ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ

Кафедра «Иностранных языков»

Методические указания

по развитию навыков устной речи
по дисциплине

«Английский язык»

Авторы
Вартанова Н.Г.,
Гвоздикова А.П.,
Резникова А.В.

Ростов-на-Дону, 2016

Аннотация

Методические указания включают 14 разделов, каждый из которых состоит из разнообразных типов заданий, направленных на развитие навыков устной и письменной речи по определенной теме.

Рассчитаны на аудиторную и самостоятельную работу бакалавров первого курса всех направлений подготовки и специальностей, продолжающих изучать английский язык. Рекомендуются для практических занятий в неязыковом вузе.

Авторы

к. филол. н., ст. преп. кафедры «ИЯ» Вартанова Н.Г.,
преподаватель Гвоздикова А.П.
к.соц.н., доцент Резникова А.В.

Оглавление

UNIT 1
ROSTOV-ON-DON

1. *Answer the questions:*

- Is Rostov-on-Don your native city?
- What is your favourite place in Rostov-on-Don?
- Do you know any outstanding personalities whose lives and works were connected with the city?

2. *Read and translate the text:*

The city of Rostov was founded in 1749, when according to the Decree of the Empress Elizabeth II a custom house was built in the mouth of the Temernik River. Later the custom house was protected by a military fortress named after St Dimitriy Rostovsky that was founded in 1761. The settlements appeared around the fortress were called "Rostov-on-Don" for the first time on August, 17, 1807, by the Decree of the Emperor Alexander I.

Rostov-on-Don occupies an area of 354 square kilometres and has a population of more than 1.058 million people. The city is situated 1226 kilometres from Moscow. It is a junction of many important transportation routes providing the city with an access to three seas – the Black Sea, the Azov Sea and the Caspian Sea – and immediate contact with all the countries of the European part of the CIS, the Middle East and the Mediterranean. An international airport with a capacity of 4.5 billion passengers functions in the city.

Rostov-on-Don is the political, economic and cultural centre of the south of Russia, with considerable industrial, banking, trade and scientific potential.

The volumes of industrial production – taking in account only large and medium-sized enterprises – constitutes about 31 billion roubles a year; the growth rates of production output at the industrial enterprises in the city are stable. Almost 50% of the total trade turnover in the region occurs in Rostov.

Large enterprises such as "Rostselmash", "Rostvertol", "Baltika-Don", "Donskoy Tabak" and "Yug Rusi" are the part of the city's image.

It is worth mentioning that the production of "Rostselmash" covers about 60% of the all-Russian market; the production of "Donskoy Tabak" covers 12%; and the products of "Baltika-Don" constitute 96% of the regional market. "Rostvertol"plant is the only enterprise in the Russian Federation producing helicopters for

different purposes. "Yug Rusi" is well-known as the largest producer and exporter of the wonderful Don sunflower oil.

Large industrial companies have shown significant interest in Rostov as the capital of the region's business. These companies include such leaders in the world markets as Samsung, Canon, Panasonic, Philips, Bosh and Siemens.

The city is growing rapidly. Its boundaries are expanding. Over the period of 2002 to 2003 more than 800 thousand square meters of new housing was built in the city, and 420 buildings in the centre of the city were reconstructed. The construction of comfortable private homes by individual constructors continues; more housing is being built by the enterprises of different forms of ownership. The volumes of the municipal housing construction increase continuously.

The investments in the construction in Rostov Region constitute about 7 billion roubles every year. The index of the newly built housing per capita is higher than the one in Moscow. By the pace of the newly built housing, Rostov occupies one of the leading positions in the Russian Federation.

The industrial potential of the city is constituted by the enterprises of machine building and metal industries (42%), food industry (32%), flour grinding (7%), light industry (6%), chemical industry (3%), construction materials industry (3%) and other branches. The financial sector of the economy includes 80 banks and their subsidiaries.

The project for Free Customs Zone "Southern Gates of Russia" is being implemented. The project is to consolidate the infrastructures of Rostov-on-Don and Rostov Region in order to broaden the export-import of the goods, capitals and services exchange going through the territory of Southern Russia.

Rostov-on-Don is also considered to be an important cultural centre with rich traditions. There are several theatres, dozens of cinemas, museums, libraries that are often visited by Rostovites and the tourists.

Rostov is a green city. There are many parks and walking areas within the city. The most popular entertaining areas are the embankment and the left bank of the river Don, the park named after M. Gorky, Pushkin avenue etc.

3. Scan the text and answer the questions:

1/ When was Rostov-on-Don founded and under what circumstances?

2/ What is the total area of the city?

3/ What is the population of Rostov-on-Don?

4/ What are the largest enterprises in the city?

5/ What is the main point of "Southern Gates of Russia" project?

6/What are the most popular entertaining areas in Rostov-on-Don?

4. Prepare a report with a topic "Further development of Rostov-on-Don in 15-20 years perspective" (not less then 50 words). Use additional sources of information.

5. Make up the plan of the text and retell it according to the plan (not less then 100 words).

UNIT 2
THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

1. *Answer the questions:*

- What is the geographical location of the Russian Federation?
- Do you know any interesting facts from the history of the country?
- What cultural traditions of Russians do you know?

The *geography of the Russian Federation* entails the physical and human geography of Russia. Comprising much of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia, it is the world's largest country in total area. Due to its size, Russia displays both monotony and diversity. As with its topography, its climates, vegetation, and soils span vast distances. From north to south the East European Plain is clad sequentially in tundra, taiga, mixed and broad-leaf forests, steppe, and semi-desert as the changes in vegetation reflect the changes in climate. Siberia supports a similar sequence but is taiga. The country contains 40 UNESCO Biosphere reserves.

Located in the northern and middle latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere, most of Russia is much closer to the North Pole than to the equator. The country's 17.1 million square kilometers include one-eighth of the Earth's inhabited land area.

Extending for 57,792 kilometers, the Russian border is the world's longest, a source of substantial concern for national security in the post-Soviet era. Along the 20,139-kilometer land frontier, Russia has boundaries with fourteen countries. These "neighbors" are Kazakhstan, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia Abhazia, South Osetia and Azerbaijan. The remaining bordering countries are North Korea, China, Mongolia, Poland, Norway, and Finland. And, at the far northeastern extremity, only eighty-six kilometers of the Bering Strait separate Russia from a fifteenth neighbor — the United States, coming with in 4 km in the Diomede Islands.

Approximately 2/3 of the frontier is bounded by water. Thirteen seas and parts of three oceans—the Arctic, Atlantic, and Pacific — wash Russian shores. Russia is the largest country in the world.

With a few changes of status, most of the Soviet-era administrative and territorial divisions of the Russian Republic were retained in constituting the Russian Federation. In 2006, there were eighty-eight administrative territorial divisions (called federal

subjects): twenty-one republics, seven territories, forty-eight provinces, one autonomous area and nine autonomous districts. The cities of Moscow and Saint Petersburg also have federal status.

Geographers traditionally divide the vast territory of Russia into five natural zones: the tundra zone; the taiga, or forest, zone; the steppe, or plains, zone; the arid zone; and the mountain zone.

Russia's mountain ranges are located principally along its continental divide (the Ural Mountains), along the southwestern border (the Caucasus), along the border with Mongolia (the eastern and western Sayan Mountains and the western extremity of the Altay Mountains), and in eastern Siberia (a complex system of ranges in the northeastern corner of the country and forming the spine of the Kamchatka Peninsula, and lesser mountains extending along the Sea of Okhotsk and the Sea of Japan). Russia has nine major mountain ranges.

