

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью  
Информация о владельце:  
ФИО: Солоненко Анна Александровна  
Должность: Директор  
Дата подписания: 29.11.2025 00:55:33  
Уникальный идентификатор:  
d9ba9a2cd7615b47f042fb4f8ab037f8b3050e51



Дмитровский рыбохозяйственный технологический институт (филиал)  
Федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения  
высшего образования «Астраханский государственный  
технический университет»  
(ДРТИ ФГБОУ ВО «АГТУ»)  
Система менеджмента качества в области образования, воспитания, науки и инноваций сертифицирована DQS  
по международному стандарту ISO 9001:2015

## **Факультет высшего образования**

### **Кафедра «Гуманитарные и социально-экономические дисциплины»**

## **ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

### **Методические указания для практических занятий**

для обучающихся по направлению подготовки,

- 05.03.06 Экология и природопользование,
- 16.03.03 Холодильная, криогенная техника и системы жизнеобеспечения,
- 19.03.03 Продукты питания животного происхождения,
- 35.03.08 Водные биоресурсы и аквакультура,
- 38.03.01 Экономика,
- 38.03.07 Товароведение

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Методические рекомендации по выполнению практической работы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» утверждены на заседании кафедры «Гуманитарные и социально-экономические дисциплины».

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## **Lesson 1. About myself / Знакомство**

### **Exercise 1: Read and translate the text, learn the active vocabulary:**

#### **Let me introduce myself and my family**

I am Nikita Kuznetsov. I'm 17 years old. I was born on the 5<sup>th</sup> of May in 1993. This year I have finished school No 1 in Astrakhan and entered the Astrakhan State Technical University. Now I'm a student of the Mechanical faculty. I always did well at school and studied with great pleasure. My favourite subjects at school were Mathematics, Literature and History. I'm fond of reading books about history and I'm fond of sports. I've got the first category in volleyball and I have many friends among sportsmen.

Now I want to tell you a few words about my family. My family is large. I've got a mother, a father, a sister, a brother, and a grandmother. There are six of us in the family.

I think I take after my father. I'm tall, fair-haired and even-tempered. I always try to be in a good mood.

We have got a lot of relatives. We are deeply attached to one another and we get on very well. We try to spend Sundays together as a family day. Our relatives often join us for tea or sometimes for dinner.

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

My father is a computer programmer. He is very experienced. He is broad-shouldered, tall man with fair hair and grey eyes. He is forty-nine. My father often sings and when we are at home and have some free time I play the guitar and we sing together. My father knows all about new TV sets and likes to repair old ones. He is also handy with many things.

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

My grandmother is retired. She lives with us and helps to run the house. She likes to knit.

My elder sister Helen is twenty-four. She is married to a nice man and has a family of her own. They live in Moscow and rent a flat there. She works as an accountant for a joint stock company. Her husband Aleksey, 29, is a scientist and

works in the Russian Academy of Sciences. He is a Candidate of Science and he will become a Doctor of Science in a year. They have got twins: a daughter and a son. Their children go to a nursery school.

My younger brother Sergey is eleven. He is a schoolboy of the sixth form. He wants to become a doctor but he is not sure yet.

As for me, I like to spend my free time with my friends. I have many friends and I have a steady girl-friend. I think my friends are very good and we do everything what is interesting for young people – talk, dance, listen to music. In fine weather we like to be out of town. We find a nice place somewhere on the bank of the river. We lie in the sun, play different games and swim. In winter my friends and I often go to the skating-rink, we like to skate and also to ski. At weekends we like to go to the cinema, we like films about adventures. On the way home we usually discuss the films we've seen.

As you see, my biography is not long but I'd like to say that I'm very happy to be a student and I hope I'll become a good specialist after graduating from the University, I'll get a well-paid and interesting job and justify the hopes of my parents.

### Vocabulary

to take after smb. – быть похожим, пойти в кого-либо из родителей

fair-haired – светловолосый

even-tempered – уравновешенный

to be in a good mood – быть в хорошем настроении

to be deeply attached to smb. – быть сильно привязанным к кому-либо

to get on well – быть в хороших отношениях, ладить друг с другом

good-looking – красивый, миловидный

slim – стройный

experienced – опытный, со стажем

broad-shouldered – широкоплечий

to repair – чинить

to be handy with smth. – уметь делать что-либо, быть искусным в чем-либо

she is good at cooking – она хорошо готовит

she is clever with her hands – у нее умелые руки

to tidy – убирать, приводить в порядок

retired – вышедший на пенсию

to run the house – вести хозяйство

to knit – вязать

joint stock company – акционерная компания

scientist – ученый

twins – близнецы

nursery school – детский сад  
on the way home – по пути домой  
to justify the hopes of my parents – оправдывать надежды моих родителей

**Exercise 2: Answer the questions:**

1. When was Nikita Kuznetsov born?
2. Has he got a family? Is his family large?
3. Does Nikita have much in common with his mother?
4. What is Nikita's mother? Where does she work?
5. What is Nikita's father?
6. What is Nikita's mother good at?
7. Has Nikita got any brothers or sisters?
8. Does Nikita's sister live in Astrakhan?
9. Does Nikita like to spend his free time with his friends?
10. What sort of things do they do together?

**Exercise 3: Find the Russian equivalents for the following English words and word combinations:**

To take after his mother; even-tempered; to try to be in a good mood; a lot of relatives; to be deeply attached to one another; to get on very well; a good-looking woman; to look much younger; a computer programmer; an experienced specialist; with fair hair and grey eyes; to repair TV sets; to be handy with many things; hard working people; to take care of her family; to tidy up our flat; retired; to run the house; to be fond of sports; to work in a joint stock company as an accountant; to go to the nursery school; to have a steady girl-friend; to be out of town; on the bank of the river; to skate; to ski; films about adventures; on the way home; to graduate from the University; a well-paid job; to justify the hopes of his parents.

**Exercise 4: Insert the missing words from the text:**

1. Now I'm a student of the ... faculty.
2. I'm fond of reading books about ... and I'm fond of sports.
3. I always try to be in a good ... .
4. We try to spend Sundays together as a ... day.
5. My father knows all about new TV sets and likes to repair ... ones.
6. My mother is very good at cooking and she is ... with her hands.
7. I have many friends and I have a ... girl-friend.
8. In winter my friends and I often go to the ... .
9. I'll get a well-paid and interesting ... and justify the hopes of my parents.

**Exercise 5: Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. Я родился 23 марта 1995 года в Москве.
2. В прошлом году я поступил в Технический Университет.
3. Я увлекаюсь спортом, особенно я люблю играть в футбол.
4. Мой старший брат похож на отца, он светловолосый и широкоплечий.
5. У меня очень много родственников в Астрахани, и мы в очень хороших отношениях.
6. Моя мама работает бухгалтером, а мой папа – доктор.
7. Я часто езжу к своей бабушке в Волгоград, которая сейчас на пенсии.
8. Моя младшая сестра часто помогает маме с работой по дому.
9. Мой старший брат не живет с нами, он снимает квартиру.
10. Моя младшая сестра закончит школу через год и станет студенткой нашего университета.
11. Я люблю проводить свободное время со своими друзьями, мы часто ходим в кино.
12. Летом, когда погода хорошая, мы любим ездить за город, лежать на солнце, плавать; зимой, мы часто катаемся на коньках и на лыжах.
13. Я хочу стать хорошим специалистом и найти хорошо-оплачиваемую работу после окончания университета.

**Exercise 6: Retell about your family, your studies, hobbies, free time using the active vocabulary from the text.**

**Exercise 7. Read and translate the dialogue into Russian, learn it by heart:**

**Nick:** Pleased to meet you. My name is Nick and yours?

**Peter:** My full name is Peter Popov. I am very glad to share a room with you in a hostel. I think we'll get on well, shan't we?

**N:** I hope so. What year student are you?

**P:** I'm a first-year student of the law faculty, I'm only 17. And you?

**N:** I am a second-year student. You see, I entered the University after the Army. So I'll be 22 in two days.

**P:** My best congratulations, Nick. And what place do you come from?

**N:** I was born in Brest. It's rather far from here. My family lives in the country. And what about your family?

**P:** My parents live in Molodechno. It's not far from Minsk. It takes me two hours to get there by electric train. My father is an engineer and my mother is a teacher. I am the only child in our family. And have you got brothers or sisters?

**N:** Oh, my family is very large. I have parents, grandparents, two sisters and a brother.

**P:** Do you live together?

**N:** We all live in a big private house. The remarkable thing is that we practically never quarrel. Come and see us. I'll be glad to introduce you to my family.

**P:** All right. I'll be glad to know them all.

### **Exercise 8. Translate the sentences into English:**

Меня зовут Михаил. Мне 20 лет. Я студент второго курса медицинской академии. Я хочу стать врачом и работать в больнице нашего города. Мне нравятся занятия в институте, и я стараюсь не пропускать их.

Я родился в Волгограде, закончил школу №5 и уехал к бабушке в Астрахань. Летом я обычно езжу к родителям. Я не женат, но у меня есть девушка. Она тоже студентка медицинской академии.

### **Exercise 9. Read and translate the dialogue into Russian:**

**Nick:** Mum, I want to tell you something important.

**Mother:** What is it, dear?

**Nick:** I'm going to get married.

**Mother:** Get married?! You must be joking.

**Nick:** Nothing of the kind. It's my final decision. I'm not a child any more.

**Mother:** Good heavens! (О боже!) But you are only 18. I hope you are not serious.

**Nick:** Absolutely serious.

**Mother:** But who is that poor thing? (бедняжка)

**Nick:** It's Helen, you know her. Helen is my dream, the best girl I've ever met! I can't see my life without her.

**Mother:** Oh, no! She is too young. She can't even cook, likes good clothes and doesn't work yet. Your marriage is sure to fall on my shoulders.

**Nick:** Don't worry. It is not as bad as that. We are going to live with her family.

### **Exercise 10. Read and translate the text, learn the active vocabulary:**

#### **About myself**

Hello, friends. Let me first introduce myself. My name is Ann or Anya for my friends. My surname or last name is Sokolova. I was born on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of October in Sochi, Krasnodarsky Krai. This is the most beautiful city in Russia situated on the Black Sea coast. Now I am a first-year student at the Technical Academy. In five years I'll be an engineer.

Now let me describe my appearance. I am tall and slim and have fair hair and blue eyes. My friends say that I am pretty. I think I am just good-looking. I love sports and music. I was very serious about a career in gymnastics when I was in the 5<sup>th</sup> form. But then I broke my arm and doctors didn't let me go in for gymnastics. I love to listen to modern music and dance. I dance a lot and I hope I am good at it. I also love swimming. I always swim in the Black sea when I visit my parents, my dear family.

I would like to tell you about my family. There are five people in our family. My father's name is Vladimir Stepanovich. He is a mathematician by education and businessman by profession. My mother's name is Tatyana Petrovna. She is a housewife. She has much work about the house because I have a younger sister. She is a schoolgirl. My sister Natasha is in the fifth form. My grandmother, my mother's mother, lives with us. She is very kind and helps us a lot.

Our family is very friendly, we have many friends. In summer many relatives come to visit us. And, of course, they use a chance to spend several weeks in beautiful Sochi.

In May I have finished school No 5 in Sochi. I did well in all the subjects but my favourite subjects at school were Physics and Computer Science. I also enjoyed English lessons.

I am very interested in learning English because I always wanted to become a programmer or maybe a businesswoman. I also think that the knowledge of foreign languages helps in everyday life and career.

