

БУРЯТСКАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ  
СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ  
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**УСТНЫЕ РАЗГОВОРНЫЕ ТЕМЫ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ  
ЯЗЫКУ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ 1–2 КУРСОВ**

*Учебно-методическое пособие*

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Под общей редакцией В. Б. Сандановой, Н.В. Индосовой

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Настоящая методическая разработка по английскому языку  
предназначена для студентов первого и второго курсов всех факультетов.

Методическая разработка предназначена для формирования и  
развития навыков и умений устной разговорной речи по темам,  
предусмотренным программой обучения английскому языку студентов  
1–2 курсов неязыковых вузов.

Методическая разработка включает в себя 15 тем, которые  
сопровождаются серией упражнений, направленных на формирование,  
тренировку и закрепление навыков и умений как монологической, так и  
диалогической речи.

Тексты носят информативно-познавательный и страноведческий  
характер, а упражнения – коммуникативную направленность.

Данная методическая разработка позволяет осуществить  
индивидуальный подход к студентам, так как все основные тексты  
дополняются упражнениями и текстами для более углубленного изучения.

УДК 802.0

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**Topic 1**  
**MY FAMILY**

Exercise 1. Study the topical vocabulary.

**Relations by birth:**

- parents –	родители
- father / dad / daddy –	отец
- mother / mum / mummy –	мама
- sister –	сестра
- brother –	брат
- son –	сын
- daughter –	дочь
- grandparents –	бабушка и дедушка
- grandmother / grandma / granny –	бабушка
- grandfather / granddad / grandpa –	дедушка
- grandchildren –	внуки / внук и внучка
- grandson –	внук
- granddaughter –	внучка
- great-grandparents –	прабабушка прадедушка
- great-grandmother –	прабабушка
- great-grandfather –	прадедушка
- great-grandchildren –	правнуки / правнук и правнучка
- great-grandson –	правнук
- great-granddaughter –	правнучка
- uncle –	дядя
- aunt / aunty –	тетя
- cousin –	двоюродный брат / двоюродная сестра
- nephew –	племянник
- niece –	племянница

**Relations by marriage:**

- married couple -	супруги
- husband –	муж
- wife –	жена
- father-in-law –	свекор (отец мужа)/тесть (отец жены)
- mother-in-law –	свекровь (мать мужа)/тёща (мать жены)

- son-in-law –	зять (муж дочери)
- daughter-in-law –	невестка (жена сына)
- brother-in-law –	зять (муж сестры)/деверь (брат мужа)/ шурин (брат жены)
- sister-in-law –	невестка (жена брата)/золовка (сестра мужа)
- stepmother –	мачеха
- stepfather –	отчим
- stepchildren -	падчерица и пасынок
- stepson –	пасынок
- stepdaughter –	падчерица
- stepbrother –	сводный брат
- stepsister –	сводная сестра
- bachelor –	холостяк
- widow –	вдова
- widower –	вдовец

**People's age:**

- How old are you? / What's your age? = *Сколько тебе лет? / Какой твой возраст?*

- I am 17 = I am 17 years old = *Мне 17 лет*

- I am under 17 = *Мне еще нет 17 лет*

- I am over 17 = I am nearly 18 = I am about 18 = *Мне больше 17 лет/*

*Мне около 18 лет*

- I was born on the **1<sup>st</sup>** (first) of January = *Я родился (-ась) 1-го января*

**2<sup>nd</sup>** (second)

**3<sup>rd</sup>** (third)

**4<sup>th</sup>** (fourth)

**5<sup>th</sup>** (fifth)

**26<sup>th</sup>** (twenty-sixth)

etc.

- I was born in 1985 = *Я родился (-ась) в 1985 году*

- to be under age = *быть несовершеннолетним*  
(I am under age yet = *Я еще несовершеннолетний*)

- to be of age = *быть совершеннолетним*  
(I am of age already = *Я уже совершеннолетний*)

- to come of age = *достичь совершеннолетия*

- (In 3 months I'll come of age = *Через 3 месяца я стану*

совершеннолетним)

- She/He is in her (early, mid, late) teens (13-19) = She/He is a teenager = Она/Он - подросток

- She/He is in her (early, late) thirties = четвертый десяток (между 30 и 39 годами)

- // - forties = пятый десяток (между 40 и 49 годами)

- // - etc.

- She/He is a middle-aged person = Она / Он – средних лет

- She/He is an elderly person = Он / Она – пожилой человек

Exercise 2. Study the new words and word-phrases of the text.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. to be under age –  | быть несовершеннолетним  |
| 2. to be of age –   | быть совершеннолетним  |
| 3. to come of age –   | достичь совершеннолетия  |
| 4. to be of the same age -  | быть одного и того же<br>возраста  |
| 5. frankly speaking –   | откровенно говоря  |
| 6. lazy –   | ленивый  |
| 7. to overcome one's drawback –   | побороть / преодолеть чей-то<br>недостаток                                 |
| 8. to enter smth. –   | поступать (куда-л.)  |
| 9. a <u>first</u> -year student -<br>(second-, third-, fourth-, fifth-) | студент <u>первого</u> курса<br>(второго, третьего,<br>четвертого, пятого) |
| 10. to do one's best -  | сделать всё от себя зависящее  |
| 11. to hunt a job -   | искать работу  |
| 12. to earn pocket money –  | зарабатывать карманные<br>деньги   |
| 13. a roommate –  | сосед (соседка) по комнате   |
| 14. a cool guy -  | классный парень  |
| 15. to chat –   | болтать  |
| 16. to date smb. –  | ходить на свидания (с кем-л.)  |
| 17. cherished dream –   | заветная мечта   |
| 18. as regards -  | что касается   |
| 19. to go in for –  | заниматься (чем-л.)  |
| 20. martial arts –  | восточные единоборства   |
| 21. to be crazy about –   | быть помешанным (на чем-л.)  |
| 22. passion –   | страсть  |

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 23. mood –                        | настроение  |
| 24. to leave smb. cold –          | оставлять кого-л. равнодушным                         |
| 25. they say -                    | говорят   |
| 26. to be good at smth. –         | быть умелым/ искусным/<br>способным в чем-л.          |
| 27. life and soul of the party –  | душа общества   |
| 28. to knit -                     | вязать  |
| 29. to look after -               | присматривать за /<br>заботиться о                    |
| 30. to retire -                   | уходить на пенсию (в отставку)                        |
| 31. the only son (daughter) -     | единственный сын (дочь)                               |
| 32. to be married (to) –          | быть женатым (на ком-л.),<br>быть замужем (за кем-л.) |
| 33. a big wig –                   | (сленг.) важная персона,<br>важная “шишка”            |
| 34. wedding –                     | свадьба   |
| 35. honeymoon –                   | медовый месяц   |
| 36. a nurse –                     | няня/ кормилица/ сиделка/<br>медсестра                |
| 37. a cook –                      | кухарка/ повар  |
| 38. a tutor –                     | наставник   |
| 39. a cosy house –                | уютный дом  |
| 40. to be 13 years one's senior – | быть старше кого-то на 13 лет                         |
| 41. to be 2 years one's junior –  | быть младше кого-то на 2 года                         |
| 42. twins –                       | близнецы  |
| 43. handsome –                    | красивый  |
| 44. pet –                         | любимец/ любимое<br>домашнее животное                 |
| 45. to adore -                    | обожать   |
| 46. relative –                    | родственник   |
| 47. male singer –                 | певец   |
| 48. female singer -               | певица  |

Exercise 3. Read and translate the text.

### MY FAMILY

Hello, everybody! Let me introduce myself. My name is Pete. My surname is Ivanov. I was born on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of November 1988 in Barguzin

region. So, now I am 17 years old. According to the Russian law I am under age yet but in a year, when I am 18 years old, I will come of age. My sign of zodiac is a Scorpio, my animal zodiac is a Dragon. I am a very sociable and friendly person. My best friends love and respect me both for my candid and cheerful character and for my wit and sharp tongue. Frankly speaking I am a bit lazy but when it is necessary I can overcome this drawback.

After leaving school I entered the Buryat State Academy of Agriculture in Ulan-Ude. I study at the economics faculty. I am a first-year student. It is rather difficult to study at the Academy but I do my best to overcome all difficulties. I've got my life credo: "not to get but to obtain". I'm hunting a job now. I can earn my pocket money this way. I don't live with my parents as I am a student already. I am not from Ulan-Ude, that's why I live in the students' hostel near the Academy. My roommate, Paul, is a cool guy. On my weekends I often visit my parents and even help them about the house.

In my free time I am fond of reading, listening to music, watching TV, chatting with my friends and dating my girlfriend Helen. Helen is a wonderful girl. I've got a driving license and my cherished dream is to buy a car some day. As regards my sports activity, I am not particularly enthusiastic about it. So, I am not much of a sportsman, just sometimes I play football and basketball. But I'd like to go in for martial arts, in particular, karate. That's the way I can protect myself and my girlfriend from different maniacs.

But most of all I am crazy about music, you know. It's my passion. I like different kinds of music but mostly dance one. Though when I am in my bad mood I prefer lyrical music to dynamic one. Classical music leaves me cold. I've got rather a good voice and I play guitar pretty well. That's why I enjoy imitating the voices of our popular singers. They say I'm rather good at it. My favourite male singer is Elton John, my favourite female singer is Mariah Carey and my favourite group is "The Beatles". So, my friends call me "life and soul" of any party.

As for my family, it is rather large. I've got mother, father, a sister, two brothers and grandparents.

My dad, Mr. Ivanov, is an engineer and a good one at that. He likes his job and spends much time there. He is a very busy man. By character my dad is a quiet person, while my mum is very energetic and talkative.

My mother, Mrs. Ivanova, works as a teacher of English at school. She is a very beautiful and elegant woman. She is the best mum in the world. My parents are of the same age. They are both 52 years old.

My grandparents are pensioners. My grandmother is an active lady and she helps the family a lot. She knits, makes clothes, does most of the cooking and looks after the house. My grandfather retired on a pension at 60 but he is still in very good health and full of life and energy. They live with our family since my dad is their only son.

My elder sister's name is Ann. She is 27 years old. She is married. Her husband Victor is my brother-in-law. He is a big wig in our region. He is a businessman. Their wedding was so splendid with lots of famous people. They spent their honeymoon in Egypt. Ann is a typical housewife as they have a little daughter Lucy. My little niece is only 6 months. The baby is a smart little darling and we all are very charmed with this pretty girl. Ann used to be a teacher, but now she is her daughter's mum, nurse, cook, tutor and what not. They've got a cosy house next to our place.

My eldest brother's name is Nick. He is 30 years old. Nick is 13 years my senior. He works as a manager for MTS company in Ulan-Ude. He is also married. His wife Linda is my sister-in-law. She works for the same company. Nick is a very good and wise guy. I can trust him all my secrets. They have two sons, Alexander and Anton. My nephews are twins. They are 10 years old. They are schoolboys. They are fond of roller-skating, riding their bicycles and playing computer games.

My younger brother Vladimir is only 15 years old. He is two years my junior. He is a schoolboy. He is rather handsome and all girls are crazy about him. But his cherished dream is to date only "Miss Universe" or at least some top-model. I think it is rather stupid of him. He is going to enter the Moscow State University.

There's one more member in our family. We've got a cat, Bonny by name. Bonny is our family pet and we all adore him.

Of course I've got lots of relatives: aunts, uncles and cousins but I love my own family most of all. We are very friendly and we are always glad to meet at home.

Exercise 4. Answer the following comprehension questions.

1. Who is the text about?
2. When and where was Pete born?

3. How old is he?
4. Is Pete a pupil or a student?
5. Does Pete study at the Buryat State Academy of Agriculture or at the Buryat State University?
6. What year is Pete in?
7. Where does Pete live and why?
8. What does Pete usually do in his free time?
9. Where does Pete's family live?
10. Is his family large or small?
11. How many members are there in his family?
12. Where do Pete's parents work?
13. Pete hasn't got any grandparents, has he?
14. Do Pete's grandparents still work?
15. How many sisters and brothers does Pete have?
16. What are their names and how old are they?

Exercise 5. Complete the following sentences.

1. Pete's age is ...
2. In a year, when Pete is 18, he will ...
3. Pete's sign of zodiac is a ...
4. By character Pete is ...
5. Pete studies at ...
6. Pete lives in ...
7. In Pete's free time he is fond of ...
8. Pete isn't much of a ...
9. Pete's family is ...
10. Pete's dad is ...
11. Pete's mum works as a ...
12. Pete's grandparents are ...
13. Pete's elder sister's name is ...
14. Pete's brothers' names are ...

Exercise 6. Draw the Ivanovs' family tree and complete the sentences by matching the proper relationship. Use the topical vocabulary.

**Model:** - Mr. Ivanov and Mrs. Ivanov are Pete's ...

- Mr. Ivanov and Mrs. Ivanov are Pete's **parents**.

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Pete is his parents' ...                                 | mother-in-law      |
| 2. Ann is her parents' ...                                  | father             |
| 3. Mr. Ivanov is Pete, Ann, Nick and Vladimir's ...         | son                |
| 4. Mrs. Ivanova is Pete, Ann, Nick and Vladimir's ...       | father-in-law      |
| 5. Pete, Ann, Nick and Vladimir are their grandparents' ... | uncles             |
| 6. Pete, Nick and Vladimir are their grandparents' ...      | great-grandparents |
| 7. Ann is her grandparents' ...                             | daughter           |
| 8. Ann is Pete's ...  | mother             |
| 9. Victor is Ann's ...                                      | wife               |
| 10. Victor is Pete's ...                                    | niece              |
| 11. Victor is Mr. Ivanov and Mrs. Ivanova's ...             | daughter-in-law    |
| 12. Nick and Vladimir are Pete's ...                        | nephews            |
| 13. Linda is Nick's ...                                     | husband            |
| 14. Linda is Pete's ...                                     | son-in-law         |
| 15. Linda is Mr. Ivanov and Mrs. Ivanova's ...              | sister             |
| 16. Mr. Ivanov is Victor's ...                              | aunt               |
| 17. Mrs. Ivanova is Victor's ...                            | grandson           |
| 18. Ann's daughter Lucy is Pete's ...                       | granddaughter      |
| 19. Nick's sons Alexander and Anton are Pete's ...          | grandchildren      |
| 20. Ann is Alexander and Anton's ...                        | brother-in-law     |
| 21. Pete, Nick and Vladimir are Lucy's ...                  | brothers           |
| 22. Pete's grandparents are Lucy, Alexander and Anton's ... | sister-in-law      |

Exercise 7. Interview Mrs./Mr. Ivanov about her/his children (do this work in your group or in pairs)

**a) You want to know if:**

- Pete studies at the Buryat State Academy of Agriculture or at the Buryat State University
- he is a first- or a second-year student
- Pete lives in his hostel room alone or not
- Pete's parents are farmers or not
- Pete is the only child in the family
- their children are married

**b) You want to know:**

- how old are their children
- where their son-in-law works
- where their daughter-in-law works
- how Pete's grandparents help the family
- how many grandchildren they have got

Exercise 8. When you want to show doubt, surprise or interest, you usually respond to whatever anyone says with a question. This is a conversation you might have with Pete's father.

a) Read the conversation and analyze the responses.

**Mr. Ivanov**

- Hello, I am Pete's father.
- I have got a family.
- It isn't a small family.
- We live in Barguzin.
- My wife is not a doctor.
- We have got four children.
- My daughter Ann is married.
- She has got a daughter.
- Ann loves her husband.
- Pete is a student.
- My son lives in Ulan-Ude.
- But their grandparents don't like pop-music.
- My children know a lot of songs.
- They can sing English songs.
- Pete finished school last year.
- Next year we will go to the South.

**You (with doubt, surprise, interest)**

- Are you?
- Have you?
- Isn't it?
- Do you?
- Isn't she?
- Have you?
- Is she?
- Has she?
- Does she?
- Is he?
- Does he?
- Don't they?
- Do they?
- Can they?
- Did he?
- Will you?

b) Carry on a conversation of your own using exercise 4a as a model.

Show your surprise, interest or doubt to what Mr. Ivanov is saying.

*Pete's father uses the following phrases:*

- to be an engineer;
- to be a teacher;
- to study at the Buryat State Academy of Agriculture;
- to knit and make clothes;
- to be crazy about music;
- to live in a hostel;
- to have a cosy house;
- to spend a honeymoon in Egypt.

Exercise 9. Respond to the following statements expressing your interest, surprise or doubt. Say that this is true of someone else too (give two variants).

**Model 1:** - *My brother is a student. (my sister).*

- Student 1: My brother is a student.
- Student 2: **Is he? So is my sister.** // My sister is **also** a student.

- *My brother lives in Ulan-Ude. (we).*

- Student 1: My brother lives in Ulan-Ude.
- Student 2: **Does he? So do we.** // We **also** live in Ulan-Ude.

1. I've got a nice family (**I**)
2. My brother studies at the university (**my sister**)
3. Pete plays football well (**my cousin**)
4. My grandparents live with us (**my parents**)
5. My mother can do a lot of things (**my aunt**)
6. I love music (**my brother**)
7. My grandmother knits socks well (**my mother**)
8. My father has a car (**my uncle**)
9. I will be an economist (**we**)
10. Victor enjoys playing computer games (**my friends**)
11. I can make cakes (**my cousin**)
12. We have got a good flat (**we**)

**Model 2:** - *My brother isn't married. (I).*

- Student 1: My brother isn't married.
- Student 2: **Isn't he? Neither am I.** // I am not married **either**.

- *My brother doesn't live in Moscow. (we).*

- Student 1: My brother doesn't live in Moscow.
- Student 2: **Doesn't he? Neither do we.** // We don't live in Moscow **either**.

1. My brother hasn't failed at the exam (**my sister**)
2. I don't like winter (**my cousin**)
3. I never get up early (**I**)
4. My granny never listens to modern music (**my granddad**)
5. Pete doesn't live alone in the hostel (**my sister**)
6. My parents are never angry with me (**my parents**)
7. My father can't cook (**my brother**)
8. My sister has never been to Moscow (**my sister**)
9. You mustn't go alone late (**you**)
10. Victor doesn't like when it rains (**Kate**)
11. My friends don't study French (**my friends**)
12. Paul was a good student (**I**)

Exercise 10. Fill in your personal form.

PERSONAL INFORMATION	
Name:	
Surname:	
Patronymic:	
Title (Mr./Mrs./Ms.):	
Home address:	
Phone No.:	
E-mail:	
Place of birth (country/city/village/region):	
Date of birth (month/day/year):	
Sign of zodiac:	
Animal zodiac:	
Age:	
Native language:	
Nationality:	
Gender (male/female):	
Marital status (single/married/divorced):	
Hobbies:	
Favourite clothes:	
Favourite colours:	
Favourite food, dish:	
Favourite animals:	
Favourite games:	
Favourite movie:	
Favourite movie star:	
Favourite book, writer:	
Favourite singer, group:	
Character:	
Family:	

- age – возраст  
 - name / first name / given name – имя  
 - surname / last name / family name - фамилия  
 - patronymic / middle name – отчество  
 - place of birth – место рождения  
 - date of birth – дата рождения  
 - gender – пол

- male – мужской  
 - female – женский  
 - marital status – семейное положение  
 - single – одинокий, холостой, незамужняя  
 - married – женатый, замужняя  
 - divorced – разведенный/ разведенная  
 - movie - кино

Exercise 11. Prepare the story about yourself and your family. Make use of the topical vocabulary.