Russia is a water-rich country. The earliest settlements in the country sprang up along the rivers, where most of the urban population continues to live. Russia has thousands of rivers and inland bodies of water, providing it with one of the world's largest surface-water resources. Forty of Russia's rivers are longer than 1,000 kilometers. The Volga, Europe's longest river, is by far Russia's most important commercial waterway.

The most prominent of Russia's bodies of fresh water is Lake Baikal, the world's deepest and most capacious freshwater lake. Lake Baikal alone holds 85% of the freshwater resources of the lakes in Russia and 20% of the world's total. It extends 632 kilometers in length and 59 kilometers across at its widest point. Its maximum depth is 1,713 meters.

Russia has a largely continental climate because of its sheer size and compact configuration. Most of its land is more than 400 kilometers from the sea, and the center is 3,840 kilometers from the sea. In addition, Russia's mountain ranges, predominantly to the south and the east, block moderating temperatures from the Indian and Pacific Oceans, but European Russia and northern Siberia lack such topographic protection from the Arctic and North Atlantic Oceans.

Russia holds the greatest reserves of mineral resources of any country in the world. It may hold as much as half of the world's coal reserves and even larger reserves of petroleum. Deposits of coal are scattered throughout the region, but the largest are located in central and eastern Siberia. Natural gas, a resource of which Russia holds

around 40% of the world's reserves, can be found along Siberia's Arctic coast, in the North Caucasus, and in northwestern Russia. Major iron-ore deposits are located south of Moscow, near the Ukrainian border in the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly; this area contains vast deposits of iron ore that have caused a deviation in the Earth's magnetic field. The Ural mountains hold small deposits of manganese. Nickel, tungsten, cobalt, and molybdenum and other iron alloys occur in adequate quantities.

3. Scan the text and answer the questions:

1/ What is the total area of the Russian Federation?

2/ What is the population of the country?

3/ What countries does the Russian Federation border on?

4/ Give a sketch on a landscape of the Russian Federation?

5/ What is the largest river of the Russian Federation?

6/ What is the largest fresh water body of the Russian federation?

7/ Speak on the Russian mineral resources diversity.

4. Prepare a report about the political structure of the Russian Federation (not less then 50 words). Use additional sources of information.

5. Make up the plan of the text and retell it according to the plan (not less then 100 words).

UNIT 3
MOSCOW – THE CAPITAL OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

1. Answer the questions:

- Have you ever been to Moscow? If yes, what is your favourite place there?
- Do you know anyinteresting facts from Moscow's history?

2. Read and translate the text:

Moscow is the capital and the largest city of Russia. It is also the largest metropolitan area in Europe, and ranks among the largest urban areas in the world. Moscow is a major political, economic, cultural, religious, financial, educational, and transportation centre of Russia and the world. It is also the seventh largest city proper in the world.

It is located on the Moscow River in the Central Federal District, in the European part of Russia. Historically, it was the capital of the former Soviet Union, Russian Empire and the Grand Duchy of Moscow. It is the site of the Moscow Kremlin that serves as the residence of the President of Russia. The Russian Parliament (the State Duma and the Federation Council) and the Government of Russia also sit in Moscow.

City is named after the river. The origin of the name is unknown, although several theories exist. One theory suggests that the source of the name is an ancient Finnic language in which it means "dark" and "turbid". The first Russian reference to Moscow dates back to 1147 when Yuri Dolgoruky called upon the Prince of the Novgorod as a brother to "come to Moscow."

Under Ivan I the city replaced Tver as a political centre of Vladimir-Suzdal and became the sole collector of taxes for the Mongol-Tatar rulers. In 1480, Ivan III had finally broken the Russians free from Tatar control, allowing Moscow to become the centre of power in Russia. Under Ivan III the city became the capital of an empire that would eventually encompass all of present-day Russia and other lands.

The plague of 1654–1656 killed half the population of Moscow. The city ceased to be Russia's capital in 1712, after the founding of Saint Petersburg by Peter the Great near the Baltic coast in 1703. The Plague of 1771 was the last massive outbreak of plague in central Russia, claiming up to 100,000 lives in Moscow alone. During the

French invasion of Russia in 1812, the Muscovites burned the city and evacuated, as Napoleon's forces were approaching on 14 September. Napoleon's army, plagued by hunger, cold and poor supply lines, was forced to retreat and was nearly annihilated by the devastating Russian winter and sporadic attacks by Russian military forces.

Moscow is situated on the banks of the Moskva River, which flows for just over 500 km through the East European Plain in central Russia. 49 bridges span the river and its canals within the city's limits.

Moscow's road system is centered roughly around the Kremlin at the heart of the city. From there, roads generally radiate outwards to intersect with a sequence of circular roads ("rings").

Moscow has a humid continental climate with warm, somewhat humid summers and long, cold winters.

There are several museums in Moscow and the State Tretyakov Gallery is the most famous among all. It contains a collection of priceless paintings and sculptures of famous artists. The exhibition of the State Tretyakov Gallery attracts thousands of tourists.

There are 96 parks and 18 gardens in Moscow. Moscow is a very green city if compared to other cities of comparable size in Western Europe and America. There are on average 27 square meters (290 sq ft) of parks per person in Moscow compared with 6 for Paris, 7.5 in London and 8.6 in New York.

Moscow is called the city of the students. There are several universities and over 2000 secondary schools in Moscow. The most famous universities are the Plekhanov Russian Academy of Economics, Bauman Moscow State Technical University, Gerasimov All-Russian State Institute of Cinematography, Moscow State Institute of International Relations and others.

Moscow is known as one of the most important science centres in Russia. The headquarters of the Russian Academy of Sciences are located in Moscow as well as numerous research and applied science institutions. The Kurchatov Institute, Russia's leading research and development institution in the field of nuclear energy, where the first nuclear reactor in Europe was built, Landau Institute for Theoretical Physics, Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Kapitza Institute for Physical Problems and Steklov Institute of Mathematics are all situated in Moscow.

There are five primary commercial airports serving Moscow: Sheremetyevo International Airport, Domodedovo International Airport, Bykovo Airport, Ostafyevo International Airport and Vnukovo International Airport.

Primary industries in Moscow include the chemical, metallurgy, food, textile, furniture, energy production, software development and machinery industries. However, some industry is now being transferred out of Moscow to improve the ecological state of the city. Nevertheless, the city of Moscow remains one of Russia's major industrial centres.

3. Scan the text and answer the questions:

1/ When was Moscow founded?
2/ Who is considered to be the founder of Moscow?
3/ How did the city get its name?
4/ Give a sketch on Moscow's history.
5/ Why is Moscow called the city of the students?

4. Decide if the following statements are true or false ***T/F***

1. Moscow's name came after the name of Tsar's daughter. **T/F**
2. Moscow was founded by Prince Yury Dolgoruky. **T/F**
3. During the Napoleon's occupation the city of Moscow surrended. **T/F**
4. Moscow is called the city of students because the education there is free of charge. **T/F**
5. Moscow is a green city. **T/F**

5. Make up the plan of the text and retell it according to the plan (not less then 100 words).

UNIT 4
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND: THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, CLIMATE AND THE POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF THE COUNTRY

1. *Answer the questions:*

- What do you know about Great Britain? Point out some facts connected with the geographical position, climatic peculiarities and political structure of the country.
- "Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather." In what way do you understand such a joke of the British?
- Do you know any interesting facts about the members of the royal family?