Two years ago I travelled much around Europe. I have visited France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. There the knowledge of English helped me a lot.

### **Vocabulary.**

Black Sea coast – побережье Черного моря

a first-year student – студент(ка) первого курса

to describe – описывать

appearance – внешность

career – карьера

to go in for gymnastics – заниматься гимнастикой

mathematician – математик

housewife – домохозяйка

to do well – зд. успевать

the Netherlands – Нидерланды

### **Exercise 11: Answer the questions:**

1. Where and when was Ann Sokolova born?
2. How old is she?
3. Can you describe Ann's appearance?
4. Has she got a family?
5. How many people are there in her family?
6. Did she study well at school?
7. What school did she finish?

8. What were her favourite subjects at school?
9. What sport did she go in for when she was in the 5<sup>th</sup> form?
10. What does she want to become?
11. Is Ann interested in learning English? Why is she interested in it?

**Exercise 12: Translate the following English words and word combinations into Russian:**

To introduce smb.; surname; the most beautiful city; in some years; to describe smb's appearance; tall and slim; to go in for gymnastics; to be good at smth.; mathematician by education; a housewife; to have much work about the house; to help a lot; to spend several weeks in Sochi; to do well in all the subjects; to be interested in learning English; the knowledge of foreign languages; to travel much around Europe.

**Exercise 13: Please, imagine that Ann Sokolova is your friend. Introduce Ann to your group mates: describe her appearance, tell some words about her family, her studies, hobbies and interests.**

**Exercise 14: Read and translate the text about the biography of Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin. Answer the questions after the text.**



**Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin – the President of the RF government**

Vladimir Putin was born in Leningrad, October 7, 1952.

In 1975, he graduated with a degree in law from Leningrad State University.

Later he earned a Ph.D degree in economics.

After graduation, Mr. Putin was assigned to work in the KGB. From 1985 to 1990 he worked in East Germany.

In 1990, he became assistant to the rector of Leningrad State University responsible for international affairs.

His next position was an advisor to the chairman of the Leningrad City Council.

In June 1991, he became chairman of the St. Petersburg City Council's International Relations Committee and, starting with 1994, he combined this post with the position of First Deputy Chairman of the St. Petersburg City Government (First Deputy Mayor).

In August 1996, he was appointed deputy head of the President's Administrative Directorate (Property Management Directorate).

In March 1997, he became deputy head of the Executive Office of the President (Presidential Administration) and head of the Central Supervision and Inspections Directorate.

In May 1998, he was promoted to first deputy head of the Presidential Administration.

In July 1998, he was appointed director of the Federal Security Service and, as of March 1999, he combined this position with that of Secretary of the Security Council.

In August 1999, he was appointed Prime Minister.

On December 31, 1999, he became acting President.

On March 26, 2000, he was elected President of Russia and was inaugurated as president on May 7, 2000.

On March 14, 2004, he was elected President of Russia for the second term.

In 2008 he became the head of the Russian Federation government.

Now he is the President of the Russian Federation again.

Speaks German and English.

He has two daughters: Maria (1985), Katerina (1986).

### **Vocabulary**

Ph.D. degree in economics — кандидат экономических наук

to assign — назначать на должность

to be responsible for smth. — быть ответственным за что-л.

position — положение; должность

to appoint — назначать (на должность), утверждать (в должности)

to promote — выдвигать; продвигать; повышать в чине/звании

### **Exercise 15: Answer the questions.**

1. When and where was Vladimir Putin born?
2. What education has he got?
3. Where did he work and what positions did he hold?
4. When was he elected the President of Russia for the first term?  
For the second term?
5. What can you say about his family?
6. How many languages does he speak?

## Lesson 2 Our university / Наш Университет

### **Exercise 1: Read and translate the text, learn the active vocabulary: Astrakhan State Technical University**

Astrakhan State Technical University is situated in one of the most picturesque places of our town, not far from the great Russian river Volga.

Astrakhan Institute of Fisheries was founded in 1930. It was planned and built as a single and separate complex. In 1994 it was renamed into Astrakhan State Technical University. Several generations of students studied within the University, the graduates of the University have been working for a long time already, while the undergraduates are preparing for their finals.

A lovely academic town of the University is situated on a beautiful parkland. The University campus covers a large territory. The University campus occupies 7 teaching buildings with up-to-date lecture halls, well-equipped laboratories, computing centers, libraries rich in books. Various conferences and meetings are held in the Assembly Hall situated in the main building. Here you can also find Director's, Deans' and other offices.

The University possesses 8 halls for residence or dormitories, on the territory of it you can see cafes, shops, sport centre (it was built in 1983) with swimming-pool, halls for tennis, basketball, etc.

There are 7 Institutes at our University. There is a Preparatory faculty and a department of correspondence as well. A lot of students, including foreign ones, are trained in different specialities at our University.

Director (or Rector as it is called in Russia) is at the head of the University, while the work of the Institutes is headed by Deans. The teaching staff of special and academic departments consists of very experienced lectures and assistants (820 members), capable of giving their knowledge and experience to students. Most of them are Masters and Doctors of science.

The full-time students of the University have a four- or five-year course of studies, while the extra-mural students study for 6 years.

The academic year is divided into two terms, each term ends with the winter and summer exams sessions. During the term students have to attend lectures, seminars and practicals according to the time-table. They also make reports, do laboratories and graphical works according to the basic programme. The first year students study such traditional disciplines as mathematics, chemistry, physics, history, foreign languages, etc. In the third year students begin to study in depth the subjects connected with their future speciality. The attendance of lectures and seminars is obligatory, but students may attend some optional courses as well. At the end of each

term undergraduates get prepared for the credit tests and midterm examinations. Those who fail in an exam are allowed to take a second attempt.

The third-and-fourth-year students submit course papers on some special subjects. Graduates have to take final exams and defend their diploma projects worked out with the help of their supervisors. On graduating from the University students are awarded special certificates- diplomas; some of them who carry on research work can become postgraduates of our University.

Young people mainly choose our University because it provides everything to train qualified specialists: lectures in accordance with the latest theoretical and practical data, psychological seminars and trainings; practical experience on boards the largest ships. Those graduates who receive a Bachelor's degree are welcome to take a Master's one.

### Vocabulary

to be situated - располагаться	extra-mural = correspondence student
fisheries – зд. рыбная	- студент- заочник
промышленность и хозяйство	time-table - расписание
to rename into - переименовать,	undergraduate = student - студент
generation - поколение	attendance - посещаемость
campus = academic town -	obligatory - обязательный
университетский городок	to fail in exam(ination) - провалиться
to cover – охватывать	на экзамене
medical aid centre - зд.медпункт	attempt - попытка
to hold - проводить (собрание,	to submit course paper - защищать
конференцию)	курсовую работу
assembly hall - актовый зал	graduate - зд.студент последнего
up-to date = modern - современный	года обучения
swimming pool - плавательный	to defend diploma project - защищать
бассейн	дипломный проект
to be trained - обучаться	to work out - разрабатывать
teaching staff - преподаватели	supervisor - руководитель
master – магистр, зд. кандидат наук	postgraduate - аспирант
	bachelor - бакалавр

### **Exercise 2. Give English equivalents of the following words and phrases:**

Располагаться, быть основанным, выпускник, охватывать (территорию), чудесный, медпункт, актовый зал, деканат, хорошо оборудованные лаборатории, плавательный бассейн, подготовительный факультет, ректор, преподаватель, лектор, студент заочного отделения, учебный год, практическое занятие, зачет, посещение лекций, обязательный, провалиться на экзамене,

вступительные экзамены, диплом, подготовить специалистов, практика на борту судна, степень бакалавра.

**Exercise 3. Answer the following questions:**

1. What University do you study at?
2. When was it founded?
3. The University campus covers a large territory, doesn't it?
4. Why have you chosen our University?
5. What can you say about teaching buildings and administrative block?
7. Do you live in Astrakhan? You live in a student's hostel, don't you?
8. How many Institutes are there at your University?
9. Who is at the head of the University? Who is at the head of your Institute?
10. Many experienced lecturers and assistants work in the ASTU, don't they?
11. What is your favourite subject?
12. Is the attendance of lectures and seminars obligatory at your University?
13. Have you got any difficulties with English? Why?

**Exercise 4. Use the correct tense of the verb in the round brackets.**

1. Astrakhan State Technical University (to be known) in our region.
2. At the end of each term undergraduates (to get prepared) for the credit tests and exams.
3. Students of all specialities (to have) foreign languages on the curriculum as an obligatory subject in Russia.
4. The real wealth of the University (to be) its teaching staff and students.
5. Students of many institutes must (to learn) English as part of the syllabus for two years.
6. The University course for students (to run) for 5 or 6 years.
7. It (to be) hard to study at our faculty.
8. She (to have) many classes every day.

**Exercise 5. Ask questions for which the following statements may serve as answers.**

1. Our course of studies runs for 5 years.
2. My favorite subject is physics.
3. We'll have a seminar on chemistry tomorrow.
4. Denis can help you with mathematics. He is very good at maths.
5. We'll have four exams in winter.
6. Our teacher always speaks English at the lessons.

**Exercise 6. Translate into English:**

1. В этом году я поступил в АГТУ и стал студентом-первокурсником.
2. Я сдал все экзамены с хорошими оценками.
3. Дважды в году я сдаю межсеместровые экзамены.
4. Многие студенты обучаются по различным специальностям.
5. В АГТУ обучаются студенты из многих стран Азии и Африки.
6. По окончании университета я получаю диплом.
7. В нашем университете много интересных и перспективных специальностей.

**Exercise 7. Insert the verbs *to be, to have* in the appropriate form:**

1. There ... many institutes and universities in Moscow.
2. The oldest of them ... Moscow University.
3. This university ... one of the oldest technological universities in our country.
4. It ... founded in 1830.
5. It ... old and new buildings.
6. There ... laboratories, workshops and libraries in our institute.
7. Every faculty ... its own computer center.
8. Our library ... a great number of books and magazines in all branches of science and technology.
9. Last year we ... at school, next year we ... the second year students.
10. We ... industrial training in the third year.

**Exercise 8. Choose the correct form of the following pronouns:**

1. (We, us) all went with (their, them) to the dean's office.
2. My friend came to see (I, me) last night.
3. Victor gave Peter and (I, me) a book and we went to the reading-room with (he, him) and his friend.
4. He told Mary and (me, I) to go with (he, him) and his sister.
5. They know all about my friend and (I, me).
6. I came to the Institute with Michael and (her, she).
7. An old man asked (we, us) to go and see (him, his).
8. Go with David and (her, she) to visit (they, them).

**Exercise 9. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions *in, at, on, to, into, under*:**

1. We live ... Moscow.
2. I get up ... seven o'clock and leave ... eight.
3. I usually walk ... the institute.
4. There are three rooms ... our flat.
5. There is a picture ... the wall and a small table ... the picture.
6. He comes ... the room and sits down ... the chair ... the table.
7. ... the evening we watch TV or read books.
8. We don't study ... Sunday.
9. There are several newspapers ... the table.

**Exercise 10. Read and translate the text without a dictionary:**

As you know higher education in this country is accessible and free of charge. The students making good progress get state grants. The course of study at the universities lasts about five years. The students take two or three years of general engineering and fundamental courses, then one or two years of specialized training in some fields of science and technology. In the first and second years a good foundation for professional knowledge is provided. At present there are many modern

laboratories at institutes of higher learning. All higher schools have their own computer centers. This means that the state must spend a lot of money to improve higher education.

**Exercise 11. Read and learn the dialogue:**

Mr. R.: Good morning. Have a seat.