Exercise 12. Read the texts and find out what kind of person you are. Make use of the information given below when describing yourself in the story about your family.

### THE EASTERN BIRTHDAY.

**Mouse.** You are charming and attractive. You work hard to reach goals. You are good with money and you are honest. If you get angry, you can keep calm.

**Ox.** You are patient and people trust you. Normally you are easy going, but at times you may be stubborn and you get angry quickly. If you start something, you hate to fail. You are a hard-working person.

**Tiger.** You are sensitive and a deep thinker. People respect you because you are brave. You are also a rebel. You can get angry quickly and sometimes you have difficulty making up your mind. But people like you and you are very popular.

**Hare.** If you are born this year you are lucky, talented and very good in business. If you aim for great things you will win them. You like gossip and you love parties. But sometimes you are sad.

**Dragon.** If you are born this year you will be very lucky in your life. People believe that the dragon is the luckiest sign of this horoscope. You are very confident and intelligent but you are fond of criticizing other people.

**Snake.** If you are born this year you will be very good with money. You have very active mind and you are always planning new things or thinking about how to get the most out of life. But you shouldn't spend too much time thinking.

**Horse.** Horses are very nice, popular animals that like going to parties. If you are a horse, you will have lots of friends. You like talking to people and enjoy telling people to do things. But you are not good at keeping secrets.

**Sheep.** If you are born this year you like luxury. You want to have good food and drinks, expensive clothes and cars and a fancy place to live. You like to be relaxed and do not like timetables or rules. You prefer to work in a team and leave the decisions to other people.

**Monkey.** If you are born this year you are imaginative. You are very curious and want to know the answers to everything. You want to know about everything that is happening around you. You also like giving ad-



vice to your friends and family.

**Rooster.** You like to plan things weeks before you do them. So if you are born this year you will probably plan your summer holiday in November! Roosters are very intelligent, lively people who like reading and telling jokes. You are also very well organized.

**Dog.** People who are born this year are very loyal. You'll be very interested in the environment and in protecting the earth. You hate to see people treated badly and are always ready to give advice.

**Pig.** You are quiet and study a lot because you want to learn. If you do something, you do it with all your strength. You don't have a lot of friends, but if you have some they are very good friends and you keep them forever. You are honest, kind and sincere.

### SECRETS OF THE STARS



**Aries** (the Ram). *March 21 – April 20.*

If you are born an Aries, you are very impulsive and passionate. You are a doer who plunges into whatever excites you.

You are every inch a warrior. You are adventurous and energetic, pioneering and courageous, enthusiastic and confident, dynamic and quick-witted.



**Taurus** (the Bull). *April 21 – May 21.*

If you are born a Taurus, you like routine and security and hate changes. But you are patient and reliable, warmhearted and loving, persistent and determined.



**Gemini** (the Twins). *May 22 – June 21.*

If you are a Gemini, you listen to your mind before your heart. You like freedom. You are very adaptable and versatile, communicative and witty, intellectual and eloquent, youthful and lively.



**Cancer** (the Crab). *June 22 – July 22.*

If you are a Cancer, you are super-emotional and loving, intuitive and imaginative, shrewd and cautious, protective and sympathetic.



**Leo** (the Lion). *July 23 – August 22.*

A Leo is a proud lion. You are generous, warmhearted and loyal. If you are in love with somebody, you can make bigger-than-life dreams come true. You are creative and enthusiastic, broad-minded and expansive, faithful and loving.



**Virgo** (the Virgin). *August 23 – September 23.*

You are fond of perfection in everything. You are modest and shy, meticulous and reliable, practical and diligent, intelligent and analytical.



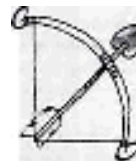
**Libra** (the Scales). *September 24 – October 23.*

You are constantly searching for harmony. You are diplomatic and urbane, romantic and charming, easy-go



**Scorpio** (the Scorpion). *October 24 – November 22.*

If you are born a Scorpio, you are mysterious, powerful, passionate and hypnotic. You are very determined and forceful, emotional and intuitive, exciting and magnetic.



**Sagittarius** (the Archer). *November 23 – December 21.*

You are generous and your happy-go-lucky attitude attracts many friends. You are very optimistic and freedom-loving, jovial and good-humored, honest and straightforward, intellectual and philosophical.



**Capricorn** (the Goat). *December 22 – January 20.*

If you are born a Capricorn, you are very ambitious, stubborn, demanding, disciplined and image-centered. You are practical and prudent, patient and careful, humorous and reserved.



**Aquarius** (the Water Carrier). *January 21 – February 19.*

An Aquarius wants to change the world. So, if you are born an Aquarius you are eternally idealistic. You are friendly and humanitarian, honest and loyal, original and inventive, independent and intellectual.



**Pisces** (the Fishes). *February 20 – March 20.*  
You are the true romantic of the zodiac. You are imaginative and sensitive, compassionate and kind, selfless and unworldly, intuitive and sympathetic.

## Topic 2 STUDENT DAILY ROUTINE

Exercise 1. Study the new topical words and word-phrases.

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. to qualify as -                       | приобретать какую-то специальность |
| 2. to turn on (off) the tape-recorder -  | включать (выключать) магнитофон    |
| 3. to (the) music -                      | под музыку                         |
| 4. a bathroom -                          | ванная комната                     |
| 5. to take (to have) a shower (a bath) - | принимать душ (ванну)              |
| 6. to dry (oneself) with a towel -       | вытираться полотенцем              |
| 7. to clean one's teeth -                | чистить зубы                       |
| 8. to brush one's hair -                 | причесывать волосы                 |
| 9. to dress (oneself) -                  | одеваться                          |
| 10. to get up -                          | вставать                           |
| 11. to get (to a place) -                | добираться (куда-л.)               |
| 12. to make one's bed -                  | застилать постель                  |
| 13. to go to bed -                       | ложиться спать                     |
| 14. to tidy up -                         | убирать, приводить в порядок       |
| 15. to have breakfast (lunch, supper) -  | завтракать, обедать, ужинать       |
| 16. to have a good time -                | веселиться, хорошо проводить время |
| 17. to have tea (coffee) -               | пить чай (кофе)                    |
| 18. to refresh one's memory -            | освежить в памяти                  |
| 19. to be in a hurry -                   | торопиться, спешить                |
| 20. to be late for -                     | опаздывать                         |
| 21. either...or... -                     | или...или...                       |
| 22. to go on foot -                      | идти пешком                        |

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 23. to go by tram (by bus, by train) - | ехать на трамвае (на автобусе, на поезде)    |
| 24. It takes me (20 minutes) -         | мне потребуется (20 минут)                   |
| 25. to come easy to smb. -             | не представлять трудностей для кого-то       |
| 26. weak point -                       | слабое место                                 |
| 27. to work hard at smth. -            | упорно работать (над чем-л.)                 |
| 28. to have much in common -           | иметь много общего                           |
| 29. to be fond of smth. -              | увлекаться (чем-л.)                          |
| 30. as a matter of fact -              | на самом деле, в сущности, собственно говоря |
| 31. occasionally -                     | изредка, время от времени                    |
| 32. to see smb. home -                 | проводить (кого-л.) домой                    |
| 33. to be fast asleep -                | крепко спать                                 |

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

### MY DAILY ROUTINE

Hi, there! I am Kate. I'd like to tell you about my daily routine. I study at the Buryat State Academy of Agriculture. I am a first-year student of the Economics faculty. I study many subjects at the Academy such as economics, mathematics, history, English and others. But my major subject is management. After graduating from the Academy I will be qualified as a manager. I go to the Academy every day.

I usually get up at 6.30 in the morning. I usually open the window and turn on the tape-recorder. I do my morning exercises to the music. After that I go to the bathroom and take my shower. Then I dry myself with a towel, clean my teeth and brush my hair there.

I go back to my bedroom and dress myself. I make my bed, tidy up my things and put my books into the bag.

Then I go to the kitchen to have my breakfast. I usually have some porridge, sandwiches and eggs. I also have tea with milk. After breakfast when I have enough time I usually help my mother to wash plates and cups and to clean the kitchen. Besides, I often read a little to refresh my memory for my tutorials and seminars.

At 8 o'clock I start for the Academy. My classes begin at 8.30. I am always in a hurry as I am never late for the classes. I live not far from the Academy so I go there either on foot or by tram. If I go to the Academy on foot it takes me 20 minutes to get there. If I go to the Academy by tram it takes me 10 minutes to get there.

There are 15 students in my group. Actually we have one or two tutorials, a lecture or a seminar daily. Economics and maths come easy to me but English is my weak point. So I have to work hard at it in the language laboratory.

After classes I usually have lunch in the canteen at about 2 o'clock. After lunch I go to the library. I work and read in the reading room of our library nearly every day. In fact I go to the library to prepare for my tutorials and seminars. So do a lot of other students. They work in the library when they have not lectures or seminars.

Later some students go home or back to their hostels. Others go to the caf  (coffee-bar) where they have tea or coffee and talk to their friends.

In the caf  I usually meet my boyfriend Pete. Actually we have much in common as both of us are very fond of music. As a matter of fact Pete is good at English and he never refuses to consult me.

Occasionally we go to the cinema or to some dance club together and then Pete sees me home. We always have a good time together. At home I don't go to bed early. I have my supper and do some work about the house. Then I read a little, watch TV or do my homework. Before going to bed I usually take a bath. At 12 o'clock I am usually fast asleep. The working day is over.

Exercise 3. Answer the following comprehension questions.

1. Where does Kate study?
2. What year is Kate in?
3. What is Kate's future speciality?
4. When does Kate get up?
5. What does Kate do before she starts for the university?
6. What does she usually have for breakfast?
7. How long does it take Kate to get to the Academy?
8. Why does Kate have to work hard in the language laboratory?
9. What does Kate do after classes?
10. How does Pete help Kate?

11. What does Kate do in the evening?

Exercise 4. Complete the following sentences.

1. Kate studies at the ...
2. Kate studies many subjects at the Academy such as ...
3. Kate will be qualified as a ...
4. Kate usually gets up at ...
5. She turns on the tape-recorder and does ...
6. She goes to the bathroom and takes her ...
7. For breakfast Kate usually has ...
8. Kate is always in a hurry as she ...
9. Kate goes to the Academy ...
10. It takes Kate ...
11. Economics and maths ...
12. English is ...
13. After classes Kate usually ...
14. Kate usually goes to the library to ...
15. In the caf  she usually meets ...
16. Pete is good at English and he never ...
17. Occasionally Kate and Pete go to ...
18. The working day is over at ...

Exercise 5. Agree or disagree with the statements using the following conversational phrases.

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| - You are right.                 | - You are not right, I'm afraid. |
| - I quite agree with you that... | - I don't think so.              |
| - I think so too.                | - That's wrong.                  |

1. Kate is a second-year student of the Economics faculty.
2. After graduating from the Academy Kate will be qualified as a veterinary doctor.
3. Kate usually gets up at 10 o'clock in the morning.
4. After breakfast she often reads a little to refresh her memory for her tutorials and seminars.
5. Kate lives not far from the Academy so she goes there either on foot or by tram.
6. Actually Kate has one or two tutorials, a lecture or a seminar daily.

7. After lunch she goes home.
8. Kate and Pete have much in common as both of them are very fond of music.
9. Pete isn't good at English.
10. Pete often sees Kate home.
11. At 11 o'clock Kate is usually fast asleep.

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences into English.

1. По утрам я обычно делаю зарядку под любимую музыку и принимаю холодный душ.
2. Я живу далеко от академии, поэтому я езжу туда на автобусе.
3. Гуманитарные дисциплины не представляют для меня трудностей, а вот точные науки – это моё слабое место.
4. После занятий я часто встречаюсь со своими друзьями в кафе.
5. По вечерам я обычно читаю газеты, смотрю телевизор, слушаю музыку или помогаю своей маме по дому.

Exercise 7. Interview Kate's mother/father about Kate (do this work in your group or in pairs).

**You want to know:**

- if Kate is a first- or a second-year student
- what faculty Kate studies at
- what subjects she studies at the Academy
- how many classes she has every day
- if Kate goes to the Academy by bus or on foot
- how long it takes her to get to the Academy
- what subjects she is not very strong in
- what subjects she is good at
- how many students there are in Kate's group
- if Kate meets Pete in the caff
- why Kate and Pete have much in common
- what places they go together
- what Kate usually does after supper
- when Kate goes to bed

Exercise 8. Respond to the following statements expressing your interest, surprise or doubt. Say that this is true of someone else too. (Give two variants).

**Model 1:** - *Kate is a first-year student (my brother).*

- Student 1: Kate is a first-year student.
- Student 2: **Is she? So is my brother.** // He is **also** a first-year student.

- *Kate studies at the Academy (we).*

- Student 1: Kate studies at the Academy.
- Student 2: **Does she? So do we.** // We **also** study at the Academy.

**Model 2:** - *Kate isn't a second-year student (my brother).*

- Student 1: Kate isn't a second-year student.
- Student 2: **Isn't she? Neither is my brother.** // My brother isn't a second-year student **either**.

- *Kate doesn't live in Moscow (my sister)*

- Student 1: Kate doesn't live in Moscow.
- Student 2: **Doesn't she? Neither does my sister.** // My sister doesn't live in Moscow **either**.

1. Kate is a good friend of mine (*Pete*)
2. Kate studies economics, mathematics, history, English and others (*we*)
3. In the second year Kate will study macroeconomics and microeconomics (*I*)
4. I don't get up early (*my cousin*)
5. She always reads a little before tutorials to refresh her memory (*they*)
6. We never go to the Academy by bus (*my sister*)
7. Mathematics doesn't come easy to Kate (*physics*)
8. I usually have 5 classes a day (*we*)
9. Paul works hard at English and other subjects (*Helen*)
10. After classes Helen was not at all tired (*other students*)
11. She didn't have lunch at home (*Victor*)
12. Kate and Pete have much in common (*Ann and Tom*)
13. I prepare for my tutorials and seminars in the library (*my friend*)
14. History is not my weak point (*English*)
15. Helen is fond of reading both English and Russian short stories (*Liz*)
16. My brother doesn't go to bed early (*my sister*)
17. Our teacher never refuses to consult us (*our dean*)

Exercise 9. Imagine that one of Kate's relatives is telling you about Kate. Ask him/her all kinds of questions to expand information. Don't forget to show your interest, surprise or doubt. Work in pairs.

**Model:**

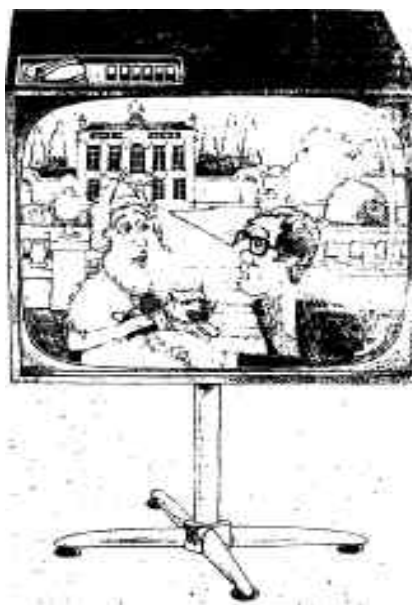
Student 1: Kate is a first-year student, you know.

Student 2: Is she? What faculty does she study at? Has she got many friends among the students? Who is her boyfriend, I wonder? She studies well, doesn't she?

Exercise 10. Prepare the story about your daily routine and studies. Make use of the topical vocabulary.

Exercise 11. Read the interview and say what new information you have learnt. Compare your daily routine with that of the Duchess.

**An Interview**



Robin Knight, the TV reporter, is interviewing the Duchess of Wessex for the program "The English At Home".

**Robin:** Good morning, Duchess. Will you be so kind to tell us about an ordinary day in your life?

**Duchess:** Well, I wake up at eight o'clock...

**Robin:** Oh, really? Do you get up then?

**Duchess:** Are you crazy? No, of course I don't get up at that time. I have breakfast in bed and read "The Times".

**Robin:** What time do you get up?

**Duchess:** I get up at eleven.

**Robin:** What do you do then?

**Duchess:** Well, I go to my bathroom to take a bath.

**Robin:** How long does it take you to take your bath?

**Duchess:** I usually take my bath for an hour.

**Robin:** ...and then?

**Duchess:** Then I read my letters and dictate the replies to my secretary.

**Robin:** Does it take you much time?

**Duchess:** Rather! Then my hairdresser comes. I pay much attention to my hairstyle, you know.

**Robin:** Oh, yes, it's very important.

**Duchess:** After that I walk in the garden with Philip.

**Robin:** Oh? Who's Philip?

**Duchess:** Philip is my dog.

**Robin:** What time do you have lunch?

**Duchess:** I have lunch at two o'clock.

**Robin:** And after lunch?

**Duchess:** Oh, I rest until six o'clock.

**Robin:** ...and at six? What do you do at six?

**Duchess:** I dress for dinner. We have dinner at eight.

**Robin:** What time do you go to bed?

**Duchess:** Well, I have a bath at nine thirty, and I go to bed at ten.

**Robin:** Thank you, Duchess... you certainly have a very busy and interesting life.

**Topic 3  
OUR ACADEMY**

Exercise 1. Study the new words and word combinations.

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. higher educational institution - ВУЗ |                              |
| school of higher learning -             |                              |
| 2. to found -                           | основывать                   |
| 3. to name after -                      | называть в честь (кого-либо) |
| 4. statesman -                          | государственный деятель      |
| 5. valuable contribution -              | ценный вклад                 |
| 6. to train -                           | готовить, обучать            |
| 7. chair -                              | кафедра                      |
| 8. branch -                             | отрасль, отделение           |
| 9. to maintain -                        | поддерживать                 |
| 10. teaching staff -                    | преподавательский состав     |
| 11. to comprise -                       | включать, заключать в себя   |

12. highly-skilled -	высококвалифицированный
13. science -	наука
14. scientist -	ученый
15. associate professor -	доцент
16. to consist of -	состоять из
17. a graduate -	выпускник
18. a post-graduate student -	аспирант
19. to take post-graduate courses -	поступать в аспирантуру
20. to graduate from -	окончить (ВУЗ)
21. acquisition -	приобретение
22. research -	научное исследование
23. to assign -	направлять
24. well-equipped -	хорошо оборудованный
25. E-mail -	электронная почта
26. to issue -	издавать, выпускать
27. training manuals -	учебные пособия
28. to provide -	предоставлять
29. to participate -	принимать участие
30. term -	семестр
31. optional course -	факультативный курс
32. to hold (held) -	проводить
33. current -	текущий
34. to take an exam -	сдавать экзамен
35. to take a credit/test -	сдавать зачет
36. training ground -	учебный полигон
37. experimental plot -	опытное поле
38. experimental training farm -	учебно-опытное хозяйство
39. to carry out -	проводить
40. to cultivate the soil -	обрабатывать почву
41. to drive -	управлять
42. to plough the ground -	пахать землю
43. to sow crops -	сеять сельскохозяйственные культуры
44. to weed -	пропалывать
45. training course -	стажировка
46. qualification upgrading courses -	курсы повышения квалификации

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

### OUR ACADEMY

The Buryat State Academy of Agriculture is the first higher educational institution in the Republic of Buryatia. It was founded in 1931 as the Buryat-Mongolian Agropedagogical Institute. In 1932 the Agropedagogical Institute was reorganized into two institutes – pedagogical and zootechnical. In 1934 there was founded a veterinary faculty and the institute was named the Zooveterinary Institute. Later there were opened new faculties: agronomy (1932) and technology (1954). In 1962 the faculty of technology was reorganized into the East-Siberian Institute of Technology. So, the Buryat Agricultural Institute became the so-called incubator of new schools of higher learning in Buryatia.

