand the teacher pretty well. I, on the other hand, am having a very hard time. Do you think you could help me?

-Sure, let me give you my phone number. It's 234-3367.

+Thank you very much, I'll give you a call tonight.

-All right, see you later.

+Bye.

Source: *Up to theTop.*

97. Прослушайте диалоги о внешности, прочитайте и выучите их.

1. + Samantha, do you look like your sister?

- Oh no, not at all, my sister and I look very different. I have brown eyes and she has blue eyes. We both have brown hair. I have short curly hair. She has long straight hair. I'm tall and thin. She's short and heavy. No, I don't look like my sister at all. We look very different.

2. + Kate, do you look like your sister Sherry?

- No, not at all, my sister and I are very different. She's dark-skinned and I'm very pale. Sherry is heavy and short and, as you can see, I'm tall and thin. Sherry has blue eyes and I have brown eyes. She has black hair. My hair is brown. Plus our lifestyles are very different. I usually play tennis on Sunday. I live in the city and my apartment is big and tidy. My sister, on the other hand, is lazy, rarely goes out, and lives in a small, unkept apartment.

Source: *Up to theTop.*

98. Побеседуйте с незнакомцем. Расспросите его об имени, возрасте, профессии, откуда родом, его адресе, семейном положении, семье, внешности, хобби.

Не забудьте о структуре диалога:

1. Приветствие.
2. Вопросы – ответы
3. Благодарность
4. Прощание.

Постарайтесь использовать наиболее типичные предложения:

1. Приветствия

- a) – Hello! b) - Good morning! c) - Good afternoon!
 - Hi. – Morning! - Afternoon!
- d) - Good evening! e) - How are you?
 - Evening! - Fine, thanks. And you? – I'm OK.
- f) - How do you do, Val? Pleased to meet you.
 - How do you do, Paul? It's nice to meet you too.

2. Знакомства

- a) - Let me Introduce myself. My name is Val.
 - Glad to meet you. I am Paul.
- b) - Allow me to introduce myself, my name is Paul.
 - Nice to meet you. I'm Val.

3. Благодарности

- a) – Thanks. b) - Thank you so much.
 - You are welcome. - Not at all.

4. Прощания

- a) - Good- bye! b) - Bye!
 - Bye! - See you!
- c) - I'll give you a call tonight.
 - All right, see you later.
- d) - It's nine o'clock. We must go. It was pleasure to meet you. Good-bye.
 - Good-bye. See you tomorrow.

99. Прослушайте текст о самом счастливом человеке в Великобритании и расскажите о том, кого можно назвать счастливым в России.

The happiest person in Britain

The happiest person in Britain today is a professional married man between the ages of 35 and 54. He lives in the south of England but not in London. He owns a comfortable, detached house and has two children.

What does he do?

He has a steady job in an office in London. After a hard day at work, he relaxes in front of the television or watches a video. He doesn't go out every evening, but two evenings a week he meets friends for a drink in the local pub. He owns a pet, usually a dog, and takes it for a walk every day after work.. He spends on average 120 pounds per week.

Where does he go?

At the weekend, he regularly eats in restaurants, goes to see shows, and plays a sport (usually golf). Most weekends he puts on a pair of old blue jeans, and potters in the garden. He usually goes on holiday abroad more than once a year.

What does his wife do?

His wife is happy, too, but not quite as happy. She runs the home and has a job, but she doesn't earn as much as her husband.

Source: *New Headway – P. 16.*

READ

100. Прочитайте текст и расскажите о своем любимом родственнике.

My aunt Emily

Of all my relatives, I like my Aunt Emily the best. She's my mother's youngest sister. She has never married, and she lives alone in a small village near Bath. She's in her late fifties, but she's still quite young in spirit. She has a fair complexion, thick brown hair which she wears in a bun, and dark brown eyes. She has a kind face, and when you meet her, the first thing you notice is her lovely, warm smile. Her face is a little wrinkled now, but I think she is still rather attractive. She is the sort of person you can always go to if you have a problem. She likes reading and gardening, and she goes for long walks over the hills with her dog, Buster. She's very active person. Either she's making something, or mending something, or doing something to help others. She does the shopping for

some of the old people in the village. She's extremely generous, but not very tolerant with people who don't agree with her. I hope that I am as happy and contented as she is when I'm her age

Source: *New Headway* –P. 23.

101. Прочитайте рассказы реально существующих людей и ответьте на вопросы о них, выбирая соответствующее буквенное обозначение.

A. Chirstine Wilson **B.** Kelvin John **C.** Dick Blunk

Which of the them:

1. is the youngest?
2. is a woman?
3. has no family of his/her own?
4. has three children?
5. has children who go to school?
6. both work and study?
7. has relatives who live in other countries?
8. helps the mother?
9. likes physical exercises?
10. is fond of nature?

A. Hello! My name is Christine Wilson. I'm 45. I work at an English village pub. It's a great place - good atmosphere, good beer (usually!). It's my new job. I like it very much. I work here only three afternoons a week. The rest of the time I'm at college. I do a two-year course in business and finance. And then I look after my family. My husband, Richard, is a builder. He has got his own building firm. Then I've got three sons who live at home and Mark, my eldest, always comes round for a meal. And now more about my sons. Mark, he's 23, he works as a DJ - a disc jockey - in the evenings. He's happy there. Craig, he's 20, he learns to be an engineer with a local company and the younger two, Richard and Charles are still at school. When I don't work I spend a lot of time shopping. And then I go to

aquarobics. It's aerobics, physical exercise, but done in a swimming pool. That's all, I think, about me.

B. Hello! I'm Kelvin John. I'm 17. I'm from Dominica (north of Venezuela). I go to school. My school is Roseau Central school. I study economics, accountancy, sociology, we are five in the family who actually live in Dominica, others live in England and America. In Dominica I have: my mum Mary, my aunt Jeanilla, my uncle Peterson and my brother Steven, who's twenty-eight. My mum and my brother Steven do all house work from crafting to gardening and looking after the cows. My mother is also a shop-keeper. My uncle is retired. My brother, Steven is an industrial engineer. I enjoy reading, visiting my friends and writing to my relatives. I also enjoy playing cricket, listening to reggae music. That's all, I think, about me.

C. Hello! I'm Dick Blunk. I'm a surgical engineer and work for a company which produces specialized surgical instruments. My wife Brenda died recently. Her death was very sudden. But I've got a supportive family. My mother's still alive - she's 87 now. She lives in a small flat not far from me. I look after her, do her shopping. Then I've got grown-up kids. My son Richard has a baby - a little boy. Then my two daughters - Sharon's got two kids and Linda, the youngest lives with her boyfriend. My main hobby is arachnology (наука о пауках). I even discovered a new spider (паук), unknown to science. I'm a very keen cook. And I love the countryside, walking, looking at plants, animals, insects. That's all, I think, about me.

Source: *Англия.*

102. Прочитайте тексты о высшем образовании в Великобритании и скажите, каковы его отличительные особенности по сравнению с российским.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Most big towns in Britain have both a university and a college of higher education. There are 91 universities in Britain and 47 colleges of higher education. Universities offer three- and four-year degree courses; colleges of higher education offer both two-year HND (Higher National Diploma) courses, as well as degree courses.

A degree is the qualification you get from university when you pass your final exams. You are then awarded a BA (Bachelor of Arts), BSc (Bachelor of Science) or Bed (Bachelor of Education).

Undergraduates, students who are studying for most of the work takes place in tutorials: lessons in groups of ten or more when the students discuss their work with the lecturer.

Source: *In Britain – P. 38.*

GETTING INTO UNIVERSITY

Only 25 per cent of the student population goes on to higher education. Competition to get into one of Britain's universities is fierce and not everyone who gets A levels can go. Students usually need three A levels to go to university and grades at A level go from A, the highest grade, to E.

Students apply to universities months before they take their A-levels. The students are given a personal interview and the universities then decide which students they want. They offer them a place which depends on A-level results. The more popular the university, the higher the grades it will ask for. Miriam is worried because she has not got the results the university wants. She must now try to get a place at another university or college before new term starts in early October.

Source: *In Britain – P. 38.*

LIVING AT UNIVERSITY

Most British students choose to go to university a long way from their home town: university is seen as a time to be independent, to live away from home and develop new interests.

British students do not have to pay to go to university, but do need money to live away from home while they are studying. Some students whose parents do not earn a lot of money are given a grant (money) from the local education authority. If students do not get a grant, parents are expected to pay for their children. Some students borrow money from the bank which must be paid back after they leave university. In theory, the grant pays for rent, food, books, transport and socializing. In fact, the grant is not a lot of money. Students used to work during the holidays to earn more money, but it is now difficult to find such jobs. The result is that more students are dropping out, failing to finish their courses.

Source: *In Britain – P. 39.*

WRITE

103. Давайте вспомним как пишутся личные письма. Прочитайте письма и обратите внимание на структуру письма. Найдите в обоих письмах примеры:

- а) обращения;**
- б) введения (предложение, благодарность);**
- в) основного содержания;**
- г) заключения (вопросы, предложения);**
- д) прощания.**

3.

Hello! My name is Susan and I hope we can become friends through our letters, I am 29 year's old and am a lawyer in Manhattan. My husband's name is Tony and he is employed as, a Project Manager (Swiss Pharinaceuticals corporation), I am also a big fan of reading both American and Russian literature. I also enjoy traveling- theatre, bicycling, cooking and discussions about political and social issues.

*How old are you? What do you enjoy? Do you have brothers and sisters?
Please tell me about your family.*

I look forward to your letter.

Sincerely, Susan.

Dear friend!

Hi! I was very pleased to receive your letter. You ask about my family and I'll tell you about it. My mother is 57, my father 55. They are both retired now. My father was an assistant principal at high school in New York City, my mother was a teacher. They go to museums, for¹: in the garden, read etc. They also enjoy traveling.

My sister is 27 1/2 and lives in Los Angeles, California. She is an actress and also works as a teacher a few days a week.

My brother is 24 1/8 and studies in Washington, D.C. He likes to travel. He was in Europe and in Moscow and Riga in 1938.

If you would like I will send you a picture of my family.

Please write soon.

Love, Susan.

104. Восстановите пропущенное письмо, которое служит ответом на первое письмо Сюзен и содержит вопросы, на которые она отвечает в следующем. Не забудьте про структуру письма.

105. Составьте свое резюме и жизнеописание, используя в качестве образца нижеприведенные Resume и CV.

Помните, что резюме является кратким изложением данных о вашем образовании и профессиональном опыте.

В жизнеописании следует дать более подробную информацию о себе, своем образовании и квалификации.

**ОБРАЗЕЦ №1
RESUME**

Name: Emily Alison Biggins

Address: 47 Putney Hill
London
SW 16 4QX
Tel.: London 475 78 65
Date of birth: 15 July 1970
Age: 27
Marital status: Single
Nationality: British

Objective

To secure a part-time position that offers a variety of tasks, in which to use my secretarial skills and knowledge of foreign languages.

Education

Dates: 1987 – 1992
College: South Thames College, London.
Qualifications: Secretarial Courses; Shorthand Grade 2; Typing Grade 3.

Dates: 1993 – 1994
College: Oxleigh Secretarial College, College Road, Oxleigh.
Qualifications: Secretarial Skills Refresher Course: Shorthand (90 w.p.m.); Typing (60 w.p.m.). Book-keeping Grade One. Word-processing.

Employment

Dates: 1995 – to present
Company: Philip Wilson Publishers Ltd.
Position: Secretary to the Sales Manager.
Responsibilities: Taking shorthand; typing and filing correspondence, maintaining diaries, office support, etc.

Other Skills & Occupations

I now work regularly as a volunteer for the Red Cross. I also have a clean driver's licence and a good knowledge of Spanish and French. My personal interests include classical literature reading, independent travel, modern jazz and swimming.

References

References are available on request.

Source: Деловая переписка на английском языке. – с. 33-34.