Bob: Good morning. Thank you.

Mr. R.: I have your application here. Your name is Robert Smith, right?

B: That's right, sir.

Mr. R.: And you hope to enter our university this year?

B: Yes sir, if I can make it.

Mr. R.: Fine, Bob. You finished school a year ago. Why didn't you enter college that year?

B: Well, I have a sister in college now. And there is another one who'll be going next year. So I need money to pay for my education.

Mr. R.: All right. How were your grades at school?

B: Well, pretty good. Until my last year I got a little too interested in sports. But I know I'll work hard in college.

Mr. R.: It's hard to keep up both sports and studies.

B: Yes sir, I know.

Mr. R.: Fine. Well, we'll let you know in about two weeks, good luck.

B.: Thank you, sir. Goodbye.

**Exercise 12. Read and translate the text about Cambridge. Tell about special features of learning at Cambridge:**

**Cambridge** is one of the two main universities of England located at the Cam River. It was founded at the beginning of the 12-th century. The University consists of 24 different colleges including 4 colleges for women. Each college is self-governing.

The head of the University is the chancellor who is elected for life. The teachers are commonly called "dons" and "tutors". Part of the teaching is by means of lectures organized by the University. Besides lectures teaching is carried out by tutorial system for which the Cambridge University is famous all over the world. This is a system of individual tuition organized by the colleges.

Each student has a tutor who practically guides him through the whole course of studies. The tutor plans the student's work and once a week the student goes to his tutor to discuss his work with him. The training course lasts 4 years. The academic year is divided into 3 terms. The students study natural and technical sciences, law, history, languages, geography and many other subjects.

After three years of study a student may proceed to a Bachelor's degree and later to the degrees of Master and Doctor. Students are required to wear gowns at lectures, in the University library, in the street in the evening, for dinners in the colleges and for official visits. All the students must pay for their education, examinations, books, laboratories, university hostel, the use of libraries, etc. Very few students get grants. Not many children from the working class families are able to get higher education, as the cost is high. The cost of education depends on the college and speciality.

A number of great men, well-known scientists and writers studied at Cambridge. Among them are: Bacon, the philosopher, Milton and Byron, the poets, Cromwell, the soldier, Newton and Darwin, the scientists.

### **Lesson 3. The Russian Federation / Российская Федерация**

**Exercise 1: Read and translate the text, learn the active vocabulary:**



The Russian Federation is my Homeland. It is the largest country in the world. It occupies about 1/7 (one-seventh) of the Earth surface. The country is situated in Eastern Europe, Northern and Central Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometres.

Our land is washed by 12 seas, most of which are the seas of three oceans: the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific. In the south and in the west the country borders on fourteen countries. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There are no countries in the world where such a great variety of flora and fauna can be found as in our land. Our country has numerous forests, plains and steppes, taiga and tundra, highlands and deserts. There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. The highest mountains in our land are the Altai, the Urals and the Caucasus. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two thousand rivers in the Russian Federation. The longest of them are the Volga, the Ob', the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur. Our land is also rich in lakes with the deepest lake in the world, the Baikal, included. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

On the Russian territory there are 11 time zones. The climate conditions are rather different: from arctic and moderate to continental and subtropical. Our country is one of the richest in natural resources countries in the world: oil, natural gas, coal, different ores, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and other minerals.

The Russian Federation is a multinational state. It comprises many national districts, several autonomous republics and regions. The population of the country is about 140 million people.

Moscow is the capital of our Homeland. It is the largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial center of the country and one of the most beautiful cities on the globe. Russian is the official language of the state. The national symbols of the Russian Federation are a white-blue-red banner and a double-headed eagle.

At present, the political and economic situation in the country is rather complicated. There are a lot of problems in the national economy of the Russian Federation. The industrial production is decreasing. The prices are constantly rising, the rate of inflation is very high. People are losing their jobs because many factories and plants are going bankrupt.

The Russian Federation is a constitutional republic headed by the President. The country government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The President controls only the executive branch of power -the government, but not the Supreme Court and Federal Assembly.

The legislative power belongs to the Federal Assembly comprising two chambers: the Council of Federation (upper Chamber) and the State Duma (lower Chamber). Each chamber is headed by the Speaker. The executive power belongs to the government (the Cabinet of Ministers) headed by the Prime Minister. The judicial power belongs to the system of Courts comprising the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and federal | courts. Our country has a multiparty system.

The foreign policy of the Russian Federation is that of international cooperation, peace and friendship with all nations irrespective of their political and social systems.

### Vocabulary

to border on – граничить с

highlands – горные возвышенности

desert – пустыня

the Urals – Уральские горы

the Caucasus – Кавказ

moderate – умеренный

ore – руда	banner – знамя, флаг
ferrous and non-ferrous metals – чёрные и цветные металлы	
legislative – законодательный	Federal Assembly – Федеральное
executive – исполнительный	Собрание
judicial – судебный	
the Council of Federation – Совет Федерации	
Supreme Court – Верховный суд	
foreign policy – международная политика	
irrespective of – независимо от	

**Exercise 2. Answer the following questions:**

1. Is Russia the largest country in the world?
2. What oceans wash the borders of the Russian Federation?
3. How many countries have borders with Russia?
4. Are Russian flora and fauna various?
5. What are the highest mountains in Russia?
6. What is Baikal famous for?
7. What is the climate in Russia like?
8. What is the national symbol of Russia?
9. *What can you say about the Russian economy?*
10. What does the Federal Assembly consist of?
11. Who is the head of each Chamber of the Federal Assembly?

**Exercise 3. Insert the prepositions:**

1. The country is washed ... 12 seas.
2. ... the south Russia borders ... China and Mongolia.
3. It also has a sea – border ... the USA.
4. The Urals separates Europe ... Asia.
5. The Volga flows ... the Caspian sea.
6. The Yenisei and the Lena flow ... the south ... the north.
7. Russia is rich ... beautiful lakes.
8. If you look down you can count the stones ... the bottom.
9. There are various types ... climate: ... arctic ... subtropical.
10. The Russian Federation is headed ... the President.
11. The country government consists ... three branches.
12. The legislative power belongs ... the Federal Assembly.

**Exercise 4. Ask the questions to the underlined words:**

1. Russia covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia.
2. The Russian Federation borders on Finland, China, Korea.
3. The largest mountain chain, the Urals separates Europe from Asia.
4. Russian forests are concentrated in the European north of the country.
5. The legislative power in Russia is exercised by the Duma.
6. The Russian Federation produces machines, airplanes, ships, TV sets, refrigerators and other things.
7. The depth of Lake Baikal is 1600 metres.
8. In the middle of the country the climate is continental.
9. The President controls only the executive branch.
10. The population of the country is over 140 million people.

**Exercise 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the right form:**

1. I (to be) a citizen of the Russian Federation.
2. The Russian Federation (to occupy) about one seventh of the Earth surface.
3. The Russian Federation (to border) on fourteen countries.
4. It (to have) a sea –border with the USA.
5. The highest mountains in our land (to be) the Altai, the Urals, the Caucasus.
6. Our country (to have) a multiparty system.
7. The Black sea (to be) a very popular place for people who (to prefer) to spend their holidays at the seaside.
8. As for me, I (to visit) a lot of places in my country.

**Exercise 6. Translate into English:**

1. Общая площадь Российской Федерации составляет более 17 миллионов километров.
2. В мире нет стран с такой разнообразной флорой и фауной.
3. Озеро Байкал — самое глубокое озеро на земном шаре.
4. На территории Российской Федерации 11 часовых поясов.
5. Россия является конституционной республикой, с президентом во главе.
6. Законодательная власть принадлежит Федеральному Собранию, состоящему из двух палат.
7. Президент контролирует только исполнительную ветвь власти.

**Exercise 7. Read and translate the text “Moscow”: *Moscow***

Moscow was founded in 1147 by the prince Yuri Dolgoruky. Moscow is the capital and the largest city of Russia. It is also the capital of Moscow region. It stands on the banks of the Moskva River. More than nine million people live in the city. Moscow is the economic, political and cultural centre of Russia. Railways and numerous airlines link the city with all parts of Russia. Moscow Canal, the Moskva River, and Volga-Don Canal link Moscow with the Baltic Sea, the White Sea, the Black Sea, the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Azov.

Moscow covers the area of about 880 square kilometres.

The Kremlin has the shape of a triangle with one side along the north bank of the Moskva River. A stone wall, up to 21 metres in height with 19 towers, surrounds this triangular complex of former palaces, cathedrals, and other monuments. The Great Kremlin Palace, completed in 1849, is the most impressive structure inside the Kremlin. Other famous Kremlin palaces are the Grano-vitaya Palace (built in 1491) and the Terem (built in 1636).

Among many cathedrals, now used mainly as museums, are the Cathedral of the Assumption (Успения) and the Archangel Cathedral, each with five gilded domes, and the Cathedral of the Annunciation (Благовещения) (built in 13th-14th century), with nine gilded domes. The bell tower of Ivan the Great has the height of 98 metres. On a nearby pedestal is the Tsar Bell (nearly 200 tons), one of the largest in the world. A recent addition to the Kremlin is the Palace of Congresses, completed in 1961.

St. Basil's Cathedral, a masterpiece of Russian architecture with coloured domes, stands at one end of Red Square and at the other end there is Historical Museum.

Other points of interest in Moscow include the Central Lenin Stadium, comprising about 130 buildings for various sports and the tall Ostankino TV tower, which contains a revolving restaurant and an observation platform. Moscow has a modern railway underground system (Metro) famous for its marble-walled stations.

Moscow is a scientific and cultural center with a lot of institutes, universities, libraries and museums. The city leads a vast cultural life. It has a lot of cinemas, clubs, concert halls, more than 40 drama and musical theatres, including the Bolshoi Theatre, the Art Theatre, the Maly Theatre, the Vakhtangov Theatre.

Muscovites are proud of their museums: the Tretyakov Art Gallery, the A. S. Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Historical Museum. Crowds of people visit Tretyakov Gallery to see beautiful pictures of Russian painters.

There are a lot of big plants and factories in Moscow. Among the products are aircraft, high-quality steel, ball bearings, cars and other motor vehicles, machine tools, electrical equipment, precision instruments, radios, chemicals, textiles, shoes,

paper, furniture. Food processing, printing, and the repair of rail equipment are important industries.

**Vocabulary:**

prince – князь

bank – берег (реки)

cathedral – кафедральный собор

masterpiece – шедевр

palace – дворец

fortress – крепость

bell tower – колокольня

dome – купол

crowd – толпа

marble – мрамор

vast – обширный

printing – печатание, печать

machine tool – станок

precision instruments – точные

приборы

repair – ремонт

observation – наблюдение

rail – рельс, железнодорожный путь

ball bearing – шарикоподшипник

processing – обработка

furniture – мебель

**Exercise 8. Answer the following questions:**

1. When was Moscow founded?
2. Who founded Moscow?
3. Where is Moscow located?
4. Is Moscow a port city?
5. What is Moscow Metro famous for?
6. What are the places of interest in Moscow?
7. Why the Kremlin is the most important place of interest for tourists?
8. What cathedrals are situated inside the Kremlin?
9. What is Palace of Congresses used for at present time?