For the years of its existence the Academy has become one of the largest schools of higher learning of the Eastern Siberia and the Far East.

In 1995 as a result of the state attestation the Agricultural Institute was renamed into the Buryat State Academy of Agriculture. In 1998 the Academy was named after Filippov V.R., a talented scientist and a famous statesman of Buryatia, and a rector, who had made a valuable contribution to the Academy's development.

At present seven faculties of the Academy train specialists for different branches of agriculture. They are the faculties of Agronomy, Technology, Economics, Veterinary Medicine, Engineering, Humanities and the Institute of Land Management, Cadastre and Land-Reclamation. Training is maintained at a very high level. The teaching staff comprises highly skilled specialists, among them – doctors of sciences and professors, candidates of sciences and associate professors, experienced teachers and teaching assistants. Our academy has a student body of about 6,000 people. The greater part of them, about 4,000, consists of full-time students. About 2,000 students study by correspondence. Full-time students get stipends.

The graduates of our Academy can take post-graduate courses. Post-graduate students work in close contacts with the teaching staff when doing their research work. Every year the Academy assigns young specialists to Moscow, St. Petersburg, Novosibirsk, Kazan and Irkutsk.

The faculty of Technology founded in 1931 is the oldest one in Transbaikalia. Since then the faculty has trained more than 4000 specialists. There are five chairs at the faculty.

The faculty of Veterinary Medicine was established in 1935 and trained more than 5000 veterinary doctors. Training of specialists is carried out at nine chairs of the faculty. The faculty staff is working on a number of research areas recognized by the Russian and international scientific communities.

The Engineering faculty was founded in 1961 and trained over 5000 highly skilled engineering mechanics. The faculty has nine chairs. Research at the faculty is conducted in many areas of agricultural production.

The faculty of Agronomy was founded in 1952. There are five chairs at the faculty. The faculty has trained almost 5000 specialists.

The faculty of Economics was founded in 1962. Ten chairs provide training of specialists at the faculty. Teachers of the faculty participate in Russian and international programs. They take training and qualification upgrading courses in leading Russian and International universities and research institutes.

The faculty of Humanities was established in 2003. The faculty consists of five chairs.

The Institute of Land Management, Cadastre and Land-Reclamation, which was opened in 2004, consists of three chairs.

At the Academy there are many classrooms, lecture-halls, drafting-rooms and well-equipped laboratories. There are several computer classrooms, the center of information technologies, experimental laboratories for research work and a good library with 500 thousands volumes of books on various subjects. The Academy has E-mail and is connected to Internet. The Academy is doing its best to construct comprehensive information system and to provide its faculty members and students the full environments of free information acquisition. There is also a publishing center issuing training manuals for the students.

The main building of the Academy is one of the places of interest in Ulan-Ude. There are also 3 buildings – veterinary clinics, morphological building and vivarium. The Academy has mechanical workshops, a training ground, a motor-car park and experimental plots for research work. At our Academy there are also four hostels, some canteens, a big dining room and a sports hall.

The course of study lasts for five years. The academic year is divided into two terms: the winter term and the summer term. The students study

different subjects such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, foreign languages and other special subjects. Many students attend some optional courses on different specialities. At the end of each term students take current exams and credit-tests.

Practical training of students is held on “Baikal” experimental training farm. The students carry out experiments there, learn how to cultivate the soil, to drive tractors and lorries, to plough the ground, to sow crops and to weed fields and vegetable gardens.

Every year hundreds of students graduate from the Buryat State Academy of Agriculture and work in various branches of national economy.

Exercise 3. Answer the following comprehension questions.

1. What are the oldest faculties of the Academy?
2. What was the result of state attestation in 1995?
3. How many faculties are there at the Academy and what are they?
4. Why was the Academy named after V.R. Filippov?
5. Whom does the teaching staff comprise?
6. Where does the Academy assign post-graduate students?
7. How many buildings has the Academy? What are they?
8. How long does the course of study last?
9. What subjects do the students study?
10. Where is practical training of students held? What do they usually do there?

Exercise 4. Agree or disagree with the statements using the following conversational phrases.

- |                          |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| - Oh, yes, that's right. | - Oh, no, that's wrong.           |
| - That's quite right.    | - I am afraid, you are not right. |
| - Quite so.              | - On the contrary.                |
| - That's the point.      | - You've got it wrong.            |

1. The Buryat State Academy of Agriculture is the first higher educational institution in Buryatia.
2. The Academy of Agriculture was founded in 1932.
3. The Agricultural Institute was renamed into the Academy in 1994.
4. There are 3 faculties at the Academy.

5. The teaching staff comprises highly skilled specialists.
6. Post-graduate students do not carry out research work.
7. The course of study lasts for 7 years.
8. The students study only special subjects.
9. Practical training is held in “Baikal” experimental training farm.
10. At the Academy there is also a hostel, a canteen and a sports hall.

Exercise 5. Complete the following sentences.

1. The Buryat Agricultural Institute became the so-called ...
2. For the years of its existence...
3. The teaching staff comprises highly-skilled specialists, such as ...
4. The Academy is well-equipped, there are ...
5. The faculty of technology was founded...
6. The chairs of the faculty of humanities are ...
7. The buildings of the Academy are ...
8. The academic year is divided ...
9. Practical training of students is held ...
10. Every year hundreds of students graduate from ...

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences into English.

1. В прошлом, в Академии было только два факультета: зоотехнический и ветеринарный.
2. В прошлом, два факультета Академии были преобразованы в высшие учебные заведения.
3. Наша Академия стала так называемым инкубатором для БГУ и ВСГТУ.
4. Преподавательский состав, студенты и аспиранты часто пользуются электронной почтой и Интернетом.
5. Ветеринарный факультет имеет три здания – ветеринарную лечебницу, морфологический корпус и виварий.
6. Инженерный факультет имеет технические мастерские, учебный полигон и автомобильный парк.
7. БГСХА готовит специалистов для разных отраслей народного хозяйства.

Exercise 7. Make up the plan of the text.

Exercise 8. Think of the following situation.

Pretend you have met a friend of yours. He/she has just left school and does not know what higher educational institution to enter. So, convince him/her of entering the Academy and tell him/her as much as possible about the Academy. Use your plan and key-words given below.

- The Buryat State Academy of Agriculture is
- It was founded in
- In 1995
- In 1998
- Seven faculties
- The teaching staff
- The student body
- Post-graduate students
- Equipment of the Academy
- The buildings of the Academy
- Studies
- Practical training
- Out-of-class activities

Exercise 9. Retell the text using your plan.

Exercise 10. Read the text and find out what other higher educational institutions there are in Ulan-Ude.

Today, in Ulan-Ude there are five higher educational institutions. They are the Buryat State University, the East Siberian University of Technology, the East Siberian State Academy of Culture and Arts, the Buryat State Academy of Agriculture. There is also the Research Institute. Here is the information about some of them.

The Buryat State University was founded in 1995 on the basis of the Buryat State Teachers’ Training Institute and Ulan-Ude Branch of Novosibirsk State University. Today the Buryat State University is one of the biggest educational, scientific and cultural centers in Eastern Siberia. More than ten thousand people work and study here. That is why no wonder the University is considered to be the largest organization in the Republic of Buryatia.



During the ten-year existence of the Buryat State University a number of big changes took place in its structure. In order to satisfy the Republic's and neighboring regions' skilled personnel requirements, some new faculties were opened (faculties of economics and management, law, medicine, social psychology). As for "old" faculties, they underwent structural changes. Two institutes (the Institute of Ecology and the Institute of Pedagogical Education) were organized at the University. Today at fifteen faculties there are seventeen specialities according to which students are trained.

Nowadays the East Siberian University of Technology is one of the leading schools of higher learning of the region. The specialists of more than 60 directions and specialities are trained here. The history of the University began in 1962. Then the first technical college - the East Siberian Institute of Technology - has been opened on the basis of three specialities of the technological faculty of the Buryat Agricultural Institute. For the last years the number of students has considerably grown. Today more than 10 000 students are trained here.

The history of the East Siberian State Academy of Culture and Arts began in 1960. At that time the East - Siberian Library Institute was opened. The opening of the institute played a very important role in the cultural and scientific life of the Republic of Buryatia and all Eastern Siberia. In 1964 the institute was renamed into the East - Siberian State Institute of Culture, and in 1995 it received the status of academy. Today the East Siberian State Academy of Culture and Arts is one of the leading educational institutions among higher schools of culture of the Russian Federation.

About 6000 students are trained at the academy. Preparation is conducted under all forms of training. Educational process, research and creative activity in the academy are provided with the highly skilled scientific and pedagogical staff. In the structure of the academy there are 2 institutes, 6 faculties, 36 chairs, post-graduate courses on four scientific specialities, dissertational councils, the international department, a publishing department, scientific laboratories, Opera studio, student's theatres, the Educational academic complex of culture and arts and welfare technologies of Eastern Siberia and the North.

#### **Topic 4 GREAT BRITAIN**

Exercise 1. Read the following proper names paying attention to the use of the definite article.

- the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- the Highlands
- the Lowlands
- the Severn
- the Thames
- Lough Neagh
- the Atlantic Ocean
- the Gulf Stream
- the Queen
- the Prime Minister
- the Houses of Parliament
- the Conservative Party
- the Labour Party
- England
- Wales
- Scotland
- Oxford and Cambridge
- Europe
- Ben Nevis
- Manchester
- Glasgow
- Edinburgh
- Leeds
- Birmingham

Exercise 2. Study the following words and word combinations.

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. to be composed of |                       |
| (to consist of) -    | состоять из           |
| 2. among -           | среди, между          |
| 3. urban -           | городской             |
| 4. landscape -       | ландшафт, пейзаж      |
| 5. wide -            | широкий               |
| 6. narrow -          | узкий, незначительный |
| 7. to vary -         | отличаться            |

8. mountainous -	гористый
9. vast plain -	огромная равнина
10. influence -	оказывать внимание
11. mild -	мягкий
12. seldom -	редко
13. to fall -	падать
14. machinery -	машинное оборудование
15. chemicals -	химикалии
16. aircraft -	самолеты
17. navigation -	судоходство
18. shipbuilding -	кораблестроение
19. custom -	обычай
20. to be considered -	считается, что
21. the head of the state -	глава государства
22. to rule -	править
23. to elect -	выбирать
24. legislative -	законодательный
25. to be exercised by -	осуществляться кем-либо
26. a chamber -	палата
27. hereditary or life peers and peeresses -	наследственные или пожизненные пэры и пэрэссы
28. executive -	исполнительный
29. the majoring party leader -	лидер партии большинства
30. to be appointed by -	назначаться кем-либо
31. judiciary branch -	судебная власть (ветвь)
32. to determine common law -	определять гражданский закон
33. to be independent of -	не зависеть от
34. at heart -	в глубине души
35. to look like -	выглядеть
36. well-ordered -	упорядоченный
37. a meadow -	луг
38. cotton and woolen goods -	хлопчатобумажные и шерстяные изделия

Exercise 3. Read and translate the text.

### GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. It consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland

and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. England, Wales and Scotland occupy the territory of Great Britain. Northern Ireland is situated in the northern part of Ireland.

The territory of the United Kingdom is about 244,000 square kilometers, it takes the 75-th place among other countries in the world. The population is more than 60 million people. About 80% of the population is urban. The capital of the country is London.

Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel, which is 34 km wide in its narrowest point. The country is also washed by the North Sea, the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. The landscape of Great Britain varies greatly. The northern and western parts of the country are mountainous and are called the Highlands. All the rest: south, east and the center are a vast plain, which is called the Lowlands. The mountains are not very high. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain (1343m). There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one. The largest lake is Lough Neagh in Northern Ireland.

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate of Great Britain. It is mild the whole year round. The summer is not very hot and winter temperature seldom falls below zero. It is often foggy and rainy. Weather is one of the favorite subjects for discussion when Englishmen meet.

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of iron and steel products, machinery and electronics, chemicals and textiles, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding. Liverpool and Glasgow are the main seaports, where it is highly developed. Glasgow is also associated with heavy industry. Birmingham is the country's major engineering center. Manchester is the world's leading producer of cotton goods and Leeds became the leading producer of woolen goods.

Great Britain is rich in coal, iron, non-ferrous metals. There is much coal in Wales. It is a big coal-mining district of the country.

Great Britain is a country with old cultural traditions and customs. The most famous educational centers are Oxford and Cambridge Universities. They are considered to be intellectual centers of Europe.

All British children study at school from the age of 5 until they are 16. Then they get higher education at universities and colleges of Great Britain.

On the lowlands of south-eastern England there are almost no minerals. This part of the country is an agricultural region. Seven per cent of the population is engaged in farming and cattle breeding. Most of England's wheat is grown there. Much of the soil in this part is under such crops as wheat, barley, rye and oats. Fruit-growing is extensively developed. An Englishman is fond of gardening. He is at heart a great lover of Nature. England in truth looks like one great well-ordered park with its old trees and green meadows.

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and the Queen is the head of the state. But in practice it is ruled by the elected government with the Prime Minister at the head. The Queen's power is limited by Parliament. The legislative power in the country is exercised by the Houses of Parliament. The Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords is composed of hereditary or life peers and peeresses. The members of the House of Commons are elected by people. The executive power is exercised by the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. Prime Minister is the majority party leader and is appointed by the Queen. The judiciary branch of the Government determines common law and is independent of both legislative and executive branches.

Exercise 4. Answer the following comprehension questions.

1. Where is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland situated?
2. What parts does it consist of?
3. What is the territory and the population of Great Britain?
4. What is the capital of the country?
5. What is Great Britain separated from the continent by?
6. What seas and oceans is Great Britain washed by?
7. What is the landscape of the country? What parts does it consist of?
8. Are there any rivers, mountains and lakes?
9. What is the climate of Great Britain?
10. What goods does the British industry produce?
11. What are the main industrial cities of the country and what do they produce?

12. Are there any educational establishments in Great Britain?
13. When do students start education?
14. Which part of the country is an agricultural region?
15. What crops are grown in Great Britain?
16. Are Englishmen fond of gardening?
17. Who is the head of the state?
18. How many chambers does the British Parliament consist of?
20. What are the main political parties of Great Britain?
21. Who is the Prime Minister of Great Britain nowadays and what party does he represent?

Exercise 5. Complete the following sentences.

1. The UK consists of ...
2. The country is washed by ...
3. The territory of Great Britain is ...
4. The population equals to ...
5. The northern and western part of the country is called ...
6. The southern and eastern is called ...
7. The climate of the country is ...
8. Great Britain is a producer and exporter of ...
9. The main industrial cities are ...
10. Oxford and Cambridge Universities are considered to be ...
11. The population in the south-eastern part of England is engaged in ...
12. England in truth looks like ...
13. The Parliament consists of ...
14. There are such political parties as ...

Exercise 6. Make up sentences using the table below.

**1.**

The climate of Russia	is (are) considered to be	the highest mountain
Manchester		the highlands
Potatoes		diverse
Englishmen		an agricultural region
Ben Nevis		Great lovers of Nature
South-eastern England		the most important crop
The northern and western parts of Great Britain		The world's producer of cotton goods

2.

The British Isles	consist(s) of	21 republics
Russia		2 large islands
Peter's family		4 ingredients
Buryatia		10 members
A mixture		4 members: a father, a mother and two children
The committee		the House of Lords and the House of commons
The British Parliament		mainly low plains

3.

Great Britain	is (are) known as	Englishmen
The 14th of February		The motherland of tulips (тюльпаны)
Holland		University towns
Glasgow		the Highlands
People living in England		a country of fogs and rain
A vast plain in Great Britain		St. Valentine's Day
Oxford and Cambridge		the largest seaport

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Британские острова расположены на континентальном шельфе.
2. Считается, что Шотландия такая же красивая как Голландия.
3. Уэльс - один из крупнейших угледобывающих районов.
4. Сегодня Великобритания – крупный производитель железа и стали, электронного и машинного оборудования, изделий текстильной и химической промышленности.
5. Кембриджский Университет состоит из 19 колледжей.
6. Глава государства – королева, но она не правит, ее власть ограничена Парламентом.
7. Глазго является центром кораблестроения и судоходства.
8. Англичане – почитатели природы; они платят больше налоги для того, чтобы сохранить сады и парки в стране.
9. Манчестер известен как мировой производитель хлопчатобумажных изделий.
10. Англия считается огромным упорядоченным парком с ее зелеными лугами и большими деревьями.

Exercise 8. Make up the plan of the text.

Exercise 9. Study the following narration clichés and try to memorize them.

- I would (I'd) like to tell you about ...

- First, I'd like to dwell upon (to touch upon, speak about, to narrate of ...)
- Next (further on, then, to succeed), I'd say that ...
- Speaking about... I should mention ...
- I'd like to say a word or two about (a few words about) ...
- As far as ... is concerned, I'd add ...
- To finish with (in conclusion, to sum it up) ...

Exercise 10. Retell the text using your plan and narration clichés from ex.9. Make use of the following key words:

(to consist of, to occupy, to equal to, the capital, mild climate, the landscape, a producer and exporter of, Oxford and Cambridge Universities, to be occupied in, the main crops, like a park, a lover of Nature, a constitutional monarchy, two chambers, to be exercised by, political parties)

Exercise 11. \* Prove the fact that:

- One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding;
- Englishmen are Nature lovers;
- Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country in the world;

Explain the statements, using clichés from ex. 9:

- The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy;
- The climate of the country is mild;
- South-eastern England is an agricultural region.

Exercise 12. \*

1. Make up as many questions as you can about the text.

2. Study the following openers and the model. Make up mini-dialogues according to the model.

Expressing personal interest	Asking for information	Giving information	Gratitude Acknowledgement
-You know I am interested in ... -I'm fond of ... -I'm more(rather) interested in ... -What I really want to know is ...	-Could you tell me what (where, who)... -Sorry, but could you explain me ... -I wanted to know exactly what (where, when)... -I was wondering if... -Do you think you could tell me ... -I wonder if ...	-Oh, with pleasure! -Certainly, I can. -Most willingly! -Glad to help you! -Yes, please.	-Thank you for your information! -Thank you! It's good to know this! -I see, thanks!

