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ENGLISH FOR LIFE

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«English For Life»

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I. EDUCATION AND HOBBIES

TEXT 1 BRITISH SCHOOLS



Ex.1. Discuss the following questions:

1. What do you know about Russian types of schools?
2. What kind of school did you study at?

Ex.2. Guess the meaning of these words:

1. grammar
2. technical
3. commercial
4. college

Study the following words and expressions:

to stay at school – .

to take final examinations –

a state school –

to go through special intelligence tests –

a secondary school –

in accordance with the results of tests –

Modern Schools. Boys and girls who are interested in working with their hands and learning in a practical way can go to a modern school and learn some trade. But they cannot go to university when they leave a modern school.

Comprehensive schools. These schools usually combine all types of secondary education. They have physics, chemistry, biology laboratories, machine workshops for metal and woodwork and also geography, history and art departments, commercial and domestic courses.

There are also many schools which the State does not control. They are private schools. They charge fees for educating children, and many of them are boarding schools, at which pupils live during the term time.

After leaving school many young people go to colleges of further education. Those who become students at Colleges of Technology (called «Techs») come from different schools at different ages between 15 and 17. The lectures at such colleges, each an hour long, start at 9.15 in the morning and end at 4.45 in the afternoon.

Ex.3. Answer the following questions:

1. How long do British children stay at school?
2. What groups are state schools divided into?
3. Who goes to grammar schools?
4. What subjects are taught at technical schools?
5. What are children who go to modern schools interested in?
6. Are comprehensive schools different from modern and grammar schools?
7. What is private school?
8. What do many young people do after leaving school?

Ex.4. Give English equivalents to these words:

Ex.5. Match the words with their definitions:

1.a boarding school	a two-year college that provides mostly employment-preparation skills for trained labor, such as welding, culinary arts and office management.
2.a technical school	is a state school that does not select its intake on the basis of academic achievement or aptitude.
3.a comprehensive school	is a school in which most or all of the students live during the part of the year that they go to lessons
4.a workshop	education for adults after leaving school, that is not at a university
5.further education	a room or building where tools and machines are used for making or repairing things
6.examinations	one of the three periods of time that the school or university year is divided into summer/autumn/spring term
7.a term	a formal test of a person's knowledge or proficiency in a particular subject or skill

Ex.6. Complete the table with the appropriate forms of the words given:

<i>Noun</i>	<i>Adjective</i>
intelligence	
	practical
	commercial
difference	
	comprehensive

Ex.7. Translate from Russian into English:

1.

TEXT 2
HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN



Ex.1. Discuss the following questions:

1. *What do you know about higher education in your country?*
2. *What country would you like to get higher education in? Why?*

Study the following words and expressions:

higher education –

to go on to higher education –

to take one's «A» level examinations in –
(-)

to accept students on the basis of «A» level results –

the Open University –

formal qualifications –

an adult student –

a part-time student – -

to follow a degree course – ,

a former polytechnic –

an institute of higher education – ,

an undergraduate course –
to take ... years – ...
a Bachelor's degree in Arts or Science –

Master of Philosophy –
to be awarded for smth. – -
research in Arts or Sciences –

the Council for National Academic Awards –

a vocational area –
to take qualifications –
a professional body –
a local authority –
to cover the cost of smth. – -
living expenses –
to make a contribution – .
to introduce a system of loans –
an academic excellence – .

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

Pupils going on to higher education or professional training usually take «A» level examinations in two or three subjects. Universities accept students mainly on the basis of their «A» level results, although they may interview them as well. In 1971 the Open University was started, where these formal qualifications are not necessary. Nearly a quarter of all adult part-time students follow its degree courses on radio and television.

There are forty-seven Universities in Britain and thirty former polytechnics (now also universities), plus 350 colleges and institutes of higher education (some of which train teachers).

Undergraduate courses normally take three years of full-time study, although a number of subjects take longer, including medicine, architecture and foreign languages (where courses include a year abroad). They lead in most cases to a Bachelor's degree in Arts or Science. There are various postgraduate degrees, including Master and Doctor of Philosophy. The last two are awarded for research in arts or sciences.

Degrees are awarded either by the institution itself, or by the Council for National Academic Awards, particularly in vocational areas. Students of law, architecture and some other professions can take qualifications awarded by their own professional bodies instead of degrees.

At present, students who have been accepted by Universities or other institutions of higher education receive a grant from their local authority, which covers the cost of the course, and may cover living expenses. Parents with higher incomes are expected to make a contribution. Until 1990 the grant did not have to be paid back, but now a system of loans has been introduced.

The most famous universities are Oxford and Cambridge, called «Oxbridge». They are famous for their academic excellence.

Ex.2. Answer the following questions:

1. What is necessary to go on to higher education?
2. What types of higher educational establishments are there in the UK?
3. What courses of study are offered by higher education establishments?
4. What is the procedure of awarding degrees?
5. What are the conditions of receiving grants?
6. What are the Oxbridge universities famous for?