**Exercise 9. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. Старинные церкви, соборы и монастыри привлекают тысячи туристов со всего света.
2. Москва знаменита своими художественными музеями, в которых размещаются уникальные коллекции произведений русских и зарубежных художников.
3. Башни Кремля были построены для украшения, когда Москва перестала быть крепостью.
4. В соборах Кремля короновали и хоронили (bury) царей и императоров.
5. Соборы и колокольня Ивана Великого были построены между 15 и 17 веками.
6. Сначала Москва была посёлком (settlement), позже город был укреплён (to be fortified) и стал торговым центром.

7. Москва – промышленный и торговый центр, местонахождение правительства Российской Федерации.
8. Официальная дата основания Москвы – 1147 год.

**Lesson 4. The Astrakhan region / Астраханская область**

**I. Read the words:**

region	sturgeon
south	enterprise
major	unique
junction	hydrogen
the Caspian Sea	entrepreneurship
Kazakhstan	lyceum
Central Asia	affiliate
Northern Caucasus	mosque
Iran	church
neighboring	masterpiece
climatic	bio-sphere preserve
semi-desert	environmental
ambient	research
temperature	deposit
nationality	gypsum
foreign	ceramzites
primarily	

**II. Read the text.**

**The Astrakhan Region**

The Astrakhan Region is located in the South-West part of Russia in the lower reaches of the Volga River and the North coast of the Caspian Sea. In the west the Region borders on the Kalmykia republic, in the north on the Volgograd region, in the east on the republic of Kazakhstan, in the south it is washed by the waters of the Caspian Sea. Its area is 44,1 thousand square kilometres.

The Region has 11 administrative Areas. There are 5 cities and towns, 13 townships and 140 rural settlements in the Region.

Astrakhan is a city in southern Russia and the administrative center of Astrakhan region. The city lies on two banks of the Volga River, close to where it discharges into the Caspian Sea at an altitude of 28 meters (92 ft) below sea level. As of the 2010 Census, its population was 520,339. It is a major industrial and cultural center, a sea and river port. It is also a major transport junction linking Russia, to Kazakhstan, Central Asia, Northern Caucasus and Iran (via the Caspian Sea).

Natural conditions of the Region are mainly determined by the joint influence of the Delta rivers and the Caspian Sea. A large number of sunny days during the year and the neighbouring steppes of Kalmykia and Kazakhstan make the climate of the Region continental despite the proximity of the sea. Three climatic zones can be singled out in the Region territory: zone of hot and dry semi-desert climate, zone of extremely dry and hot desert climate, zone of moderate intermediate climate in the Volga River delta. Astrakhan features a temperate continental "Aralian" semi-arid climate with cold winters and hot summers. Astrakhan is one of the driest cities in Europe. Rainfall is scarce but relatively evenly distributed throughout the course of the year with, however, more precipitation (58%) in the hot season (six hottest months of the year), which determines the "Aralian" type.

It is this even distribution of rainfall and the relatively low annual temperature that causes the city to fall under this climate category as opposed to an arid climate.

Winters tend to be cold in the city, though by Russian standards, Astrakhan features relatively balmy winters. Summers in the city can be hot, with high temperatures in excess of +40 °C (104 °F). The mean annual temperature amplitude (difference between the mean monthly temperatures of the hottest and coldest months) is thus equal to 29.2 °C (52.6 °F) (+25.6 °C (78.1 °F) in July and -3.6 °C (25.5 °F) in January), so the climate is truly continental (amplitudes superior or equal to 21 °C (38 °F) determines continental climates, while in semi-continental climates amplitudes vary between 18 °C (32 °F) and 21 °C (38 °F)). Spring and fall are basically transitional seasons between summer and winter. The summers are much hotter than found further west on similar parallels in Europe and worldwide for the 46th parallel.

The Astrakhan Region is a multinational one. There are over one million inhabitants including Russians, Kazakhs, Tatars and Ukrainians. Besides there are over 100 less numerous nationalities in the Region.

The Region's economic development and foreign economic activities are primarily determined by the geographic situation and natural resources.

Large deposits of oil and gas, silica clays, construction materials such as gypsum, lime-stone, clays, ceramzites, silica sands, etc. are found in the Astrakhan Region territory.

In terms of fish resources and seafood, Astrakhan ranks high among Russian regions. It is also the major producer of sturgeon and caviar.

The Astrakhan Region is one of the most industrialized regions in Russia. There are many enterprises here. The most important of them are shipyards, ship-repairing plants, paper mill the gas processing complex which is about 80 km to the North of the city. The Astrakhan gas-condensate field is the largest in Europe. The

gas has a high condensate content and it is unique as for its hydrogen sulfide content.

Fishing industry is also well developed in our Region. Tinned fish famous delicious caviar, smoked and dried fish find many other fish products are produced at the fish processing plants.

Our Region is famous for its vegetables growing. The Astrakhan fresh tomatoes and water-melons are well-known for their taste while their tinned products are in great demand in our country.

Astrakhan is a city of high cultural level. Shaliapin and Sobinov were singing in its theatres. Famous Russian singers – Maksakova, Barsova, Petrov; Milashkina were born here. Astrakhan had one of the first Russian universities which helped the development of scientific activities in the Region.

Nowadays Astrakhan is an educational centre. At present the education and training system is reoriented for the new situation in the social sphere. Specialized study groups are formed and operate at schools and institutions of further education for training in the basics of entrepreneurship, business and management. In the vocational training system schools are reorganized as Lyceums and polytechnic colleges. There are five institutions of higher learning, two affiliate, of such institutions, one affiliate of the Volgograd Academy of Management, , two non-state institutions of higher learning and 31 research institutes operating in the Astrakhan Region.

The Astrakhan Region is a promising area for tourism and recreation.

There are many places of interest in Astrakhan, for example, a wonderful Kremlin, an architectural monument of the 16-th century, a lot of churches, monastery and mosque ensembles, civic buildings with very interesting architectural designs. Five museums of various specializations (local nature, history and economy, historical, devoted to famous people) are located here.

The Astrakhan Kustodiev picture gallery is one of the oldest galleries in Russia. Now it has a unique collection which includes masterpieces by famous Russian artists, such as Levitan, Nesterov, Korovin, Rerikh, Serov and other famous painters. There is also a large collection of works by the "Russian avant-garde artists, such as well-known names Kandinsky, Malevich and Shagal.

The Astrakhan Region has favourable conditions for rest and recreation.

It is necessary to mention the Astrakhan state bio-sphere preserve, located in the Volga River delta. It is a center of international environmental tourism and a major research institution. At present there are about 50 preserve zones in the Region protected by the State, which are used or can be used for organizing bird-watching, fishing and hunting tours.

### III. Answer the questions about the text.

1. Where is the Astrakhan Region located?
2. What is its area?
3. How many cities and town arc there in the Region?
4. What is the city of .Astrakhan?
5. How can the Region climate be characterized?
6. What climatic zones can be singled out in die Region territory?
7. Is the Astrakhan Region a multinational one?
8. What natural resources are mined in the Region territory?
9. What can you say about economic development of the Astrakhan Region?
10. Why is our Region famous, for its vegetables?
11. Astrakhan is a city of high cultural level, isn't it?
12. Why is Astrakhan called an educational centre?
13. What places of interest can you recommend for tourists?

### IV. Give the Russian equivalents.

Lower reach of the Volga River, to border, rural settlement, transport junction, proximity of me sea. semi-desert climate, moderate climate, foreign economic activities, in terms of, sturgeon, caviar, shipyard, ship-repairing plant, paper null, tinned fish, fish-processing plant, lo be in great demand, entrepreneurship, affiliate, recreation, masterpiece, to protect, hunting.

### V. Give English equivalents:

Расположен на обоих берегах Волги, транспортный узел, природные условия, совместное воздействие, соседство степей, несмотря на близость моря. умеренный климат, средняя температура воздуха, внешняя экономическая деятельность, с точки зрения рыбных запасов. консервированная продукция, пользуется большим спросом, достопримечательности, необходимо упомянуть, благоприятные условия.

### VI. Insert the missing forms of the verb "to be" (is, are, was, were, will, be, etc.)

1. Natural conditions of the Region ... mainly determined by the joint influence of the Delta rivers and the Caspian Sea.
2. Throe climatic zones can ... singled out in the Region territory.
3. The Region's economic development and foreign economic activities ... primarily determined by the geographic situation and natural resources.
4. Large deposits of oil and gas ... found in the Astrakhan Region territory.

5. The Astrakhan Region ... also the major producer of sturgeon and caviar.
6. There ... many enterprises in the Region.
7. Many fish products ... produced at the fish processing plants.
8. Famous Russian singers - Maksakova, Barsova, Petrov, Milashkina ... born here.
9. In the vocational training system schools ... reorganized as Lyceums and polytechnic colleges.
10. The Astrakhan Region ... a promising area for tourism and recreation in the nearest future.
11. There ... also a large collection of works by the "Russian avant-garde" artists.
12. At present there ... about 50 preserve zones in the Region protected by the State, which ... used or can ... used for organizing bird-watching fishing and hunting tours.

#### **VII. Translate into English:**

1. Астраханская область расположена в юго-западной части России, в низовьях реки Волги.
2. Природные условия региона во многом определяются совместным взаимодействием рек дельты и Каспийского моря.
3. С точки зрения рыбных запасов и морских продуктов, Астрахань занимает высокое место среди российских регионов.
4. Рыбные консервы, черная икра, копченая и вяленая рыба и другая рыбная продукция производится на рыбообрабатывающих заводах.
5. В Астрахани был один из первых в России университетов, послуживший развитию в крае научной деятельности.
6. Профессионально-технические училища преобразованы в линей и политехнические колледжи.
7. Астраханская картинная галерея имеет уникальную коллекцию, которая включает шедевры известных русских художников.

#### **VIII. Speak on the following topics:**

- a) the geography of the Astrakhan Region, the climate of the Astrakhan Region.
- b) the population of the Astrakhan Region, the Region's economic development.
- c) the cultural life of the Region, the places of interest in Astrakhan.
- d) Astrakhan is an educational center.

**Lesson 5. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland / Великобритания.**

**Exercise 1: Read and translate the text, learn the active vocabulary:**

**The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the political name of the country which is made of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. It is often abbreviated to "UK". The capital of the whole United Kingdom is London. You should know that "the United Kingdom" is also called Britain.

Britain is one of the world's smaller countries with an area of some 244,000 square kilometres; with some 56 million people, it ranks about 14-th in terms of population.

The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles lie off the western shores, of Europe. They are separated from the Continent by the Strait of Dover, the English Channel (La Manche) and by the North Sea. A warm ocean current, the Gulf Stream, washes Britain's western shores. In the northwest the country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean. The Irish Sea separates Great Britain from Ireland in the west.

The island of Great Britain can be roughly divided into two main regions - Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. The Pennine Chain extends southward from the Cheviot Hills into the Midland. England is separated from Scotland by the Cheviot Hills. Scotland has three natural topographic divisions: the Southern Uplands, the Central Lowlands, and the Northern Highlands which contain Ben Nevis, the highest point in the British Isles.

Wales is mountainous; North Ireland contains many plateaus and hills.

Snowdon is the highest mountain in England and Wales.

The rivers flow east into the North Sea (the Tweed, the Tyne, the Thames) and west into the Irish Sea or the British Channel (the Mersey, the Avon and the longest river in England - the Severn).

England has no large lakes. But the lake District in the northwestern part of the country is known for its beauty. There are sixteen lakes there.

The climate is mild and temperate. This is due to the Gulf Stream which warms its shores. Rainfall is plentiful during the whole year. The heavy fogs of England are famous. January and February are usually the coldest months, July and August – the warmest.

The most important natural resources of England are iron and coal. Copper, zinc, lead and building stone are the principal materials taken out of the ground.