Name: Maria Ivanova
Address: ul. Tverskaya, dom 55, kv. 134
Moscow
Telephone: Home: (095) 292 52 22

Education & Training

December 1991 – April 1994 Moscow State Linguistic University,
Department of English Lexicology.
Qualifications: Linguistic Researcher;
RhD diploma was obtained in April 1994.
September 1981 – June 1986 Moscow State Linguistic University,
Department of German Languages.
Qualifications: Higher education diploma: teacher of English
and German.
April 1997 Computer training courses in Xylos (Microsoft
Authorised Training Centre in Moscow).

Employment

July 1996 to present Price Water House, Translating & Interpreting
Department.
Position: Translator from / to English and German.
Responsibilities: Interpreting, audit documents translation from /
to English and German.
August 1995 – July 1996 British Petroleum Translator and Administrative
Assistant.
Responsibilities: Translating from / to English, administrative
duties performance.
August 1994 – August 1995 Norton Rose.
Position: Translator and interpreter.
Responsibilities: Translation from / to English and German
(commercial contracts, legal documents, etc.)
August 1986 – August 1994 English language teaching at the Department of
English Lexicology of the Moscow State
Linguistic University.
Position: Tutor of English.
Responsibilities: Practical English and Grammar for third year
students, Stylistics.
1986 up to present Free-lance interpreter and translator at the
Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
Skills Good typing skills, strong organizational skills,
ability to work under pressure customer-
oriented, good time management.
Computer literacy Work Perfect, MS Word for Windows,
Lotus Ami-Pro 3.1.,

	<i>Lotus 1-2-3, e-mail, Internet user.</i>
<i>Languages</i>	<i>Native Russian, professional level of English and German.</i>
<i>Interests</i>	
<i>Social / Cultural</i>	<i>Travelling. Classical literature, world history, jazz music.</i>
<i>Sporting</i>	<i>Swimming, skiing</i>
<i>Countries visited</i>	<i>UK, USA, Spain, Japan, Australia, New Zealand.</i>
<i>References</i>	<i>are available upon request.</i>

Source: *Деловая переписка на английском языке. – С. 34-37.*

ОБРАЗЕЦ №3 **CURRICULUM VITAE**

Name: *Henry George Whitfield*
Address: *22 Collier Lane*
Horsham
Leeds LS3 6PT
Telephone: *01532 27963*
Date of birth *18 February 1974*

Education

1983 - 92 *Southfield High School, Leeds*
1993 – 6 *Nottingham University*
BA (Hons) English and Sociology

Languages *Fluent French*
Computing skills *Microsoft Word*

Work experience

April 1996 to present time *Working with disabled children in Botton Village, a community care centre near York.*
1994 – 5 *Secretary of the university climbing club, led a team to the Pyrenees.*
July 1992 – May 1993 *Lived in Paris. Worked as a porter in a children's hospital. Acquired excellent French language skills.*
October 1990 – June 1992 *Worked at weekends as an assistant in a chemist's shop.*

Interests *Travel, cinema, working with children, climbing.*

Source:. *New Headway. English Course. Intermediate Student's Book – p.*

Е.А. Панкратова. Культура и традиции
ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

UNIT 1
CULTURE AND TRADITIONS
OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

<p>1.1. The UK and its Culture in Brief</p> <p>1. What is the official name of the country?</p> <p>The official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is also known as Great Britain, Britain, the United Kingdom or just GB, the UK.</p> <p>2. Where is the country situated?</p> <p>The country is situated on the islands in the northwest of Europe. The country is washed by the Atlantic ocean on the north and the North Sea on the east. The English Channel (or La Manche) separates the country from the European Continent. The UK is one of the world's small countries (244,100 km²).</p> <p>3. What is the climate of the country?</p> <p>The country has a mild climate, as it is influenced by the Atlantic Ocean. It is never too hot in summer or too cold in winter. It often rains in the country. The weather is changeable and the English often say that they have no climate only weather. Britain is a foggy country. British people are used to the cold.</p> <p>4. What are the parts of the country?</p> <p>There are four countries in the United Kingdom: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>5. What are the national symbols?</p> <p><i>The flag of the United Kingdom</i> is the Union Flag (also referred to as Union Jack). It is a combination of three flags: the Saint George's cross for England (red cross on the</p>	<p>1.1. Кратко о Великобритании и ее культуре</p> <p>1. Каково официальное название страны?</p> <p>Официальное название страны – Объединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии. Она также известна как Великобритания, Британия, Объединенное Королевство Великобритании.</p> <p>2. Где страна расположена?</p> <p>Страна расположена на островах на северо-западе Европы. Страна омывается Атлантическим океаном на севере и Северным Морем на востоке. Английский Канал (или Ла-Манш) отделяет страну от европейского континента. Великобритания – одна из малых стран в мире (244 100 км²).</p> <p>3. Каков климат страны?</p> <p>Страна имеет умеренный климат, поскольку она находится под влиянием Атлантического океана. Там никогда не бывает слишком жарко летом или слишком холодно зимой. В стране часто идут дожди. Погода изменчива, и англичане часто говорят, что у них нет климата, только погода. Великобритания – страна туманов. Британские жители привыкли к холоду.</p> <p>4. Каковы части страны?</p> <p>В Великобритании есть четыре части: Англия, Шотландия, Уэльс и Северная Ирландия.</p> <p>5. Каковы национальные символы?</p> <p><i>Флаг Великобритании</i> – Юнион Флаг</p>
--	---

white field), the Saint Andrew's cross for Scotland (white X on the blue field), the Saint Patrick' cross for Ireland (red cross on the white field).

The national anthem is «God, Save Queen».

A national personification of the United Kingdom is Britannia. Britania is symbolized as a young woman wearing a Corinthian helmet and white robes holding Poseidon's three pronged trident and a shield, bearing the Union Flag (sometimes riding the back of a lion). Britannia is often associated with maritime dominance.

National floral emblems are: the Tudor rose (for England), the daffodil and the leek (for Wales), the thistle (for Scotland).

6. What is the capital of the country?

The capital of Great Britain is London which is situated in the south-east of England on the Thames (river). The capital of Wales is Cardiff. Edinburgh is Scotland's capital. The capital of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

7. What is the population of the country?

The population of the United Kingdom is about 60 million (1% of the world population). Most people in the country are English, Scottish, Welsh or Irish. There are many immigrant groups in the country. Ethnic minorities of Caribbean, African or Asian origin are concentrated in the cities.

8. What is the official language?

English is the official language. But some people speak Scottish, Welsh or Irish.

9. What are the largest cities?

The largest cities are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Glasgow.

10. What is the official religion?

The official religion of Britain is Christianity. The Monarch is the official head

(также называемый Юнион Джек). Он представляет собой комбинацию трех флагов: крест Святого Георга от Англии (красный крест на белом фоне), крест Святого Андрея от Шотландии (белый крест на синем фоне), крест Святого Патрика от Ирландии (красный крест на белом фоне).

Государственный гимн – «Бог, храни Королеву».

Национальная персонификация Великобритании – Британия. Британия представляется в виде молодой женщины, одетой в Коринфский шлем и белые одежды, держащей трезубец Посейдона и щит с изображением Юнион Флага (иногда едущая на льве). Британия часто ассоциируется с морским доминированием страны.

Национальные цветочные символы: Роза династии Тюдоров (Англия), нарцисс и лук-порей (Уэльс), чертополох (Шотландия).

6. Какова столица страны?

Столица Великобритании – Лондон, который расположен на юго-востоке Англии на Темзе (река). Столица Уэльса – Кардифф. Эдинбург – столица Шотландии. Столица Северной Ирландии – Белфаст.

7. Каково население страны?

Население Великобритании составляет приблизительно 60 миллионов (1 % от населения всего земного шара). Большинство людей в стране являются англичанами, шотландцами, валлийцами или ирландцами. В стране есть много иммигрантских групп. Этнические меньшинства карибского, африканского или азиатского происхождения сконцентрированы в городах.

8. Каков официальный язык?

Английский язык – официальный

of the English Church. Although 68% of the British are Christians but very few of British people go to church. Other religions in Britain are Islam (1.3 million Muslims), Hinduism (350,000 Hindus), Sikhism (400,000 Sikhs) and Judaism. They practice their religion.

11. What industries are developed in the country?

The United Kingdom is a highly developed country. Service industries, especially banking and retailing, have expanded since the Second World War. Heavy industries, including steel manufacture and shipbuilding, have been replaced by high-technology manufacturing industries, such as aero plane engine manufacture and pharmaceuticals. There are many successful small companies which make, for example, waterproof jackets, elite cars, top-quality hi-fi equipment.

12. Who is the head of the country?

The official head of the country is the Monarch (King or Queen).

13. What is the system of government?

Britain is a constitutional monarchy and a unitary state. This means that the official head of the country is the monarch (Queen Elizabeth II nowadays). Her powers are limited by the Parliament.

The British Parliament consists of the House of Commons (including 650 elected Members of Parliament) and the House of Lords (including 700 peers who are not elected).

The leader of the party with most seats in Parliament becomes Prime Minister and forms the Government. People talk about «Downing Street» when they mean the Prime Minister and his/her Cabinet, as Prime Ministers live at №10, Downing Street.

Whitehall is the street where important Government offices are situated.

14. What are the main political

язык. Но некоторые люди говорят на шотландском, валлийском или ирландском языках.

9. Каковы крупнейшие города?

Крупнейшие города – Лондон, Бирмингем, Манчестер, Кардифф, Глазго.

10. Какова официальная религия?

Официальная религия Великобритании – Христианство. Монарх – официальная глава англиканской Церкви. Хотя 68 % британцев – христиане, но очень немногие из британцев ходят в церковь. Другие религии в Великобритании – Ислам (1,3 миллиона мусульман), Индуизм (350000 Индусов), Сикхизм (400000 Сикхов) и Иудаизм. Они практикуют свои обряды.

11. Какая промышленность развита в стране?

Великобритания – высокоразвитая страна. Сфера услуг, особенно банковское дело и розничная торговля расширились, начиная со Второй Мировой войны. Отрасли тяжелой промышленности, включая сталелитейное производство и судостроение, были замещены высокотехнологичными отраслями, такими как производство двигателей для самолетов и фармацевтика. Есть много успешных малых компаний, которые изготавливают, например, водонепроницаемую одежду, элитные автомобили, высококачественное оборудование.

12. Кто является главой страны?

Официальной главой страны является Монарх (Король или Королева).

13. Какова система государственной власти?

Великобритания – конституционная монархия и унитарное государство. Это означает, что официальный глава страны – монарх (в настоящее время Королева Елизавета вторая). Его власть ограничена Парламентом.

parties?

The main political parties are the Conservative and the Labour party. The minor political parties are: Liberal Democrats, Scottish National and others.

15. When are elections held?

Elections to the British Parliament are held every five years.

16. What are the major national Holidays?

Major UK National Holidays are: New Year Holiday (January 1st), Good Friday (March/April), Easter Monday (March/April), Christmas Day (December, 25th), Boxing Day (December, 26th).

Eisteddfod is the annual national festival of music and poetry held in Wales.

According to the legend the Loch Ness Monster lives in a lake in Scotland.

17. What are the sights of the capital?

London is situated upon both banks of the Thames (river). London has four most important parts which are the City (the oldest part, now the commercial centre), the West End (with the most interesting theatres, museums, galleries, restaurant etc.), the East End (the poorest part) and Westminster (with Government buildings).

London taxis are called black cabs. Most London buses are red double-deckers. A nickname of the London police man is Bobby.

Westminster Abbey is a fine Gothic building, which has been the crowning palace. Many great men (Newton, Darwin, Chaucer, Dickens...) are buried here.

St. Paul's Cathedral is the work of the famous architect Sir Christopher Wren (buried in the Cathedral as well as Nelson, Wellington and Sir Joshua Reynolds).

The Tower of London has been a fortress,

Британский Парламент состоит из Палаты Общин (включающей 650 избранных Членов Парламента) и Палаты Лордов (включающей 700 пэров, которые не избираются).

Лидер партии с большинством мест в Парламенте становится премьер-министром и формирует Правительство. Люди говорят о «Даунинг-стрит», когда они подразумевают Премьер-министра и его/ее кабинет, поскольку премьер-министры, живут в доме №10 по улице Даунинг-стрит.

Уайтхолл – улица, где расположены важные правительственные учреждения.

14. Каковы главные политические партии?