## Model:

**A:** You know, I'm interested in Great Britain's geography. Do you think you could tell me what the territory of the UK is?

**B:** Most willingly! The territory of the UK is about 244.000 square kilometres.

**A:** I see, thanks.

3. Study the role cards below and make up a dialogue according to the model. Use openers:

**A**

**B**

<p><i>You are:</i> a student from the Buryat State Academy of Agriculture.</p> <p><i>Your interlocutor is:</i> your English friend.</p> <p><i>Place:</i> at your place</p> <p><i>Situation:</i> Your friend has come from Great Britain. You are interested in Great Britain's geography. You are talking to him about it.</p> <p><b>Try to find out:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- where the UK is situated;</li><li>- how many parts it consists of;</li><li>- what the capitals of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are;</li><li>- what the territory of the UK is;</li><li>- what the population of the country is;</li><li>- if there are mountains and plains in Great Britain;</li><li>- if there are rivers in the country;</li><li>- what the climate of Great Britain is;</li><li>- if it rains often in the country.</li></ul>	<p><i>You are:</i> an English student.</p> <p><i>Your interlocutor is:</i> your Russian friend.</p> <p><i>Place:</i> at your friend's</p> <p><i>Situation:</i> You are visiting your friend in Buryatia. Now, you are talking to him about your motherland. Being keen on Great Britain's geography, he asks you some questions. Be ready to answer them.</p> <p><b>Say that:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- the UK is situated on the British Isles;</li><li>- It consists of four parts;</li><li>- The capitals of these parts are Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively;</li><li>- Great Britain occupies the territory of 244.000 sq. km.</li><li>- The population equals to 60 mln. people;</li><li>- There are mountains in Great Britain. There are also the Lowlands and the Highlands;</li><li>- The most important rivers are the Severn and the Thames;</li><li>- Rain and fog are common things in Great Britain, especially in autumn and in winter.</li></ul>
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4. Make up role cards on Britain's industry, agriculture, political system and education, exchange your role cards and make up dialogues.

Exercise 13\*. Read the text and find out what customs and traditions are to be found in Great Britain. Be ready to use the information in the topic «Great Britain».

Some English customs and traditions are famous all over the world. Bowler hats, tea and talking about the weather, for example. From Scotland to Cornwall, the United Kingdom is full of customs and traditions. Here

are some of them.

St. Valentine's is the saint of people in love and St. Valentine's Day is February 14th. On that day, people send valentine cards and presents to their husbands, wives, boyfriends and girlfriends. You can also send a card to a person you don't know. But traditionally you must never write your name on it. Some British newspapers have a page for Valentine's Day messages on February 14th.

April, 1 is April Fool's Day in Great Britain. This is a very old tradition from the Middle Ages. At that time servants were masters for one day of the year. Now April Fool's Day is different. It's a day for jokes and tricks.

May, 1 was an important day in the Middle Ages. In the very early morning young girls went to fields and washed their faces with dew. They believed this made them very beautiful for a year after that. Also on May Day young men of each village tried to win prizes with their bows and arrows, and people danced round the Maypole.

November, 5 is Guy Fawkes's Day. All over the country people built wood fires, or "bonfires", in their gardens. On top of each bonfire there is a guy, this is a figure of Guy Fawkes. On November, 5 1665, Guy Fawkes tried to kill King James I. He and a group of his friends put a bomb under the Houses of Parliament in London. But the king's men found the bomb and Guy Fawkes. They took him to the Tower of London, where his head was cut off. Before November 5, children use guys to make money. They stand in the street and shout: «Penny for the guy».

Boxing Day is on December, 26. People usually gave «Christmas boxes» or gifts of money to servants on this day. Today many people still give a Christmas gift to papergirls and boys.

Christmas Day is the most popular holiday in Great Britain. It is celebrated on December, 25. On this day many people go to churches, open their Christmas presents, eat a Christmas dinner of roast turkey and Christmas pudding.

*Notes:*

a bowler hat - котелок

dew - роса

Maypole - Майский шест

to build a bonfire - устроить костер

to use a guy - использовать чучело

**Topic 5**  
**LONDON**

Exercise 1. Study the following words and word combinations

1. commercial –	коммерческий, торговый
2. separate boroughs –	отдельный пригород
3. numerous -	многочисленный
4. to concentrate –	сосредоточиваться
5. the Old Bailey –	центральный уголовный суд
6. masterpiece –	шедевр
7. cathedral –	собор
8. royal –	королевский
9. Armour –	доспехи
10. church –	церковь
11. architect –	архитектор
12. Buckingham Palace –	Букингемский дворец
13. to stretch –	простирается
14. Westminster Abbey –	Вестминстерское аббатство
15. to bury –	хоронить
16. wealth –	богатство
17. luxury –	роскошь
18. Trafalgar square –	Трафальгарская площадь
19. representative –	характерный, показательный
20. priceless –	бесценный
21. ancient –	древний
22. financial –	финансовый
23. neither ... nor... –	ни ... ни ...
24. Madame Tussaud's museum –	Музей Мадам Тюссо
25. wax –	восковый
26. musician –	музыкант
27. shady avenues –	тенистые аллеи
28. to float –	плыть
29. a pond -	пруд
30. unbelievable -	невероятный
31. heavy traffic -	движение
32. smoke –	дым, копоть
33. a resident -	постоянный житель
34. to be proud -	гордиться
35. to be called -	называться

36. cockneys –	уроженец Ист-Энда
37. hereditary –	наследственный
38. an inhabitant -	житель

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

**LONDON**

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and commercial centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. It covers more than 600 square miles and consists of 33 separate boroughs, including the City, the West End, the East End and houses of over 12 million people.

London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old. It has more than a 20 century-old history.

The heart of London is the City – its commercial and business centre. Numerous banks, offices and firms are concentrated here, including the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and the Old Bailey. Few people live in the City but over a million come to work here. Two masterpieces are situated within the City: St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower of London. 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 residence and a prison. Now it is a museum of Armour and the place where Crown Jewels are kept. St. Paul's Cathedral, the greatest English church, was built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century by a famous English architect, Sir Christopher Wren.

Westminster is the aristocratic official part of London. It includes Buckingham Palace where the Queen lives and the Houses of Parliament stretching for nearly 1000 feet along the north bank of the Thames. The Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its big hour bell, known as "Big Ben". Westminster Abbey is the place where coronation of nearly all kings and queens has taken place. Many of them are buried here as well as some other famous people of the country (G. Chaucer, Tennyson, Newton, Ch. Dickens, T. Hardy, R. Kipling, etc.).

The West End is the richest and the most beautiful part of London. It is a symbol of wealth and luxury. The best hotels, restaurants, shops, clubs, parks and houses are situated there.

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

Opposite the Nelson's monument there is the National Gallery and the National Portrait Gallery. The National Gallery was founded in 1824 and shows a representative collection of great paintings from European schools. Not far from the National Gallery there's the British Museum – the biggest Museum in London. It contains a priceless collection of different things (ancient manuscripts, coins, sculptures, etc.). The British Museum is famous for its library (about 7 000 000 books).

The famous Tate Gallery was opened in 1897 with the financial support of Sir Henry Tate. The Gallery contains a unique collection of British paintings from the 16<sup>th</sup> century to the present day.

There is a number of museums in London, which are neither art museums nor galleries. You are sure to know about Madame Tussaud's Museum. It contains hundreds of wax figures, which are sculpture portraits of famous personalities, political figures, painters, musicians, sportsmen and even criminals.

You cannot leave the city without visiting Hyde Park. When you are walking along its shady avenues, sitting on the grass or watching swans and ducks floating on the ponds, it seems almost unbelievable that all around there is a large city with its heavy traffic and smoke.

The East End is an industrial district of London. There are many factories and the Port of London there. The East End is especially famous as the centre of the clothing industry in London and as the market place. Every Sunday morning it becomes one of the sights of London. Old residents of the East End are proud to be called cockneys, which means true Londoners, hereditary inhabitants of the area. They love the district very much.

Exercise 3. Answer the following comprehension questions.

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?
2. Is London a big city?
3. What is its population?
4. What river does London stand on?
5. What parts is London divided into?
6. Why is the City called the business centre of London?
7. What places of interest does Westminster include?
8. Who is buried in Westminster Abbey?
9. What is the West End famous for?
10. Why is the central square in London named Trafalgar Square?
11. Where is the National Gallery situated?

12. What do you know about the British Museum?
13. The East End is a working class area, isn't it?
14. What is situated in the East End?
15. Is London the city of big contrasts?
16. Would you like to live there?
17. What part of London would you like to live in?

Exercise 4. Complete the following sentences.

1. London is situated on the banks of the river...
2. The oldest part of London is ...
3. Its population is ...
4. The aristocratic official part of London is called ...
5. The symbol of wealth and luxury is ...
6. The industrial district of London is called ...
7. The well-known people of England are buried in ...
8. Most Government offices in London are situated in ... street.
9. The official residence of the Prime Minister is in ...
10. One of the busiest shopping centres in London is in ... street.
11. The place where the Monarch lives is called...
12. The place of meetings and demonstrations in London is called ...
13. In the middle of Trafalgar Square there is a ...
14. The museum which contains a great collection of pictures of different schools is called ...
15. The largest park in London is ...
16. Old residents of the East End call themselves...

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Лондон — самый большой город в Европе. Он простирается почти на 30 миль.
2. Вместе с окраинами и пригородными районами город называется «Большой Лондон».
3. «Сити» — это старейшая часть города. Именно с этого места начал расти Лондон.
4. Во время второй мировой войны «Сити» был сильно разрушен.
5. Трафальгарская площадь — это то место, где обычно проводятся различные демонстрации.
6. Картинные галереи Лондона — богатейшие в мире.

7. «Сохо» — район города, где живут люди творческих профессий: художники, писатели, артисты.

8. В Британском музее содержится большое количество древних рукописей, монет, скульптур.

9. Лондон гордится своими прекрасными мостами через Темзу. Из 15 мостов наиболее известны - Лондонский мост, Тауэрский и Вестминстерский.

Exercise 6. Ask your friend:

- if he has ever been to London;
- if it is possible to see anything of London in one day;
- if he is interested in churches and cathedrals;
- if he knows the history of Britain;
- if Great Britain took part in World War II;
- if London was bombed during the war;
- if he knows famous theatres in London;
- what big University he knows in London;
- what places of interest he would like to see first.

Exercise 7. Make up sentences using the following key words:

(a 20 century-old history, to be concentrated, a palace, to include, to stretch, to be famous for, to take place, a geographical centre, at the battle of, to be populated by, to be called.)

Exercise 8. Retell the text, using your answers to the questions from the exercise 3 as a plan.

Exercise 9\*. You are planning a visit to London for some Russian businessmen. What would you advise them to see in London?

Exercise 10\*. Prove that:

- London is considered to be the largest cultural centre of the world.
- the City is the business centre.
- the East End is an industrial district.

*Make use of the following expressions:*

- I (really) believe (that)...  
                  think
- In my opinion ...

- As to my mind ...

- As for me...

Exercise 11\*. Read the text and learn about those places of interest you have not known before.

Buckingham Palace was made official London residence of the Sovereign by Queen Victoria. The Royal Standard flies when the Queen is in residence, but you are unlikely to see her unless an important occasion, such as royal wedding, brings the family out into the famous first-floor balcony. St. James's Palace was built by Henry VIII but did not become the principal royal residence until the end of the 17-th century.

The Victorian-Gothic Tower Bridge was opened in 1894. It is the most easterly bridge on the Thames and one of the world's best-known bascule bridges, which still opens to allow tall ships to pass through.

Its fine collection of buildings including Wren's Royal Naval College, and old royal park, make Greenwich a very popular choice for day trips. The National Maritime Museum was founded in 1934 and is the largest of its kind in the world. The famous Greenwich Meridian is in the Old Royal Observatory, so you can stand in eastern and western hemispheres at the same time.

The elegant Cutty Sark, last and fastest of the Victorian tea clippers, is now in permanent dry dock beside the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. On board there is a fascinating collection of photographs and figure heads.

Although it is such a large city, London still has identifiable «villages». One of the liveliest is Soho in Central London where the thriving Chinese community brings a distinctive flavour to the area. Gerrard Street is generally acknowledged as the centre of Chinatown. There are numerous Chinese restaurants, businesses and shops in the surrounding streets. Another centre of activity in Soho is Berwick Street, which hosts a noisy and hectic market every day except Sunday.

*Notes:*

Sovereign - монарх

Bascule Bridge - подъемный мост

clipper - клипер (быстроходное парусное судно)

hemisphere - полушарие

permanent – постоянный

dry dock - сухой док

fascinating - обворожительный, очаровательный.



**Topic 6**  
**RUSSIA**

Exercise 1. Study the following words and word combinations.

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. to lie -                       | лежать, находиться                                |
| 2. to be washed by -              | омываться (чем-либо)                              |
| 3. to border on -                 | границить с (чем-либо)                            |
| 4. to vary from...to... -         | варьировать, изменяться от чего-либо до чего-либо |
| 5. a desert -                     | пустыня   |
| 6. a valley -                     | долина  |
| 7. a mountain chain -             | горная цепь                                       |
| 8. pure -                         | чистый  |
| 9. a deposit of smth. -           | месторождение чего-либо                           |
| 10. oil -                         | нефть   |
| 11. iron -                        | железо  |
| 12. lead -                        | свинец  |
| 13. diamonds -                    | алмазы  |
| 14. mineral wealth -              | запасы полезных ископаемых                        |
| 15. non-ferrous metals -          | цветные металлы                                   |
| 16. the current population -      | население в настоящий момент                      |
| 17. outskirts -                   | пригороды   |
| 18. power -                       | власть, держава                                   |
| 19. a branch -                    | ветвь (власть, как часть правительства)           |
| 20. legislative -                 | законодательный                                   |
| 21. executive -                   | исполнительный                                    |
| 22. judicial -                    | судебный  |
| 23. double-headed eagle -         | двуглавый орел                                    |
| 24. to be exercised by -          | осуществлять (-ся) кем-либо                       |
| 25. to be performed by -          | осуществлять (-ся) чем-либо                       |
| 26. Federal Assembly -            | Федеральное Собрание                              |
| 27. Council of Federation -       | Совет Федераций                                   |
| 28. State Duma -                  | Государственная Дума                              |
| 29. to be headed by smb.-         | возглавляться кем-либо                            |
| 30. to be elected by the people - | избираться народом                                |
| 31. to belong to smth. (smb.) -   | принадлежать чему-либо, кому-либо                 |

- |                                |                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 32. the Supreme Court -        | Верховный Суд      |
| 33. census of the population - | перепись населения |
| 34. national anthem -          | национальный гимн  |

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

**RUSSIA**

Russia is the largest country in the world. The current population is about 150 million people according to the last census of the population. Russia covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia.

Russia is washed by 12 seas and 3 oceans. The oceans are: the Arctic, the Pacific, and the Atlantic. The seas are: the White sea, the Okhotsk sea, the Black sea, the Baltic sea and others.

Russia borders on many countries such as Kazakhstan, Mongolia and China in the South-east, Finland and Norway in the north-west, Estonia, Latvia, Belarus and the Ukraine in the west, Georgia and Azerbaijan in the south-east.

The land of Russia varies very much from forests to deserts, from high mountains to deep valleys. The main mountain chains are the Urals, the Caucasus and the Altai. There are a lot of great rivers and deep lakes on the territory of Russia. The Volga is the longest river in Europe. The main Siberian rivers are the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena. The largest lakes are Ladoga and Baikal. Baikal is the deepest lake in the world (1600 meters) and its water is the purest on earth.

The climate in Russia is very diverse: it is cold in the north, severe and continental in the east, subtropical in the south and mild in the west.

Russia is rich in natural and mineral resources. It has deposits of oil, natural gas, coal, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, aluminium, other non-ferrous metals, gold and diamonds. Three quarters of all the mineral wealth are concentrated in Siberia and the Far East.

There are many beautiful cities and small villages in Russia.

The capital of the Russian Federation is Moscow.

Russia is a highly industrialized agrarian country. Agriculture is a major branch of our economy. About 10 million people are engaged in agriculture. They produce grain, meat, milk and other dairy products. The farmers raise cattle, pigs, sheep, horses and poultry. They also grow wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, fruit and vegetables.

Russia is multinational parliamentary state. The head of the state is the President. The government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The president controls each of them.

The legislative power is exercised by the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers: the Council of Federation and the State Duma. The President and the members of the Federal Assembly are elected by the people for four years.

The executive power belongs to the Government - the Cabinet of Ministers. The government is headed by the Prime Minister.

Today the state symbol of Russia is a three-coloured banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky and the red one symbolizes liberty. A new national emblem is a double-headed eagle. The national anthem of Russia is "the Patriotic song" by A.B Alexandrov and S.V Mikhalkov.

Exercise 3. Answer the following comprehension questions.

1. Where does the vast territory of Russia lie?
2. What oceans and seas is Russia washed by?
3. What countries does Russia border on?
4. What are the main mountain chains, rivers and lakes in Russia?
5. How can you characterize Russia's climate?
6. What mineral and natural resources is Russia rich in?
7. What is the population of Russia?
8. What branches does the government consist of?
9. What is the legislative power exercised by?
10. What body does the executive power belong to?

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Россия расположена в восточной части Европы и северной части Азии.
2. Обширная территория России омывается 12 морями и тремя океанами.
3. Россия граничит с Монголией, Китаем, Финляндией и другими странами.
4. В России имеется большое количество месторождений полезных ископаемых.

5. Полезные ископаемые России включают нефть, газ, уголь, железо, цинк, золото, алмазы, цветные металлы и другие.

6. Россия является крупным производителем нефти и природного газа.

7. Россия - парламентская республика с президентом во главе государства.

8. Исполнительную власть представляет кабинет министров, возглавляемый премьер-министром.

9. Законодательная власть в стране принадлежит Федеральному Собранию.

10. Судебная власть осуществляется Конституционным Судом, Верховным Судом и региональными судами.

11. Национальная эмблема России – двуглавый орёл.

Exercise 5. a) Transform the following sentences in English, changing the positive degree of the adjectives into the comparative degree according to the model.

Model: *Russia is rich in natural resources (Poland).*

*Russia is richer in natural resources than Poland.*

1. The climate of Russia is cold in the North (in the South).
2. The Lena is a long river (the Volga).
3. The Caucasus are high mountains (the Carpathians).
4. Fresh – water lake Baikal is very deep (Ladoga).
5. Moscow plays a great role in the life of the country (St.Petersburg).

b) Transform the following sentences in English changing the positive degree of the adjectives into the superlative degree according to the model.

Model: *The Volga is a long river (in Europe).*

*The Volga is the longest river in Europe.*

1. The Lena is a long river (in Russia).
2. Baikal is a deep lake (in the world).
3. Russia is a rich country in minerals (in the world).
4. Baikal water is pure (on earth).
5. Moscow is a big political centre (in our country).

Exercise 6. Put the following sentences into the active voice.