Ex.3. Give English equivalents to these expressions:

Ex.4. Match the words with their definitions:

1.a postgraduate degree	to ask questions to somebody
-------------------------	------------------------------

2.full-time study	all the hours of a week during which it is usual for people to study
3.professional training	an academic degree received after studies done after completing a university
4.to interview smb.	return money/smith that was borrowed
5.to pay smth. back	to get an amount of money given to someone, especially by the government, for a particular purpose
6.to receive a grant	training someone for a specified occupation or for a new field that is connected to that profession

Ex.5. Complete the table with the appropriate forms of the words given:

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>
	qualification
to educate	
	contribution
to research	
to expect	

Ex.6. Translate from Russian into English:

1. 1971 .
- 2.
3. .
4. , .
5. .

Ex.7. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. Pupils going on to higher education or professional training usually take...

2. Nearly a quarter of all adult part-time students...
3. There are forty-seven universities in Britain and thirty former polytechnics...
4. Degrees are awarded either by the institution itself...
5. Students of law, architecture and some other professions can take...
6. ... are expected to make a contribution.
7. The most famous universities are... They are famous for...

Ex.8. Find additional information about one of the British universities, make up a story about it and retell for the rest of the class.

TEXT 3 EDUCATION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION



Ex.1. Discuss the following questions:

3. *What do you know about education in Russia?*
4. *Do you like education in Russia?*

Study the following words and expressions:

to show a great concern for smth. –

-

the right to education –

to be stated –

to be ensured by smth. –

-

compulsory –
a secondary school –
a vocational school –
a higher education establishment –
an extramural course –
an evening course –
state scholarships and grants –
inclusive –
a stage –
compulsory schooling –
primary education –
secondary education –
intermediate school –
senior school –
to go on in higher education –
a core curriculum –
an academic subject –
a lyceum –
a gymnasium –
to give a profound knowledge –
a programme of training in smth. –
-
an applicant –
to take competitive examinations –

a higher education institution –
an undergraduate –
a postgraduate course –
a thesis –
a candidate degree –
a doctoral degree –
to be headed by Rctor –
to be in charge of academic and scientific work –

specialized council –
to confer a degree –

to go through a transitional period –

to decentralize smth. –

to develop a new financial mechanism –

be funded by the state –

a fee-paying school –

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

Russians have always shown a great concern for education. The right to education is stated in the Constitution of the Russian Federation. It is ensured by compulsory secondary schools, vocational schools, and higher education establishments. It is also ensured by the development of extramural and evening courses and the system of state scholarships and grants.

Education in Russia is compulsory up to the 9th form inclusive. The stages of compulsory schooling in Russia are: primary education for ages 6 – 7 to 9 – 10 inclusive; secondary education including intermediate school for ages-10 – 11 to 12 – 13 inclusive, and senior school for ages 13 – 14 to 14 – 15 inclusive. If a pupil of a secondary school wishes to go on in higher education, he or she must stay at school for two more years. Primary and secondary school together comprise 11 years of study. Every school has a «core curriculum» of academic subjects, such as Russian, Literature, Mathematics, History, a foreign language and others. Lyceums and gymnasiums offer programs giving a profound knowledge in some field of study.

After finishing the 9th form one can go on to a vocational school which offers programmes of academic subjects and a programme of training in a technical field, or a profession.

After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school, a lyceum or a gymnasium one can go on in higher education. All applicants must take competitive examinations. Higher education institutions, that is, institutes or universities, offer a 5-year programme of academic subjects for undergraduates in a variety of fields, as-well as a postgraduate course. If one finishes a postgraduate course and writes a thesis, he or she receives a candidate's degree or a doctoral degree.

Higher educational establishments are headed by Rectors. Prorectors are in charge of academic and scientific work. An institute or a university has a number of faculties, each specializing in a field of study. Faculties have specialized councils which confer candidate and doctoral degrees.

The system of secondary and higher education in Russia is going through a transitional period. The main objectives of the reform are: to decentralize the higher education system, to develop a new financial mechanism, to give more academic freedoms to faculties and students. All secondary schools, institutes and universities until recently have been funded by the state. Now there is quite a number of private fee-paying primary and secondary schools; some universities have fee-paying departments.

Ex.2. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the right to education in Russia ensured by?
2. What are the stages of compulsory schooling in Russia?
3. What programmes of study do different types of school in Russia offer?
4. What is a vocational school?
5. What is necessary for entering a higher education establishment?
6. What degrees can one get at a higher education establishment?
7. What is the structure of an institute or a university?
8. How can you prove that education in Russia is going through a transitional period?