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment.

Being an island Britain had to develop its fleet as a major means of transportation and communication with the rest of the world. Today Britain is one of the great maritime nations of the world. The harbours of the island serve as convenient ports among which are London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Portsmouth and others.

Great Britain is famous for its shipbuilding industry. The largest shipbuilding yards are in Glasgow.

Britain is the world's third largest trading nation, accounting for about 11 percent of international trade in manufactured goods.

Agriculture takes an important sector in economy of the country. Britain has different types of farming; ranging from beef breeding in Scotland and sheep farming in the mountains of growing wheat, barley, oats and potatoes in the eastern counties.

Sea fishing is of great importance in Scotland and in the northeast of England.

Britain is a parliamentary democracy with a Constitutional monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, as head of State. The country is governed in the Queen's name by the Government. The Queen is the temporal head of the Church of England.

The British Parliament consists of two Houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Queen opens each new session with a speech setting out the government's broad programme.

The House of Commons, which plays the major part in lawmaking, consists of 635 elected members of Parliament (MPs), each representing an area in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland. MPs are elected at a general election hold every five years. The minimum voting age is 18. The Government is formed by the political party, which can command majority support in the House of Commons. Its leader is the Prime Minister, who chooses ministers, of whom 20 are in the Cabinet. The executive power is exercised by the Cabinet. The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker.

The House of Lords is made up hereditary. The House is presided over by the Lord Chancellor who is head of the judiciary in England and Wales. Legislative measures are introduced into Parliament as Bills by ministers or by other MPs.

The work of Government is carried out through the various government departments.

Since 1945 Government has alternated between two political parties, the Conservatives (the Tory) and Labour Party. The third long-established party, the

Liberals, enjoyed moments of success, but no member of this Party has held government office since 1945.

Flag: Known as the Union Jack, the flag has the red cross of St. George of England, the white cross of St. Andrew of Scotland, and the red cross of St. Patrick of Ireland, all on the blue background.

Anthem: "God Save the Queen/King".

### Vocabulary

in terms of – с точки зрения	executive power – исполнительная власть
mountainous – гористый	hereditary – наследственный
temperate – умеренный	measure – мера
maritime – морской	bill – законопроект, билль
harbor – гавань	to preside – председательствовать
yard – верфь	Lord Chancellor – Лорд-канцлер
goods – товары	to alternate – чередоваться
farming – сельское хозяйство, фермерское хозяйство	to hold government office – быть у власти,
oats – овёс	занимать правительственный пост
barley – ячмень	cross – крест
temporal – временный	background – фон
church – церковь	to command a majority – обладать
anthem – гимн	большинством
constitutional monarchy	
конституционная монархия	

### **Exercise 2. Answer the following questions:**

1. What is the political name of the country?
2. What countries is it made of?
3. What is the capital of UK?
4. What is the area of UK?
5. What is the population of it?
6. Where is UK situated?
7. How is the country separated from the Continent?
8. What sea separates Great Britain from Ireland?
9. Where are the Cheviot Hills?
10. Which is the highest point in the British Isles?
11. Which is the longest river in England?
12. What can you say about the climate?
13. What natural resources are there in Britain?
14. Is Britain a highly developed industrial country?

15. What ports of Britain do you know?
16. What types of farming does Britain have?
17. What is Britain's political system?
18. How many Houses does the British parliament consist of?
19. How many members of Parliament does the House of Commons consist of?
20. How is the Government formed?
21. What is made up hereditary?
22. What political parties are there in Britain?

**Exercise 3. Read the sentences and translate them into Russian.**

**Comment on the use of Tenses and Voices:**

1. Great Britain lies on the Atlantic coast of Western Europe.
2. It is separated from France by only 34 km of water.
3. The west of the island has a higher rainfall.
4. Britain has been many centuries in the making.
5. To become a law, a new bill must be approved by both houses of the Parliament.
6. Since 1945 Government in Britain has alternated between the Conservatives and Labour Party.
7. Before the United Kingdom was formed it took centuries.
8. Britain lives by industry and trade.
9. British manufactured goods are sent all over the world.
10. Over 200 years ago the first industrial revolution began in Britain.
11. The British people have also been known as superior, snobbish and unsociable.
12. Since 1945 there have been 27 British scientists who have received Nobel awards.

**Exercise 4. Insert the missing words from the text:**

1. The rivers ... .. into the North Sea.
2. The British Isles lie off the ... .. of Europe.
3. ... is the highest mountain in England.
4. The most important ... .. of England are iron and coal.
5. The largest shipbuilding ... are in Glasgow.
6. The House of Commons is presided over by ... ..
7. ... .. is temporal head of the Church of England.
8. Today Britain is one of the great ... .. of the world.
9. The Severn is ... .. river in England.
10. The heavy ... of England are famous.

**Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. Соединенное Королевство состоит из четырех частей.
2. Северная Ирландия занимает северо-восточную часть острова Ирландии.
3. Английский Канал отделяет Соединенное Королевство от континентальной Европы.
4. Климат Великобритании умеренный. Зимы не холодные, а лето не жаркое.
5. Соединенное Королевство - высокоразвитая промышленная страна, которая производит и экспортирует различную продукцию.
6. Британия является конституционной монархией.
7. Соединенное Королевство управляется монархом (the sovereign) выборной Палатой Общин, а также наследственной Палатой Лордов.
8. Соединенное Королевство омывается Северным морем, Атлантическим океаном и теплым течением Гольфстрим.
9. Палата Общин - правящий орган Соединенного Королевства.
10. Исполнительская власть осуществляется Кабинетом министров.
11. Премьер-министр - лидер партии, которая имеет большинство в Палате Общин.
12. Страна расположена на Британских островах.
13. Британия богата углем, железом, медью, цинком и свинцом.
14. Самые крупные порты Британии: Ливерпуль, Лондон, Глазго.
15. Самые крупные города Британии: Лондон, Бирмингем, Кардиф, Манчестер, Дублин.
16. Самые известные университеты находятся в Кембридже и Оксфорде.
17. Шеффилд – крупнейший промышленный центр.
18. Члены Парламента избираются каждые пять лет.
19. Власть монарха ограничена Парламентом.
20. Британия – производитель и экспортер станков, электроники, текстиля.
21. Судостроение – главная отрасль промышленности.

**Exercise 6. Read and translate the text “London”:**

**London**

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

London is one of the oldest and most interesting cities in the world.

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

The heart of London is the City, its financial and business centre.

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

Westminster is the historic, the governmental part of London.

Westminster Abbey has more historic associations than any other building in Britain. Nearly all English kings and queens have been crowned here. Many outstanding statesmen, scientists, writers, poets and painters are buried here: Newton, Darwin, Chaucer, Dickens, Tennyson, Kipling.

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

Buckingham Palace is the official residence of the Queen.

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

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

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

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

### **Vocabulary**

the Bank of England - Английский банк  
the Stock Exchange - Лондонская фондовая биржа  
the Old Bailey - Центральный уголовный суд, находящийся в Олд-Бейли

St Paul's Cathedral - собор св. Павла (главный собор англиканской церкви)  
Sir Christopher Wren - Кристофер Рен  
the Tower of London - Лондонский Тауэр

Julius Caesar - Юлий Цезарь	the National Gallery - Национальная галерея
William the Conqueror - Вильгельм Завоеватель, Вильгельм I (первый король из норманнов в Англии)	(крупнейшее в Великобритании собрание картин)
Westminster Abbey - Вестминстерское аббатство	the National Portrait Gallery - Национальная портретная галерея
Westminster Palace (the Houses of Parliament) Вестминстерский дворец (здание английского парламента)	the British Museum - Британский музей (один из крупнейших в мире)
Big Ben "Биг Бен", "Большой Бен" (колокол часов-курантов на здании парламента, бой которых передается ежедневно как сигнал точного времени)	commercial - торговый to belong - принадлежать ancient - древний striking - поразительный, замечательный
Buckingham Palace - Букингемский дворец (главная королевская резиденция в Лондоне)	church - церковь to found - основывать to rebuild - перестраивать
Trafalgar Square - Трафальгарская площадь	fortress - крепость royal - королевский palace - дворец prison - тюрьма
Nelson's Column - колонна Нельсона (памятник адмиралу Нельсону)	statesman - государственный деятель
governmental - правительственный association - ассоциация	to bury - хоронить tower - башня wealth - богатство wealthy - богатый
to crown - короновать outstanding - выдающийся official residence - официальная резиденция	to be famous for - быть знаменитым ..., славиться narrow - узкий unimpressive - невпечатляющий, невывразительный huge - огромный
luxury - роскошь splendid - великолепный in memory of - в память о to contain - содержать priceless - бесценный manuscript - рукопись coin - монета	

**Exercise 7. Answer the following questions:**

1. Is London the largest city in the world?
2. What's the population of London?

3. Traditionally London is divided into several parts. Can you name them?
4. What do you know about the City?
5. Who was St Paul's Cathedral built by?
6. Who founded the Tower of London? When was it rebuilt?
7. What is Westminster Abbey famous for?
8. Where does the British Parliament sit?
9. What is Big Ben?
10. Why was Trafalgar Square named so?
11. Why does Buckingham Palace attract so many tourists?
12. What are the most famous London museums and art galleries?

**Exercise 8. Read and translate the following text:**

**Climate and weather in Great Britain**

The climate in Great Britain is mild and temperate due to the influence of the Gulf Stream.

The British often say: "Other countries have a climate; in England we have weather." The weather in Britain is very changeable. A fine morning can change into a wet afternoon and evening. And a nasty morning can change to a fine afternoon. That's why it is natural for the British to use the comparison "as changeable as the weather" of a person who often changes his mood or opinion about something.

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

The weather is the favorite conversational topic in England. When two Englishmen meet, their first words will be "How do you do?" or "How are you?" And after the reply "Very well, thank you; how are you?" the next remark is almost certain to be about the weather. When they go abroad the

British often surprise people of other nationalities by this tendency to talk about the weather, a topic of conversation that other people do not find so interesting.

The best time of the year in Britain is spring (of course, it rains in spring too).

The two worst months in Britain are January and February. They are cold, damp and unpleasant. The best place in the world then is at home by the big fire.

Summer months are rather cold and there can be a lot of rainy days. So most people who look forward to summer holidays, plan to go abroad for the summer — to France, Spain or some other place on the Continent.

The most unpleasant aspect of British weather is fog and smog. This is extremely bad in big cities and especially in London.

The fog spreads everywhere, it is in the streets and it creeps into the houses. Cars move along slowly, but still street accidents are frequent in the fog. People cannot see each other. They creep along the houses touching them with their hands not to lose their way or not to be run over by a car.

### Vocabulary

due to - благодаря, вследствие	aspect - аспект, сторона
changeable - изменчивый, неустойчивый	fog - туман
nasty - мерзкий, противный	smog (smoke + fog) - смог
comparison - сравнение	extremely - чрезвычайно
mood - настроение	to spread - распространять(ся), расстилать(ся)
remark - замечание	to creep - ползти, красться
to go abroad - поехать за границу	accident - несчастный случай
tendency - тенденция	frequent - частый
damp - влажный, сырой	to lose way - заблудиться
fire - камин	to be run over by a car - попасть под машину
to look forward to - с нетерпением ждать	

### **Exercise 9. Answer the following questions:**

1. Why is the climate in Britain mild?
2. The weather in Britain is very changeable, isn't it?
3. What comparison do the British use when they want to describe a person whose mood and opinion changes very often?
4. How often does it rain in Britain?
5. The weather is the favorite conversational topic in England, isn't it? Do you find this topic of conversation interesting?
6. What is the best time of the year in Britain?
7. When do the British prefer to stay at home by the big fire?
8. How do the British spend their short British summer?
9. What do you know about London fogs?
10. What kind of weather do you like best of all?
11. Where do you get the weather forecast (прогноз погоды) from? Do you always believe it?
12. Which do you like better: when it's cold or hot?
13. What is the weather like today?
14. Do you know the weather forecast for tomorrow?
15. What is the weather like in Russia in winter (summer, autumn, spring)?