Model: *An area of 17 million square kilometers is covered by Russia.*

*Russia covers an area of 17 million square kilometers.*

1. Russia is washed by 12 seas.
2. Russia is linked by 3 oceans.
3. A great amount of minerals are exported by Russia.
4. The legislative power is exercised by the Federal Assembly.
5. The members of the Federal Assembly are elected by the people for four years.
6. The Government is headed by the Prime Minister.
7. Grain, meat, milk and dairy products are produced by the mers.
8. The Russian Federation is set up by the Constitution of 1993.
9. Each chamber is headed by the Speaker.
10. The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.

Exercise 7. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. In Russia there are no long rivers and high mountains.
2. The climate of Russia is very mild.
3. About a third of the entire area of Russia is covered with forests.
4. Moscow is the capital of Great Britain.
5. Russia is not rich in mineral resources.
6. The Volga, the biggest river in Russia, flows into the Black sea.
7. Russia is not a parliamentary republic.
8. The executive power belongs to the State Duma.
9. The judicial power belongs to the system of courts.
10. The legislative power is exercised by the Constitutional Court.

Exercise 8. Study the plan of the text and use it in your retelling.

- Russia occupies the vast territory.
- Russia is washed by 12 seas and 3 oceans.
- It borders on many countries.
- The climate of Russia.
- Natural and mineral resources of Russia.
- The current population of Russia.
- The capital of the Russian Federation.
- Industry and agriculture in Russia.
- The state system of Russia.

Exercise 9\*.

1. Prove that the climate of Russia is very diverse.
2. Compare the territory of Buryatia with that of Russia.
3. Explain how the state system of Russia differs from that of Great Britain.

Exercise 10\*. Read the dialogues and say what new information you've got from them.

F.-foreign guest; R.- Russian man.

### № 1

F: We have been touring Russia for about two weeks and I must say it is a very, very large country.

R: In fact, it is the largest country in the world.

F: And the second largest country in the world is Canada, by the way.

R: That's right, but its population is about a twelfth of ours. Russia is the third largest state in the world as to the number of people living in it.

### №2

F: I have read Russia is very rich in natural resources and mineral deposits.

R: That's right. We have rich deposits of coal, iron, ore, oil, gas, non-ferrous metals and so on, in other words, all the elements of the Mendeleev Periodical Table.

F: Yes, but the climate of your country is severe.

R: That isn't correct. The climate is different in different parts of the country. On the same autumn day, for example, there may be 25 degrees C (Centigrade) below zero in Taimyr (the Arctic region of the country) and 25 degrees C above zero in Sukhumi (its tropical region).

Exercise 11\*. Read the text and say what holidays there are in Russia.

### Holidays in Russia

There are many national holidays in Russia, when people all over the country do not work and have special celebrations. The major holidays are: New Year's day, Independence Day and National Reconciliation Day.

New Year's day is the first holiday in a year. It is very popular. There

is a New Year tree in every house and in the streets. Father Frost and Snow Maiden present children and adults with gifts. People see the New Year in the midnight on the 31<sup>st</sup> of December. They greet the New Year with wine glasses of sparkling champagne and say toasts “Happy New Year!” People consider New Year’s Day to be a family holiday.

Christmas is renewed holiday in our country .It is celebrated on the 7<sup>th</sup> of January. The holiday is connected with the birth of Jesus Christ. On that day Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem.

Day of Defender of Motherland is celebrated on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of February .We congratulate our fathers, grandfathers and young men with the presents.

Women’s Day is celebrated on the 8<sup>th</sup> of March. We congratulate all the girls, mothers and grandmothers with this holiday. Usually they get flowers, cards and present s. On the 8<sup>th</sup> of March all the boys and men try to be polite, they help to cook meal and do everything about the house.

May Day is called now the Day of Spring and Labour .The members of the Trade Unions have their demonstrations on this day.

Victory Day is the greatest national holiday in our country. On the 9<sup>th</sup> of May 1945 the Soviet Army and its allies completely defeated the German fascists and the Great Patriotic War ended for our people. We lost 30 million people during this war. Many veterans meet on this day. They also participate in the military parade on the Red Square and lay wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. On the 9<sup>th</sup> of May there are many people in the streets, squares, parks. Young people usually give flowers to the veterans and thank them for the victory.

Independence Day is a new holiday in our country. On the 12<sup>th</sup> of June 1992, the first President of Russia was elected.

The 7<sup>th</sup> of November is the National holiday. In November 7, 1917 the Revolution was in Russia. We have celebrated this day as the Day of the Revolution for many years. Now it is called the National Reconciliation Day. Different parties have their meetings and manifestations on this day. They express their points of view at the development of the situation in Russia.

## Topic 7 MOSCOW

Exercise 1. Study the following words and word expressions.

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. frontier -                          | граница                           |
| 2. settlement -                        | поселение, поселок                |
| 3. prince -                            | князь                             |
| 4. to grow into a wealthy city -       | превратиться в процветающий город |
| 5. under Ivan the Terrible -           | при Иване Грозном                 |
| 6. to transfer the capital to -        | перенести столицу в               |
| 7. to remain -                         | оставаться                        |
| 8. target -                            | мишень                            |
| 9. to destroy -                        | разрушать                         |
| 10. the present day -                  | современный                       |
| 11. the seat of the government -       | местонахождение правительства     |
| 12. a major city -                     | крупный город                     |
| 13. engineering -                      | машиностроение                    |
| 14. cathedral -                        | собор                             |
| 15. church -                           | церковь                           |
| 16. monastery -                        | монастырь                         |
| 17. unique -                           | уникальный                        |
| 18. to be represented -                | быть представленным               |
| 19. to cease -                         | прекращать                        |
| 20. fortress -                         | крепость                          |
| 21. chime -                            | бой часов                         |
| 22. masterpiece -                      | шедевр                            |
| 23. magnificent -                      | великолепный                      |
| 24. to hold receptions -               | устраивать приемы                 |
| 25. in honour of foreign ambassadors - | в честь иностранных послов        |
| 26. the Tsar Cannon -                  | царь Пушка                        |
| 27. the Tsar Bell -                    | царь Колокол                      |
| 28. Cathedral of Vasily the Blessed -  | собор Василия Блаженного          |
| 29. Cathedral of Christ of Saviour -   | собор Христа Спасителя            |
| 30. shopping center -                  | торговый центр                    |
| 31. to display -                       | выставлять                        |
| 32. relics -                           | реликвии                          |
| 33. millennium -                       | тысячелетие                       |
| 34. B.C. (before Christ) -             | до нашей эры                      |

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

### MOSCOW

Moscow is the capital of Russia, its administrative, economic, political and educational centre with the population of about 10 million people.

Its total area is about 1000 square kilometres. The city was founded by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky in 1147. At that time it was a small frontier settlement. By the 15-th century Moscow had grown into a wealthy city. In the 16-th century under Ivan the Terrible, Moscow became the capital of the state of Muscovy. In the 18-th century Peter the Great transferred the capital to St. Petersburg, but Moscow remained the heart of Russia. That is why it became the main target of Napoleon's attack in 1812. During the war of 1812 three quarters of the city were destroyed by fire but by the middle of the 19-th century Moscow was completely rebuilt.

The present-day Moscow is the seat of the government of the Russian Federation. President of Russia lives and works here; governmental offices are located here, too.

Moscow is a major industrial city. Its leading industries are engineering, chemical and light industries.

There are a lot of beautiful palaces, old mansions, cathedrals, churches, monasteries and monuments in Moscow.

Moscow is known for its many historical buildings, museums and art galleries as well as for the famous Bolshoi, Maly and Art theatres. There are more than 100 museums in Moscow. The largest museums are the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretyakov Gallery. The Tretyakov Gallery houses a unique collection of Russian painters. Almost all famous Russian painters are represented there. The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts displays cultural and artistic relics of various times and nations, from the 4-th millennium B.C. up to the present. Other unique museums in Moscow include the All-Russian Museum of Folk Arts, the Andrey Rublev Museum of Early Russian Art, Alexey Bakhrushin Theater Museum, Mikhail Glinka Museum of Musical Culture and many others.

Moscow has a large concentration of educational institutions, and its centers of higher education draw students from throughout Russia. Moscow State University (1755) is the leading educational institution. The city's many specialized educational institutions include the Moscow

Timiryazev Academy of Agriculture and the Moscow P.I. Tchaikovsky State Conservatoire.

The oldest part of Moscow is the Kremlin. This is the main tourist attraction in Moscow. The Kremlin stands at the heart of the city. The word "Kremlin" means "fortress" and the Moscow Kremlin used to be a fortress. Twenty towers of the Kremlin wall were constructed at the end of the 17-th century. By that time Moscow had already ceased to be a fortress. The towers were built for decoration and had no military significance. Five of towers were gates.

If the Kremlin is a symbol of Russia, then the Spasskaya Tower is the symbol of the Kremlin. It was built in 1491 and got its name from the icon of the Spas. The star-topped tower is 71 metres high. It is notable for its clock, whose melodious chimes are well-known to all those who listen to Moscow radio. At the first sight the clock does not seem very large but this impression is an illusion. Its diameter is 6 metres 12 cm and the figures are 72 cm high. The melody is produced by ten bells, the smallest of which weighs 320 kg and the largest – 2,160 kg.

Granovitaya Palata is a masterpiece inside the Kremlin wall. Moscow tsars held magnificent receptions in honour of foreign ambassadors there.

The Tsar Cannon and the Tsar Bell attract crowds of tourists too.

Outside the Kremlin Wall there is the famous Red Square. Tourists can look at the magnificent Cathedral of Vasily the Blessed, the Lenin Mausoleum and the monument to K.Minin and D.Pozharsky.

Moscow is growing day after day and is becoming more and more beautiful. Some old buildings are being repaired, a lot of new buildings appear in different districts of Moscow. Among the new sights that have appeared recently are the Monument in Poklonnaya Gora and the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour in the centre of Moscow.

Exercise 3. Answer the following comprehension questions.

1. What is the role of Moscow in Russia?
2. When was Moscow founded?
3. When did it become the capital?
4. What is the history of Moscow?
5. What is Moscow known for?
6. Does the Tretyakov Gallery house a unique collection of Russian paintings?

7. What industries are there in Moscow?
8. What museums do you know in Moscow?
9. Why is Moscow called a city of science and learning?
10. Why is the Spasskaya Tower the symbol of Russia and Moscow?

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences.

1. Moscow is situated on the banks of the river...
2. Its population is...
3. One of busiest shopping centers in Moscow is ...
4. The place of meetings and demonstrations in Moscow is called ...
5. By the 15-th century Moscow had grown into ...
6. President of Russia lives and works in ...
7. Moscow has a large concentration of ...
8. The word “Kremlin” means ...
9. Granovitaya Palata is ...
10. The Tsar Cannon and the Tsar Bell attract ...

Exercise 5. Agree or disagree with the statements, making use of the following expressions.

- |                      |                                   |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| - It is right ...    | - It is not right, I’m afraid...  |
| - I agree that ...   | - On the contrary.                |
| - I believe that ... | - I wouldn’t agree with you here. |

1. The capital of Russia, Moscow, was founded by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky in 1150.

2. In the 18-th century Peter the Great transferred the capital to St. Petersburg.

3. The towers of the Kremlin wall were built only for decoration.

4. Granovitaya Palata is a masterpiece, it is situated in St. Petersburg.

5. The present day St. Petersburg is the seat of the government of the Russian Federation.

6. The most popular museums in Moscow are the Tretyakov Gallery, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the Andrey Rublev Museum of Early Arts.

7. The Tretyakov Gallery houses a unique collection of Eastern painters.

8. The word “Kremlin” means “palace”.

9. There are ten towers in the Kremlin.

10. Among the new sights are the Monument in Poklonnaya Gora and the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour in the centre of Moscow.

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Москва – административный, экономический, политический центр России и один из крупнейших городов страны.

2. Население Москвы – около 10 млн. человек, общая площадь – 1000 кв.км.

3. Москва была основана Юрием Долгоруким в 1147 году.

4. Из пограничного поселка Москва превратилась в процветающий город, столицу Московии.

5. Москва осталась центром России.

6. Москва – крупный промышленный город, город науки и образования.

7. 25 башен Кремлевской Стены были построены в 17 веке.

8. Москва знаменита своими художественными музеями, в которых размещаются уникальные коллекции произведений русских и зарубежных художников.

9. Кремль привлекает миллионы туристов каждый год.

10. Москва становится краше с каждым днем.

Exercise 7. Retell the text, using the following key-words.

Population, total area, wealthy city, to transfer, government, to locate, cathedral, church, city of science, to include, relics, tower, museum, theater, magnificent, monument, heart of city, to attract, to appear, to repair.

Exercise 8. Prove that:

1. Moscow is the political centre.

2. Moscow is the educational centre.

3. Moscow is famous for its places of interest.

4. Moscow is growing day after day.

Exercise 9\*. Compare:

1. Moscow and any other city of our country.

2. Moscow and any foreign city you know.

Exercise 10\*. Make up a short summary of the text.

Exercise 11. Act as a guide. What would you tell the tourists about Moscow? Where would you take them first of all?

Exercise 12. Read the text and say what new information you have learned. Use the information in the topic "Moscow".

Moscow, the capital of Russia, is one of the biggest, industrial, scientific and cultural centres of the world.

Moscow is a modern cit. The number of streets constantly increases. The largest one is Leninsky Prospect, which is 15 kilometres long, and the widest one is Leningradsky Prospect. Moscow underground is one of the most beautiful in the world, it has about 2 hundred stations and is almost three hundred and forty kilometres long.

There are 9 railway stations in Moscow and 5 airports around the city. International Sheremetievo Airport is among them.

In the city there are many stadiums. One of them was built for the 22<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Games in 1980, when Moscow was the host of the Games.

At the end of the University Prospect on the Lenin Hills there is a high building, the 32-storey Moscow University.

The city is famous for its parks, for its botany garden where hundreds of trees and plants from all over the world are gathered.

In the Alexandrovsky Garden there is the tomb of the Unknown Warrior. It is a simple memorial to the soldiers who died for the country in World War II.

There are many exhibitions and concert halls. The Tretyakov Art Gallery was named after the Moscow merchant and great lover of art Pavel Tretyakov, who spent most of his life and his sizable fortune on his collection. Not long before his death Tretyakov gave his collection to the city of Moscow. The Gallery reflects the history of Russia, the life and ideals of its people.

## Topic 8 THE REPUBLIC OF BURYATIA

Exercise 1. Study the following words and word expressions.

1. boundless steppes -	бескрайние степи
2. gentle -	мягкий
3. to slope -	клониться
4. to be covered -	быть покрытым
5. evergreen -	вечнозеленые
6. coniferous -	хвойный
7. mountain ranges -	горные цепи
8. to flow into (out) -	вливать (вытекать)
9. navigable -	судоходный
10. fresh water reserves -	запасы пресной воды
11. to inhabit -	населять
12. environment -	окружающая среда
13. sharply continental -	резко-континентальный
14. ore -	руда
15. mine -	шахта, добывать
16. timber -	лесной
17. stock-breeding -	животноводство
18. output -	выпуск продукции
19. livestock -	скот, живой инвентарь
20. poultry -	домашняя птица
21. boast of -	хвастаться
22. mountaineering -	альпинизм
23. rafting -	спуск по рекам
24. treatment -	лечение

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

## THE REPUBLIC OF BURYATIA

Buryatia is a part of the Russian Federation and is situated in the southern part of the Eastern Siberia, to the south-east of Lake Baikal. It borders on Tyva Republic, Chita and Irkutsk regions and Mongolia. The territory of Buryatia is 351,000 square kilometers.

Nature of Buryatia is unique. One can find here high mountains,

boundless steppes and gentle sloping hills. Over 75% of the territory is covered by evergreen coniferous forest. The highest mountains are the Barguzin and Khamar-Daban mountain ranges. But the most famous are the Sayans with its highest peak Munku-Sardyk (3491metres).

Buryatia is famous for Lake Baikal. It is the deepest lake in the world and contains more than 22% of the world's fresh water reserves. Its flora and fauna are unique. Over 2500 different kinds of animals and fish inhabit Baikal and its environment, 250 of which are endemic. Baikal boasts of its purest water: the visibility in it is 40 meters. About 300 rivers flow into the lake and only few of them are navigable in summer and early autumn. The largest rivers are: the Selenga, the Uda and the Barguzin. The Angara is the only river that flows out of the lake.

The climate of Buryatia is sharply continental, mostly dry with short, hot summers and long cold winters. Climate of Buryatia is considered to be healthy owing to plenty of sunlight, air dryness and low cloudiness.

Buryatia is a multinational republic and its population is over one million people. The largest ethnic groups are the Buryats, the Russians and the Evenks.

The republic is rich in mineral resources, such as ore, coal, gold and non-ferrous metals. A large coal-mining center of Buryatia is Gusinozersk, which is also an important center of energetics. Timber industry is an important part of the national economy of Buryatia and its total export.

The leading branch of agriculture is stock-breeding. The output of livestock industry makes up 70% of total agricultural output. The main products of the republican livestock are: cattle and poultry, milk, meat, wool, eggs. Buryatia has one of the country's largest meat preserving factories. The farmers and state enterprises grow wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes and industrial crops.

The main republican enterprises are: Aviation Factory, Shipbuilding Factory, Locomotive-Carriage Repairing Plant, Electronic Devices and Instrument Making Plant, Confectionary Factory "Amta" and Fine-Cloths Manufactory.

The Head of the Republic is the President. The executive power is represented by the Cabinet of Ministers and the legislative power – by Narodny Khural. The state flag is represented by three colors - blue, white and yellow ones symbolizing sky, purity and eternity.

The Capital of Buryatia is Ulan-Ude. It is the administrative, economic

and cultural centre of the Republic. There are five theaters in the capital of Buryatia: the Buryat State Academic Opera and Ballet House, Buryat State Academic Theatre, Russian State Academic Theatre, Youth Theater Studio, and the Buryat State Republican Puppet Theatre «Uliger.»

Buryatia attracts thousands of tourists due to its magnificent nature and peculiar culture of the native people. As for the recreations, provided for tourists in Buryatia, there are mountaineering, rafting on the numerous rivers, ethnographic tours, treatment with mineral waters.

Exercise 3. Answer the following comprehension questions.

1. Where is Buryatia situated?
2. What does it border on?
3. What are the highest mountains in Buryatia?
4. What is Baikal famous for?
5. Why is the nature of Buryatia considered to be unique?
6. What does sharp continental climate mean?
7. What are the largest ethnic groups of Buryatia?
8. What mineral resources is Buryatia rich in?
9. What is the leading branch of agriculture?
10. What are the main agricultural products?
11. What are the biggest industrial enterprises of the Republic?
12. What is the political system of Buryatia?
13. What are the main theatres of Ulan-Ude?
14. Why does Buryatia attract a lot of tourists?

Exercise 4. Agree or disagree with the statements.

1. Buryatia is a part of Russian Federation.
2. Buryatia borders on China.
3. The republic of Buryatia is mostly a plain.
4. All rivers in Siberia flow out of Baikal.
5. Baikal contains 22% of the world's fresh water reserves.
6. The climate of Buryatia is mild.
7. The republic is rich in mineral resources, such as ore, coal, gold and non-ferrous metals.
8. The leading branch of agriculture is farming.
9. Buryatia has one of the country's largest meat preserving factories.
10. The executive power is represented by Narodny Khural.
11. Buryatia attracts thousands of tourists.