2. *Read and translate the text:*

The full and official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is situated on the group of islands lying just off the mainland of the north-western Europe. The total area of the country is over 244,000 square kilometres.

The British Isles include Great Britain proper, Ireland and a number of smaller islands. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales. The southern part of Ireland is the Republic of Eire. The population of the UK is 57 million people. The largest and the most populated part of the UK is England. Its population is over 47 million people and its capital is London. London is also a federal capital where the official residences of the government and royal family are located. Scotland is the most northern part of Great Britain. Its population is over 5 million people. The rest part of the population is spread over Wales and Northern Ireland.

Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel, the narrowest part of which is called the Strait of Dover. The British Isles are surrounded by the shallow waters of the Irish Sea and the North Sea, the Norwegian Sea, the North Channel and the Atlantic Ocean.

The rivers of the region are short and of no great importance as waterways. The longest of them is the "Father of London", the Thames, which is a little over 200 miles. Britain's principal ports are London, Liverpool, Manchester, Hull and Glasgow. They have splendid harbours, for the coast line is very indented.

The warm currents in the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. The south-western winds carry the warmth and moisture into Britain. The winters are not severely cold, while summers are rarely hot so the climate is rather mild, temperate and humid. The average range of temperature (from winter to summer) is from 15 to 23 degrees above zero. It seldom snows heavily in winter, the frost is rare. January and February are usually the coldest months, July and August the warmest. Still the wind may bring winter cold in spring or summer days. Sometimes it brings the whirlwinds or hurricanes.

British people say: "Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather." because the weather in Britain changes very quickly. One day may be fine and the next day may be wet. The Englishmen joke that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when in rains all day long.

The UK is a highly developed industrial country. It is the world largest producer of marine navigational equipment as the main industrial branch of the country is shipbuilding. The UK enterprises are also widely-known for textile, television and radio sets production.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a parliamentary republic. It means that the head of the state is a monarch but his powers are restricted by the elected government and the parliament. So that the monarch reigns but does not rule. For the last 50 years Queen Elizabeth II has been the monarch of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The parliament consists of two chambers: House of Lords and House of Commons. House of Lords includes those members who are given a privilege to be referred to as peers and consider being a nobility of the country. House of Commons is an elected legislative body consisting of members of the different political parties. The main function of the parliament is to issue the bills, laws and regulations. They are obligatory for every citizen of the UK.

The Prime-minister of the country is elected in a 4- year-cycle by the total elections. The political party taken the most part of votes becomes the ruling party and its leader becomes a Prime-minister of the country. The ruling party nowadays is the Liberal party. The Prime-minister is Gordon Brown.

3. Scan the text and answer these questions:

1/ What is the official name of Great Britain?

2/ What is the total area of the country?

3/ What is the population of the country?

4/ What is the official capital of the UK?

5/ Are there any large rivers in the UK? What are the largest and the most important ones?

6/ What is a climate of the country? Why do British often joke about it?

7/ What is the political structure of the UK?

8/ Who is the head of the state?

9/ What is the main function of the Parliament?

10/ What is the procedure of the Prime-minister elections?

4. Give English equivalents to the following words and expressions:

- состоять из..
- влажность
- ураган
- царствовать, но не управлять
- аристократия
- законодательный орган
- издавать законопроекты.

5. Make up the plan of the text and retell it according to the plan (not less then 100 words).

UNIT 5
LONDON – THE CAPITAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

1. Answer the questions:

- Do you know any facts from London's history? What are they?
- If you have an opportunity to visit London and spend only 5 hours there what places of interest would you like to see and why:
  - the Tower of London;
  - the Trafalgar Square;
  - the British National Museum;
  - the Eye of London (a big wheel with a wonderful view opening);
  - the Buckingham Palace;
  - shopping areas;
  - other (point out the place).

2. Read and translate the text:

London is the capital of the United Kingdom and the constituent country of England, and is the largest city in the European Union. It is the world's seventh biggest city and it is seven times larger than any other city in the country. London was not built as a city in the same way as Paris or New-York. The etymology of London remains a mystery. An important settlement for two millennia, London's history goes back to its founding by the Romans. It began life in the 1st century A.D. as a Roman fortification. There is evidence of scattered Briton settlements in the area, the first major settlement was founded by the Romans in 43 AD and was called Londinium. This Londinium lasted for just seventeen years.

The wall was built around the town for defense, but later, during a long period of peace, people started to build outside the walls. Since its beginnings, London has been part of many movements and phenomena throughout history. London survived different periods and epochs such as the English Renaissance, the Industrial Revolution, and the Gothic Revival in architecture. Each of them left a sign on London's face and produced this or that change. In 1665 there was a Great Plaque in London, so many people left the city and escaped to the villages in the surrounding countryside. The Great Fire of 1666 ended the plaque but it also destroyed much of the city. After the disaster London was completely rebuilt and a great amount of

people returned to the city but there were never again so many Londoners living in the city center.

Traditionally London is divided into four parts: the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End.

The city's core, the ancient City of London, still retains its limited mediaeval boundaries. The City of London is the world's greatest financial centre alongside New York City and Tokyo and one of the most important cultural centers. London's influence in politics, education, entertainment, media, fashion and the arts contributes to its preeminent position. The City of London is the headquarters of more than half of the UK's top 100 listed companies including the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange. There are a lot of tourists' attractions within the City. Among them St. Paul's Cathedral, the greatest of English churches and the Tower of London.

St Paul's Cathedral is the Anglican cathedral and the seat of the Bishop of London. The present building dates from the 17th century. Sir Christopher Wren was an architect of the masterpiece. The cathedral sits on the highest point of the City of London, which originated as a Roman trading post situated on the River Thames. The cathedral is one of London's most visited sights.

Another place of interest is the Tower of London. It was built in 1066 by William the Conqueror and since than has been playing an important role in historical and governmental events of the United Kingdom.

Westminster is the governmental part of London. It has many historical places and the brightest of them is the Westminster Abbey. The official name of the Westminster Abbey is the Collegiate Church of St Peter at Westminster. It is a large, mainly Gothic church in Westminster, London, just to the west of the Palace of Westminster. It is the traditional place of coronation and burial site for English, later British and later still (and currently) monarchs of the Commonwealth Realms. It briefly held the status of a cathedral from 1546–1556, and is a Royal Peculiar. It is also famous for its Poet's Corner, place where a lot of outstanding poets, writers, politicians are buried.

Buckingham Palace is the official residence of the Royal family. It is famous for the ceremony of the Royal Guard change. It attracts thousands of tourists.

London currently has a wide range of peoples, cultures, and religions, and more than 300 languages are spoken within the city. The official population of the city is more than 8 mln. within the

boundaries of Greater London making it the most populous municipality in the European Union.

3. *Scan the text and answer the questions:*

1/ When was London founded?

2/ What parts is London divided into?

3/ What places of interest can you find within the City of London?

4/ What is the Westminster Abbey famous for?

5/ Why is London considered to be the most populous municipality in the European Union?

4. Prepare a report about any tourists' attraction in London (not less then 50 words). Use additional sources of information.