## Lesson 6. The USA / CHIA.

### **Exercise 1: Read and translate the text, learn the active vocabulary: The USA**



The USA is the third largest country in the world in population and it is the fourth largest country in area.

The USA, commonly called the US or simply America, lies in the central part of the North American continent with the Atlantic Ocean to the East, the Pacific to the West, Canada to the North and Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico to the South. It also includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The USA covers an area of 3,618,780 square miles and has a population of more than 349,6 mln. Some parts of the country are crowded with people, while other areas are deserted.

The USA is so big that parts of it are in different time zones. The clocks go back one hour for each zone you cross going west. So when it is 9 a.m. in New York, it is only 6 a.m. in Los Angeles.

The USA has several different climatic regions. The coldest regions are in the north and north-east. The south has a subtropical climate. The climate of Alaska is arctic; the climate of the central part is continental. Hot winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico often brings typhoons. The climate along the Pacific coast is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast. Humidity is higher in the East than in the West. West coast winters are mild and rainy except in southern California, where they are mild but drier. In central and eastern regions the weather is very changeable in winter. It may rain in the morning and snow in the evening when the north wind begins blowing. Summer temperatures also vary from region to region. In many places in southern Arizona and California the average daily temperature is above 40 degrees Centigrade. Summers are very hot and humid on the eastern coast; they are dry and hot in most continental areas and cool along the western coast.

There are many valleys, hills and mountains in the country. The highest and the most important mountains are the Rockies in the west and the Appalachian Mountains in the east, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak is Mount McKinley which is located in Alaska.

The United States is a land of rivers and lakes. The northern state of Minnesota is the land of 1000 lakes. The longest rivers in the USA are the Mississippi with its tributaries the Missouri and the Ohio, the Rio Grande and the Columbia. The Great Lakes on the border with Canada are the largest and the deepest in the USA. They are the Ontario, the Superior, the Erie, the Huron and the Michigan.

Grassland and scrub dominate the western part of the country, forest covers the eastern part.

The United States is rich in natural and mineral resources: coal, oil, iron ore, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, salt, gas, etc. It is a highly-developed industrial and agricultural country. Farmers grow wheat, oats, cotton, tobacco, all kinds of vegetables and fruit. The USA holds the leading position in the production of aircraft, ships, automobiles, machine-tools, farm and household machinery, electronic devices, textiles, armaments, furniture, paper industries and other goods.

The largest cities of the USA are: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, and others. The national capital is Washington, D.C.

The USA is divided into 50 states and the District of Columbia, (the territory under the capital Washington), the seat of the national government.

It is important to recognize that political power in the United States can be viewed as consisting of three levels, each of them having executive, legislative and judicial branches.

First of all there is the Federal government which is located in Washington D.C. and consists of the President and the Congress and the Federal Court. These bodies create Federal legislation. Federal government is structured by the U.S.A. constitution adopted in 1787. According to this Constitution the legislative power belongs to the Congress which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of 100 members, two from each state who are elected for a term of six years. One third of the Senate is elected every two years.

The House of Representatives comprises 435 members elected for a two year term. The number of Representatives from each state is determined by population, but every state must have at least one Representative in the House. Both the Senators and Representatives must be residents of the state from which they are chosen. The presiding officer of the Senate is the Vice President. The House of Representatives is headed by the Speaker.

The work of preparing and considering legislation is done by Committees of both Houses of the Congress. There are 15 standing Committees in the Senate and 19 in the House of Representatives. The Congress assembles at least once a year.

The President may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses or either of them. The executive power belongs to the President of the USA, he holds his office during the term of four years, together with the Vice President nominated with the President. The President is also the head of Cabinet - the executive body of the Government. The Cabinet is composed of the heads of the ten executive departments - the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Treasury, the Secretary of Defence and others.

The judicial branch of the Government is headed by the Supreme Court which settles disputes between states. The Supreme Court may veto any law passed by the Congress if it contradicts the Constitution of the USA.

The second level of government in the USA lies within the 50 states. Each state differs in terms of their legislature and the executive power which is held by the Governor of the state. Each state also has its own judicial system and has its own constitution. In addition each state has its own law enforcement agency such as the police.

The third level consists of the government of cities and towns and also the government of counties.

As the example of this tripartite division there are federal taxes, state taxes and local taxes in the USA. Also reflecting the three divisions there are elections in the US at the Federal level (for President and members of Congress), at the state level (for state officers) and at the local level there are elections for local officials (town, city and county) and sometimes voting for or against issues that affect the community.

Elections in the US are based primarily on a two-party system: Democrats and Republicans. From time to time other parties have appeared but rarely have they had a permanent influence in the political system.

The US national flag - Stars and Stripes - is red, white and blue. Thirteen stripes represent the original 13 states of the USA the 50 stars represent the current number of states.

### **Vocabulary**

valley – долина	oats – овёс	
tributory – приток реки	the legislative power	–
grassland – пастбище, сенокосное	законодательная власть	
уголье	the executive power	–
scrub – кустарник	исполнительная власть	

the judicial power – судебная власть	to veto a law – наложить вето на закон
the Senate – Сенат	to impeach the President – подвергнуть Президента
the House of Representatives – Палата Представителей	импичменту
the presiding officer – председатель	to settle a dispute between the states – решать спор между штатами
standing committees – постоянные комитеты	to contradict – противоречить
to convene – созывать, собирать	bill – законопроект, билль
to nominate – выставлять, предлагать кандидата на должность	a Justice – Судья
to vote for (against) smth. (smb.) – голосовать за или против	tripartite division – тройственное деление
to assemble – собираться	Secretary of State – Государственный Секретарь
to vest – облекать властью, наделять правом	Secretary of Treasury – Министр Финансов
	Secretary of Defence – Министр Обороны

**Exercise 2. Answer the following questions:**

1. Where is the United States of America situated?
2. What is the territory and population of the country?
3. What climatic zones are there in the USA?
4. What mountains in the USA do you know?
5. Why is the USA called a land of rivers and lakes?
  6. What natural and mineral resources is the USA rich in?
  7. How can you characterize the economy of the USA?
  8. What are the largest cities of the USA?
  9. How many states does the USA include?
  10. How many branches are there in the government of the USA? Name them.
  11. What does the Federal Government consist of? Where is it situated?
  12. When was the USA Constitution adopted?
  13. What is the legislative branch of the US government?
  14. What do you know about the Senate and the House of Representatives?
  15. Whom does the executive power belong to in the USA?
  16. For how long is the President elected?
  17. What is the “Cabinet”?

18. Does each state have its own legislative, executive power and judicial system?

19. What is the judicial branch and what is its job?

20. What does the US national flag represent?

**Exercise 3. Give Russian equivalents of the following words and phrases:**

The fourth largest country in area; are crowded with people; in different time zones; hot winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico; the climate along the Pacific coast; west coast winters; mild and rainy except in southern California; very changeable in winter; to vary from region to region; the average daily temperature; cool along the western coast; on the border with Canada; the largest and the deepest in the USA; grassland and scrub; covers the eastern part; rich in *natural* and mineral resources; a highly-developed industrial and agricultural country; to grow wheat, oats, cotton, tobacco, all kinds of vegetables and fruit; to hold the leading position in the production of aircraft; household machinery; the armaments, furniture, paper industries and other goods; the seat of the national government; it is important to recognize; consisting of three levels; executive, legislative and judicial branches; to consist of the President and the Congress and the Federal Court; to create Federal legislation; to belong to the Congress which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives; to comprise 435 members elected for a two year term; to have at least one Representative in the House; the presiding officer of the Senate; the work of preparing and considering legislation; to assemble at least once a year; on extraordinary occasions; to convene both Houses or either of them; the executive body of the Government; the heads of the ten executive departments; to settle disputes between states; to veto any law passed by the Congress; law enforcement agency such as the police; the government of counties; as the example of the tripartite division; based primarily on a two-party system; from time to time; a permanent influence in the political system; to represent the current number of states.

**Exercise 4. Read and translate the sentences into Russian. Comment on the use of Tenses and Voices:**

1. Washington was built in the late eighteenth century especially as the center of the Government.

2. The USA became the world leading country at the beginning of the twentieth century.

3. Across the middle of the USA lies the prairie – a vast, flat, dry and windy area known as the Great Plains.

4. If you want to go from San Francisco to New York by train, you will ride more than three thousand miles.
5. Since 1872 the system of national parks has grown steadily.
6. Where Americans live and where they are moving also reveals how America has changed and is changing.
7. From its very beginning as a nation, the “population center of gravity” has been moving westwards.
8. The USA borders on Canada in the North and on Mexico in the South and has a sea-border with Russia.
9. By the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century most of the lands on the Potomac had been taken up and peopled by some of the most aristocratic families of the South.
10. The President is elected every four years and cannot serve more than two terms.
11. The legislative power of the US is vested in the Congress of the USA.
12. The Congress was created by Article I of the Constitution, adopted in 1787.
13. A Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776.
14. The Justices are appointed for life.
15. A senator must be at least 30 years old, a citizen of the United States for nine years and live in the state she or he will represent.
16. A Representative must be at least 25 years old, a citizen for seven years and live in the state.
17. The President can veto a bill.
18. The House of Representatives can impeach the President.
19. The President must live in the USA for at least 14 years and be a civilian.
20. The Supreme Court may veto any law passed by the Congress if it contradicts the Constitution of the USA.
21. A Declaration of Independence said that Americans should be free from Britain.
22. The President must do his job according to the Constitution, or he may be impeached.
23. When the President receives a bill from the Congress, he must sign it and then bill becomes a law.
24. In Philadelphia, you can touch Liberty Bell, which was rung after the Declaration of Independence was read.

**Exercise 5. Insert the missing words from the text:**

1. The USA lies in the ... part of the North American continent with the Atlantic Ocean to the East.
2. Some parts of the country are crowded ... people, while ... areas are deserted.
3. ... is higher in the East than in the West.
4. In central and eastern regions the weather is very ... in winter.
5. Summers are very hot and humid on the ... coast.
6. The political power in the United States can be viewed as consisting of three ..., each of them having executive, ... and judicial branches.
7. One third of the Senate is elected every ... years.
8. The Senators and Representatives must be ... of the state from which they are chosen.
9. The President holds his office during the term of ... years, together with the Vice President.
10. The Supreme Court which settles disputes between ....
11. Each state differs in terms of their legislature and the executive power which is held by the ... of the state.
12. .... each state has its own law enforcement agency such as the police.

**Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. США расположены в центральной части Северной Америки и омываются Тихим и Атлантическим океанами.
2. Самые высокие горы в Америке: Скалистые Горы, Кордильеры и Сьера-Невада, крупнейшие реки: Миссисипи, Миссури, Рио-Гранде.
3. США – высокоразвитая промышленная и аграрная страна с богатыми природными ресурсами.
4. США богаты полезными ископаемыми: углём, медью, железной рудой и нефтью.
5. США состоит из 50 штатов и независимого округа Колумбия.
6. Самые крупные города США: Нью-Йорк, Чикаго, Лос-Анджелес, Филадельфия, Детройт, Хьюстон.
7. Чикаго – один из крупнейших промышленных центров США. В нём находятся штаб-квартиры многих американских промышленных корпораций.
8. Законодательная власть США, или Конгресс, состоит из Палаты Представителей и Сената.
9. Исполнительная власть состоит из президента, вице-президента и кабинета министров.