Главные политические партии – Консервативная и Лейбористская партия. Более мелкие политические партии: Либерально-демократическая партия, Шотландская Национальная партия и другие.

15. Когда проводятся выборы?

Выборы в Британский парламент проводятся каждые пять лет.

16. Каковы главные национальные праздники?

Главные национальные праздники Великобритании: Новый Год (1-ого января), Великая пятница (Март/ апрель), Пасхальный понедельник (Март/апрель), Рождество (25-ого декабря), День рождественских подарков (26-ого декабря).

Айстедвод – ежегодный национальный фестиваль музыки и поэзии, который проводится в Уэльсе.

Согласно легенде Лох-нэсское чудовище живет в озере Лох-Нэсс в Шотландии.

17. Каковы достопримечательности столицы?

Лондон расположен на обеих берегах Темзы (река). У Лондона есть четыре самых важных части, которые называются

<p>a palace and royal treasury. Now it is a museum of arms and one of the strongest fortresses.</p> <p>The Houses of Parliament consisting of the Palace of Westminster, together with Victoria Tower and the Clock Tower-Big Ben is a parliament house.</p> <p>Trafalgar Square and Nelson's Column are built in the memory of the naval battle (1805) when Admiral Lord Nelson was wounded.</p> <p>Piccadilly Circus is the centre of night life in the West End.</p> <p>Buckingham Palace is the London residence of the Sovereign (queen or king)</p> <p>Hyde Park with the Speaker's Corner is the largest park with the place for open-air meetings.</p> <p>Kensington Gardens, St. James Park are large parks.</p> <p>British Museum is one of the world largest museums.</p> <p>Tate Gallery has a collection of modern British and foreign paintings and sculpture.</p> <p>Madam Tussauds is an art gallery.</p> <p>Royal Opera House, Covent Garden give seasons of opera and ballet.</p> <p>Shakespeare's Globe Playhouse is one of major theatres.</p> <p>Royal Albert House is a concert house.</p> <p>Scotland Yard is the headquarters of Metropolitan Police.</p> <p>18. What is the national mass-media?</p> <p>The quality daily papers are «The Times», «The Guardian», «The Daily telegraph» and the «The Financial Times». Fleet Street in London is associated with press, because it is the home of most newspapers. The two most popular daily newspapers are «The Sun» and «The Daily Mirror».</p> <p>There are five channels on British TV: BBC1 (British Broadcasting Corporation), BBC2, ITV (Independent Television),</p>	<p>Сити (самая старая часть, теперь торговый центр), Вест Энд (с самыми интересными театрами, музеями, галереями, ресторанами и т.д.), Ист Энд (самая бедная часть) и Вестминстер (с Правительственными зданиями).</p> <p>Лондонские такси называют черными кэбами. Большинство Лондонских автобусов – двухэтажные красного цвета. Прозвище Лондонского полицейского – Бобби.</p> <p>Вестминстерское аббатство – прекрасное готическое здание, которое служило дворцом для коронации. Многие великие люди (Ньютон, Дарвин, Чосер, Диккенс ...) похоронены здесь.</p> <p>Собор Святого Павла – работа известного архитектора сэра Кристофера Рэна (захороненного в Соборе так же как Нельсон, Веллингтон и сэр Джошуа Рейнолдс).</p> <p>Лондонский Тауэр был крепостью, дворцом и королевским казначейством. Теперь это – музей оружия и одна из самых крепких крепостей.</p> <p>Дома Парламента, включающие Вестминстерский Дворец, вместе с Башней Виктории и Часовой башней – Биг Бэн, являются зданием парламента.</p> <p>Трафальгарская площадь и Колонна Нельсона построены в память о флотском сражении (1805), когда Адмирал лорд Нельсон был ранен.</p> <p>Пиккадилли Серкус – центр ночной жизни Вэст Энда.</p> <p>Букингемский Дворец – Лондонское место жительства Суверена (королевы или короля).</p> <p>Гайд-парк с Уголком для Оратора – крупнейший парк с местом для проведения митингов на открытом воздухе.</p> <p>Кенсингтонские Сады, Парк Святого Джеймса – большие парки.</p> <p>Британский Музей – один из</p>
---	--

Channel 4, and Channel 5. The BBC broadcasts on five national and 32 local radio stations.

19. What is the system of education?

Education is compulsory from the age of five to sixteen.

The school system in England and Wales includes: Pre-school (age 3-5, voluntary); Primary school (age 5-11, compulsory); Secondary school (age 11-16, compulsory), sixth form (16-18, voluntary).

Higher education system comprises: undergraduate courses taking three years of full-time study (lead to a Bachelor's degree in Arts/BA, Science/BSc, or Education/BEd); postgraduate courses (lead to Master of Philosophy/MPhil and Doctor of Philosophy/PhD for research in Arts or Sciences).

Students pay for their education. Only 25 per cent of the student population goes on to higher education.

Oxford University is the oldest in Britain. Oxford and Cambridge universities have the highest academic reputation. Oxbridge is a collective name for both universities.

20. What is traditional food?

Britain has traditional food: lamb from Wales, shellfish and fresh salmon from Northern Ireland, fresh or smoked fish from Scotland, cheeses from England and Wales. Good British food is difficult to find. Now people prefer to eat fast food: fish and chips.

Traditional English breakfast includes

крупнейших музеев мира.

Галерея Тэйт имеет коллекции современных британских и зарубежных картин и скульптуры.

Галерея Мадам Тюссо – является художественной галереей.

Королевский Оперный Дом, Ковент Гарден проводит сезоны оперы и балета.

Шекспировский театр Глобус является одним из главных театров.

В Королевском Альберт Хаусе проводятся концерты.

Скотланд Ярд – штаб-квартира Лондонской полиции.

18. Каковы национальные средства массовой информации?

К влиятельным ежедневным газетам относят «Таймс», «Гардиан», «Дэйли Телеграф» и «Файнэншл Таймс». Флит Стрит – это улица в Лондоне, которая ассоциируется с прессой, потому что там располагаются редакции большинства газет. Две самых популярных ежедневных газеты – «Сан» и «Дэйли Мирре».

На британском телевидении есть пять каналов: Би-Би-Си-1 (британская вещательная корпорация) БиБи-Си-2, Ай-Ти-Ви (Независимое Телевидение), Канал 4, и Канал 5. Би-би-си передает по радио на пяти национальных и 32 локальных радиостанциях.

19. Какова система образования?

Образование обязательно, начиная с возраста пяти лет и до шестнадцати.

Школьная система в Англии и Уэльсе включает несколько уровней: дошкольный (3-5 лет, по желанию); начальная школа (5-11 лет, обязательное образование); средняя школа (11-16 лет, обязательное образование), шестой класс (16-18 лет, по желанию).

Система высшего образования включает: студенческие курсы, включающие три года обучения по дневной форме (по окончании

porridge, bacon and eggs, toast with jam or marmalade and a cup of coffee or tea. The English drink tea with milk. «English» tea is with milk served at 5 o'clock.

Going to pubs is very popular leisure-time activity. The pubs serve drink (traditional British beer and continental beer) as well as food.

21. What kinds of sport are popular in the country?

Association football or soccer is one of the most popular sport games on the British Isles. Football matches are held in Wembley Stadium.

The other sports are golf, rugby, cricket, horse racing.

Table tennis is a British invention. Wimbledon is the centre of Lawn tennis championships.

22. Who are the famous people of the country?

Writers/Literature: William Shakespeare (the most famous playwright), Charles Dickens, Robert Burns (Scottish national poet), Agatha Christie (a queen of detective stories), Walter Scott, Joanne K. Rowling (the author of the Harry Potter books).

Painters/Arts: Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Gainsborough, William Hogarth, John Constable, Joseph Turner.

Architects: Inigo Jones, Christopher Wren

Sculptors: Henry Moore.

Musicians: Benjamin Britten, the Beatles (from Liverpool): Lennon was murdered in the USA, McCartney got the title of lord (sir).

Science and technology Inventors: Newton (the law of gravity), Darwin (the evolution theory), Michael Faraday (the law of electricity), Alexander Fleming (the father of antibiotics).

Royal family: Queen Elizabeth II (from Winsor family) – is ruling now, Queen Victoria – ruled for the longest period in

присуждается степень Бакалавра Искусств, Бакалавра Наук или Бакалавра Образования; аспирантура (по окончании присуждается степень Магистра Философии и степень Доктора Философии за исследования в области Искусств или Наук).

Студенты платят за свое образование. Только 25 процентов людей студенческого возраста получают высшее образование.

Оксфордский университет является самым старым в Великобритании. У Оксфордского и Кембриджского университетов самая высокая академическая репутация. Оксбридж – объединенное название этих двух университетов.

20. Какова традиционная еда?

В Великобритании есть традиционная еда: мясо ягненка из Уэльса, мясо моллюска и свежего лосося из Северной Ирландии, свежая или копченая рыба из Шотландии, сыр из Англии и Уэльса. В настоящее время сложно найти хорошую традиционную британскую еду. Теперь люди предпочитают есть фаст-фуд: рыба с жареным картофелем.

Традиционный английский завтрак включает овсянку, яичницу с беконом, тост с вареньем или джемом и чашку кофе или чая. Англичане пьют чай с молоком. «Английский» чай с молоком подается в 5 часов.

Очень распространено посещение пабов в свободное от работы время. В пабах подают напитки (традиционное британское пиво или континентальное пиво) и еду.

21. Какие виды спорта популярны в стране?

Футбол – одна из самых популярных спортивных игр на Британских островах. Футбольные матчи проводятся на стадионе Уэмбли.

Другие виды спорта – гольф, регби,

<p>British history.</p> <p><i>Politicians:</i> David Cameron – the current Prime Minister, the leader of the Conservative Party.</p> <p>Margaret Thatcher – the first woman Prime Minister.</p> <p>Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill – the Prime Minister during the Second World War.</p> <p>23. What are the typical characteristics of the nation and its people?</p> <p>Britain is the country of traditions. The English have a serene sense of superiority, a deep sense of security and belief in their national successes.</p> <p>The best-known quality of the English is reserve. They do not talk very much to strangers, do not show emotions. The other characteristic is English modesty.</p> <p>The English surnames: Charles Baker (connected with a person's job), Jack Long (connected with the size), Robin Williamson (with a family relationship: son of William).</p> <p>The Welsh surnames: Geoffrey Jone (from Chisrian name John), Gary Pritchard (putting «р» at the beginning: from Richardson).</p> <p>Irish surnames: O'Brien, Fitzwilliam, MacMahon, Kilmartin, Gilmurray (beginning with «O» – «from the family of», «Fitz», «Mac», «Kil», «Gil» – from «son of»).</p> <p>24. What is national currency?</p> <p>The currency of the UK is the pound sterling (symbol £, code GBP), commonly called the pound. It is subdivided into 100 pence (one – a penny). Sterling is the third-largest reserve currency after the US dollar and the euro.</p> <p>25. What system of weights and measures is used?</p> <p>The metric system is in official use within the United Kingdom; however, use of</p>	<p>крикет, скачки.</p> <p>Настольный теннис – британское изобретение. Уимблдон – центр чемпионатов Большого тенниса.</p> <p>22. Какие известные люди есть в стране?</p> <p><i>Писатели/Литература:</i> Уильям Шекспир (самый известный драматург), Чарльз Диккенс, Роберт Бернс (шотландский национальный поэт), Агата Кристи (королева детективных романов), Вальтер Скотт, Роулинг (автор книг о Гарри Поттере).</p> <p><i>Художники/Искусство:</i> Джошуа Рейнолдс, Томас Гейнсборо, Вильям Хогарт, Джон Констейбл, Джозеф Тернер.</p> <p><i>Архитекторы:</i> Иниго Джонс, Кристофер Рэн.</p> <p><i>Скульпторы:</i> Генри Мур.</p> <p><i>Музыканты:</i> Бенджамин Бриттен, Битлз (из Ливерпуля): Леннон был убит в США, Маккартни получил титул лорда (сэра).</p> <p><i>Изобретатели в области науки и техники:</i> Ньютон (закон притяжения), Дарвин (теория эволюции), Майкл Фарадэй (закон электричества), Александр Флеминг (отец антибиотиков).</p> <p><i>Королевское семейство:</i> королева Елизавета II (из династии Виндзоров) – управляет в настоящее время, Королева Виктория – правила в течение самого длинного периода в британской истории.</p> <p><i>Политические деятели:</i> Дэвид Камерон – нынешний Премьер-министр, лидер Консервативной партии.</p> <p>Маргарет Тэтчер – первый Премьер-министр женщина.</p> <p>Сэр Уинстон Леонард Спенсер Черчилль – Премьер-министр во время Второй Мировой войны.</p> <p>23. Каковы типичные характеристики нации и людей?</p> <p>Великобритания – страна традиций. У</p>
--	--