5. Make up the plan of the text and retell it according to the plan (not less then 100 words).

UNIT 6
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, CLIMATE AND THE POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF THE COUNTRY

1. Do you know the historical significance of the following names:

- "The Mayflower"
- George Washington
- Declaration of Independence
- Uncle Sam
- "The Stars and Stripes and old Glory"

2. Read and translate the text:

The vast and varied expanse of the United States of America stretches from the industrial, metropolitan Atlantic seaboard, across the rich flat farms of the central plains, over the majestic Rocky Mountains to the fertile, densely populated west coast, then halfway across the Pacific to the semi-tropical island-state of Hawaii. Without Hawaii and Alaska the continental U.S. measures 4,505 kilometres from its Atlantic to Pacific coasts, 2,574 kilometres from Canada to Mexico. The total area of the country is more than 9 million kilometres. It is the fourth largest country in the world after Russia, Canada and China. The population of the country is about 250 million people.

The history of the country dates back to the 17th century when the first English settlement was established in 1602. It was the beginning of New England colonies consisting of 4 states only.

Nowadays the USA consists of 50 states and the District of Columbia, a special federal area where the capital of the country, Washington, is situated. The federal symbols of the USA are the national flag with 50 stars and stripes, hymn and arms.

America is a land of physical contrasts including the weather. The southern parts of Florida, Texas, California and the entire state of Hawaii have high temperature whole year round. Most of the United States is in the temperate and mild climatic zone with four distinct seasons and varying numbers of hot and cold days each season while the northern tier of states and Alaska suffer extremely cold winters. The land varies from heavy forests covering 2,104 million hectares to barren deserts, from high-peaked mountains (McKinley in Alaska rises

to 6193.5 meters) to deep canyons (Death Valley in California is 1,064 meters below sea level).

The United States is also a land of beautiful rivers and lakes. The northern state of Minnesota, for example, is known as the land of 10,000 lakes. The broad Mississippi River system is of great historic and economic importance to the U.S. It runs 5,969 kilometres from Canada into the Gulf of Mexico – the world's third longest river after the Nile and the Amazon. The St. Lawrence Seaway, which the U.S. shares with Canada, connects the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean allowing seagoing vessels to travel 3,861 kilometres inland during the spring, summer and fall shipping season.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. It produces and exports all the possible goods and services. It is known as the motherland of fast-food kitchen that is spread all over the world. The American transport industry is considered to be one of the best in the world.

A wealth of minerals provides a solid base for American industry. History has glamorized the gold rushes to California and Alaska and the silver finds in Nevada. Yet America's yearly production of gold ($2,831,000,000) is far exceeded by the value of its petroleum, natural gas, clays, phosphates, lead and iron, even its output of sand, cement and stone for construction. Production value of crude oil alone is about 4.2 thousand million annually, pumped from petroleum reserves that range from the Gulf of Mexico to Alaska's North Slope.

The USA is a federal union of 50 states and the District of Columbia. The Federation was established in 1767 according to the adopted Constitution that hasn't ever been changed since that time.

Nowadays the federal government of the country is divided into 3 branches: the legislative, the judicial and the executive. The legislative powers are exercised by the Congress. It consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The judicial branch of the federal government consists of the Supreme Court and the system of federal courts.

The executive power is concentrated in the hands of the President, Vice-President and the President's Cabinet. The President is elected for four years of service. The present day President of the USA is Baraq Obama, the representative of the Democratic Party.

3. Prepare a report about any city of the USA (not less then 50 words). Use additional sources of information.

4. Make up the plan of the text and retell it according to the plan (not less then 100 words).

UNIT 7
WASHINGTON – THE CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. *Answer the questions:*

- How did Washington get its name?
- Sometimes Washington is called "one-industry city". What industry is meant?
- What is the official residence of the US President? Imagine what it is like inside.

2. *Read and translate the text:*

Washington, D.C, formally the District of Columbia, commonly referred to as Washington or simply D.C., is the capital of the United States founded on July 16, 1790. The City of Washington was originally a separate municipality within the Territory of Columbia until an act of Congress in 1871 effectively merged the City and the Territory into a single entity called the District of Columbia.

The city is located on the north bank of the Potomac River and borders on the states of Virginia to the southwest and Maryland to the other sides. The District has a population of 591,833 people. However, because of commuters from the surrounding suburbs, its population rises to over one million during the workweek. The Washington Metropolitan Area, of which the District is a part, has a population of 5.3 million. It is the eighth-largest metropolitan area in the country.

Article One of the United States Constitution provides for a federal district, distinct from the states, to serve as the permanent national capital. The centers of all three branches of the federal government of the United States are located in Washington just as many of the nation's monuments and museums. Washington, D.C. hosts 174 foreign embassies as well as the headquarters of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). The headquarters of other institutions such as trade unions, lobbying groups, and professional associations are also located in Washington.

The United States Congress has supreme authority over Washington, D.C.; residents of the city therefore have less self-governance than residents of the states. The District has a non-voting at-large Congressional delegate, but no senators. D.C. residents could

not vote in presidential elections until the ratification of the Twenty-third Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1961.

Washington, D.C., is a planned city. The design for the City of Washington was largely the work of Pierre (Peter) Charles L'Enfant, a French-born architect, engineer, and city planner who first arrived in the colonies as a military engineer with Major General Lafayette during the American Revolutionary War. In 1791, President Washington commissioned L'Enfant to plan the layout of the new capital city. L'Enfant's plan was modeled in the Baroque style, which incorporated broad avenues radiating out from rectangles and circles, providing for open space and landscaping.

After the construction of the twelve-story Cairo Apartment Building in 1899, Congress passed the Heights of Buildings Act, which declared that no building could be taller than the Capitol. The Act was amended in 1910 to restrict building height to the width of the adjacent street plus 20 feet (6.1 m). As a result, the Washington Monument remains the District's tallest structure.

Washington is divided into four quadrants of unequal area: Northwest (NW), Northeast (NE), Southeast (SE), and Southwest (SW). The axes bounding the quadrants radiate from the U.S. Capitol building. All road names include the quadrant abbreviation to indicate their location. In most of the city, the streets are set out in a grid pattern with east–west streets named with letters (*e.g.*, C Street SW) and north–south streets with numbers (*e.g.*, 4th Street NW). The avenues radiating from the traffic circles are primarily named after states. Some Washington streets are particularly noteworthy, such as Pennsylvania Avenue, which connects the White House with the U.S. Capitol, and K Street, which houses the offices of many lobbying groups.

The architecture of Washington varies greatly. Six of the top 10 buildings in the American Institute of Architects' 2007 ranking of "America's Favorite Architecture" are located in the District of Columbia, including the White House; the Washington National Cathedral; the Thomas Jefferson Memorial; the United States Capitol; the Lincoln Memorial; and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. The neoclassical, Georgian, gothic, and modern architectural styles are all reflected among those six structures and many other prominent edifices in Washington. Notable exceptions include buildings constructed in the French Second Empire style such as the Old Executive Office Building and Library of Congress.

3. Scan the text and answer these questions:

1/ When was the federal capital founded?

2/ What is a population of the city proper and its suburbs?

3/ Who was the architect of the city?

4/ What is the peculiarity of the city planning?

5/ What are the most famous tourists' attractions within the city?

4. Make up the plan of the text and retell it according to the plan (not less then 100 words).

UNIT 8
THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

1. Write down ten words related to the topic "The system of higher education in Russia"

2. Read and translate the text:

Education plays an important role in the life of any country as it provides the country with highly-qualified specialists for its future development and progress. Top priority is given to improving the standards of higher education – especially in science and technology. Russia's system of higher education is well developed.

There are several types of higher education institutions in Russia: University, Academy, and Institute. All of them realize programs of undergraduate and graduate professional education.