Exercise 5. Prove that:

1. The nature of Buryatia is unique.
2. The republic is rich in mineral resources.
3. The agriculture of Buryatia is highly developed.
4. Buryatia attracts thousands of tourists.

Exercise 6. Divide the text into logical parts and entitle each of them.

Exercise 7. Imagine, that you met a foreign tourist. He has just come to our republic and does not know anything about it. Tell him everything you know about Buryatia and its places of interest. Use your plan.

Exercise 8. Think over the following situation.

A group of foreign businessmen has come to Russia. They are going to invest money in our economy. They haven't yet made up their minds what Russian region to choose. Delegates of different parts of Russia represent their regions. How would you represent our Republic? Make use of the additional information given below.

I. 1. *Trees growing on the territory of the Republic:* pine, fir, cedar, larch, spruce, birch, aspen tree, etc.

2. *Animals inhabiting on the territory of the Republic:* wolves, bears, foxes, sables, minks, deer, squirrels, martens, roebucks, hares, lynxes, elk, etc.

3. *Baikal's fish:* the omul (resembles the herring), the sig (resembles the sturgeon but much smaller), the pike, the carp, the burbot, the grayling, the perch, the freshwater seal (the nerpa), the golomyanka (unique, transparent and endemic fish), the crayfish (the Baikal epishura).

## II. *Buddhism and Datsans.*

Buddhism is the oldest of the world religions. When Christianity was just taking its first timid steps, Buddhism was already five hundred years old. It had received universal recognition in India and begun to spread rapidly beyond its borders.

In Russia Buddhism is represented by the Gelungpa School ("the School of Virtue") which is a branch of Tibetan Buddhism of the Mahayana orientation, that is, "the broad path" of salvation from endless rebirth in

the world of suffering. It is known as Lamaism.

The traditional Buddhism areas in Russia are Buryatia, Tyva, Chita and Irkutsk regions in Siberia, and Kalmykia in the Caspian Depression. Mongolian and Tibetan lamas appeared in the area east to Lake Baikal for the first time during the mid-17 century. Within a short time most of the Buryats living east of Lake Baikal was converted to Buddhism.

Buddhism firmly established itself towards the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, having ousted shamanism, a set of traditional folk beliefs.

Before the revolution 46 Datsans were functioning in the area and 44 of them were destroyed in the thirties. After the fall of the Soviet Union, there has been the religion's renaissance and now many people follow the teachings of Buddha. Several Datsans have been restored and reopened recently. Among them - the Atsagat, the Gegetui temples and others.

The Ivolginsky Datsan, situated 40 kilometers from Ulan-Ude, is the Central Buddhist Religious Board of Russia. Up till recent time it has been the only functioning Buddhist temple in Buryatia.

## III. *Holidays and Festivals.*

The Republic of Buryatia celebrates several holidays throughout the year. The Buddhist Lunar New Year, or Tsagaalgan, is celebrated in accordance with Mongolian moon calendar and begins on the eve of the Lunar New Year, usually in late January to early February. This traditional Buddhist holiday has only recently been revived after the years of Soviet rule. Ceremonies associated with Tsagaalgan last for sixteen days.

Other festivities include Maidari, a midsummer Buddhist festival honoring the Buddha of the Future, and Surkharban, a sports competition featuring wrestling, horse races and archery. Surkharban is held at the Hippodrome the first Sunday in June.

Religious holidays of the Russian Orthodox church are also celebrated.

**Topic 9**  
**ULAN-UDE**

Exercise 1. Study the following words and word expressions.

- |                                       |                                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. be founded –                       | быть основанным                  |
| 2. to contribute -                    | содействовать, способствовать    |
| 3. trade center -                     | торговый центр                   |
| 4. to transfer -                      | переносить, перемещать           |
| 5. fair -                             | ярмарка                          |
| 6. military -                         | военный                          |
| 7. to divide into -                   | делить на                        |
| 8. architectural ensemble -           | архитектурный ансамбль           |
| 9. Merchants' Rows -                  | Гостиные ряды                    |
| 10. residential -                     | жилой                            |
| 11. enterprise -                      | предприятие                      |
| 12. vessel -                          | судно, корабль                   |
| 13. foundry -                         | литейный цех                     |
| 14. abroad -                          | за рубежом                       |
| 15. fine-cloth -                      | тонкосуконный                    |
| 16. wholesale firms -                 | оптовые фирмы                    |
| 17. supply -                          | поставка                         |
| 18. sale of various goods -           | продажа различных товаров        |
| 19. Orthodoxy -                       | православие                      |
| 20. religious board -                 | религиозный совет, сангха        |
| 21. heroic epic literature -          | героическая эпическая литература |
| 22. citizen -                         | гражданин; горожанин             |
| 23. research institute -              | исследовательский институт       |
| 24. esteem -                          | уважать, почитать                |
| 25. amateur -                         | любитель                         |
| 26. singer -                          | певец                            |
| 27. ballet-dancer -                   | танцовщик, балерина              |
| 28. participant -                     | участник                         |
| 29. stage -                           | стадия, этап                     |
| 30. hospitable -                      | гостеприимный                    |
| 31. brother-town -                    | город-побратим                   |
| 32. cultural and business relations - | культурные и деловые отношения   |

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

**ULAN-UDE**

Ulan-Ude was founded in 1666 as Cossack winter quarters at the Uda river with the aim of collecting taxes from native people, Buryats and Tungus. At first it was a small settlement named Verkhneudinsk. In 1690 it was given the status of city. Favourable economical and geographical position of Verkhneudinsk contributed to transformation of the city to the large trade center of Transbaikalia. Military and administrative center of Transbaikalia was transferred here. From that time trade started developing rapidly. Since 1780 the fairs have been held in the town.

It became the capital of Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Republic in 1923, and later in 1934 Verkhneudinsk was given a new name – Ulan-Ude.

Nearly 400 000 people live here. Ulan-Ude is situated on the banks of the Selenga and the Uda rivers. The city is divided into three districts: Sovietsky, Oktyabrsky and Zheleznodorozhny.

The Sovietsky district is the administrative part of the capital. The central part is a historical, cultural and business center of the capital. Here one can see an architectural ensemble – Merchants' Rows – built in 1803.

The Oktyabrsky district is mainly a residential part of Ulan-Ude.

The Zheleznodorozhny district is known as an industrial part of the city.

Ulan-Ude is the largest industrial center of Buryatia and one of the largest in the Eastern Siberia. There are the following enterprises in the city: the Ulan-Ude aviation factory, producing up-to-date airplanes and helicopters; the shipbuilding factory, producing vessels for the rivers of Siberia; the largest in Siberia Locomotive-Carriage Repairing Factory, which has its own foundry. The Ulan-Ude Steel Bridge Association receives orders from the Russian federation and abroad. The greatest in Siberia wool cloth production – Fine-Cloth Manufactory is in Ulan-Ude. “Amta” produces confectionary products. Meat-cannery factory is well known in Russia. Today our town lives in a new business rhythm: we have big wholesale firms working in wide sphere of supply and sale of various goods.

East and West are harmoniously linked both in architecture and philosophy. In the city peacefully Orthodoxy and Buddhism are met. The Ivolginky Datsan situated 40 kilometres from Ulan-Ude is the Central Buddhist Religious Board of Russia. There are many churches in our city, the Cathedral of St. Odigtry built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, is now being restored.

Mutual understanding of religions has been reflected in traditions and culture of the citizens who esteem both Russian and Buryat traditions. So, our people celebrate both “Christmas” and the Buddhist Lunar New Year, or “Tsagaalgaan”.

The Buryat Center of Science (Siberian Department) unites several research institutes. The scientists published hundreds of scientific and academic papers and works such as the heroic epic literature of the Buryat people “Abai Geser”, volumes of Russian folklore, the Atlas of Tibetan Medicine and many others.

Ulan-Ude is famous for its theatres. In our city we have the Puppet Theater for the young theater-goers. Senior children and students like to visit the Youth Theater. And the drama amateurs visit the Bestuzhev Russian Drama Theater, the Khotsa Namsarayev State Academic Theater. The Buryat Opera and Ballet Academic House enjoys national popularity. Our singers and ballet-dancers are known not only in Russia but abroad. They are L. Linkhovoin, L. Sakhyanova, G. Shoidagbayeva, V. Tsidipova, V. Balzhinimayev and many others. It is worth while saying that there are a lot of modern professional ensembles of song and dance such as “Baikal”, “Lotus”, “Badma Seseg”, “Zabava” and others. They are participants of numerous international folklore festivals.

The memory of the people’s past is kept in the city museums. They are: the M.N. Khangalov History of Buryatia Museum, the Sampilov Art Museum of Buryatia. Ulan-Ude citizens’ favorite place of rest is the Ethnographic museum that is situated near the city. This museum shows material and spiritual culture of the people at various stages of historical development.

Ulan-Ude can be called the students’ city. There are many institutions, colleges and schools. About 20,000 students are trained at schools of higher learning. The biggest institutions are the Buryat State University, the East-Siberian University of Technology, the Buryat State Academy of Agriculture and the East-Siberian State Academy of Culture and Arts.

Nowadays Ulan-Ude is a modern city where there are a lot of new beautiful buildings with original architecture.

The citizens of Ulan-Ude are friendly and hospitable. Ulan-Ude has brother-towns: Yamagata, Manzhuria, Darkhan, Taipei and others. We are connected with them by cultural and business relations.

The citizens traditionally go in for sport: archery, wrestling, football, light athletics and horse racing. Ulan-Ude is famous for its national sports holiday “Surkharban”. Also the citizens like to celebrate its traditional holiday “The City Day” held in summer. Ulan-Ude is a beautiful city. The townspeople love their native city very much.

Exercise 3. Answer the following comprehension questions.

1. What do you know about the history of Ulan-Ude?
2. What is the population of Ulan-Ude?
3. What rivers does Ulan-Ude stand on?
4. What parts does the city consist of?
5. Why is Ulan-Ude a large industrial city?
6. How are East and West linked in Ulan-Ude?
7. Why is Ulan-Ude a well-known scientific center of Siberia?
8. Are there any theaters in Ulan-Ude? What are they?
9. What museums of Ulan-Ude do you know?
10. Why is Ulan-Ude called the students’ city?
11. What brother-towns has Ulan-Ude got?
12. What can you say about the citizens living in Ulan-Ude?

Exercise 4. Agree or disagree with the statements using the following expressions.

- It’s correct.
- You are wrong, I’m afraid.
- Right you are.
- I can’t agree.

1. Ulan-Ude was founded in 1661.
2. Ulan-Ude is situated on the shore of Lake Baikal.
3. The city is divided into three parts.
4. Ulan-Ude is the capital of Irkutsk region.
5. Ulan-Ude is not one of the largest center in East Siberia.
6. In the city peacefully Orthodoxy and Buddhism are met.
7. There are no theatres in Ulan-Ude.
8. The city museums kept the memory of the people’s past.

9. Ulan-Ude can't be called the student's city.
10. The citizens of Ulan-Ude aren't hospitable.

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences.

1. Улан-Удэ был основан в 1666 году.
2. Наш город расположен на берегах двух рек.
3. Центральная часть города – это исторический, культурный и деловой центр.
4. Улан-Удэ – один из самых крупных промышленных городов Восточной Сибири.
5. Сегодня город живет в новом деловом ритме.
6. В городе есть православные церкви и буддийские дацаны.
7. Ученые бурятского научного центра опубликовали множество научных работ, среди них выделяются такие работы как “Абай Гэсэр”, книги о русском фольклоре, атлас тибетской медицины и др.
8. В нашем городе есть театры для любого зрителя: юных и взрослых театралов.
9. В городских музеях хранится память прошлого жителей республики.
10. Улан-Удэ часто называют городом студентов.
11. Улан-Удэ имеет города-побратимы.
12. Горожане приветливы и гостеприимны.

Exercise 6. Make up a summary of the text “Ulan-Ude”.

Exercise 7. Retell the text minding the exercises given above.

Exercise 8. Prove that Ulan-Ude:

1. is an industrial center of Buryatia.
2. is an educational center of Buryatia.
3. is a cultural center of Buryatia.

Exercise 9. Compare Ulan-Ude with another city. Make use the following expressions:

- ... larger than ...
- ... less than ...
- ... as...as ...

- ... not as...as ... (not so ... as ...)
- I think ...
- I guess ...

Exercise 10. Imagine the following situation.

- Your pen friend from London is going to visit you. What places of interests would you like to show him?
- You are in the USA and the students of an American college ask you to tell them about Ulan-Ude. What will you tell them?

Exercise 11. Read the text and make up a brief summary. Make use of the information given below in the topic “Ulan-Ude”.

### **The Open-Air Ethnography Museum of Transbaikalia peoples.**

In 1973 the Ethnography Museum opened its doors to the first visitors. It has been established with the aim to acquaint residents and guests of our capital with the traditions and customs of the peoples inhabiting Buryatia. It is situated in the picturesque place Verkhnyaya Berezovka to the north-east of Ulan-Ude. The museum occupies the territory of 100 hectares. It is composed of several complexes such as Archeological, Evenk, Buryat, Old Believers and others.

The archeological complex exhibits tomb-stones, rock drawings - monuments of ancient times.

The Evenk complex is a typical nomadic encampment of taiga hunters, fishermen and reindeer breeders.

The East and West Buryat complexes give a vivid picture of the past life of Buryats.

The Old Believers' complex shows the life of old believers who moved to Siberia from Central Russia in the middle of the 18 century.

The uniqueness of the Ethnography museum of the Transbaikalia peoples is that the existing ethnic situation of the territory has allowed to show material and spiritual culture of the peoples, friendship of these people, their economic and cultural contacts.

*Notes:*

1. picturesque place – живописное место

2. old believers – старообрядцы (староверы)
3. tomb-stones – могильные плиты
4. rock-drawings – наскальные рисунки
5. nomadic camp – кочевой лагерь, кочевье
6. in the middle of the 18 century – в середине 18 века

### Topic 10

#### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Exercise 1. Read the list of geographical names.

1. Canada
2. Mexico
3. Alaska
4. the Appalachian Mountains
5. the Cordillera
6. the Rocky Mountains
7. Lake Superior
8. Lake Michigan
9. Lake Huron
10. Lake Erie
11. Lake Ontario
12. the Mississippi
13. the Colorado
14. the Columbia

Exercise 2. Study the following words and word combinations.

- |                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. to stretch -              | простира́ться           |
| 2. to separate –             | разъеди́нять            |
| 3. the rest of the country – | оста́льная часть страны |
| 4. in honor -                | в че́сть                |
| 5. prairie –                 | прерия, степь           |
| 6. to mean -                 | значи́ть, означа́ть     |

Exercise 3. Read and translate the text.

#### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The USA is one of the largest countries in the world. It is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The area of the USA is

over nine million square kilometers. It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west, from Canada in the north, to Mexico in the south. The most northern part of the USA is Alaska, the largest state, separated from the rest of the country by Canada.

The population of the United States is about 300 million people, most of the people live in cities. People of different nationalities live in the USA. The official language of the country is English.

The continental part of the USA consists of four physical geographical parts: two highlands and two lowland regions. The highland regions are the Appalachian Mountains in the east, and the Cordillera and the Rocky Mountains in the west. Between the Rocky Mountains and the Appalachian Mountains there are the central lowlands, called the prairie, and the eastern lowlands, called the Mississippi valley. The five Great Lakes, between the USA and Canada include Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

As the USA is a large country, the climate is different in different regions. For example, the Pacific coast is a region of mild winters and warm, dry summers, but the eastern continental region is watered with rainfall. The region around the Great Lakes has changeable weather.

There are many mountains in the USA. For example, the highest peaks of the Cordillera in the USA are 6,193 and 4,418 meters. The main river of the country is the Mississippi. But there are many other great rivers in the USA: the Colorado in the south and the Columbia in the northwest.

There are many big cities in the country. They are Washington (the capital of the country), New York (the city of contrasts, financial and business centre of the USA), Boston (there are many colleges and universities in it), Chicago (one of the biggest industrial cities in the USA), San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit (one of the biggest centers of the automobile industry) and others.

The USA has an Academy of Sciences. There are many scientific institutions, museums, libraries, theatres and other interesting places in the country.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. The USA is rich in natural and mineral resources such as aluminum, salt, zinc, copper, coal, natural gas, gold, silver and others. Such industries as machine-building, shipbuilding are highly developed in the country.

American agriculture produces a lot of food products: grain, fruit, vegetables and others. The USA produces more than 50 per cent of the world's corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco.

The USA has a federalist system. This means that there are individual fifty states, each of these states has its own government, and there is a federal, or national, government. Within the national government, power is divided among three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative branch is exercised by Congress, which has two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The president of the country is the head of the executive branch. He is elected for four years.

The capital of the country is Washington. It was named in honor of the first President, George Washington.

Exercise 4. Answer the following comprehension questions.

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. What territory does the USA occupy?
3. What is the population of the USA?
4. What is the capital of the USA?
5. What does the continental part of the USA consist of?
6. Where do the five Great Lakes lie?
7. What climate does the USA have?
8. What are the mountains of the USA?
9. What are the main rivers in the USA?
10. What are the biggest cities of the USA?
11. What are the natural and mineral resources of the country?
12. What branches of industry are mostly developed in the USA?
13. What do the farmers produce in the USA?
14. What is the political system of the USA?

Exercise 5. Read the following statements and say if they are true or false. Use the following expressions:

- |                          |                                  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| - You are quite right... | - I am afraid, you are wrong...  |
| - I think so too...      | - Sorry, but you are mistaken... |
| - I fully agree with.... | - I can't agree...               |
| - Exactly...             | - On the contrary...             |
| - That's right...        | - I think you are not right...   |

1. The USA is not a large country.
2. The USA occupies the whole continent of North America.
3. The continental part of the USA is divided into two parts.
4. The Five Great Lakes lie in the north of the country.
5. The climate of the USA is diverse.
6. The mountains are not so high in the USA.
7. There are many rivers in the USA.
8. There are few big cities in the USA.
9. The USA is not so rich in natural and mineral resources.
10. Industry of the USA is highly developed, it has many branches.
11. Farmers of the USA produce not so many products.
12. The USA has a federalist system.

Exercise 6. Make up the plan of the text, dividing it into logical parts and entitling each of them.

Exercise 7. Retell the text according to your plan.

Exercise 8. Read the text and answer the questions:

How many stripes are there on the American flag?

What do you think the stars stand for?

### **“The Stars and the Stripes”**

The “Stars and the Stripes” is the popular name for the flag of the United States. Every country has its own flag. In 1776, the 13 colonies declared their independence. The USA was born. George Washington was the general of the American Army.

There is a story that he asked Betsy Ross to make the flag. She used 3 colors: red, white, blue. The color red was for courage, white was for liberty, blue was for justice. She sewed 13 red and white stripes and 13 white stars in a circle on a blue square. The 13 stars and stripes stood for the number of states at the beginning of the United States. On June 14, 1777, Congress voted this flag to be the national one.