<p>imperial unit is widespread in many cases.</p>	<p>англичан есть безмятежный чувство превосходства, глубокое чувство безопасности и убеждение в национальных успехах.</p> <p>Самое известное качество англичан – сдержанность. Они много не говорят с незнакомцами, не показывают эмоции. Другая характеристика – английская скромность.</p> <p>Английские фамилии: Чарльз Бейкер (связана с работой человека), Джек Лонг (связана с размером), Робин Уильямсон (связана с семейными отношениями: сын Уильяма).</p> <p>Уэльские фамилии: Джеффри Джоун (от христианского имени Джон). Гэри Причард (употребление «п» в начале слова: от Ричардсон).</p> <p>Ирландские фамилии: О Брайен, Фицвилльям, Мак Махон, Килмартин, Джилмюррей (начинающийся с «О» – «из семейства такого-то», «Фиц», «Мак», «Кил», «Джил» – «сын того-то»).</p> <p>24. Какова национальная валюта?</p> <p>Валюта Великобритании – фунт стерлингов (символ £, код GBP), обычно называемый фунтом. Он делится на 100 пенсов (один пенс – пенни). Стерлинг – третья наибольшая резервная валюта после доллара США и евро.</p> <p>25. Какая система мер и веса используется?</p> <p>Метрическая система официально используется в Великобритании; однако, использование и имперской системы широко распространено во многих случаях.</p>
---	--

<p>1.2. The US and American Culture in Brief</p> <p>1. What is the official name of the</p>	<p>1.2. Кратко о США и американской культуре</p> <p>1. Каково официальное название</p>
---	--

country?

The official name of the country is the United States of America. The other names are the United States, America, the USA or US.

2. Where is the country situated?

USA is situated on the continent of North America. It is the 4th largest country in the world (over 2 million km²). It is bordered by Canada on the north, by the Atlantic Ocean on the east, by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico on the south, and by the Pacific Ocean on the west.

The Great Lakes containing about half of the world's total supply of fresh water (Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Eries, Lake Ontario) are on the north border.

3. What is the climate of the country?

The climate in the US is mostly temperate, but varies from tropical (Hawaii) to arctic (Alaska). There are four time zones.

4. What are the parts of the country?

America consists of 50 states (48 states located in the central portion of North America, plus states of Alaska and Hawaii).

The largest state is Alaska and the smallest is Rhode Island.

Hawaii was the last to get «state» status.

5. What are national symbols?

The national flag known as «Stars and Stripes», «Old Glory», «Star-spangled Banner», consists of 13 horizontal stripes and 50 stars. Stripes represent 13 original states (former British colonies) and stars represent 50 current states. It has three colours: red (symbolizing courage), white (liberty), blue (justice).

The Statue of Liberty or the Lady is the symbol of freedom, opportunity and international friendship. It is a gift from France. It is the first sight of America as it is

страны?

Официальное название страны – Соединенные Штаты Америки. Другие названия – Соединенные Штаты, Америка, США.

2. Где страна расположена?

США расположены на континенте Северная Америка. Это – 4^{-ая} по размеру страна в мире (более чем 2 миллиона км²). Она граничит с Канадой на севере, Атлантическим океаном на востоке, Мексиканским заливом и Мексикой на юге, и Тихим океаном на западе.

Великие озера, содержащие приблизительно половину пресноводного запаса в мире (Озеро Верхнее, Озеро Гурон, Озеро Мичиган, Озеро Эри, Озеро Онтарио), находятся на северной границе.

3. Каков климат страны?

Климат в США является, главным образом умеренным, но варьируется от тропического (Гавайи) до арктического (Аляска). Есть четыре часовых пояса.

4. Каковы части страны?

Америка состоит из 50 штатов (48 штатов, расположенных в центральной части северной Америки, а также штаты Аляски и Гавайев).

Самый крупный штат – Аляска, а самый маленький – Род-Айленд.

Гавайи – последняя территория, получившая статус штата.

5. Каковы национальные символы?

Национальный флаг, известный как «Звезды и Полосы», «Старая Слава», «Усеянное звездами Знамя», состоит из 13 горизонтальных полос и 50 звезд. Полосы представляют 13 первоначальных штатов (бывшие британские колонии), а звезды представляют 50 современных штатов. На нем три цвета: красный (символизирующий храбрость), белый (свободу), синий

situated on Ellis Island near New York City. There is a torch of liberty in the right hand and a tablet with the day July 4th 1776 (the date of signing the Declaration of Independence from the United Kingdom) in the left hand.

Liberty Bell is the symbol of freedom. It is placed in Independence Hall, (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania). It first rang on July 4, 1776 for the first reading of the Declaration of Independence.

The national anthem is «the Star-Spangled Banner».

The national personification of the US and the American Government is Uncle Sam. He is depicted as an elderly white man with a beard and a top hat dressed in clothing that recalls the US flag.

The modern national motto is «In God We Trust» (1956) (the earlier – «E Pluribus Unum» (Latin for «One from many»)).

The national bird and the US symbol is the Bald Eagle.

6. What is the capital of the country?

The capital of the United States is Washington D.C. (the District of Columbia – a federal territory). It is the seat of Federal Administration. The city is called in the name of the first President – George Washington. The district is called in the name of Christopher Columbus – a discoverer. It is built on the Potomac River.

Every state has its own capital.

7. What is the population of the country?

The population of the USA is 265 million people. The United States is a land of ethnic diversity as immigrants from many countries come to the US. Among them are European Americans, Afro-Americans, Latin American (Hispanics), Asian Americans.

Native population includes native

(справедливость).

Статуя Свободы или Леди – символ свободы, возможностей и международной дружбы. Она является подарком Франции. Это – первый вид Америки, поскольку она расположена на Острове Эллис около Нью-Йорка. В правой руке статуи есть факел свободы, а в левой руке табличка с датой 4-ого июля 1776 (дата подписания Декларации Независимости от Великобритании).

Колокол Свободы – символ свободы. Он находится в Зале Независимости в г. Филадельфия штат Пенсильвания. Впервые он прозвонил 4 июля 1776 в честь первого чтения Декларации Независимости.

Государственный гимн – «Усеянное звездами знамя».

Национальная персонификация США и американского государства – дядюшка Сэм. Он изображается как пожилой белый мужчина с бородкой и котелком на голове, и одежде, которая напоминает американский флаг.

Современный национальный девиз – «На бога уповаем» (1956) (предыдущий девиз – «E Pluribus Unum» (от латинского «Единство из многих»)).

Национальная птица и американский символ – белоголовый орел.

6. Какова столица страны?

Столица Соединенных Штатов – Вашингтон (Округ Колумбия – федеральная территория). Это – место Федеральной власти. Город назван в честь первого президента – Джорджа Вашингтона. Округ называют по имени Христофора Колумба – первооткрывателя. Столица построена на реке Потомак.

У каждого штата есть своя собственная столица.

7. Каково население страны?

Население США – 265 миллионов

Americans (American Indians).

Modern Americans value their ethnic and cultural identity. Before the late 1960s the idea of the melting pot prevailed. According to it immigrants were discouraged from keeping their own language, cultural traditions in order to become typical members of a mixed American society. Nowadays the idea of ethnic pride dominates.

8. What is the official language?

The official language is English. The language Americans speak is called American English. It is different from British English in vocabulary, pronunciation and spelling.

9. What are the largest cities?

The largest city is *New York*. The Big Apple is a popular nickname. It is the gateway to the US for many immigrants. The famous ethnic neighborhoods include Chinatown, Little Italy and others. There are five boroughs in the city among which are Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Bronx, and Staten Island.

The Empire State Building (one of the tallest buildings in the world) stands in the centre of New York on Manhattan.

Broadway is the centre of the theatres and night life. It is known as «the Great White Way» because of the electric signs which turn night into day.

Time Square is the heart of the Theatre District with first-run cinemas, playhouses, restaurants, hotels and shops. On December 31 a lighted globe comes down a pole on the top of the building announcing the arrival of the New Year. People come to see the event.

Major museums are Metropolitan

человек. Соединенные Штаты – страна этнического разнообразия, поскольку иммигранты из многих стран приезжают в США. Среди них европейские американцы, афро-американцы, латиноамериканцы, азиатские американцы.

Местное население включает аборигенов (Американских индейцев).

Современные американцы ценят свою этническую и национально-культурную специфику. До 1960-х годов преобладала идея плавильного котла. Согласно которой иммигранты не должны были сохранять свой собственный язык, культурные традиции, чтобы стать типичными членами смешанного американского общества. В настоящее время доминирует идея этнической гордости.

8. Каков официальный язык?

Официальным языком является английский. Язык, на котором американцы говорят, называется американским вариантом английского языка. Он отличается от британского варианта английского языка по словарному составу, произношению и правописанию.

9. Каковы крупные города?

Самый крупный город – *Нью-Йорк*. Большое Яблоко – популярное прозвище этого города. Это – ворота в США для многих иммигрантов. Знаменитые этнические кварталы включают Китайский квартал, Маленькую Италию и другие. Есть пять районов в городе, среди которых Манхэттан, Бруклин, Куинс, Бронкс, и Остров Стэйтен.

Эмпайер Стейт Билдинг (одно из самых высоких зданий в мире), стоит в центре Нью-Йорка на Манхэттене.

Бродвей – центр театров и ночной жизни. Он известен как «Большой Белый Путь» из-за электрических вывесок, которые превращают ночь в день.

Тайм Сквер – сердце Театрального Района с лучшими кинотеатрами, театрами,

Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, the Brooklyn Museum, Ellis Island Immigration Museum (European immigrants arrived at Ellis Island).

New York's Best bridges are the Brooklyn Bridge, the double-decker George Washington Bridge.

Wall Street in New York City is the centre of the New York Stock Exchange, the centre of the world financial life, and the US symbol of financial power.

The main headquarters of the United Nations (UN) are in New York City.

The second largest city is Los Angeles (LA). Tourists are attracted by its suburbs like Hollywood (the center of the movie industry) and Beverly Hills (famous actors and other celebrities live here).

Chicago is the third largest city. It is an industrial center and a port.

Detroit is the centre of automobile industry.

Four American's greatest Presidents (G. Washington, Th. Jefferson, Th. Roosevelt, Abraham Lincoln) are carved on the face of Mount Rushmore in the state of South Dakota.

10. What is the official religion?

There is no official religion in the United States, and there is a strict separation of church and state. The freedom of religion is a basic right, as written in the First Amendment of the US Constitution (1791). People of different faiths live side by side. 56% of the present American population are Protestants, 25% – Roman Catholic, 11% – none, 2% – Jewish, 6% – other religions (Muslims, Buddhists, Christian groups).

11. What industries are developed in the country?

The US has one of the strongest economies in the world. It is the world leader in aeronautics, space technology, electronics,

ресторанами, гостиницами и магазинами. 31 декабря светящийся глобус снижается по шпилю на вершине здания, объявляя о наступлении Нового года. Люди приходят посмотреть на это событие.

Главные музеи –Музей Искусства Метрополитан, американский Музей Естествознания, Бруклинский Музей, Музей Иммиграции на Эллис Айленд (первые европейские иммигранты прибывали на Эллис Айленд).

Лучшие мосты Нью-Йорка – Бруклинский Мост, двухэтажный Мост имени Джорджа Вашингтона.

Уолл Стрит в Нью-Йорке – центр Нью-Йоркской фондовой биржи, центр мировой финансовой жизни.

Главные штаб-квартиры Организации Объединенных Наций (ООН) находятся в Нью-Йорке.