University covers a wide range of fields of study, for example, technical university or classical university. Academy differs from universities by a narrower spectrum of specialties connected with a particular industry. The status of an Institute requires teaching of at least one discipline.

Higher education institution may be public or state and non-public. Higher education as well as school education used to be provided on a fully free basis. Presently, part of students of public and all students of non-public institutions have to pay for their tuition.

Today, there are over 600 public and more than 200 accredited non-public or non-state higher education institutions in Russia.

Apart from the school-leaving certificate, each of these institutions set obligatory entrance exams and/or tests. Only those who successfully passed entrance exams may hope to be admitted. At some universities entrance exams are very competitive and only the best of the best get through. Of course, grades from the school-leaving certificate are also taken into account.

The **academic year** starts on the first of September and terminates as a rule at the end of June. The academic year is divided into autumn and spring semesters. Each semester ends with a test week preceding examination session during which the students pass tests on the subjects they have studied in the previous semester and defend course projects (paper). Exam session lasts for two or three weeks after the test week during which the students pass the exams.

Currently, Russian educational system is undergoing drastic reforms. Every university or institute has been given a great part of

autonomy in their every day activity. At the university level, students usually study for five years.

Since 1992 Russian higher education has introduced a multilevel system, enabling higher education institutions to award and issue the following academic grades.

Bachelor of Science degree (not less than 4 years of study). The study program follows the corresponding curriculum. The content of the subjects is specified in accordance with State Educational Standard. All the subjects in State Educational Standard are grouped in the following areas: general scientific, socio-economical, humanities, general professional, and special. Study program also includes practical training, independent study, course and diploma project (paper), state exam. The students, having Bachelor's Degree have the right to enter Master's program or to continue their education with the goal of getting professional qualification diploma (Diploma of Specialist).

Master of Science degree (2 years of training after Bachelor degree)

Diploma of Specialist (5-6 years of training)

The **curriculum** includes general and special courses in sciences, the humanities, and professional training. After completion of final research project called Diploma project and passing State final exams they are awarded Diplomas of Higher Education. Then, they can leave university and find a job according to their specialization.

However, many students choose to continue their studies at the post-university level. After additional 2 years, **postgraduates** are awarded the Master's degree. Most dedicated to **scientific research** decide to go in for doctoral degrees. There are two levels of doctoral degree, which do not have equivalent in Western systems of education. They are Candidate of Sciences and Doctor of Sciences degree.

3. Scan the text and answer these questions:

1/ What are the main types of higher education institutions in Russia?

2/ Do students of public institutions have to pay for their tuition?

3/ Do students have to pass entrance exams?

4/ Tell about the academic year.

5/ How long does the exam session last?

6/ Enumerate the main academic grades.

7/ What are two levels of doctoral degree, which do not have equivalent in Western systems of education?

4. Match ***the highlighted*** *words in the text with the definitions (1-7) below.*

1/ the range of subjects that has been officially chosen to be taught at all education institutions in a country.

2/ careful, detailed work that you do in order you discover new information or produce new ideas about a particular subject.

3/ someone who is studying for a higher degree after their first degree.

4/ an advanced degree that you get by studying for one or two years after getting your first degree.

5/ the period of the year when there are school or university classes.

5. Prepare a report about the ***Bologna declaration*** *signed in 2003. Point out your attitude towards the event (not less than 50 words). Use additional sources of information.*

6. Make up the plan of the text and retell it according to the plan (not less then 100 words).

UNIT 9
ROSTOV STATE UNIVERSITY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

1. Complete the table:

Things I know about Rostov State University of Civil Engineering	Things I don't know about Rostov State University of Civil Engineering	Things I am not sure about Rostov State University of Civil Engineering
1. 2.	1. 2.	1. 2.

2. Read and translate the text. While reading select 10 key words from the text and make up 10 sentences.

Rostov State University of Civil Engineering is the largest University in the south of Russia with the dynamic development. It is a leading institution of national higher education and it is considered to be the center of education, science, culture and sport in Russia. It was established as Civil Engineering Institute in 1944 and in 1997 it got the status of a University.

Rostov State University of Civil Engineering is dynamic at present. Nowadays it has 6 institutes, 3 faculties, a lyceum, a preparatory center, a center of scientific and technical construction examination, a certification center, two scientific research institutes: "Dortrans Scientific research Institute" and "Scientific research Institute of territorial management and city planning» and other departments.

For many years the University is headed by the professor Victor Ivanovich Shumeiko.

At present Rostov State University of Civil Engineering is the center of modern and highly qualified vocational higher education. More than 10,000 students get training here. They get qualifications in 33 special subjects, 17 programmes for masters in the fields of «Building», «Economics», «Transport systems», «Environmental protection» and others.

Modern technically equipped classrooms, computer and training laboratories provided with up-to-date facilities and software are available to students.

The University provides access to new leaning opportunities, scientific research and creative work. Students and young scientists participate in a number of degree project competitions, subject competitions and All-Russian and regional conferences.

The modern university facilities provide opportunities to ensure high quality training and research. The University has 14 buildings, 13 research departments and a library of 800,000 volumes, 5 reading rooms, an IT centre and 40 computer rooms.

Non-resident students live in three comfortable hostels. Students improve their health at the University Sanatorium and the Health Center.

The Academic body of the University has always been interested in extension of scientific and technical cooperation with other leading higher educational institutions and business companies in Germany, Great Britain, France, Spain, Mexico, China, India, Finland and Austria. Most of them belong to the International Corporate Technical University established in Rostov State University of Civil Engineering.

Foreign scientists and researchers give lectures to the students of the University. They also take an active part in different joint educational projects.

The University has gained the reputation for patriotic, cultural and intellectual development of students. The University is famous for being not only the educational and scientific center, but also the cultural center which offers a wide range of spare time activities for students.

The slogan of the University «Glorious in the Past, dynamic at Present and aimed at the Future» reflects the higher education philosophy with the combination of traditions, innovations, experience and creative research in its concept.

3. *Decide if the sentences (1-6) below are true or false.*

1. Rostov State University of Civil Engineering dates back to February, 1944 when Rostov Civil Engineering Institute was opened. T\F
2. The University maintains cooperation with higher education and leading companies of Mexico, France, Great Britain, Poland and China. T\F
3. The Academic body of the University is not interested in extension of scientific and technical cooperation with the leading higher educational institutions. T\F

4. The academic year starts on the first of November and terminates as a rule at the end of August. The academic year is divided into three semesters. T\F

5. The University trains civil engineers, architects and economists. T\F

6. Heading the South-Russian Association of Institutions of Higher Civil Engineering Education, the University, along with the educational activities, carries out research, certification, expertise in the field of construction. T\F

4. Make up the plan of the text and retell it according to the plan (not less then 100 words).

UNIT 10
THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE USA

1. Compose 10 questions you expect the text to provide answers to.

There is no national system of higher education in the United States. American higher education developed its own pattern by the adaptation of two traditions: the collegiate tradition of England and the university tradition of the Continent.

Higher education is given in colleges and universities. There are over 2100 various higher educational institutions including colleges, technological institutes and universities. There are about 3,000 colleges and universities, both private and public, in the United States. Students have to pay to go both private and State universities. Private universities are generally smaller but very expensive, which means that the tuition fees are extremely high. State colleges and universities are not that expensive, the tuition fees are usually lower, and if the students are State residents, they pay much less.

Every young person who enters a higher educational institution can get financial assistance. If a student is offered a loan, he should repay it (with interest) after he has left the college. Needy students are awarded grants which they do not have to repay. Scholarships are given when a student is doing exceptionally well at school.