Later, new states joined the United States. This was the problem for the flag. In 1818, Congress made another law about the flag. The 13 stripes stayed the same, but for each new state there was a new star. Today, there are fifty stars on the flag. Hawaii was the last star in 1959.

## Topic 11 CANADA

Exercise 1. Study the list of the following geographical names.

- |                             |                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. the Rocky Mountains –    | Скалистые горы     |
| 2. Superior -               | о. Верхнее         |
| 3. Huron –                  | о. Гурон           |
| 4. Erie –                   | о. Эри             |
| 5. Ontario –                | о. Онтарио         |
| 6. the Mackenzie –          | р. Макензи         |
| 7. the Yukon –              | р. Юкон            |
| 8. the St. Lawrence River – | река Св. Лаврентия |
| 9. the Niagara Falls –      | Ниагарский водопад |
| 10. Toronto –               | г. Торонто         |
| 11. Montreal –              | г. Монреаль        |
| 12. Ottawa –                | г. Оттава          |
| 13. Halifax –               | г. Галифакс        |
| 14. Quebec -                | г. Квебек          |

Exercise 2. Study the following words and word combinations.

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. frontier –         | граница          |
| 2. picturesque –      | живописный       |
| 3. thinly populated – | слабо населенный |
| 4. Eskimo –           | эскимос          |
| 5. creative –         | творческий       |
| 6. raw materials -    | сырье            |
| 7. dog sleds -        | собачьи упряжки  |
| 8. tools -            | инструменты      |
| 9. tie –              | связь            |
| 10. dominion –        | владение         |
| 11. to gain –         | добиться         |
| 12. maple -           | клен             |

Exercise 3. Read and translate the text.

## CANADA

Canada is the second largest country in the world after Russia. It has an area of nearly 10 million square kilometers. Canada is situated in North

America. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast - by the Atlantic Ocean. Canada's land frontier is only the USA.

The landscape of Canada is very picturesque and reminds that of Russia. There are mountains, high plains, low plains and great forests in the country. The main mountain chain is the Rocky Mountains that run parallel to the Pacific coast.

Canada is also a country of lakes. Besides the Great Lakes – Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, there are many other large lakes. The largest rivers are the Mackenzie, the Yukon and the St. Lawrence River. The Niagara Falls is one of the most splendid sights in the world and attracts lots of tourists. The Niagara Falls is growing into the wedding capital of Canada. Each year thousands of couples make the journey to Niagara to mark the beginning of a new life.

The climate of Canada varies from Arctic in the north to moderate in the east and west. Winter in Canada lasts from four to five months with heavy snowfalls. In fact, most of Canada's territory is thinly populated, because of severe natural conditions.

About 28 million people live in the country. More than 40% of the population came originally from Britain, about 30% from France and 20% from other countries. Both English and French are the state official languages.

There are also about 300,000 Indians and 25,000 Eskimos, who live mostly in the North. It's interesting to know, that the Eskimos are very creative men. Having few raw materials, they have invented a great number of things: tents, dog sleds, snowshoes and different tools.

Most of the people live in cities. Toronto and Montreal are the largest urban areas and industrial centers as well. The capital of the country is Ottawa.

Canada has a highly developed agriculture. The main agricultural products are wheat, meat, some kinds of fruit and dairy products. Canada is the world's largest exporter of these products. Canada's agriculture and fisheries provide material for the food industry. Its largest seaports like Montreal, Halifax and Quebec are the centers of export of canned meat and fish, furs, timber, metals, machines.

The country is rich in metal, ore, oil and gas. Machine building, motorcar and shipbuilding are highly developed. Being rich in forests, Canada is a great producer of wood for building, furniture and the

production of paper.

Canada is a federal state and a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Formally the head of the state is the Queen of England, represented by the Governor-General, who is named by the Canadian cabinet. This symbolizes the country's strong ties to Britain. The point is, that Canada was a British dominion. It was ruled by Britain until 1931, when Canada gained full independence. The leading figure in the political life is the Prime Minister. Canada consists of provinces.

Canada's national flag is the Maple Leaf.

Exercise 4. Answer the following comprehension questions.

1. Where is Canada situated?
2. What's the territory of the country?
3. What is the main mountain chain in Canada?
4. What lakes and rivers are there in Canada?
5. Why is the most of Canada's territory thinly populated?
6. What are the official languages?
7. What is the country rich in?
8. Who is the head of the state? Why?
9. Why does the landscape of Canada remind that of Russia?
10. What is the flag of the country?

Exercise 5. Agree or disagree with the statements.

1. Canada is the largest country in the world.
2. Canada borders only on the USA.
3. The climate of Canada is rather severe.
4. About 40 million people live in the country.
5. Toronto and Montreal are the largest urban areas.
6. Canada is the world's largest exporter of wheat, meat, some kinds of fruit and dairy products.
7. The head of the state is the President.
8. Canada's national flag is the Maple Leaf.

Task 6. Prove the following statements:

1. The landscape of Canada is very picturesque.
2. The climate of Canada is rather severe.
3. Canada is a multinational country.

4. Canada is a highly developed industrial country.

5. Canada has strong ties to Britain.

Task 7. Make up a plan of the text. Retell the text according to it.

Task 8. (Work in pairs). Imagine that you work at a travel agency. Your client wants to go to Canada. Explain him why Canada is worth visiting. Tell him everything you know about Canada. Use the following sentences and word combinations:

- *You've made the right choice.*
- *It's worth visiting Canada, because...*
- *As for the landscape, it ...*
- *You will never forget ...*
- *It's interesting to know, that...*
- *Fancy that!*
- *By the way...*
- *I'd like to underline that...*

## Topic 12 AUSTRALIA

Exercise 1. Study the following words.

- |                  |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Australia –   | Австралия               |
| 2. kangaroo -    | кенгуру                 |
| 3. koala -       | сумчатый медведь, коала |
| 4. Sydney -      | Сидней                  |
| 5. Melbourne -   | Мельбурн                |
| 6. Canberra -    | Канберра                |
| 7. Tasmania -    | Тасмания                |
| 8. Kosciusko -   | Косцюшко                |
| 9. hemisphere -  | полушарие               |
| 10. aborigines - | аборигены               |
| 11. savannah -   | саванна                 |

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

## AUSTRALIA

Australia is an island continent situated south-east of Asia between the Pacific and Indian oceans. The Australian Commonwealth occupies



the whole of the continent and the island of Tasmania. It has an area of 8 million square kilometers, nearly as large as the United States.

Australia is mostly a plain. Its highest point, Mount Kosciusko, is 32 feet high.

The climate of Australia varies from warm to subtropical. Being in the southern hemisphere, Australia has summer, when we in the northern hemisphere have winter, and winter when we have summer.

The animals of Australia are very numerous and some of them, including the kangaroo, the dingo and the koala, are not found in any other country.

For the first time this continent was mentioned in the 15th century and only in 1770 Captain Cook's visit opened the continent for the English. At the beginning of 18th century there were only 10000 people. After 1851, when gold was found in Australia, the population greatly increased.

Today, there are about 16 million people in Australia; most of them are of the British origin. Now there are only 40000 aborigines. They live mostly in the deserts and savannah, and their number is decreasing.

The biggest cities of Australia are: Sydney, Melbourne, and the capital Canberra. Australia has a highly developed industry but agriculture is the main occupation of it. It is especially known for its sheep breeding. Wool and mutton are the main items of Australia's export. Australia is self-sufficient concerning agricultural products. It exports wool, wheat, meat, fresh and dry fruits, gold, some minerals.

The Commonwealth of Australia is a self-governing federal state and a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Formally the Head of the state is the Queen of England. Australia has a parliament in each state (6 states – 2 territories) for local affairs and the Federal Parliament of the Commonwealth, which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The government of the country is headed by the Prime Minister, the leader of the Party, which has the majority in the House of Representatives.

Exercise 3. Answer the following comprehension questions.

1. Where is Australia situated?
2. What is its territory?
3. What is unusual for you about its climate?
4. What animals can be found only in Australia?

5. Who opened the continent for the English?
6. What is the population of Australia? (aborigines)
7. Can you name the main occupation of the country?
8. What does Australia export?
9. Who is the Head of the state? (formal and real)
10. What does the Federal Parliament consist of?

Exercise 4. Agree or disagree with the statements, using clichés for expressing agreement / disagreement.

1. Australia is situated in Southern America.
2. The Australian Commonwealth occupies the whole of the continent and the island of Tasmania.
3. Australia is a mountainous country.
4. There are 3 climatic zones in Australia: arctic, temperate and tropical.
5. The Kangaroo, the dingo and the koala are not found in any other country.
6. Australia was opened by Captain Cook in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.
7. The population of the country is 13 million people, most of them are aborigines.
8. Agriculture is the main occupation of Australia.
9. Australia exports airplanes, cars and imports wool, wheat, leather, vegetables and fruit.
10. Australia is a self – governing federal state.

Exercise 5. Make up a plan of the text.

Exercise 6. Retell the text according to your plan.

Exercise 7. Explain:

1. Why does Australia have summer, when we have winter.
2. Why did the population of Australia begin increasing after 1851.
3. Why is the Queen of Great Britain considered to be the formal Head of the State.

### Topic 13 NEW ZEALAND

Exercise 1. Study the following words and expressions.

1. glacier - ледник, глетчер
2. fiord - фиорд
3. volcano - вулкан
4. hot spring - горячий источник
5. geyser - гейзер
6. mud bath - грязевая ванна
7. kiwi - киви
8. emblem - символ, эмблема
9. Maori - Маори (племя)
10. a native - уроженец, туземец
11. to resemble - быть похожим

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

#### NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand is situated in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean, about 2000 kilometres south-east of Australia. It consists of three large islands separated from each other with the Cook Strait, the Steward Island in the south and a number of small islands. The territory of the country is 269 thousand square kilometres. The population is about 3 million people. The capital is Wellington.

New Zealand was opened by Tasman, a Dutch navigator, in 1642. From 1760 British ships began trading with Maoris, the natives of the island. Broad colonization of New Zealand by the British began by buying lands for nothing and driving the Maoris from good lands to reservation. In 1840 New Zealand became a British colony, in 1907 – a British dominion.

New Zealand is a mountainous country. Glaciers, fiords, pristine mountain lakes, hot springs, geysers, mud baths make the beauty of the country. Thanks to it thousands of tourists come to New Zealand all year round and tourism has become one of main sources of income. The climate of New Zealand is warm. The North of the country is subtropical, but it is not very hot. On the whole, climate is favourable for farming. New Zealand

is rich in forests of evergreen trees. There are very few native animals. The kiwi, a bird which does not fly, is found nowhere but in New Zealand and it has become the national emblem of the country.

Due to its favourable climate, the leading branch of New Zealand's economy is agriculture. Both farming and cattle breeding are well developed. New Zealand produces meat, butter, wheat, fruit, vegetables, much of which is exported to different countries of the world, but mainly to Great Britain. One of the main exports is timber. New Zealand has close trade contacts with Great Britain. About 40% of the country's exports and imports come or go to England. The cities and towns of the country resemble very much those of England and people very often call the country «The Britain of the Pacific».

Like Canada and Australia, New Zealand is a self-governing state and a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. According to its Constitution, it is headed by the Queen of England. But in practice the governor only represents the Queen of England and the country is ruled by the Cabinet with the Prime Minister at the head.

Exercise 3. Answer the following comprehension questions.

1. Where is New Zealand situated?
2. What makes the beauty of the country?
3. What is the climate favourable for?
4. What is the national emblem and when?
5. Who opened New Zealand?
6. What is the native population of New Zealand?
7. When did New Zealand become a British dominion?
8. What is the leading branch of the country's economy?
9. What is the population?
10. What is the capital of New Zealand?

Exercise 4. Agree or disagree with the following statements, using clichés for expressing agreement / disagreement.

1. New Zealand occupies south-eastern part of Australian continent.
2. New Zealand is mostly a plain.
3. The country is rich in hot springs, geysers, mud baths.
4. The climate of New Zealand is extremely hot and that is why it is not favourable for agriculture.

5. New Zealand became a Dutch dominion, after it was opened by a Dutch navigator in 1642.
6. When broad colonization began in 1840, the natives (Maoris) were driven from good lands to reservations.
7. The leading branch of New Zealand's economy is tourism.
8. New Zealand is a small country with population of only 3 million people.
9. Like Canada and Australia, New Zealand is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Exercise 5. Retell the text, using as a plan questions from exercise 3.

Exercise 6. Explain:

1. Why people call New Zealand "Britain of the Pacific".
2. Why the climate of New Zealand is considered to be favourable for farming.
3. Why the largest percent of the country's exports and imports come from or go to Britain.
4. Why tourism is one of the sources of state's income.

Exercise 7. Compare:

the territory	of New Zealand	and	Canada
climate			Australia
economy			the USA
population			Great Britain
political system			Russia

Exercise 8. Put 5 questions to each of the texts beginning with:

- Can I ask you...
- Do you know (remember)...
- Could you explain...
- I wonder if...
- I'd like to...
- Would you tell me...(remind)
- It is interesting to know...

Exercise 9. Make up dialogues according to the following situations:

1. You both have a chance to live and to work for a while in one of

the countries of the British Commonwealth. One of you prefers to go to New Zealand, another one - to Canada. The task is to convince the opponent to go with you.

2. Two students are trying to find out what is common and what is different in the history, geography, economy, political system of Canada and Australia.

3. One of you is a producer, making a film about the beauties of nature for TV programme «Around the world». So, he has to choose only two countries out of the USA, Canada, Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand. He has not yet made up his mind, he goes to his friend, an experienced traveller to ask for advice. What will they speak about?

## Topic 14 ECOLOGY

*What kind of planet will our children inherit?  
Will they have room to roam, air to breathe  
and food to eat? Will they ever see an eagle  
flying free or enjoy the solitude of a pristine  
mountain lake?*

Exercise 1. Study the new words and word-combinations.

- |                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. pollution –          | загрязнение       |
| 2. to pollute -         | загрязнять        |
| 3. environment –        | окружающая среда  |
| 4. to poison –          | отравлять         |
| 5. chemicals –          | химикаты          |
| 6. to damage –          | повреждать        |
| 7. fertilizers –        | удобрения         |
| 8. pesticides –         | пестициды         |
| 9. surrounding –        | окружение         |
| 10. stinky –            | вонючий           |
| 11. bad breath –        | выхлопные газы    |
| 12. furnishings –       | мебель            |
| 13. tough –             | строгий           |
| 14. law –               | закон             |
| 15. to install filter – | установить фильтр |

16. renewable –	возобновляемый
17. industrial wastes –	промышленные отходы
18. wastes –	отходы
19. to dump –	выбрасывать
20. to discharge –	выбрасывать
21. thermal pollution –	термическое загрязнение
22. drinking water supplies –	запасы питьевой воды
23. recreation –	отдых
24. cleansing equipment –	очистительное оборудование
25. litter –	мусор
26. to litter –	мусорить
27. trash, garbage –	мусор, отходы
28. to recycle –	перерабатывать
29. ozone depletion –	озоновая дыра
30. green house effect –	парниковый эффект
31. deforestation –	вырубка лесов
32. sulphate –	сульфат
33. to puff –	дуть порывами
34. acid rain –	кислотный дождь
35. to harm -	причинять вред

### Exercise 2.

Do you happen to know that St. Paul's Cathedral in London had a crust about 3 centimeters because during more than 300 years London had been producing very much smoke and dirt. It is a good historical example of how air pollution can damage property or building, isn't it? Can you imagine what buildings will look like in short time if we don't stop pollution?

a) Read the first paragraph of the text and say what it is about.

b) Read the rest part of the text attentively, learn about the main sources of pollution and find out how people are solving this problem.

### POLLUTION SOLUTIONS

Environmental pollution is one of the most serious problems today. People dirty the air with gases and smoke, poison the water with chemicals and other substances, damage the soil with too many fertilizers and pesticides. Nearly everybody causes environmental pollution. People pollute their surroundings in different ways.

Worldwide, air pollution problem has grown immensely. More and more factories, plants, motor vehicles add their bad breath to the air. Harmful gases also come from the materials the buildings are made of as well as the furnishing. Meanwhile, when we burn coal and oil for energy we also cause air pollution.

Air pollution has already led to great atmosphere changes, such as ozone depletion, greenhouse effect. If it is not stopped, all the smoke, fumes and exhaust will eventually change the earth's climate. Moreover air pollution can cause health problems and even death. But the battle against it is also growing. Governments are making tougher laws against air pollution, requiring business and individuals to stop, or cut down, certain polluting activities, to install extra filters in enterprises. Scientists are trying to invent cars that pollute less. Little by little we are getting more and more energy from the sun and the wind, which is clean and renewable.

People try to reduce water pollution too. There are three main sources of water pollution: industrial wastes, sewage, agricultural chemicals and wastes.

The real threats to rivers, lakes and the oceans are factories and plants. Often companies dump chemical wastes into water and pollute it. Chemicals called sulphates puff out of coal-burning factories around the world. When the sulphates mix with clouds, acid rain falls and harms lakes, rivers and plants. Some industries discharge hot water, used to cool equipment, into a river or a lake and cause thermal pollution.

Water is also polluted by sewage, which consists of animal and human wastes and garbage when it goes untreated directly into waterways or the ocean.

Farmers spray a lot of chemicals on crops to protect them against pests. Water from rain or melted snow flows from farm land into streams and carries chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Animal wastes also may cause water pollution, particularly from feed lots with large numbers of animals. Much of their wastes runs off into nearby streams. Water used for irrigation also may be polluted by salt, agricultural pesticides, and toxic chemicals on the soil surface before it flows back into the ground.

As a result of water pollution, lakes, rivers and even whole seas have been turned into sewers. The seashores look like a mess, littered with garbage. Water pollution is threatening drinking water supplies and can spread many diseases. It prevents people from using water for many of the world's fish species are already starting to die.

People are trying to solve the problem in various ways. Companies install cleansing equipment to remove harmful chemicals before dumping

the wastes into water. People are building sewage treatment plants to clean water. Governments are helping farmers find ways to protect crops without using many pesticides.

Soil pollution is the most pressing environmental problem. People ruin the beauty of the land by littering on the land. In the USA each person throws away about four pounds (1,8 kg) of trash daily. About 1/3 of this waste comes from packaging. As a result of deforestation the world has lost 200 million hectares of trees since 1972.

Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land that is available for growing food. Farmers have lost nearly 500 tons of topsoil. In addition pollution brings ugliness to our beautiful land.

But lots of cities have begun recycling project. People are trying to ease the problem by returning garbage to the market as part of new products. Recycled newspapers, metal containers, and many other recycled products are widely used today. Some companies have begun to use less packaging. But the most effective way to stop soil pollution is to throw away less trash.

Exercise 3. Answer the following comprehension questions.