Второй по величине город – Лос-Анджелес (ЛА). Туристов привлекает его пригород – Голливуд (центр киноиндустрии) и Беверли Хиллз (известные актеры и другие знаменитости живут здесь).

Чикаго – третий по величине город. Это – крупный индустриальный центр и порт.

Детройт – центр автомобильной промышленности.

Бюсты четырех самых великих президентов Америки (Дж. Вашингтона, Томаса Джефферсона, Теодора Рузвельта, Авраама Линкольна), вырезаны на лицевой стороне горы Рашмор в штате Южная Дакота.

10. Какова официальная религия?

В Соединенных Штатах нет никакой официальной религии, и церковь отделена от государства. Свобода вероисповедания – основное право, закрепленное в Первой Поправке Американской Конституции (1791). Люди различных вероисповеданий живут бок о бок. 56 % современного населения США – протестанты, 25 % – католики, 11 % – не исповедуют никакой религии, 2 % – иудаизм,

<p>computer hardware and software. Many Americans work in the service sector.</p> <p>High-tech industries are developed in the US. Universities and research institutes work closely with industry. Among which are MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Stanford University and Caltech (California Institute of Technology). The fastest-growing industry in the United States is developing computer hardware and software. Silicon Valley (south of San Francisco) is famous because it has many companies that specialize in computer technology. Aerospace industries are also developed here.</p> <p>12. Who is the head of the country? The President is the head of the country and the Government.</p> <p>13. What is the system of government in the country? The US is a constitutional (federal) republic and representative democracy. The executive power belongs to the President, Vice president, and federal departments and agencies. The Legislative power is exercised by Congress, consisting of the Senate (100 members) and the House of Representatives (435 members). Judicial powers belong to the Supreme Court and the system of federal and state courts.</p> <p>14. What are the main political parties? The two major parties are Republican (its symbol is elephant) and Democratic (its symbol is donkey).</p> <p>15. When are elections held? The presidential election is held every</p>	<p>6 % – другие религии (мусульмане, буддисты, христианские группы).</p> <p>11. Какая промышленность развита в стране? У США одна из самых сильных экономик мира. Она является мировым лидером в авиации, космической технологии, электронике, компьютерных технических средствах и программном обеспечении. Много американцев работают в секторе услуг. Высокотехнологичная промышленность развита в США. Университеты и научно-исследовательские институты работают в тесном сотрудничестве с промышленностью. Среди них Массачусетский технологический институт, Стэнфордский Университет и Калифорнийский Институт Технологии. Наиболее быстро растущая промышленность в Соединенных Штатах разрабатывает компьютерные технические средства и программное обеспечение. Кремниевая Долина на юге от Сан-Франциско известна, потому что там располагается много компаний, которые специализируются в компьютерных технологиях. Авиакосмическая промышленность также развивается здесь.</p> <p>12. Кто является главой страны? Президент – глава страны и правительства.</p> <p>13. Какова система управления в стране? США – конституционная (федеративная) республика и представительная демократия. Исполнительная власть принадлежит президенту, Вице-президенту, и федеральным министерствам и агентствам. Законодательная власть осуществляется Конгрессом, состоящим из Сената (100 членов) и Палаты представителей (435 членов). Судебная власть принадлежит Верховному Суду, а также системе</p>
--	---

four years (on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November as stated in the US Constitution).

16. What are the major national holidays?

Independence Day, July 4, is a major national holiday.

Other national holidays are Presidents Day (November 11), Thanksgiving Day (November, fourth Thursday), Christmas Day (December 25) and others.

New Year's Eve is usually celebrated in Time Square in New York City.

17. What are the sights of the capital?

There are many governmental buildings in Washington, DC. The Capitol is the place where Congress meets. Inaugurations of US Presidents take place in front of the Capitol.

White House is the place where the US President works and lives. Oval office is the President's office. It was the idea of President G. Washington to build the President's residence. President Adams was the first to live in the White House.

Washington monument is built to remember the first American President – George Washington. Its nickname is «The Pencil».

Lincoln Memorial is built to remember one of the greatest President Abraham Lincoln who freed the slaves and united the country.

The Library of Congress, a national library of the USA, is one of the largest library of the word.

The Metro is called subway.

Jefferson memorial is built to remember Thomas Jefferson – the author of the original draft of the Declaration of Independence.

федеральных судов и судов штата.

14. Каковы главные политические партии?

Две основных партии это Республиканская (ее символ – слон), и Демократическая (ее символ – осел).

15. Когда проводятся выборы?

Президентские выборы проводятся каждые четыре года (в первый вторник после первого понедельника в ноябре как сформулировано в Американской Конституции).

16. Каковы главные национальные праздники?

День независимости, 4 июля, является главным национальным праздником.

Другие национальные праздники – День президентов (11 ноября), День Благодарения (ноябрь, четвертый четверг), Рождество (25 декабря) и другие.

Канун нового года обычно празднуется на площади Тайм Сквер в Нью-Йорке.

17. Каковы достопримечательности столицы?

В Вашингтоне, округ Колумбия, есть много правительственных зданий. Капитолий – место, где заседает Конгресс. Инаугурации американских президентов проходят перед Капитолием.

Белый дом – место, где американский президент работает и живет. Овальная кабинет – рабочий кабинет президента. Идея постройки президентской резиденции принадлежит президенту Дж. Вашингтону. Президент Эдамс был первым, кто жил в Белом доме.

Памятник Вашингтону построен в честь первого американского президента – Джорджа Вашингтона. Прозвище памятника – «Карандаш».

Мемориал Линкольна построен, в честь одного из самых великих Президентов Авраама Линкольна, который освободил рабов и объединил страну.

18. What is the national mass media?

The most famous newspapers are the New York Times, The Wall Street Journal. There are more than nine thousand radio stations. Most of them are commercial, except for National Public Radio stations.

National commercial networks are ABC, NBC, CBS, or Fox Broad casting Company. The only noncommercial network is PBC (Public Broadcasting Service). There are about 500 cable stations. Two well-known of them are HBO (Home Box Office showing movies) and CNN (showing news).

19. What is the system of education?

All American children from the age of five to seventeen have the right to get free education at a public school. There are also private schools.

The school system includes: *elementary school*, including kindergarten (age 5), and grades 1-5 (age 6-12); *secondary school*, including middle school / grades 6-8 (age 12-15) and high school / grades 9-12 (age 15-18).

High education system comprises *college or University*: undergraduate studies which take 2 years at a community college (lead to Associate's Degree), or 4 years (lead to Bachelor's Degree); *graduate school*: postgraduate courses (lead to Masters Degree and Doctorate or PhD).

20. What is traditional food?

The only true American foods are those that the Native Americans gave the first settlers. Roast turkey, sweet potatoes, and pumpkin pie are still eaten at Thanksgiving.

Immigrants have brought all kinds of dishes from their home countries. A typical family may eat tacos (originally from Mexico), pizza (from Italy), or apple pie (from England). Steaks and hamburger are

Библиотека Конгресса, национальная библиотека США, одна из крупнейших библиотек мира.

Метро называют подземной дорогой.

Мемориал Джефферсона построен в честь Томаса Джефферсона – автора первоначального проекта Декларации независимости.

18. Каковы национальные средства массовой информации?

Самые известные газеты – «Нью-Йорк Таймс», «Уолл Стрит джорнал». Имеется более девяти тысяч радиостанций. Большинство из них являются коммерческими, за исключением Национальных Общественных Радиостанций.

Национальные коммерческие сети – Эй-би-си, Эн-би-си, Си-би-эс, Вещательная компания Фокс. Единственная некоммерческая сеть – Пи-Би-Кей (Общественное вещательная служба). Имеется приблизительно 500 кабельных станций. Две наиболее известные из них Эйч-Би-Оу (демонстрирующая кинофильмы) и Си-Эн-Эн (показывающая новости).

19. Какова система образования?

Все американские дети в возрасте от пяти до семнадцати лет имеют право получить бесплатное образование в бесплатной средней школе. Есть также частные школы.

Школьная система включает: *начальную школу*, включая детский сад (5 лет), и классы 1-5 (6-12 лет); *среднюю школу*, включая промежуточную школу / классы 6-8 (12-15 лет), и старшую школу / классы 9-12 (15-18 лет).

Система высшего образования включает обучение в *колледже или Университет* обучение в течение 2 лет в общественном колледже (младшая ученая степень), или 4 года (Степень бакалавра); *аспирантура*: обучение в аспирантуре (степень Магистра и степень Доктора философии).

popular. Take out meals are a regular part of everyday life.

21. What sports are popular in the country?

Baseball is regarded as the national sport. American football, basketball, and ice hockey are the three other leading professional team sports.

The big prize in professional football is to win the Super Bowl. For basketball teams, it is the NBA (National Basketball Association) Championship, and in baseball – the World Series.

College football and basketball are popular.

Basketball, volleyball, skateboarding, snowboarding, and cheerleading are American inventions.

Professional sports in US are big business.

22. Who are the famous people?

Literature

Among the famous writers are Henry Longfellow (a poet), Theodore Dreiser, Mark Twain, Jack London, Ernest Hemingway, O'Henry, Salinger.

Science, technology

The most famous inventors are Robert Fulton (the steamboat), Samuel Morse (the telegraph), Christopher Sholes (the typewriter), Alexander Graham Bell (the telephone), Thomas Alva Edison (the phonograph, the lightbulb, the motion picture camera), George Eastman (the roll-film camera), Nikola Tesla (alternating current, ac motor, radio), Wright brothers (the airplane), Bill Gates (a founder of the Microsoft Corporation).

Politics, government

George Washington is the first president of the USA. Abraham Lincoln is one of the greatest presidents who freed the slaves and united the country. John Fitzgerald Kennedy

20. Какова традиционная еда?

Единственные истинные американские продукты – те, которые американские индейцы дали первым поселенцам. Жареную индейку, сладкий картофель, и пирог с тыквой все еще едят на День Благодарения.

Иммигранты привезли все виды блюд из своих родных стран. Типичное семейство может съесть такое (блюдо из Мексики), пиццу (из Италии), или яблочный пирог (из Англии). Стейки и гамбургеры популярны. Еда с доставкой на дом обычная явление повседневной жизни.

21. Какие виды спорта популярны в стране?

Бейсбол считается национальным видом спорта. Американский футбол, баскетбол, и хоккей с шайбой – три других главных профессиональных командных видов спорта.

Большое достижение в профессиональном футболе – выиграть Супер Кубок. Для баскетбольных команд это – Чемпионат Национальной Баскетбольной Ассоциации, а в бейсболе – ежегодный чемпионат.

Американский футбол и баскетбол популярны в колледжах.

Баскетбол, волейбол, катание на скейтборде, катание на сноуборде, и чеерлидинг (группы поддержки своих футбольных команд) – американские изобретения.

Профессиональный спорт в США – большой бизнес.

22. Кто известные люди?

Литература

Среди известных авторов Генри Логфеллоу (поэт), Теодор Драйзер, Марк Твен, Джек Лондон, Эрнест Хемингуэй, О Генри, Сэлинджер.

Наука, технология

Самые известные изобретатели – Роберт Фултон (пароход), Сэмюэль Морз (телеграф),

is the youngest President of the USA.

«Founding Fathers» is a group of political leaders who headed the fight against the British Crown and played a prominent role in forming the USA. Among them are George Washington (the 1st President), James Madison («the father of the Constitution»), Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson (the author of the original draft of the Declaration of Independence).

Martin Luther King is the leader of the civil rights movement who fought against racial discrimination.

23. What are the typical characteristics of the nation and its people?

Americans are generally optimistic.

Americans believe that people can control their own destiny.

Americans are future-oriented. They are sure that «time is money» so it must not be wasted. They consider a rapid rate of change (the same as improvement) as normal.

Americans are action-oriented. They believe in keeping busy and productive at all times – even on vacation.

They have become very proficient at problem solving and decision making.

Individualism and the equality of all people is important in social orientation for Americans.

Among American values are self-reliance and hard work.

24. What is national currency?

The United States dollar (sign \$, code USD) is the official currency of the United States. It is divided into 100 cents.

Paper money comes in \$ 1, \$5, \$10, \$50 and \$100 denominations.