American universities and colleges are usually built as a separate complex, called "campus", with teaching blocks, libraries, dormitories, and many other facilities grouped together on one site, often on the outskirts of the city. Some universities are comprised of many campuses.

All the universities are independent, offering their own choice of studies, setting their own admission standards and deciding which students meet their standards. The greater the prestige of the university, the higher the credits and grades required.

The terms "college" and "university" are often used interchangeably, as "college" is used to refer to all undergraduate education; and the our-year undergraduate program, leading to a bachelor's degree, can be followed at either college or university. Universities tend to be larger than colleges and also have graduate schools where students can receive post-graduate education. Advanced or graduate university degrees include law and medicine.

Most colleges and universities undergraduate courses last for four years. During the first two years students usually follow general

courses in the art or sciences and then choose a major – the subject or area of studies in which they concentrate. The other subjects are called minors. Credits (with grades) are awarded for the successful completion of each course. These credits are often transferable, so students ho have not done well in high school can choose a junior college (or community college), which offers a two-year "transfer" program preparing students for degree-granting institutions. Community colleges also offer two-year courses of vocational nature, leading to technical and semi-professional occupations, such as journalism.

The student's progress is evaluated by means of tests, term works and examinations. The student's work is given a credits, usually on a five point scale. Letters indicate the level of achievement: "A" is the highest mark and "F" is the worst (the lowest) one.

There are no final examinations at colleges and universities, and students receive a degree if they have collected enough credits in a particular subject. The traditional degree which crowns the undergraduate course is that of a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) or a Bachelor of Science (B.C.) The lower level of graduate school is for obtaining the Master's Degree (M.A. or M.C.), and the upper level is for the degree of a Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)

2. Scan the text and answer your own questions from ex.1.

3. Decide if the sentences (1-8) below are true or false.

1. The system of university education in the US is centralized. **T\F**
2. There is no difference between private and State universities. **T\F**
3. A University course usually lasts for four years. **T\F**
4. One can obtain a bachelor's degree at any college or University. **T\F**
5. There are no special advanced University degrees. **T\F**
6. Any University has only one campus. **T\F**
7. There are no colleges which offer "transfer" programs. **T\F**

4. Read the text again if necessary and choose the best title A, B or C.

A. The structure of British and American universities.

B. Educational aims of universities in the USA and Great Britain.

C. American and British universities: resemblance and differences.

5. *Read and translate the text below. Put the following sentences and phrases in the correct order.*

1. American and British higher education systems compared.
2. Sources of financial support.
3. The organization and size of U.S. and British universities.
4. Students' grants in Great Britain and in the USA.
5. Types of higher educational establishments and their structure.

There is no national system of education and Ministry of Education in the USA such as exists in Great Britain. The British Department of Education and Science controls higher education sector in the country. In contrast, education in America is largely a business of the individual state, not of the Federal Government. Each of fifty states has its own system of education. Universities and colleges of Great Britain are usually small and traditional. American higher educational establishments, combining a number of different colleges and professional schools are usually larger and more innovative than British ones, sometimes with 25.000 to 35.000 students on one campus. Universities have never had a monopoly on higher learning. Teacher training colleges and polytechnics are alternatives to universities for some English students. Some of them are of university level and their work is officially described as the higher education sector. On the contrary, all schools of education, engineering and business studies are integral parts of universities in the U.S. British universities receive about 79% of their financial support through Parliamentary grants. Similarly in the USA, public institutions get about 75% of their funds from local, state or federal sources, but private colleges and universities receive little or no government support. In Britain personal financial aid provided by the government to over 80% of the students is administered according to the parents' income. In the U.S., students' grants are administered by the university or the sponsoring agency and are supplied by private organizations and the state or federal governments.

Obviously, British and American universities have similar educational goals but different sources of financial support.

6. Read the text again and answer these questions:

1/ Is there a national system of higher education in the USA?

2/ What government bodies control higher education in the country?

3/ What is the size of universities and colleges?

4/ What types of higher educational institutions exist in the country?

5/ Where do the universities receive their financial support from?

6/ How is financial aid provided for students?

7. *Combine both texts, make up the plan and retell the text according to the plan (not less then 100 words).*

UNIT 11
THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

1. Write down three important facts related to the topic The system of higher education in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

2. Skim the text, present its main ideas and discuss them in pairs.

The structure of higher education in Great Britain is very complex. The main sources of higher educational institutions are: universities (including the Open University1), teacher-training colleges and polytechnics. British universities come in all ages, sizes and shapes. The oldest of them, Oxford and Cambridge, founded in the 12-th and 13-th centuries took the students from all over the country. The younger civic or "Redbrick" universities serving the needs of their cities were organized in the 19-th century. The newest "Whitebrick" universities came into existence during the 1960s. Admission to universities is by examination or selection in the for of interviews. ***Applications*** from candidates for admission to nearly all universities are submitted to the Universities and Colleges Admission Service (UCAS). It is the UCAS that sends the copies to different universities and each university selects its own students.

British universities are independent, self-governing institutions. Although they all receive financial support from the state (about 79 per cent), the Department of Education and Science has no control over their regulations, ***curriculum***, examinations and the way in which the money is spent. Teacher education includes all forms of education provided mostly by teacher-training colleges which receive their grants directly from the Department of Education and Science. The great majority of colleges are maintained by the Local Education Authorities. The most usual route to a teaching qualification is by way of three or four year course, leading to the Bachelor of Education Degree.

The universities and teacher-training colleges are classed as higher educational institutions because they ***award degrees***. The normal duration of a first degree course is three of four years. At the end a Bachelor Degree is awarded on the results of examinations. A

Master Degree is usually awarded after a further year or two years of studies. The highest degree is the Doctor of Philosophy. It is awarded for research and submission of a thesis-normally after Bachelor and Master Degrees.

Apart from the Universities and teacher-training colleges there are 30 polytechnics in England and Wales and 14 Scottish central institutions. The work of the Polytechnics is of university level. But the universities, ***funded*** directly by the state, are less controlled than the Polytechnics. Local Education Authorities are responsible for the budgets of the Polytechnics. Their work is planned and financed by the Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council.

Most degrees in Polytechnics are awarded by a national ***body*** called the Council for National Academic Awards. The Council ensures that the degrees awarded in polytechnics are equal to the degrees awarded by universities. Polytechnics award the Diploma in Technology. The usual course for the diploma is 3 years for full-time students and 4 years for "sandwich" course ones. The "sandwich" course students alternate periods of full-time education and full- time employment. These courses provide many people with the opportunity of receiving higher technical education.

3. Read the text again and put the sentences and phrases below in the correct order.

1. The main sources of higher education in Great Britain.
2. Academic year in British higher educational establishments.
3. Types of British universities.
4. Admission to British universities.
5. Functions of the Department of Education and Science.
6. Scientific degrees awarded by the British higher educational establishments.
7. Polytechnics and their educational and financial authorities.

4. Match the highlighted words in the text with the definitions (1-6) below.

1. a list of subjects which are to be taught at some educational institutions
2. academic title given by a university to one who has passed an examination or defended a thesis.
3. a request, especially in written form.
4. to give as a result of an official decision, e.g. a degree, a prize, a medal.

5. money given by the state for a particular purpose, e.g. to a university or a student

6. a group of persons who do smth. together in a planned way.