10. Исполнительная власть претворяет в жизнь законы.
11. Президент, глава высшей исполнительной власти, избирается на 4 года и назначает членов кабинета.
12. Президент подписывает закон и может наложить на него вето.
13. Вице-президент является президентом Сената, а выборный Спикер – председатель Палаты Представителей.
14. Верховный суд решает спорные вопросы между штатами и может наложить вето на закон, если он противоречит Конституции.
15. Правительство штата во главе с губернатором занимается местными вопросами.

**Exercise 7. Read and translate the text about Washington:**

**Washington**

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

Washington was named after the first US President George Washington.

He selected the place for the capital and Pierre L'Enfant, a French engineer, designed the city.

Washington was first settled in 1790 and since 1800 it has been the federal capital.

Washington is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the United States. In the very centre of it rises the huge dome of the Capitol — a big white dome standing on a circle of pillars. The 535 members of the Congress meet here to discuss the nation's affairs. It's easy to get lost in this huge building, full of paintings and statues.

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

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

One can hardly find a park, a square or an open area in Washington without a monument or a memorial. The most impressive and the best-known ones are the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument.

There are some important museums in Washington where you can see all kinds of things: famous paintings and sculptures, the dresses of Presidents's wives, the original of the Declaration of Independence, the largest blue diamond in the world, etc.

There are 5 universities in Washington.

There are no skyscrapers in Washington, because they would hide the city's many monuments from view. No building in the city may be more than 40 metres tall.

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

### Vocabulary

the White House – Белый Дом (резиденция президента США)	the Washington Monument – obelisk в честь Джорджа Вашингтона
the Capitol – Капитолий (здание конгресса США)	the Declaration of Independence – Декларация независимости (принята
the Supreme Court – Верховный суд	4 июля 1776 года вторым континентальным конгрессом в период войны за независимость Северной Америки (1775—1783); провозгласила Отделение
Pierree L'Enfant - Пьер Ланфан	колоний от метрополии и образование самостоятельного государства — США)
the Library of Congress – Библиотека конгресса	manuscript – рукопись
Oval Office – Овальный кабинет (рабочий кабинет президента США)	personal papers – личные бумаги
the Lincoln Memorial – памятник Линкольну	official residence – официальная резиденция
to design – проектировать	diamond – алмаз, бриллиант
to settle – поселять, заселять	skyscraper – небоскреб
huge – огромный, колоссальный	
dome – купол	
circle – круг	
pillar – столб, колонна	
to get lost – заблудиться	
to contain – содержать	

### ***Exercise 7. Answer the following questions:***

1. Where is Washington situated?
2. Is Washington a typical American city?
3. It's the world's largest one-industry city, isn't it? What kind of industry is it?
4. What important government buildings are situated in Washington?
5. Where does the US president live and work?
6. Who selected the place for the capital of the USA?
7. Is there a monument to George Washington in the city?

8. When was Washington first settled?
9. Who designed the capital of the USA?
10. What places of interest in Washington do you know?
11. How many universities are there in Washington?
12. Why aren't there any skyscrapers in Washington?

### Lesson 7 Canada / Канада

#### **I. Pronounce the following words correctly:**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. diversity [dai'v{:siti] –<br>разнообразии, многообразии     | 8. giant ['dZai{nt] – громадный,<br>гигантский   |
| 2. encompass [in'k{mp{s] –<br>окружать, обнести                | 9. roster ['roust{] – список, реестр             |
| 3. terrain ['terein] – территория,<br>район, местность         | 10. bountiful ['bauntiful] –<br>обильный         |
| 4. pristine ['pristain] –<br>первобытный                       | 11. asbestos [æz'bestOs] – асбест,<br>горный лен |
| 5. vista ['vist{ ] – просека                                   | 12. molybdenum [mO'libdin{m] –<br>молибден       |
| 6. archipelago [a:ki'peligou] –<br>архипелаг, группа островов  | 13. potash ['pOtæ] – поташ,<br>углекислый калий  |
| 7. scorching ['skO:tʃig] – палящий,<br>сжигающий, уничтожающий |  |

#### **II. Read the text**

##### **Welcome to Canada**

Canada is a magnificent land. The second largest country in the world after Russia it has an area of nearly 10 000 000 square kilometers (3 860 000 square miles). It takes 4 days to travel across Canada by car or train. Canada is so large that there are 6 time zones. Within its borders lies a diversity of life, landscape and climate that few countries can rival.

Canada encompasses territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the high Arctic to the northern border of the continental USA . Although very much a “northern” country, the terrain and geography of Canada is very diverse. As well as the popular image of Canada as a country of pristine forests and showy vistas, there are also deserts and badlands, temperate rain forests and long wide beaches. Canada has huge inland lakes, seemingly eternal prairies and evergreen forests, woodlands and meadows.

The country may be divided into a number of physiographic regions. A large interior basin centered on the Hudson Bay and covering nearly four fifths of

the country is composed of the Canadian (Laurentian) Shield, the interior plains and the Great lakes – St. Lawrence Lowlands. Rimming the basin are several mostly highland regions, notably the Arctic Archipelago, including the Innuitian Mountains, the Appalachians in the southeast and the Western or Canadian Cordillera in the west.

Canada is a northern country, but its climate varies dramatically. Winters can be long and cold? Summers often scorching. Ocean currents to east and west moderate these extremes; the southwest coast of British Columbia is labeled Canada's "banana belt" for its year-round temperate climate. The country is divided into 10 provinces and 2 national territories each with its own capital city (in brackets).

In the east the four Maritime (Atlantic) provinces are Newfoundland (St. John's); Nova Scotia (Halifax); New Brunswick (Fredericton) and Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown). Two of these provinces are islands. Quebec (Quebec City) and Ontario (Toronto) are Canada's two largest provinces. They are in central Canada. Most of Canada's French speaking people live in Quebec. More than one third of all the people in Canada live in Ontario. The three prairie provinces of western Canada are Manitoba (Winnipeg), Saskatchewan (Regina) and Alberta (Edmonton). The prairie land rises in three prairie levels. The land of prairies is lower in the east and higher in the west near the Rocky Mountains. Canada's Pacific province is British Columbia (Victoria). It begins in the Rocky Mountains and continues west to the Pacific Ocean.

From the land comes a variety of riches. Forests – from the giants of the British Columbia coast to the extensive pine and fir forests that blanket the north – are the basis of thriving pulp and paper and lumber industries. The prairie provinces provide wheat and a growing roster of other crops. A bountiful harvest of fruits and vegetables is reaped from fertile farming districts across the country.

Under the earth's surface is a storehouse of petroleum, natural gas, and minerals, its riches still uncounted. Canada is one of the world's leading producers of nickel and zinc as well as silver, asbestos, uranium, molybdenum, potash and platinum.

Canada's water resources are remarkable. Its lakes account for one half of the world's fresh water, and oceans, lakes and rivers abound with a variety of life. Five of Canada's rivers are among the world's 40 largest. The St. Lawrence River accounts for about two fifths of the country's Atlantic runoff. The Mackenzie River provides about half of the Arctic runoff, while the Yukon and Fraser rivers together contribute almost 40 percent of the country's discharge to the Pacific. The Nelson River is one of the several rivers supplying a sizable freshwater flow to the Hudson Bay. In addition to Lake Superior and Lake Huron both of which are shared with the US, Canada's Great Bear and Great Slave lakes are among the world's 11

largest lakes. Highways of exploration for early settlement, complex river systems today transport the products of processing and manufacturing industries as well as provide hydroelectric power for domestic use and export.

Not least, the astonishing natural beauty of Canada – its mountains, lakes, plains, and the lure of its vast wilderness areas – attracts visitors from around the world.

### **III. Give Russian equivalents of the following expressions:**

Diversity of life; to rival; seemingly eternal prairies; to be composed of; to moderate; extremes; to label; variety of riches; to blanket; a storehouse; to account for; sizable; domestic use; astonishing beauty.

### **IV. Find in the text synonyms of words:**

Splendid; variety; large; to split up; significantly; moderate; wealth; to cover; considerable; surprising; deposits; manufactures; to be marked.

### **V. Which is the odd word out?**

- a) to lie; to occupy; to cover; to encompass; to concentrate.
- b) to differ; to vary; to diversify; to change.
- c) significantly; surprisingly; dramatically; considerably.
- d) extensive; huge; vast; enormous; big; flat.

### **VI. Use the following words and word combinations in sentences of your own:**

- a) popular image; to be the very image of smbd; to call up an image; poetical image; image effect; to preserve an image.
- b) to account for; to account for one's absence; to account smth a merit; to be much (little) accounted; that accounts for it.
- c) to provide hydroelectric power; to provide against a rainy day; to provide a military aid for friendly countries; to provide for an eventuality.

### **VII. Answer the following questions**

- 1) Where is Canada located?
- 2) What makes Canada and Russia so similar?
- 3) What climatic extremes can be found on the territory of that country?
- 4) How many provinces can be found on the territory of that country?
- 5) What resources is Canada rich in?
- 6) What are the most known Canadian rivers and lakes?
- 7) Why is Canada so attractive for visitors from around the world?

### **VIII. Translate into Russian**

- 1) Канада – огромная страна, вторая по величине в мире после России.
- 2) Образ Канады, как величественной страны, объясняется ее масштабами, рельефным и климатическим разнообразием.
- 3) В Канаде есть огромные озера, расположенные внутри страны; кажущиеся бесконечными прерии, луга и вечнозеленые леса.
- 4) В недрах земли хранятся залежи нефти, природного газа и минералов, никеля, цинка.
- 5) Удивительная природная красота Канады, ее горы, озера, равнины, прелесть ее огромных нетронутых человеком территорий привлекают туристов со всего мира.

### **Lesson 8. New Zealand / Новая Зеландия**

#### **I. Read and translate the following words:**

descent = herkomst/opphav

native = innfødt/innfødd

commonly = vanlig/vanleg

dairy = meieri

trade = handel

agriculture = jordbruk

extinction = utslettelse/bli utsletta

hunting = jakt

weasel = røyskatt

reserves = reservater/reservat

pests = skadedyr

rodent = gnager/gnagar

endangered = truet/truea

rude = uhøflig/uhøflig

nibble = småbite

#### **II. Find the sentences with the words from the vocabulary and ask questions to them.**

#### **III. Read and translate the following text:**

The population of New Zealand is 4.3 million and is mostly people of European descent; the native Māori are the largest minority. The most commonly spoken language is English. Maori is also an official language. New Zealand is considered one of the world's best places to live.

#### **Geographically Isolated**

New Zealand

New Zealand is isolated, geographically. It is about 2000 km southeast of Australia, across the Tasman Sea, its closest neighbours are: New Caledonia, Fiji and Tonga. The capital city of New Zealand is Wellington, though most people are more familiar with Auckland, which is the largest city.

### **Building an Economy**

Economically, New Zealand is now better off than in the 1970s and 1980s. Earlier, New Zealand exported a lot of meat and dairy products to Britain. When Britain joined the European Union in the 1970s, part of the deal was that Britain should import from the other EU countries. This was bad news economically for New Zealand.