Кристофер Шоулз (пишущая машинка), Александр Грэхэм Бэлл (телефон), Томас Элва Эдиссон (фонограф, лампочка, кинокамера), Джордж Истмэн (фотоаппарат для катушечной съемки), Никола Тэсла (переменный ток, двигатель переменного тока, радио), братья Райт (самолет), Билл Гейтс (основатель Корпорации Майкрософт).

Политика, правительство

Джордж Вашингтон – первый президент США. Авраам Линкольн – один из самых великих президентов, которые освободил рабов и объединил страну. Джон Фицджеральд Кеннеди – самый молодой президент США.

«Отцы-основатели» – группа политических лидеров, которые возглавили борьбу против Британской Короны и сыграли выдающуюся роль в формировании США. Среди них Джордж Вашингтон (1-ый президент), Джеймс Мэдисон («Отец Конституции»), Бенджамин Франклин, Александр Гамильтон, Томас Джефферсон (автор первоначального проекта Декларации независимости).

Мартин Лютер Кинг – лидер движения за гражданские права, который боролся против расовой дискриминации.

23. Каковы типичные характеристики нации и людей?

Американцы в основном являются оптимистами.

Американцы полагают, что люди могут управлять своей собственной судьбой.

Американцы ориентированы на будущее. Они уверены, что «время - деньги», таким образом оно не должно тратиться впустую. Они рассматривают быструю скорость изменений (то же самое что и усовершенствование) как норму.

Американцы являются ориентированными на действия. Они всегда заняты даже на каникулах.

<p>Americans use the following coins (cents): 1¢ (Penny), 5 ¢ (Nickel), 10 ¢ (Dime), 25 ¢ (Quarter), 50 ¢ (Half Dollar), 100 ¢ (Dollar coin).</p> <p>25. What system of weights and measures is used?</p> <p>The modern metric system is not yet used. The system similar to the British Imperial units is used in the US.</p> <p>Liquids are measured by the gallon (=3.785 liters), weight by the ounce (= 28.35 grams) and pound (=453.59 grams), length by the inch (=2.54 centimeters), foot (=30.48 centimeters), and yard (=0.91 meters).</p> <p>Temperature in the US is normally displayed in degrees Fahrenheit ($32^{\circ} F=0^{\circ} C$, $68^{\circ} F=20^{\circ} C$).</p>	<p>Они стали очень опытными при решении задач и принятии решения.</p> <p>Индивидуализм и равенство всех людей важны в социальной жизни американцев.</p> <p>Среди американских ценностей уверенность в своих силах и упорная работа.</p> <p>24. Какова национальная валюта?</p> <p>Доллар США (знак – \$, код –USD) является официальной валютой Соединенных Штатов. Он делится на 100 центов.</p> <p>Бумажные деньги существуют купюрах 1 доллар , 5 долларов, 10 долларов, 50 и 100 долларов.</p> <p>Американцы используют следующие монеты: 1 цент (пенни), 5 центов (никель), 10 центов (гривенник), 25 центов (четверть), 50 центов (половина доллара), 100 центов (долларовая монета).</p> <p>25. Какая система мер и веса используется?</p> <p>Современная метрическая система еще не используется. Система подобная Британским Имперским единицам используется в США.</p> <p>Жидкости измеряются галлонами (=3.785 литра), вес – унциями (= 28.35 граммов) и фунтами (=453.59 грамма), длина – дюймами (=2.54 сантиметра), футами (=30.48 сантиметра), и ярдами (=0.91 метра).</p> <p>Температура в США обычно измеряется в градусах по Фаренгейту ($32^{\circ} F=0^{\circ} C$, $68^{\circ} F=20^{\circ} C$).</p>
---	--

<p>1.3. Canada in Brief</p> <p>1. What is the official name of the country?</p> <p>The official name is Canada.</p> <p>2. Where is the country situated?</p> <p>It is situated on the North American continent north of the US. It is the second largest country in the world. Canada is</p>	<p>1.3. О Канаде вкратце</p> <p>1. Каково официальное название страны?</p> <p>Официальное название – Канада.</p> <p>2. Где страна расположена?</p> <p>Она расположена на северо-американском континенте к северу от США.</p>
---	---

bordered by three oceans, the Atlantic, the Arctic, and the Pacific. The only land frontiers are with Alaska in the west and with the United States of America in the south.

Canada shares the Great Lakes (Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario) with the United States. The most admirable sight which attracts tourists from all over the world is the Niagara Falls. They are on the Niagara River between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

3. What is the climate?

There is a wide variety of climates in the country: from continental to temperate.

4. What are the parts of the country?

Canada is divided into ten provinces (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan,) and three territories (Nunavut, Northwest and the Yukon Territories).

5. What are the national symbols?

The national flag of Canada, known as the Maple Leaf is a red flag with a white square in the centre, having a stylized 11-pointed red maple leaf.

The Canadian national motto is «A Mari Usque Ad Mare» (Latin for «From Sea to Sea»)

The national anthem is «O Canada» and the royal anthem of Canada is «God Save the Queen».

Johnny Canuck was created a *national personification* of Canada in earlier political cartoons. He was portrayed as a younger cousin of the US Uncle Sam and Britain's John Bull. Dressed as a habitant, farmer, logger or soldier, he was characterized as wholesome and simple-minded.

6. What is the capital of the country?

The capital of Canada is Ottawa.

Это – вторая по величине страна в мире. Канада ограничена тремя океанами: Атлантическим, Арктическим и Тихим океанами. Единственные границы по земле с Аляской на западе и с Соединенными Штатами Америки на юге.

Канада делит Великие озера (Сьюпириор, Гурон, Эрис и Онтарио) с Соединенными Штатами. Самым восхитительным видом, который привлекает туристов со всего мира, является Ниагарский водопад. Он находится на Реке Ниагара между Озером Эри и Озером Онтарио.

3. Каков климат?

Имеется широкое разнообразие климатических зон в стране: от континентальных до умеренных.

4. Каковы части страны?

Канада разделена на десять областей (Альберта, Британская Колумбия, Манитоба, Нью-Брансуик, Ньюфаундленд, Новая Шотландия, Онтарио, Остров Принца Эдуарда, Квебек, Сэскэчеуон) и три территории (Нунэвут, Северо-запад и Юконские Территории).

5. Каковы национальные символы?

Национальный флаг Канады, известный как «Кленовый лист» - представляет собой красный флаг с белым квадратом в центре, в котором расположен стилизованный 11-конечный красный кленовый лист.

Канадский национальный девиз – «A Mari Usque Ad Mare» (от латинского «От Моря до Моря»)

Государственный гимн – «О, Канада» и королевский гимн Канады – «Бог, храни Королеву».

Джонни Канак был создан как национальная персонификация Канады в первых политических мультипликационных фильмах. Он изображался как младший кузен американского дядюшки Сэма и британского Джона Була. Одетый как обычный житель, фермер, лесоруб или

7. What is the population of the country?

Canada is a nation composed of two linguist and cultural groups: English (15,8%) and French (21%). The native population includes Indians and Eskimos. There are also many thousands of immigrants representing the major European cultures.

8. What is the official language?

There are two official languages: English and French.

9. What are the largest cities?

The most important cities are Winninpeg, Edmontom and Hamilton. The largest ports in the world are Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Quebec.

Montreal is the largest city in Canada, the second largest French speaking city in the world (famous for its French quarters), and the largest inland seaport on the globe. Some places of interest in Montreal are the City Hall, the University of Montreal, and Royal Bank building, Maison de Radio-Canada.

Toronto is the capital of the Province of Ontario and the second largest city in Canada. The University of Toronto is the largest university in the British Empire. Toronto is also the literary, artistic and musical centre of Canada.

10. What is the official religion?

Canada is characterized by religious pluralism. 71% of Canadians identify themselves as Christians, 16.5% declare no religious affiliation, 6.3% are non-Christians: 2.0% are affiliated with Islam, 1.1% – with Judaism.

11. What industries are developed in the country?

The leading industries are foods, beverages, metals, paper, petroleum, textiles, machinery, and furniture.

12. Who is the head of the country?

солдат, он изображался как здоровый и бесхитростный человек.

6. Какова столица страны?

Столица страны – Оттава.

7. Каково население страны?

Канада – нация, составленная из двух лингвистических и культурных групп: английская (15,8 %) и французская (21 %). Местное население включает индейцев и эскимосов. Есть также много тысяч иммигрантов, представляющих основные европейские культуры.

8. Каков официальный язык?

Два официальных языка: английский и французский язык.

9. Каковы крупные города?

Самые важные города, Виннинпег, Эдмонтон и Гамильтон. Наибольшие порты в мире – Торонто, Монреаль, Ванкувер, Квебек.

Монреаль – самый крупный город в Канаде, второй по величине франкоговорящий город в мире (известный своими французскими кварталами) и крупнейший внутренний морской порт на планете. Некоторые достопримечательности Монреаля – здание муниципалитета, Университет Монреаля, и здание Королевского Банка, Дом радио Канады.

Торонто – столица провинции Онтарио и второго по величине города в Канаде. Университет Торонто – самый крупный университет в британской империи. Торонто – также литературный, художественный и музыкальный центр Канады.

10. Какова официальная религия?

Канада характеризуется религиозным плюрализмом. 71 % Канадцев определяют себя как христиане, 16,5 % не декларируют религиозной принадлежности, 6,3 % – не являются христианами: 2,0 % исповедуют

The head of the state is the the British sovereign. Governor General of Canada is officially the representative of Queen Elizabeth II. In reality Governor-general acts on the advice of the Prime Minister.

13. What is the system of government?

Canada is a parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy with the UK Monarch as its official head of.

It became independent from the United Kingdom in 1982. The Canadian Parliament is made up of the House of Commons and the Senate. The leader of the winning party becomes the Prime Minister who chooses his Cabinet.

14. What are the main political parties?

There are three main political parties: Conservatives, the Liberal Party of Canada, the New Democratic Party.

15. When are elections held?

Federal elections are held every four years.

16. What are the major national holidays?

Among national holidays are New Year's Day (January 1) Good Friday (Friday before Easter Day), Canada Day (July 1), Labour Day (first Monday in September), Christmas day (December 25).

17. What are the sights of the capital?

Ottawa is situated on the Ottawa River.

There are two universities in the city – the bilingual Roman Catholic University of Ottawa and Carleton University (including St. Patrick's College).

Canada's Parliament buildings dominate the skyline of the nation's capital.

The National Arts Centre is a complex of concert halls and theatres. The National (Victorial Memorial) Museum of Canada contains exhibits of geology, anthropology, and natural history. It includes the National

Ислам, 1,1 % – Иудаизм.

11. Какая промышленность развита в стране?

Ведущая отрасли промышленности связаны с производством продуктов питания, напитков, металлов, бумаги, нефтепродуктов, текстиля, машин, мебели.

12. Кто является главой страны?

Главой государства является Британский Монарх. Генерал-губернатор Канады является официальным представителем Королевы Елизаветы II. В действительности Генерал-губернатор действует по согласованию с Премьер Министром.

13. Какова система государственной власти?

Канада – парламентарная демократия и конституционная монархия с британским Монархом в качестве ее официальной головы.

Она стала независимой от Великобритании в 1982. Канадский Парламент состоит из Палаты Общин и Сената. Лидер победившей партии становится Премьер-министром, который выбирает свой кабинет.

14. Каковы главные политические партии?

Есть три главных политических партии: Консервативная, Либеральная партия, Новая Демократическая партия.

15. Когда проводятся выборы?

Федеральные выборы проводятся каждые четыре года.

16. Каковы главные национальные праздники?

Среди национальных праздников Новый Год (1 января), Страстная пятница (пятница перед Пасхой), День Канады (1 июля), День Труда (первый понедельник в сентябре), Рождество (25 декабря).

17. Каковы достопримечательности?

Оттава расположена на Реке Оттава.