5. Read the text again and decide if the sentences (1-6) below are true or false.

1. The applications for admission to British universities are sent to the Department of Education and Science. **T\F**

2. The Department of Education and Science does not control rules, programs and examinations in most British universities. **T\F**

3. Almost all teacher-training colleges receive their grants directly from the Department of Education and Science. **T\F**

4. The work of the Polytechnics is planned and financed by the Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council. **T\F**

5. Local Educational Authorities do not bear responsibility for the budgets of the Polytechnics. **T\F**

6. The Council for National Academic Awards ensures that the degrees awarded by Polytechnics are equal to the degrees awarded by Universities. **T\F**

6. Read the text again and answer these questions:

1/ What are the main sources of higher education in Great Britain?

2/ How are British universities classified?

3/ How are the British students admitted to the universities?

4/ What is the role of the Department of Education ad Science in controlling universities?

5/ What financial support do the universities get from the state?

6/ What are the main sources of teacher education in Great Britain?

7/ How are the teacher-training colleges maintained?

7. Make up the plan of the text and retell it according to the plan (not less then 100 words).

UNIT 12
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

1. *Answer the questions:*

- What do you think are the main ecological problems?
- What measures should be taken to protect the Nature? Discuss your ideas with the class.

2. *Read and translate the text:*

The poisoning of the world's land, air, and water is the fastest-spreading disease of civilization. It probably produces fewer headlines than wars, earthquakes and floods, but it is potentially one of history's greatest dangers to human life on earth. If present trends continue for the next several decades, our planet will become uninhabitable.

Overpopulation, pollution and energy consumption have created such planet- wide problems as massive deforestation, ozone depletion, acid rains and the global warming that is believed to be caused by the greenhouse effect.

The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear waste, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The Mediterranean is already nearly dead; the North Sea is following. The Aral Sea is on the brink of extinction. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in the seas.

Every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out for ever. If nothing is done about it, one million species that are alive today will have become extinct twenty years from now.

Air pollution is a very serious problem. In Cairo just breathing the air is life threatening – equivalent to smoking two packs of cigarettes a day. The same holds true for Mexico City and 600 cities of the former Soviet Union. For example, Moscow is covered by a smoggy cloud that can be easily seen in sunrise even without any special gadgets. This smog is permanent and doesn't disappear even in rainy days.

Industrial enterprises emit tons of harmful substances. These emissions have disastrous consequences for our planet. They are the main reasons for the greenhouse effect and acid rains.

An even greater environmental threat is nuclear power stations. We all know how tragic the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster are. An awful explosion of a nuclear reactor happened in1986. Since that time the nearest to the Chernobyl nuclear power station towns

and settlements were left by the native residents and the "Dead zone" was announced.

The list of serious environmental problems could be continued.

People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not somebody else's. They join and support various international organizations and green parties.

In 1987 a «Green Peace» public commission combined the people's efforts for peace with the huge and ever mounting movement for nature conservation. Another area of its work is to set up and strengthen cooperation among environmentalists from many similar organizations abroad.

Russia is cooperating in the field of environmental protection with the United States, Canada, Norway, Finland and other countries.

3. Scan the text and answer the questions:

1/ What is the fastest-spreading disease of civilization?

2/ What planet-wide problems have overpopulation, pollution and energy consumption created?

3/ What will happen to our planet if present trends continue?

4/ What is happening to the seas and rivers?

5/ The Aral Sea is on the brink of extinction. Do you think it's possible to save it?

6/ A lot of animals are dying out. But people wear fur coats, crocodile handbags, leather shoes, etc. Are you for or against hunting?

7/ Is air pollution a serious problem? Why?

8/ What were the tragic consequences of the Chernobyl disaster?

9/ Are nuclear power stations dangerous?

10/ What do people of different countries do to save our planet?

4. Find out , whether these words are synonyms or not:

1. Damage/benefit;
2. Extinction/deforestation;
3. To halt/to sacrifice;
4. Prudent/efficient;
5. Inheritance/future;
6. Input/disposal;
7. To sustain/to pollute;
8. To annoy/to like;

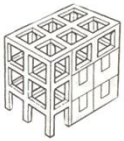
9. Gains/achievements;
10. To halt/to stop.

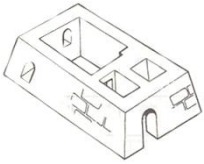
5. You are given a list of 10 practical ideas. Choose those, which in your opinion can help to save the environment and explain your choice.

1. Buy fresh food that doesn't need a lot of packing.
2. Save as much water as possible.
3. Find out more about Green organizations in your area.
4. Write letters to the government of your country about Green problems, which you are worried about.
5. Use bottles more than once.
6. Try to save paper. Also, buy and use recycled paper as often as possible.
7. Make sure that your family and friends use unleaded petrol in their cars.
8. Use public transport as often as possible.
9. Use batteries as little as possible. It takes 50 times more energy to make them than they produce.
10. Don't leave on electric lights, TV, hi-fi, etc, if you are not using them.

6. Make up the plan of the text and retell it according to the plan (not less then 100 words).

UNIT 13
PROPERTIES OF BUILDING MATERIALS





1. Look at these diagrams and choose suitable name for each construction.

a) planar construction
b) frame construction
c) mass construction

2. Read and translate the text:

Building materials are used in two basic ways. In the first way they are used to support the loads on a building and in the second way they are used to divide the space in a building. Building components are made from building materials and the form of a component is related to the way in which it is used. We can see how this works by considering three different types of construction:

In one kind of construction, blocks of materials such as brick, stone, or concrete are put together to form solid walls. These materials are heavy, however, they can support the structural loads because they have the property of high compressive strength. Walls made up of blocks both support the building and divide the space in the building.

In another type of construction, sheet materials are used to form walls which act as both space – dividers and structural support. Timber, concrete and some plastics can be made into large rigid sheets and fixed together to form a building. These buildings are lighter and faster to construct than buildings made up of blocks.

Rod materials, on the other hand, can be used for structural support but not for dividing spaces. Timber, steel and concrete can be formed into rods and used as columns. Rod materials with high tensile and compressive strength can be fixed together to form framed structures. The spaces between the rods can be filled with light sheet materials which act as space dividers but do not support structural loads.

3. Copy and complete this table by putting ticks in the boxes to show the functions of the components:

	Function of components		
Form of material	Structural support only	Space dividing only	Both structural support and space dividing
Blocks			
Sheets			
Rods			

4. Match the words from the text with the definitions below.

a)Concrete	1) a block of clay, usually rectangular, hardened by drying in the sun or by burning in a kiln, and used for building, paving, etc.
b)Rod	2) an artificial stone like material used for foundations, made by cement, sand , and broken stones, water.
c)Timber	3) a hard concretion of earth or mineral matter as lime, silica or clay.
d)Brick	4) a stick, staff, bar, or the like, of various materials, as wood or metal.
e)Stone	5) wood suitable for building or for use in carpentry.

5. Decide if these statements are true or false:

1. Rod materials can be used for both dividing space and supporting the building.

2. Concrete can be used as a block material, a sheet material and a rod material.

3. Steel is used for frame construction because it has high tensile strength and low compressive strength.

4. The sheet materials, which act as space dividers in a frame construction building, can be very light because they don't support structural loads.

5. Mass construction buildings are light whereas planar construction buildings are heavy.

6. Make up the plan of the text and retell it according to the plan (not less then 100 words).

UNIT 14
A FAMOUS PERSON

TEXT №1

1. Do you know the facts concerning Wren's genius and talent (in science, in architecture); what else can you say about him?