1. Why is environmental pollution considered to be a serious problem?
2. What are the main sources of air pollution?
3. What is the effect of air pollution on climate?
4. What measures do governments take to reduce air pollution?
5. How can we get clean and renewable energy?
6. What are three main sources of water pollution?
7. In what way do companies and enterprises pollute water?
8. What is acid rain?
9. What causes thermal pollution?
10. What is the effect of farmers' activities on environment?
11. What do seashores look like?
12. What changes can water pollution lead to?
13. How do people try to solve the problem of water pollution?
14. What is soil pollution?
15. How much trash daily do people throw in the USA?
16. What does soil pollution effect?
17. Why do people use recycling?
18. What should be done to reduce soil pollution?

Exercise 4. Find English equivalents to the following Russian words and word-phrases.

1. загрязнение окружающей среды;
2. выпускать в атмосферу выхлопные газы;
3. чистая, возобновляемая энергия;
4. сократить загрязнение воды;
5. сточные воды;
6. устанавливать более строгие законы;
7. устанавливать дополнительные фильтры;
8. переработка отходов;
9. термическое загрязнение;
10. причинять вред озерам, рекам, растениям;
11. запасы питьевой воды;
12. очищать от вредных элементов;
13. выбрасывать химические отходы;
14. мусор;
15. неочищенные сточные воды;
16. заводы по очистке стоков;
17. охлаждать оборудование;
18. устанавливать очистительное оборудование.

Exercise 5. Agree with the statements if they are right and correct if they are not right. Make use of clichés for expressing agreement / disagreement.

1. Factories, plants, cars and trucks produce a lot of breath air.
2. To burn coal and oil for energy is not harmful.
3. Ozone depletion and greenhouse effect are results of soil pollution.
4. To make tougher laws against air pollution, install extra filters are the ways out.
5. Energy from the sun and the wind is clean and renewable.
6. Industries discharge chemical wastes and hot water into water streams and cause pollution.
7. Untreated sewage is not harmful.
8. Agricultural chemicals and wastes add a lot to water pollution.
9. Water used for irrigation is one of the main sources of pollution.
10. Water pollution causes many diseases and poisons drinking water.
11. Cleansing equipment help remove harmful chemicals from wastes.
12. Trash is the serious problem today.

- 13. Polluted soil can be used to grow crops.
- 14. Recycling is a way to reduce trash.

Exercise 6. Make a retelling of the text, using questions from the ex. 5 as a plan.

Exercise 7\*.

a) Prove that air pollution is harmful for a man. Use the following openers (take your time to think it over)

- *Well ...*
- *You know ...*
- *You see ...*
- *Er ...*

b) Prove that water pollution is a serious problem today. Stress that agricultural wastes and chemicals add a lot of harm. Don't forget to use openers.

c) Prove that pollution of the soil needs more attention today. Explain why recycling is necessary.

Exercise 8\*. Compare your opinion of pollution control with that in the text. If you think the same, say how pollution can be reduced. Use the openers:

- *I suppose ...*
- *To my mind ...*
- *I guess ...*
- *As far as I know ...*
- *In fact ...*
- *To tell the truth ...*

Exercise 9\*. Pretend that you are journalists of a local newspaper. The newspaper wants to place an article to draw public's attention to the ecological problem, to the effect of environmental pollution on people to be exact. Suggest your articles and you'll choose the best one. Mind that the article should be brief.

Exercise 10\*. You understand how essential it is to preserve nature especially when you have something unique like Lake Baikal. What do you know about it?

Read the text and find out why it is called a lake of superlatives and learn what the main pollutants of Baikal are. Be ready to use the information in the topic "Ecology".

### Lake Baikal

One can hardly find anything similar to Lake Baikal. It is called a lake of "superlatives" because it is the oldest lake – it is 20-30 million years. It is also the biggest lake – it is equal to the territories of Belgium and Holland taken together. It is the deepest lake – its depth in some places reaches 1,600 metres. Lake Baikal is unique by the diversity of wildlife – there are only 60 varieties of fish in the lake, 70% of which can be found nowhere else.

Who named it Baikal? Some people believe that the name originated from Chinese words "northern", others are of the opinion that the Yakutians gave the name to the lake, because the word "Baikal" means in Yakutian "the rich lake". So far it is not clear which of the variants is true. In fact, both of them are close to it.

But as you know Baikal is being polluted.

The main pollutants are:

1. Baikal and Selenginsk pulp and paper plants.
2. Ulan-Ude industrial complex. A number of industrial enterprises on the side of the Chita region.
3. Industrial wastes of industrial complexes in Irkutsk, Angarsk and Buryatia.
4. The Baikal-Amur Mainline, the Trans-Siberian Railway.

All of them effect the environment, polluting as they do surface waters with sewage and with harmful emissions into the atmosphere.

The coast of Baikal is covered with forest of a variety of trees: the birch, the aspen tree and firs of different species. The cedars are even found here of 120 feet in height.

Scientists are most concerned about fur-bearing animals – as their population decreased, fur earning also declined. Scientists are expressing growing concern over the ecological situation in the Lake Baikal areas.

Exercise 11\*. It is quite evident that environmental pollution is an urgent issue today. One of the main ways to solve the soil pollution is to start recycling trash. Look at what can be made from recycled products. Prove

that recycling is an important step in waste handling. Use the information from the text.

Use the following openers:

- *I'm inclined to think that ...*
- *I suppose that ...*
- *In short ...*
- *To tell the truth ...*

Exercise 12\*. What environmental organizations do you know? Read the text and be ready to share information with your group-mates.

1. **Friends of the Earth** – one of the biggest environmental groups in the UK with such campaigns as Tropical Rain forests, Land Use and Transport, Water and Waste, Air Pollution and Global Warming. It is the strongest of the three at local level.

2. **Greenpeace** – the best known of the groups. It is an international organization, which work focuses on global warming and pollution in all its forms.

3. **Global Action Plan** – a new organization aiming to empower individuals and communities to take effective local environmental action. They run a six-month programme designed to “to bring your household into environmental balance”.

4. **Royal Society for Nature Conversation** – the most established “conservation” group. They are running a junior section “watch”, and some campaigns.

5. **World Development Movement** – one of the few development groups in the UK to work effectively on environmental issues. WDM focuses on trade, Third World debt, aid and justice. They are active locally.

6. **World Wildlife Fund For Nature** – the biggest of the organizations, mainly engaged in fundraising. Nationally their work on environmental education is excellent and they have a good school network and youth section.

Exercise 13\*. Think of the name of the environmental organization you would like to start running. Prove that it is high time to take care of the earth. Be ready to tell about the aim, practical actions and contribution of this organization to environmental protection.

## Topic 15 STUDENT RESEARCH WORK

Exercise 1. Study the new topical words and word-phrases.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. research / research work –                            | исследование / научно-исследовательская работа             |
| 2. researcher / research worker –                        | исследователь  |
| 3. to carry out research work<br>(to do research work) – | проводить<br>исследовательскую работу                      |
| 4. achievement –   | достижение   |
| 5. to achieve scientific results –                       | достигать / добиваться<br>научных результатов              |
| 6. a senior student –                                    | старшекурсник  |
| 7. creative abilities –                                  | творческие способности                                     |
| 8. independent thinking –                                | независимое мышление                                       |
| 9. to equip with all necessary devices –                 | оснастить /<br>оборудовать всеми<br>необходимыми приборами |
| 10. an undergraduate essay –                             | курсовая работа  |
| 11. a graduation paper –                                 | дипломная работа   |
| 12. to write a paper –                                   | писать научный доклад /<br>научную статью                  |
| 13. a graduate –   | выпускник  |
| 14. to graduate from –                                   | окончить (ВУЗ)   |
| 15. a post-graduate student –                            | аспирант   |
| 16. to take post-graduate courses –                      | поступать в аспирантуру                                    |
| 17. to deal with a problem –                             | рассматривать / разрешать<br>вопрос / проблему             |
| 18. to solve a problem –                                 | решать / разрешать проблему                                |
| 19. to have a chance to do smth. –                       | иметь шанс / возможность<br>(сделать что-л.)               |
| 20. to express one's own opinion –                       | выражать собственное мнение                                |
| 21. a report –   | доклад   |
| 22. to be engrossed [in/ groust] in smth. –              | быть поглощенным<br>(чем-л.), углубиться (во что-л.)       |
| 23. to be of (great) importance –                        | иметь (огромную) важность /<br>значение                    |

24. to make experiments – проводить опыты / эксперименты
25. It goes without saying – само собой разумеется
26. to work under the supervision of smb. – работать под руководством (кого-л.)
27. to try one's hands at smth. – попробовать (свои) силы (в чем-л.)
28. thesis – диссертация
29. to major in – специализироваться (по какому-л. предмету)
30. to take / to pass exams – сдавать экзамены
31. qualifying exams for the Candidate's degree – кандидатский минимум
32. no doubt – несомненно / вне сомнения
33. to be (quite) aware of smth. – (полностью) осознавать / отдавать себе полный отчет (в чем-л.)
34. tutorial – консультация, встреча с руководителем, практическое занятие с руководителем; урок; семинар
35. to work hard at the language – упорно работать над языком
36. to master English – овладевать / усваивать английский язык
37. to have good command of a foreign language – свободно владеть иностранным языком
38. to follow the latest information – следить за последней информацией
39. to keep abreast of the science - идти в ногу с наукой

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

### MY RESEARCH WORK.

It is a well-known fact that any country must pay much attention to the development of science. In Russia we also have hundreds of research institutes and scientists usually combine research work and teaching. Research work is carried out at every higher educational institution and great attention is paid to make students familiar with the latest scientific

and technical achievements. Student research work is one of the most important means to improve the quality of specialists' training, to cultivate students' creative abilities and independent thinking thereby contributing to the development of the society.

The students of our Academy have every opportunity to carry out research work because the laboratories and workshops are equipped with all necessary devices, computers and up-to-date machines. Many of our teachers and lecturers are considered to be the leading scientists and they help the students in doing their research work. While doing research we are trained to use our knowledge rationally and effectively and learn modern scientific methodology.

Though the students of our Academy have quite favourable conditions for their scientific work they also know that they should work hard and devote much time and attention to achieve necessary scientific results. Everything the students do at the Academy is very important for their development, for their future work, for becoming good specialists and researchers.

In the third year all senior students are usually busy with their undergraduate essays. They choose themes for their scientific work and work hard at it spending a lot of time in the reading rooms and libraries. While working at their essays senior students actually deal with scientific problems which they have to solve. They have to read a lot of books and articles dealing with the problem, think of fresh and creative ideas and then write their papers trying to express their own opinions on the subject. Every year a special conference devoted to students' scientific activities takes place at the Academy and the students have a good chance to tell the people attending the conference about their work. All students' reports are listened to with great interest and attention. Some of the students are so much engrossed in their research that they decide to take the scientific problems they are now working at as themes of the graduation papers they will work at in their last year.

This year some students (me included) have been given an interesting problem to solve. This problem to my mind is of great importance. This research work is now being done by the students of our group. To solve this scientific problem a lot of work has to be done. We have to read and study quite a number of scientific magazines and to make plenty of experiments. It goes without saying we work under the supervision of



our teachers and professors. We spend a lot of time in the laboratories and discuss plenty of ideas. I haven't finished my work yet. I'll have to go on making experiments in the laboratory because I must illustrate all the facts I'm going to describe in my undergraduate essay. I can't say I have made all the necessary experiments yet.

Spring term is usually much shorter than autumn term and the students of our faculty have to work hard and intensively. After spring examinations we usually have our practical training. During our practical work we have a good chance to collect additional materials for our undergraduate or future graduation papers. Interesting results achieved in the process of this research will be described in the articles we are going to write. And we hope they will be published in the Academy book of collected student essays. It is a good opportunity for us to try our hands at writing scientific papers as we know that any post-graduate student must publish at least three or four articles before presenting his thesis.

After graduating from the Academy some of us will try to take post-graduate courses. We know that a post-graduate student usually works on a thesis for three-five years. The graduates of our faculty can major in many fields. As for me I'd like to become a researcher. But before beginning research I'll have to take post-graduate exams. The minimum requirements for the Candidate's degree include qualifying exams in specialized field, philosophy and English. That's why all students are quite aware of the necessity to study English. We learn English for 2 years at our Academy. While preparing for our qualifying exam in English it's necessary to attend the tutorials regularly and work hard at the language. We usually read and translate various scientific articles and then discuss the problems raised in these papers. That's the way we can master English for our final examinations. No doubt I'll go on mastering English in the future as any research worker must have good command of any foreign language to follow the latest information in the specialized field and to keep abreast of the science.

Exercise 3. Answer the following comprehension questions.

1. Do scientists combine research work and teaching?
2. What institutions is research work usually carried out at?
3. What opportunities do the students have to carry out their research?

4. In what way can the students achieve scientific results?
5. Why is it important for the students to carry out work dealing with some scientific problems?
6. Why do the students try their hands at writing articles?
7. How do the students work at their undergraduate and graduation papers?
8. Where can the students collect additional materials for their essays?
9. Where do the students usually report about their scientific activities?
10. What do some students do after graduating from higher educational institutions?
11. What examinations do post-graduates usually take?
12. Why should all students master foreign languages?

Exercise 4. Complete the following sentences.

1. Research work is carried out at ...
2. Student research work is one of the most important means to ...
3. The students of our Academy have every opportunity to carry out research because...
4. While doing research students are trained to ...
5. All senior students are usually busy with ...
6. While working at their essays senior students have to ...
7. Every year a special conference takes place at the Academy where the students ...
8. To solve a scientific problem the students have to ...
9. During students' practical work they have a good chance ...
10. It is a good opportunity for the students to try their hands at ...
11. Any post-graduate student must publish ...
12. After graduating from higher educational institutions some students try to ...
13. Before beginning research work post-graduates have to ...
14. While preparing for the qualifying exam in English it's necessary ...
15. Any research worker must have good command of...

Exercise 5. Agree or disagree with the statements using the following

conversational phrases.

- Oh, yes, you are right.
- Exactly!
- Absolutely so!
- That's the point!

- Oh, no, you are wrong.
- On the contrary!
- I'm afraid you're mistaken.
- You've got it wrong.

1. Any country must pay much attention to the development of science.
2. The students of our Academy don't have any opportunity to carry out research.
3. Our teachers and lecturers don't help the students in doing their research work.
4. The students of our Academy should work hard and devote much time and attention to achieve necessary scientific results.
5. In the first year all students are usually busy with their undergraduate essays.
6. To solve any scientific problem a lot of work has to be done.
7. Students don't work under the supervision of their teachers and professors.
8. During our practical work we have a good chance to have a lot of fun.
9. Interesting scientific results will be described in the articles.
10. A post-graduate student usually works on a thesis for ten years.
11. The minimum requirements for the Candidate's degree include qualifying exams in specialized field, history and mathematics.
12. There's no need for a researcher to follow the latest information in the specialized field and to keep abreast of the science.

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Научно-исследовательская работа студентов является одним из наиболее важных способов улучшения качества подготовки специалистов.
2. Студенты нашей Академии должны упорно работать и посвящать много времени и внимания научно-исследовательской работе.
3. При проведении исследовательской работы студентам приходится читать много научных книг и статей, а также проводить много опытов.

4. Студенты нашего факультета всегда принимают активное участие в научных конференциях.
5. После окончания Вуза я собираюсь поступать в аспирантуру.

Exercise 7. Respond to the following statements expressing your interest, surprise or doubt. Say that this is true of someone else too. (Give two variants).

**Model 1:** - *Max tries to combine his special training and his research work (we).*

- Student 1: Max tries to combine his special training and his research work.
- Student 2: **Does he? So do we.** // We **also** try to combine our special training and our research work.  
*- Max is a bright student. (my sister)*
- Student 1: Max is a bright student.
- Student 2: **Is he? So is my sister.** // My sister is **also** a bright student.

**Model 2:** - *Max doesn't try to combine his special training and his research work (we).*

- Student 1: Max doesn't try to combine his special training and his research work.
- Student 2: **Doesn't he? Neither do we.** // We don't try to combine our special training and our research work **either**.  
*- Max isn't a bright student. (my sister)*
- Student 1: Max isn't a bright student.
- Student 2: **Isn't he? Neither is my sister.** // My sister isn't a bright student **either**.

1. Alice is working at the graduation paper dealing with management (**Tom**)
2. Next year we will try our hands at writing an article on veterinary surgery (**they**)
3. Lucy hasn't presented her thesis yet (**my friend**)
4. This group works under the supervision of professor Popov (**that group**)

5. Paul didn't take part at the student scientific conference last year (**Helen**)
6. I'm very much engrossed in my research work (**my sister**)
7. This post-graduate didn't have a chance to publish his paper (**her cousin**)
8. This graduate can't express his opinion on the subject (**the other graduates**)
9. He must go on making all the necessary experiments in the laboratory (**I**)
10. I can collect additional materials for my undergraduate paper during my practical work (**we**)
11. After graduating from the Academy my brother will try to take post-graduate courses (**my sister**)
12. Jane is working on her thesis now (**Susan**)
13. She doesn't want to be a research worker (**his son**)
14. Pete has good command of English (**I**)
15. We will go on mastering English after graduating from the Academy (**she**)
16. These students are aware of the necessity to learn English (**those students**)
17. The scientists must follow the latest information in the specialized field and keep abreast of the science (**the post-graduate students**)

Exercise 8. Interview your fellow-student about his/her work on an undergraduate essay (do this work in your group or in pairs).

**You want to know:**

- if he/she has chosen a theme for his/her undergraduate essay or graduation paper
- what scientific problem he/she deals with in his/her essay
- what he/she should do to write his/her undergraduate /graduation paper
- if he/she tries to express his/her own opinion on the problem
- if he/she is going to try his/her hand at writing an article
- why your fellow-student tries to take part at student scientific conferences
- if he/she is engrossed in his/her research work or not

- what he/she usually does in the laboratory
- how his/her practical work helps him/her in doing his/her research work
- if he/she is going to take post-graduate courses in the future
- what field he is going to major in
- how many articles a post-graduate student must publish before presenting his/her thesis
- what exams the minimum requirements for the Candidate's degree include
- if he/she has good command of English
- why he/she must go on mastering English after graduating from the Academy

Exercise 9. Make up the plan of the text.

Exercise 10. Retell the text using your plan.

Exercise 11. Compare your group-mate's research work with that of yours. Do it in pairs using the models. Ask as many questions as you can.

**Model 1:** (*Ask general questions*).

- Student 1: The theme of my undergraduate essay is dealing with the problem of veterinary surgery. Have you chosen the theme for your undergraduate essay already?
- Student 2: Yes, I have. I have been given an interesting problem to solve. This problem to my mind is of great importance.

**Model 2:** (*Ask special questions*).

- Student 1: I am working at the undergraduate essay dealing with accounting. What scientific problem are you dealing with?
- Student 2: As for me, I'm going to do research dealing with management.

**Model 3:** (*Ask alternative questions*).

- Student 1: I have to work hard to achieve necessary scientific results. That is why I spend a lot of time in the reading rooms and libraries. Do you spend a lot of time in the libraries or in the Internet?
- Student 2: As for me, I have to follow the latest information in the specialized field. That is why I devote more time to working in the

Internet.

**Model 4:** (*Ask disjunctive questions*).

- Student 1: I've heard you collected additional materials for your research during your practical work, didn't you?
- Student 2: I did. Interesting results achieved in the process of this research will be described in the article I am going to write.

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