Many people left New Zealand to settle in Australia, so political changes were made to help the situation. Now things look better. Agriculture continues to be the main export industry in New Zealand, and in 2007 a New Zealand dairy cooperative controlled almost one-third of the international dairy trade. Other export items of New Zealand are meat, wood, fruit and fish. New Zealand also has a good wine industry.

### **Tourism**

Tourism plays an important role in New Zealand's economy. About two million tourists visit every year. New Zealand is marketed as a "clean, green" adventure playground, with typical destinations being nature areas such as Milford Sound and the Tongariro Alpine Crossing, while activities such as bungee jumping or whale watching are typical tourist attractions.

### **Fragile Wildlife**

New Zealand has amazing nature and wildlife. However, the country has suffered a lot of wildlife extinctions. This is because of human activities like hunting and importing non-native animals, such as weasels, cats, goats and deer.

Several islands are now wildlife reserves, where common pests such as possums and rodents have been removed to allow the reintroduction of endangered species.

### **Watch Out for the Kea Parrot**

On the brighter side, the Kea Parrot of New Zealand is alive and well and is probably the rudest bird on earth! It is not afraid of humans, and nibbles at car's tires or windshield wipers, or even people's fingers, if it gets close enough.

**IV.** Ask as many questions as possible to this text.

**V.** Tell what information have you known from this text.

### **Additional Tasks**

#### **What Do You Know About New Zealand?**

#### **Find Out**

1. New Zealanders are often called Kiwis. Search the Internet and find out why.

2. Today, Aotearoa (the land of the long white cloud) is the Maori name usually used for New Zealand. The Māori also referred to the North Island as Te Ika a Māui ("the fish of Māui") and the South Island as Te Waka a Maui (the canoe of Maui). The South island can also be called Te Wai Pounamu ("the waters of greenstone") or Te Waka o Aoraki ("the canoe of Aoraki"). Search the Internet and find the story behind one of these names.

### **Tourist Advertisement**

Make a brochure or advertisement for New Zealand to lure tourists to these beautiful islands. Watch New Zealand a Dream. Base your information on what you can see in this video, or find your own information.

### **Writing**

Watch the YouTube video in the introduction once more, and write a letter back home or an entry in a travel blog based on what this guy experiences. Find a suitable title and time span.

## **Lesson 9 Australia / Австралия**

### **I. Read and translate the following words:**

hemisphere	
inhabitant	immigrant
explorer	population
indigenous	colony
claim	establish
convict	Commonwealth
prison	

**II. Find the sentences with the words from the vocabulary and ask questions to them.**

### **III. Read and translate the following text:**

#### **Geography**

Australia is a country in the southern hemisphere. It is made up of the Australian mainland, the island of Tasmania and many other smaller islands in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

## **History**

In 1606, Dutch explorers were the first Europeans who discovered Australia, but they did not settle there. Before this, for thousands of years, Australia was inhabited by the Aborigines. In 1770, the British claimed the eastern part of Australia. It was a useful place to send British convicts, instead of keeping them in prison in England. Gradually, other immigrants moved to Australia and the population grew. New South Wales was the first colony and five others were established in the 19th century. The six colonies joined together on January 1st 1901, to form the Commonwealth of Australia.

## **Australia Today**

The population today is just over 21.7 million. The nation's capital city is Canberra. The other main cities are: Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth and Adelaide. 60% of the population live in and around these cities. Australia has a democratic political system and a high technology industry.

IV. Ask as many questions as possible to this text.

V. Tell what information have you known from this text.

## **Additional Tasks and Activities**

### **Comprehension**

Make 5 questions to this text then sit in pairs and take turns questioning and answering.

### **Australia - True or False Quiz**

1. The Commonwealth of Australia was formed in 1901.
2. Australia is still a Commonwealth country today.
3. The population of Australia is approximately 7.5 million.
4. European settlement began in the 1700s (18th century).
5. The capital city of Australia is Sydney.
6. International comparisons show that Australia is an attractive country to live in.
7. Australia is the world's smallest continent.
8. New Zealand is found to the north-east of Australia.
9. Australia has a democratic political system.
10. Australia is not considered a multicultural country. The population mainly consists of descendants of British criminals.

### **Geography**

Use the map of Australia to find the names of the 6 states or territories.

Can you find the main cities on the map? Which state are they in?

This geography quiz is difficult but give it a try Australia - Map Game

Describe Australia's flag (its colour and the objects in it)

**Here are some verbs.** Can you find the nouns in the text which match them?  
(e.g. *verb*: explore, *noun*: explorers)

**Verbs:** inhabit, convict, imprison, immigrate, populate, colonise

**Discuss**

Look at the two maps. They are both maps of Australia, but they are very different. Describe what they show you. Which one do you like best? Why?

**Presentation**

Choose one of the cities. Find pictures on the internet and make a short presentation of the city.

**Lesson 10 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

**I. Master the active vocabulary:**

environmental protection	- защита окружающей среды
environment	- окружающая среда
nature conservation	- сохранение природы
preservation	- сохранение, сохранность
rational use	- рациональное использование
natural resources	- природные ресурсы
utilization	- использование
pollution	- загрязнение
pollutant	- загрязнитель
elaboration	- разработка, развитие
relevant	- уместный, относящийся к делу
to protect	- защищать, предохранять
to renew	- обновлять, восстанавливать
framework	- структура, рамки
a consequence	- следствие чего-либо
water shortage	- нехватка воды
abuse of arable lands	- неправильное использование пахотных земель
to destroy	- разрушать
damage	- вред, повреждение, ущерб
to suffer an environmental problem	- сталкиваться с проблемой окружающей среды
cotton growing	- хлопководство
to be under threat	- быть под угрозой

## **II. Read and translate the text:**

### **Protection of Nature.**

As a highly industrialized state Russia cannot ignore the problem of environmental protection. Nature conservation has always been an important part of its domestic and foreign policy. More than a hundred documents related to the preservation and rational use of natural resources were signed.

The state system of environmental supervision and control is responsible for regulating the utilization of urban and industrial air basins and control over the sources of their pollution, and for the elaboration of the levels of maximum allowable discharge of pollutants into the atmosphere. Our state supervises the observance of the relevant legislation, and publicizes the need to protect the environment and to rationally use and renew natural resources.

We cannot talk about our state's environmental protection measures without mentioning its extensive international efforts in the field, as environmental protection today has gone beyond the national framework to become an important international issue.

There are many consequences of damaging the environment. One of them is acid rain. Another one is water shortage resulting from abuse of arable lands in agriculture. The third one is destroying the ozone layer of the Earth through pollution from factories and plants. The fourth problem is damage to water and soils. The fifth one is damage to wildlife: numerous species of animals and plants can disappear. Lastly, the most serious danger arising from damaging the environment is the result of the above- mentioned consequences. This is the danger for the life and health of the man.

The territories of the former Soviet Union are suffering many environmental problems. Apart from the effect of the Chernobyl disaster, the worst problem is probably in the area around the Aral Sea. Cotton growing in the region has used huge quantities of water, and the sea level has fallen by 14 yards. This destroyed fishing industry and led to a damage to soils, crops and wildlife. Many forests in the North of European Russia and the Far East are under threat a system of dams on the Volga has caused damage to fish.

If we are unable to learn how to use the environment carefully and protect it from damage caused by man's activities, very soon we'll have no world to live in.

## **III. Answer the question:**

1. Why cannot Russia ignore the problem of environmental protection?

2. What part of its policy has nature conservation always been?
3. How many documents related to this problem were signed?
4. The state system of environmental supervision and control is responsible for regulating the utilization of urban and industrial air basins, isn't it?
5. What measures does our state undertake in order to protect the environment and renew natural resources?
6. Why cannot we mention the extensive international efforts in the field environmental protection?
7. What are the general consequences of damaging environment?
8. Which of them, to your personal opinion, is the most dangerous?
9. What territories of the former Soviet Union can be found suffering many environmental problems?
10. Why is cotton growing considered to be the main damage factor in the area around the Aral Sea?
11. Are there forests in Russia under threat?
12. What has caused damage to fish in the Volga?
13. Why is it so important to learn how to use the environment carefully and protect it from damage?
14. Do you consider the problem of environmental protection to be an urgent one?

**IV. Give Russian equivalents to these words and word combinations:**

industrialized state, environmental protection, nature conservation, preservation, rational use, natural resources, control, supervision, utilization, urban, pollution, discharge of pollutants, observance, to protect, environment, environmental protection measures, extensive efforts, national framework, international issue, consequences of damaging, acid rain, water shortage, abuse of arable lands, agriculture, destroying the ozone layer, damage to water and soils, damage to wildlife, disappear, danger, to suffer, disaster, threat, man's activities.

**V. Find the English equivalents for these words and word combinations:**

проблема защиты окружающей среды, сохранение природы, внешняя и внутренняя политика, сохранение и рациональное использование природных ресурсов, регулирование использования, источники загрязнения, максимально допустимый, загрязнители, соблюдение законодательства, необходимость защищать окружающую среду, рациональное использование, государственные меры по охране окружающей среды, сфера, национальные рамки, международный вопрос, последствия ущерба окружающей среде,

кислотный дождь, нехватка воды, неправильное использование пахотных земель, разрушение озонового слоя атмосферы, вред воде и почве, вред дикой природе, серьезная опасность сталкиваться с многими проблемами, разрушать, повреждение, находится под угрозой, человеческая деятельность.

## **VI. Read the sentences and translate them into Russian.**

### **Comment on the use of Tenses and Voices:**

1. About two hundred years ago man lived in harmony with nature, because industry was not much developed.
2. Today the contradictions between man and nature are dramatic.
3. Every year world industry throws out into atmosphere about 1,000million tons of dust and other harmful substances.
4. The pollution of the air, oceans, seas rivers and lakes, and the destruction of the ozone layer could lead our planet to a global catastrophe.
5. The Earth is our home, that is why we must take care of it, for ourselves and for the next generations.
6. More than twenty years ago a pulp-and-paper factory was built on the shore of Lake Baikal.
7. As a result, because of the water pollution, more than 50 per cent of the world's purest water have been ruined.
8. The whole ecological system of the lake has changed greatly.
9. Some organisms that can be found only in Lake Baikal are disappearing, trees are dying from the dust and gas blow-outs of the factory.
10. Lake Baikal and its shores have been declared a specially protected zone of the country.
11. There is a hope that one of the most beautiful and the deepest Lakes of the world will never die.

## **VIII. Read and retell the story**

### **We must protect our environment.**

Our country. Our environment. There are many big and small rivers, green forests, high mountains, lakes and seas in Russia.

Our Earth is our home. I think people must take care of our Motherland.

There are some laws and decisions on this important subject. We have state organizations which pay attention to this problem.

The international conventions pay much attention to the control of pollution too.

There are a lot of industrial enterprises in our country, that's why we can't ignore the problem of the protection of our environment. Our main aim is protection.

Our environment must be clean. What must we do for it? We have to control atmospheric and water pollution, to study man's influence on the climate. The pollution of the environment influences the life of animals, plants and human life. If we don't use chemicals in a proper way we'll pollute our environment.

There are many kinds of transport in our big cities, that is why we must pay attention to the protection of our nature and the health of people.

Radiation. Now it has become one of the main problems. It is not good for health of people. Many people died from radiation some years ago in Chernobyl. It was a tragedy. Another problem is earthquakes. Our scientists try to forecast earthquakes, then we can protect ourselves from them.

People all over the world do everything to protect their nature, to make their country richer, to make their life happier.

**Используемая литература приведена в рабочей программе дисциплины**