2. Read the text and check your answers.

Christopher Wren

It was in 1666 that Christopher Wren (1632 – 1723) was appointed Surveyor- General, and principal architect for rebuilding the City of London after the Great Fire, and in 1667 he became Surveyor – General of the Royal Works at the age of thirty-five. Mr. Wren had already achieved European fame as an astronomer and mathematician. For some years he had dabbed in architecture, and in 1662 had designed the Sheldonian Theatre, a building more remarkable for its constructional and acoustical properties than for its architectural attraction.

Wren had produced plans for the rebuilding of the City after the Fire, and had presented them to the King. Unfortunately this plan wasn't implemented and a great opportunity was lost.

For the next 38 years Wren was kept busy rebuilding the city churches, of which 35 are attributed to him, and with St.Paul's Cathedrale.

Even before the Fire he had prepared designs for remodeling the cathedral, largely on the lines of the existing building. This design received the royal warrant in 1675, and the last stone is believed to have been laid in 1710. Wren got over the difficulty of satisfying both interior and exterior appearances by using a double dome separated by a structural brick cone which carried the lantern. The exterior wall is thus high enough to dominate the building without giving too well – like an effect inside.

St.Paul exhibits a handling of mass and detail, light and shade, which puts it in the front rank of English building. It is in the Grand manner, sometimes called Baroque, largely conceived yet neither overpowering in scale nor ostentatious in details.

Of other buildings designed by Wren the best known are Hampton Court Palace, Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals, and some ranges in the Temple.

During Wren's lifetime classical design became firmly established, and was adopted almost everywhere, not only by architects but also by working masons and carpenters, whose skill became known even on the continent.

3. Read the text again and answer the questions:

1. When was Christopher Wren appointed Surveyor-General?
2. Why did he become a principal architect?
3. Was he famous only as an architect?
4. Did he manage to realize his plans for the rebuilding of the City after the Fire? Why?
5. How did Christopher Wren rebuild the cathedral?
6. What other buildings designed by Wren do you know?

4. Now read the text again and decide whether these statements are true or false.

1. The Sheldonian Theatre was a building more remarkable for its architectural attraction than for its constructional and acoustical properties.
2. Wren's plans for the rebuilding of the City after the Fire weren't implemented.
3. Christopher Wren wasn't allowed to rebuild the cathedral.
4. St.Paul's Cathedral is in the Grand manner, called Baroque.
5. Classical design was adopted only by architects.

5. Match the words from the text with their definitions:

Astronomer a person qualified to design buildings and to super-intend their erection;

Architect	a person skilled in woodwork;
Carpenter	a person skilled in building with stone;
Mathematician	a scientist who studies astronomy;
Mason	an expert or specialist in mathematics.

TEXT №2

1. *Discuss these questions with your partner:*

- Do you have any idea where the word *economics* comes from?

- Do you know the names of any famous economists from the past or anything about their ideas?

2. *Read the text and check your answers.*

Adam Smith and the history of economic thought

Economic thought goes back thousands of years. The ancient Greek, Xenophon, used the word *oikonomikos* (from oikos, meaning *family, household, estate,* and nomos, for *usage, law*). He was talking about skilful or clever ways to manage land and households. We could call many of Aristotle's political writings *economics,* although he did not use the word. The English word *economics* first appeared in the 19th century – two and a half thousand years after Xenophon.

At this time, thinkers like Adam Smith wrote down ideas that are still important today. His work «Enquiry into Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations», which was published in 1776, was a great event in economic science and won him world recognition. Adam Smith is often called *the Father of Modern Economics,* although the science was called *political economy* then. Smith realized that a nation's wealth depended on its ability to produce goods. The value of these goods depended on the cost of production. The cost of production depended on the cost of workers, raw materials and land. This was really the first example of macroeconomics.

In his understanding the economic development is guided by objective laws and is independent of the volition of an individual. He called those laws "natural" and tried to deduce them from the nature of the human being. "The natural properties of man" upon which Smith proceeded were characteristic features of the capitalism of his time.

Smith and other classical economists were writing at a time of great change. The industrial revolution had begun. Paper money began to replace precious metals. The middle classes were growing stronger. Economists' theories echoed these changes. They wrote about the division of labour (each worker taking their part in the production process). They discussed the problems of population growth. They influenced thinking about social classes.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What was Adam Smith?
2. What helped him to win the world recognition? Why?
3. What is the real source of a nation's wealth?
4. What are the features of the capitalism of his time?

5. How can you characterize the period of classical economists?

4. Now read the text again and decide whether these statements are true or false.

1. Aristotle did not use the word *economics,* but he did write about economic ideas.

2. Modern Economics was called *political economy* then.

3. Adam Smith gave the first example of microeconomics.

4. The economic development is guided by "natural" laws.

5. The industrial revolution had no effects on economists' theories.

5. Read the text quickly and put the sentences in the correct order to explain ideas of Adam Smith.

1. The cost of production depended on the cost of workers, raw materials and land.
2. Adam Smith wrote down ideas that are still important today.
3. Nation's wealth depended on its ability to produce goods.
4. This was really the first example of macroeconomics.
5. The value of these goods depended on the cost of production.

ТЕХТ№3

1. What do you know about Henry Ford? What is the secret of his success?

2. Read the text and check your answers.

Henry Ford

Henry Ford (1863 – 1947) was the American founder of the Ford Motor Company and father of modern assembly lines used in mass production. His introduction of *the Model T automobile* revolutionized transportation and American industry. The Model T was introduced on October 1, 1908. It had the steering wheel on the left, which every other company soon copied. The entire engine and transmission were enclosed, the four cylinders were cast in a solid block, the suspension used two semi-elliptic springs.

By 1918, half of all cars in America were Model T's. However, it was a monolithic block. As Ford wrote in his autobiography, "Any customer can have a car painted any colour that he wants so long as it is black". Model T's were available in other colors including red. The

design was fervently promoted and defended by Ford, and production continued as late as 1927. The final total production was 15,007,034. This record stood for the next 45 years.

As owner of the Ford Company he became one of the richest and best-known people in the world. He is credited with "Fordism", that is, the mass production of large numbers of inexpensive automobiles using the assembly line, coupled with high wages for his workers.

Ford had a global vision, with consumerism as the key to peace. Ford didn't believe in accountants. He amassed one of the world's largest fortunes without ever having his company audited under his administration.

Henry Ford's intense commitment to lowering costs resulted in many technical and business innovations, including a franchise system that put a dealership in every city in North America, and in major cities on six continents.

Ford left most of his vast wealth to the *Ford Foundation* but arranged for his family to control the company permanently.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What role did he play in American industry?
2. When was the Model T automobile introduced?
3. What are the distinctive features of the Model T?
4. How long was it popular?
5. What does the word "Fordism" mean?

4. Now read the text again and decide whether these statements are true or false.

1. The Model T automobile was introduced in XX century.
2. Model T's were available in any colour that any customer wanted.
3. Fordism is the mass production of large numbers of inexpensive automobiles using the assembly line, coupled with high wages for his workers.
4. Ford had a global vision, he believed in accounts.
5. A franchise system put a dealership only in North America.

5. Match the words from the text with their definitions:

Cylinder	a circular object that revolves on an axle, fixed below a vehicle to enable it to move over the ground or forming part of a machine.

Wheel	a machine with moving parts that converts power into motion.
Spring	a piston chamber in a steam or internal-combustion engine.
Engine	an elastic device, typically a helical metal coil, that can be pressed or pulled but returns to its former shape when released.

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