Есть два университета в городе –

<p>Art Gallery containing a noble collection of Canadian and other painting and sculptures.</p> <p>18. What is the system of education? Canada has public education. Education is compulsory up to the age of 16. Education is divided into primary education, secondary education, and post-secondary.</p> <p>19. What is traditional food? Traditional foods vary as much as the people that populate the country. One food seems to be traditional across the country that is poutine, a mix of French fried potatoes, cheese curds and chicken gravy.</p> <p>20. What sports are popular in the country? Ice hockey is Canada's official national winter sport and Lacrosse- summer sport.</p> <p>21. What are the typical characteristics of the nation and its people? Canadians are not openly nationalistic, polite, complainers, hyper-aware of the United States.</p> <p>22. What is national currency? Monetary unit is Canadian dollar.</p> <p>23. What system of weights and measured is used? The country has officially adopted the metric system but still use the imperial units. Products are labeled with both systems units.</p>	<p>двуязычный Римско-католический Университет Оттавы и Университет Карлетон (включая Колледж Святого Патрика).</p> <p>Здания Парламента Канады доминируют над горизонтом национальной столицы.</p> <p>Национальный Центр Искусства – комплекс концертных залов и театров. Национальный (Мемориал Виктории) Музей Канады содержит экспонаты по геологии, антропологии и естествознанию. Он включает Национальную Художественную Галерею, содержащую знаменитую коллекцию картин и скульптур канадских и других авторов.</p> <p>18. Какова система образования? Образование в Канаде финансируется за счет государства. Образование обязательно до возраста 16 лет. Система образования делится на начальное, среднее и высшее.</p> <p>19. Какова традиционная еда? Традиционная еда различается в зависимости от принадлежности к отдельной этнической группе. Единственное блюдо, которое считается традиционным – это путин (пущин), представляющий из себя смесь жареного картофеля фри, сыра и куриной подливой.</p> <p>20. Какие виды спорта популярны в стране? Хоккей с шайбой – официальный национальный зимний вид спорта Канады, Лакросс (командная игра с мячом и ракеткой-клюшкой) – летний вид спорта.</p> <p>21. Каковы типичные характеристики и людей?</p> <p>Канадцы не демонстрируют свой патриотизм открыто. Они вежливые, любят жаловаться и очень осведомлены о США.</p> <p>22. Какова национальная валюта? Канадский доллар является национальной валютой.</p> <p>23. Какая система мер и веса</p>
--	---

	<p>используется?</p> <p>Страна официально перешла на метрическую системы, однако, все еще использует имперскую систему. Продукты маркируются, используя обе системы параллельно.</p>
--	---

UNIT 2
ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES QUIZ

2.1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

<p>1. _____ is a Gothic Church in central London. It is the traditional place of coronation and burial site for English monarchs.</p> <p>1) Buckingham Palace 3) Southwark Cathedral</p>	<p>1. _____ – готическая Церковь в центральном Лондоне. Это традиционное место коронации и место захоронения английских монархов.</p> <p>2) Westminster Cathedral 4) Westminster Abbey</p>
<p>2. The United Kingdom consists of _____.</p> <p>1) five parts 3) two parts</p>	<p>2. Великобритания состоит из _____.</p> <p>2) four parts 4) three parts</p>
<p>3. The official name of the country is _____.</p> <p>1) Great Britain 3) The United Kingdom</p>	<p>3. Официальное название страны – _____.</p> <p>2) the United Kingdom 4) UK of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>
<p>4. _____ is the capital of the country.</p> <p>1) Belfast 3) Cardiff</p>	<p>4. _____ – столица страны.</p> <p>2) Edinburgh 4) London</p>
<p>5. _____ is the official head of the country.</p> <p>1) the Monarch 3) the Prime Minister</p>	<p>5. _____ – официальный глава страны.</p> <p>2) the President 4) the Queen</p>
<p>6. The country is washed by the _____ ocean on the North.</p> <p>1) Pacific 3) Atlantic</p>	<p>6. Страна омывается _____ океаном на севере.</p> <p>2) Indian 4) Arctic</p>
<p>7. _____ is the official religion of Britain.</p> <p>1) Christianity 3) Judaism</p>	<p>7. _____ – официальная религия Великобритании.</p> <p>2) Islam 4) Hinduism</p>

8. _____ industries are highly developed in the country today. 1) heavy 3) light	8. _____ промышленность высоко развита в стране сегодня. 2) food 4) high-tech
9. Britain is _____. 1) constitutional monarchy 3) presidential republic	9. Великобритания – _____. 2) monarchy 4) absolute monarchy
10. The elected and representative body of the Parliament is _____. 1) the House of Lords 3) the Parliament	10. Избранный и представительный орган Парламента – _____. 2) the House of Commons 4) the Monarch
11. People talk about Downing Street when they mean _____. 1) the Prime Minister and the Cabinet 3) the Prime Minister and his party	11. Люди говорят о Даунинг-стрит, когда они имеют в виду _____. 2) the Monarch 4) the system of government
12. _____ is the ruling party nowadays.	12. _____ – правящая партия в настоящее время.
1) Labour 3) Conservative	2) Liberal Democrats 4) Scottish National
13. _____ is the work of the famous architect Sir Christopher Wren, who was buried there. 1) Westminster Abbey 3) Palace of Westminster	13. _____ – работа известного архитектора сэра Кристофера Рэна, который был похоронен там. 2) Queens House 4) St. Paul's Cathedral
14. Now _____ is a museum of arms and one of the strongest fortresses. It has been, a palace and royal treasury. 1) the Tower of London 3) Victoria tower	14. Теперь _____ – музей оружия и одна из самых крепких крепостей. Он был дворцом и королевским казначейством. 2) Tate Gallery 4) British Museum
15. The monument to _____ stands in Trafalgar square.	15. Памятник _____ стоит на Трафальгарской площади.

<p>1) Elizabeth II 3) Nelson</p>	<p>2) Churchill 4) Admiral</p>
<p>16. _____ consisting of the Palace of Westminster together with Victoria Tower and Clock Tower is a parliament house.</p> <p>1) Parliament house 3) Buckingham Palace</p>	<p>16. _____, состоящий из Вестминстерского Дворца вместе с Башней Виктории и Часовой Башней, является зданием парламента.</p> <p>2) the Houses of Parliament 4) Westminster Abbey</p>
<p>17. The Queen lives in _____ .</p> <p>1) 221, Baker Street 3) Westminster Palace</p>	<p>17. Королева живет на _____ .</p> <p>2) 10, Downing street 4) Buckingham Palace</p>
<p>18. _____ is the largest park with the place for open-air meetings.</p> <p>1) Hyde Park 3) The Speaker's Corner</p>	<p>18. _____ – самый крупный парк с местом для выступлений на открытом воздухе.</p> <p>2) Fleet Street 4) Baker Street</p>
<p>19. _____ is the street associated with Government.</p> <p>1) Whitehall 3) Downing Street</p>	<p>19. _____ – улица, которая ассоциируется с Правительством.</p> <p>2) Fleet Street 4) Baker Street</p>
<p>20. The British flag known as Union Jack is the combination of _____ flags.</p> <p>1) English, Scottish, Irish 3) English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh</p>	<p>20. Британский флаг, известный как Государственный флаг Соединенного Королевства, является комбинацией флагов _____ .</p> <p>2) English, Irish 4) English, Welsh, Scottish</p>
<p>21. _____ is the favorite sport in Great Britain.</p> <p>1) table tennis 3) baseball</p>	<p>21. _____ – любимый вид спорта в Великобритании.</p> <p>2) golf 4) football</p>
<p>22. The Beatles come from _____ .</p> <p>1) London 3) Manchester</p>	<p>22. Группа Битлз – из _____ .</p> <p>2) Liverpool 4) Birmingham</p>
<p>23. There is a legend according to which the Loch Ness Monster lives in a lake in _____ .</p>	<p>23. Есть легенда, согласно которой Лох-Несское Чудовище живет в озере в _____ .</p>

1) Scotland 3) Wales	2) Ireland 4) Britain
24. Eisteddford is _____.	24. Айстеддфорд – это _____.
1) a placename in Scotland 3) Welsh festival of music and poetry	2) an Irish national dance 4) the birthplace of Shakespeare

2.2. The USA United States of America

1. The New York underground is called _____ . 1) the subway 3) the tube	1. Нью-йоркский метрополитен называют _____ . 2) the metro 4) the downland
2. How many stripes are there on the US flag? 1) 13 3) 20	2. Сколько полос находится на американском флаге? 2) 17 4) 31
3. The USA is _____ . 1) a small country 3) the largest country in the world	3. США – это _____ . 2) the fourth largest country in the world 4) the smallest country
4. Which two US states are separated from the others? 1) Alaska and Florida 3) Hawaii and Texas	4. Какие два Американских штата отделены от других? 2) Alaska and Rhode Island 4) Alaska and Hawaii
5. The largest state in the USA is _____ . 1) Alaska 2) Texas	5. Самый большой штат в США – это _____ . 2) Wisconsin 4) California
6. The Big Apple is a symbol for _____ . 1) New York 3) New York City	6. Большое Яблоко – символ _____ . 2) Washington 4) Washington, D.C.
7. Hollywood – the center of the movie industry – is situated in the suburbs of _____ . 1) Chicago 3) San Francisco	7. Голливуд – центр киноиндустрии – расположен в пригороде _____ . 2) Philadelphia 4) Los Angeles

<p>8. People in New York City celebrate New Year's Eve _____ .</p> <p>1) in Times Square 2) on Wall Street 3) on Broadway</p>	<p>8. Люди в Нью-Йорке празднуют Канун Нового года _____ .</p> <p>2) on Wall Street 4) at the Statue of liberty</p>
<p>9. The ingredients of a traditional American _____ dinner are turkey, cranberry sauce, pumpkin pie.</p> <p>1) New Year 2) Independence Day</p>	<p>9. Ингредиентами традиционного американского _____ ужина являются индейка, клюквенный соус, тыквенный пирог.</p> <p>2) Thanksgiving 4) Christmas</p>
<p>10. _____ is nicknamed «The Pencil».</p> <p>1) Lincoln Memorial 2) Jefferson Memorial</p>	<p>10. _____ имеет прозвище «Карандаш».</p> <p>2) the White House 4) Washington Monument</p>
<p>11. The Continental US is divided into _____ time zones.</p> <p>1) four 3) five</p>	<p>11. Континентальная часть США разделена на _____ часовые пояса.</p> <p>2) two 4) three</p>
<p>12. _____ American's greatest Presidents are carved on the face of Mount Rushmore in the state of South Dakota.</p> <p>1) three 3) five</p>	<p>12. _____ бюсты самых великих американских президентов вырезаны на лицевой стороне Горы Рашмор в штате Южная Дакота.</p> <p>2) four 4) two</p>
<p>13. Election Day falls (every four years) on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in _____ .</p> <p>1) November 3) December</p>	<p>13. День выборов (каждые четыре года) выпадает на первый вторник после первого понедельника в _____ .</p> <p>2) January 4) October</p>
<p>14. _____ was the youngest elected President in the history of the US.</p> <p>1) Bill Clinton 3) John. F. Kennedy</p>	<p>14. _____ самый молодой избранный президент в истории США.</p> <p>2) Barrack Obama 4) George Washington</p>
<p>15. _____ presented the United States with the Statue of Liberty.</p>	<p>15. _____ подарила Соединенным Штатам Статую Свободы.</p>

1) Italy 3) Great Britain	2) France 4) Germany
16. _____ is a major national holiday celebrated on July 4. 1) Presidents Day 3) Veterans Day	16. _____ – большой национальный праздник, празднуемый 4 июля. 2) Columbus Day 4) Independence Day
17. _____ is the capital of the USA. 1) New York City 3) Washington DC	17. _____ – столица США. 2) Washington 4) Chicago
18. Congress meets in the _____. 1) Capitol 3) White House	18. Конгресс заседает в _____. 2) Oval Office 4) Library of Congress
19. The symbol of the executive branch is the _____. 1) Oval office 3) Capitol	19. Символ исполнительной власти – _____. 2) White House 4) the Supreme Court Building
20. The metaphor for the New York theatre is _____. 1) Time Square 2) Broadway	20. Метафорическое название Нью-Йоркского театра – _____. 2) Carnegie Hall 4) The Public Theatre
21. European immigrants arrived at _____. 1) Staten Island 3) New York	21. Европейские иммигранты прибывали на (в) _____. 2) Ellis Island 4) Manhattan
22. _____ is the centre of the world financial centre. 1) Wall Street 3) Broadway	22. _____ – центр мировых финансов. 2) 42 nd Street 4) Fifth Avenue
23. Stars and Stripes is the name of _____. 1) anthem 3) most popular song	23. Звезды и Полосы – это название _____. 2) well-known monument 4) US national flag

<p>24. _____ is famous because it has many companies that specialize in computer technology.</p> <p>1) Silicon Land 3) High-tech Valley</p>	<p>24. _____ известен(но), благодаря наличию множества компаний, которые специализируются на компьютерных технологиях.</p> <p>2) Silicon Valley 4) Computer Land</p>
<p>25. Senate is the name of _____ .</p> <p>1) parliament 3) house of the parliament</p>	<p>25. Сенат – это название _____.</p> <p>2) government 4) the US Supreme Court</p>

2.3. Canada

<p>1. Canada has a land border with _____ .</p> <p>1) the US and Russia 3) the US, Russian and Mexico</p>	<p>1. У Канады есть граница по суше с _____.</p> <p>2) the US and Mexico 4) the US only</p>
<p>2. French is an official language in _____ .</p> <p>1) New Zealand 3) India</p>	<p>2. Французский язык – официальный язык в _____.</p> <p>2) Canada 4) Sweden</p>
<p>3. Canada is divided into 10 _____ and two territories.</p> <p>1) states 3) provinces</p>	<p>3. Канада разделена на 10 _____ и две территории.</p> <p>2) districts 4) countries</p>
<p>4. Canada is a nation having _____ languages and cultures.</p> <p>1) two 3) three</p>	<p>4. Канада – нация, имеющая _____ языка и культуры.</p> <p>2) one 4) four</p>
<p>5. _____ is the capital of the country.</p> <p>1) Montreal 2) Quebec</p>	<p>5. _____ – столица страны.</p> <p>2) Ottawa 4) Toronto</p>
<p>8. The _____ is the formal head of Canada.</p>	<p>8. _____ – формальный глава Канады.</p>

1) Prime Minister 3) English Monarch	2) Governor-General 4) President
9. The Canadian Parliament consists of _____ . 1) the House of Commons and the House of Lords 2) the Senate and the House of Lords 3) the Senate and the House of Representatives 4) the House of Commons and the Senate	9. Канадский Парламент состоит из _____ .
10. _____ is the largest city in Canada, the second largest French-speaking city in the world. 1) Ottawa 2) Montreal	10. _____ – самый крупный город в Канаде, второй по величине франкоговорящий город в мире. 2) Hamilton 4) Quebec

2.4. Outstanding People of English Speaking Countries.

1. Bill Gates is a founder of _____ . 1) the largest automobile corporation 3) the first entertainment theme park	1. Билл Gates – основатель _____ . 2) the Microsoft Corporation 4) the Metropolitan Museum
2. _____ is regarded by many people as American's greatest president as he freed the slaves and united the country. 1) Abraham Lincoln 3) John Kennedy	2. _____ считается многими людьми величайшим американским президентом, поскольку он освободил рабов и объединил страну. 2) Richard Nixon 4) Ronald Reagan
3. _____ discovered the law of gravity when an apple fell on his head. 1) Darwin 3) Faraday	3. _____ открыл закон тяжести, когда яблоко упало на его голову. 2) Thomas Ava Edison 4) Newton
4. The author of the <i>Lord of the Rings</i> is _____ . 1) Tolkien 3) Rowling	4. Автор «Властелина Колец» – _____ . 2) Kipling 4) Defoe
5. Robert Burns is _____ national poet.	5. Роберт Бернс – _____ национальный поэт.

1) England's 2) Welsh	2) Scotland's 4) Irish
6. _____ is the most famous English playwright in the world. 1) Dickens 3) Shakespeare	6. _____ – самый известный английский драматург в мире. 2) Scott 4) Stevenson
7. Margaret Thatcher is the first woman _____ of Britain. 1) Queen 3) Speaker	7. Маргарет Тэтчер – первая женщина _____ Великобритании. 2) head 4) Prime Minister
8. A member of the Beatles who was murdered in the US is _____ . 1) McCartney 3) Lennon	8. Член группы Битлз, который был убит в США, это _____ . 2) Starr 4) Harrison
9. Alexander Fleming was a brave scientist who discovered _____ . 1) penicillin 3) new way of treatment	9. Александр Флеминг был храбрым ученым, который открыл _____ . 2) the telephone 4) radioactivity
10. _____ is the author of Robinson Crusoe. 1) Gordon Byron 3) Charles Dickens	10. _____ – автор Робинзона Крузо. 2) Daniel Defoe 4) Conan Doyle
11. Alexander Graham Bell invented _____ . 1) the steamboat 3) the airplane	11. Александр Грэм Белл изобрел _____ . 2) the transistor 4) the telephone
12. Among inventions of _____ are the phonograph, the light bulb, the motion picture camera. 1) Thomas Alva Edison 3) Isaak Newton	12. Среди изобретений _____ фонограф, лампочка, кинокамера. 2) George Eastman 4) Samuel Morse
13. A group of political leaders including George Washington, James Madison, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson is called _____ .	13. Группу политических лидеров, включающую Джорджа Вашингтона, Дж. Мадисона, Бенджамина Франклина, Александра Гамильтона, Томаса Джефферсона называют _____ .

<p>1) fighters against the British Crown</p> <p>3) Fathers of the Nation</p>	<p>2) National Leaders</p> <p>4) Founding Fathers</p>
<p>14. The novels often called «the first modern American novels» about Huck Finn and Thomas Sawyer are written by _____ .</p>	<p>14. Романы, часто называемые «первыми современными американскими романами» о Геке Финне и Томасе Сойере, написаны _____.</p>
<p>1) O’Henry</p> <p>3) James Fenimore Copper</p>	<p>2) Mark Twain</p> <p>4) Jack London</p>
<p>15. _____ is the most famous Afro-American leader of the civil rights movement.</p> <p>1) Martin Luther King, Jr.</p> <p>3) Jesse L. Jackson</p>	<p>15. _____ – самый известный Афро-американский лидер движения за гражданские права.</p> <p>2) Angela Davis</p> <p>4) Barack Obama</p>

UNIT 3
TALK ABOUT ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

3.1. Answer the questions

<p>the UK</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the oldest university in Britain? 2. What is the Tower nowadays? 3. What is the oldest part of London? 4. What district in London is famous for theaters, restaurants and cinemas? 5. Where is Nelson's monument – a tall column with the figure of Nelson at its top – situated? 6. What institution is Madame Tussaud's? 7. What is the capital of Wales? 8. What is the official residence of the British Prime Minister? 9. What is a maximum duration term of the British Parliament? 10. Where is Loch Ness situated? 	<p>Великобритания</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Каков самый старый университет в Великобритании? 2. Что представляет из себя Тауэр в настоящее время? 3. Какова самая старая часть Лондона? 4. Какой район в Лондоне известен своими театрами, ресторанами и кино? 5. Где находится памятник Нельсону – высокая колонна с фигурой Нельсона на его вершине? 6. Какое учреждение называется Мадам Тюссо? 7. Какова столица Уэльса? 8. Каково официальное место жительства британского Премьер-министра? 9. Каков максимальный срок работы Британского парламента? 10. Где располагается озеро Лох-Несс?
--	--

<p>the US</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What industry is Detroit centre of? 2. What river is the capital of the USA built on? 3. What are famous American art museums? 4. What city is the Library of Congress situated in? 5. What city is the «Big Apple» a popular nickname of? 6. Is Agatha Christie an American writer? 7. Who was the first president of the USA? 8. How many states does the USA consist of? 9. What is the type of the US 	<p>США</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Какая отрасль промышленности развита в Детройте? 2. На какой реке построена столица США? 3. Каковы известные американские художественные музеи? 4. В каком городе находится Библиотека Конгресса? 5. Какой город называют «Большим Яблоком»? 6. Действительно ли Агата Кристи американский автор? 7. Кто был первым президентом США? 8. Сколько штатов входят в состав
---	--

<p>government?</p> <p>10. Where is the symbol of the US financial power, Wall Street, located?</p>	<p>США?</p> <p>9. Каков тип государственного управления в США?</p> <p>10. Где находится Уолл-стрит, Американский финансовый центр?</p>
--	--

<p>Canada</p> <p>1. Who is the head of Canada?</p> <p>2. What is the capital of Canada?</p> <p>3. What country did Canada become independent from?</p> <p>4. What origin is the most of the Canadian population of?</p> <p>5. What is Canada's official national winter sport?</p> <p>6. What is Montreal famous for?</p> <p>7. Between what countries are the Great Lakes situated?</p> <p>8. What is the Canadian national currency?</p>	<p>Канада</p> <p>1. Кто является главой Канады?</p> <p>2. Какова столица Канады?</p> <p>3. От какой страны Канада стала независимой?</p> <p>4. Каково происхождение большинства канадского населения?</p> <p>5. Какой вид зимнего спорта является национальным в Канаде?</p> <p>6. Чем известен Монреаль?</p> <p>7. Между какими странами расположены Великие озера?</p> <p>8. Какова национальная валюта Канады?</p>
---	--

<p>Famous people of English-speaking countries</p> <p>1. What was Martin Luther King famous for?</p> <p>2. What did Bill Gates found?</p> <p>3. Who was the British Prime Minister during the Second World War?</p> <p>4. Who was Margaret</p>	<p>Известные люди Англоговорящих стран</p> <p>1. Чем знаменит Мартин Лютер Кинг?</p> <p>2. Что основал Билл Гейтс?</p> <p>3. Кто был британским Премьер-министром во время Второй Мировой войны?</p> <p>4. Кем была Маргарет Тэтчер?</p>
---	---

<p>Thatcher?</p> <p>5. Who is regarded by many people as America's greatest president as he freed the slaves and united the country?</p> <p>6. Who is the author of the Harry Potter books?</p> <p>7. Who was Marilyn Monroe?</p> <p>8. Who was George W. Bush?</p> <p>9. Which of the Beatles was murdered in the USA?</p> <p>10. Who invented the telephone?</p>	<p>5. Кто считается многими людьми как величайший американский президент, поскольку он освободил рабов и объединил страну?</p> <p>6. Кто является автором книг о Гарри Поттере?</p> <p>7. Кто была Мэрилин Монро?</p> <p>8. Кто был Джордж Буш?</p> <p>9. Кто из Битлз был убит в США?</p> <p>10. Кто изобрел телефон?</p>
--	--

3.2. Project Work

Choose one of the questions in Unit 1 and prepare your own presentation using the Internet resources. Use the following instructions.

1. Выберите интересующий вас вопрос и сформулируйте тему выступления.
2. Подберите несколько текстов по данной теме.
3. Просмотрите их и составьте план выступления, соблюдая трехчастное построение: вводная часть, основная часть, заключительная часть.
4. Запишите подобранную информацию.
5. Несколько раз произнесите ваш доклад вслух.

Вы можете использовать следующие выражения:

I. Введение

1. *Обращение к аудитории*

Good morning (afternoon, evening), Ladies and gentlemen! Доброе утро (день, вечер), дамы и господа!

I am pleased to be here with you today! Я рад быть с вами вместе сегодня!

2. *Цель выступления и рассматриваемые вопросы.*

I want to talk to you about...

Я хочу поговорить с вами о...

II. Основная часть

1. *Указание на последовательность изложения мыслей.*

First of all we'll discuss...

Вначале мы обсудим

Second let me remind you about...

Во-вторых, позвольте напомнить вам о...

Next it is necessary to mention that...

Затем необходимо упомянуть, что

2. Раскрытие каждого положения выступления

а) общественные утверждения

It is well known that...

Хорошо известно, что

Everybody knows

Каждый знает

б) выражение своей точки зрения

I think that

Я думаю, что

I believe that

Я полагаю, что

I guess that

Я считаю, что

I feel that

Я думаю, что

III. Заключение

1. Вывод

So, ...

Thus, ...

In this way

Итак, таким образом

2. Прощание с аудиторией

That's all about...

Вот и все о...

Thank you for your time!

Спасибо за внимание!