Ex.3. Give English equivalents to these expressions:

Ex.4. Match the words or phrases with their definitions:

1.extramural	is typically the first stage of compulsory education, coming between early childhood
--------------	--

	education and secondary education
2.primary education	normally takes place in secondary schools, taking place after primary education and may be followed by higher education or vocational training
3.secondary education	outside the walls or boundaries of a town, college, or institution
4.to decentralize	based on or characterized by the methods and principles of science
5.scientific	required by law or a rule; obligatory
6.compulsory	transfer (authority) from central to local government.
7.a knowledge	a student at a college or university who has not yet earned a bachelor's or equivalent degree
8.an undergraduate	facts, information, and skills acquired by a person through experience or education

Ex.5. Complete the table with the appropriate forms of the words given:

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>
to decentralize	
	an establishment
to develop	
	an examination

Ex.6. Translate from Russian into English:

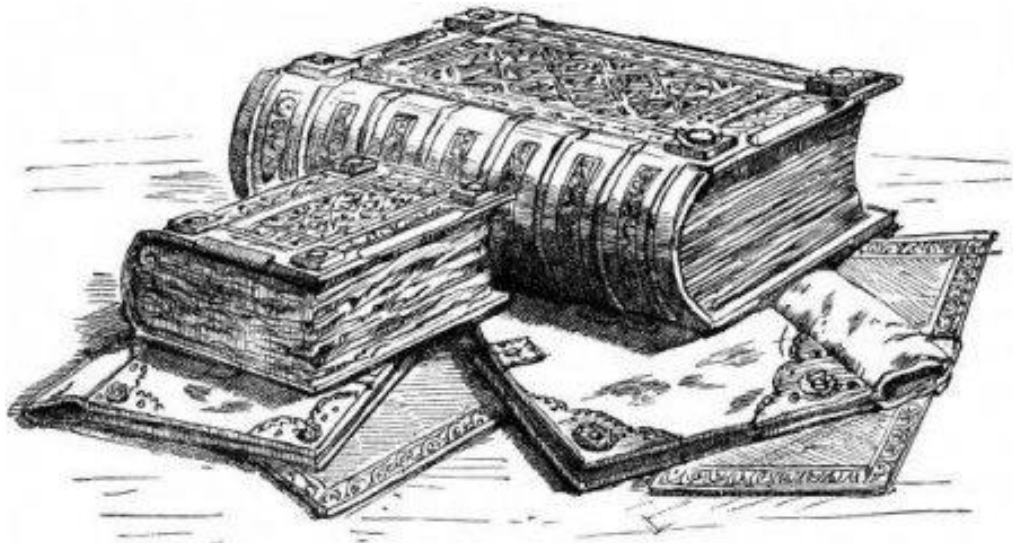
1. .
- 2.
3. .
, , ,
4. .
5. .
6. , .

Ex.7. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. The right to education is stated in...
2. ... is compulsory up to the 9th form inclusive.
3. After finishing the 9th form one can go on to...
4. After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school, a lyceum or a gymnasium...
5. Higher education institutions, that is, institutes or universities,..
6. ...is going through a transitional period.
7. The main objectives of the reform are...
8. All secondary schools, institutes and universities...

Ex. 8. Discuss in pairs the differences between Russian and British education systems.

TEXT 4 BOOKS IN OUR LIFE



Ex.1. Discuss the following questions:

1. *Do you like reading books?*
2. *What books do you usually read?*
3. *Who is your favorite writer?*

Study the following words and expressions:

ancient –

printing – ,

development –

human –

solve –

public library –

life-long friends – .

Names

Theodor Dreiser – , (1871—1945)

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

Books... I don't think that we can live without them.

I believe that books are with us all our life. When I was a child my parents read them to me. I was pleased to listen to the stories and tales. I learned a lot of interesting things from books. I remember that I liked thick books.

Later I could read myself. I like to read books about animals, nature, and children.

I like to get presents on my birthday. I am happy if one of them is a book. It doesn't matter what kind of book it is. I like to read almost all books. If I have got time I like to spend it with my favourite book. When I was 15 I was fond of reading too but I preferred to read books about travels. I travelled with the heroes of the stories. I saw many interesting places and learned a lot of important facts about other countries and people.

Now I like to read books on science. You can learn many things from books. I am sure that books play a very important role in my life.

Our family has got many books. All the members of our family buy books and read them. My mother says that books help us in self-education. In ancient times books were written by hand. It was difficult to write a book with a pen. Then printing came into our life. Printing played an important role in the development of literature and culture.

Now there are a lot of books in the shops, there are many books in our flats but it is difficult to buy all the books we want to read. That's why we get books in public libraries.

Sometimes it is difficult to solve some problems of life. I think that books can help us. Last year I read a very interesting book «An American Tragedy» by Theodore Dreiser. This novel was published at the beginning of the 20th century. The novel describes the tragic fate of a boy and a girl, Clyde and Roberta by name. It is a sad story. This novel was written many years ago but it is popular nowadays. Books should be life-long friends.

Ex.2. Answer the following questions:

1. Is it possible for you to live without books?
2. Who read books to you when you were a child?
3. What kind of books do you like to read?
4. You like to read books, don't you?
5. Do you prefer to read English books or Russian ones?
6. Have you got many books at home?
7. Where can you buy books?
8. Can you buy all the books you want to read?
9. What is your favourite book?
10. Books are our friends, aren't they?

Ex.3. Give English equivalents to these expressions:

Ex.4. Match the words or phrases with their definitions:

1.ancient	causing or characterized by extreme distress or sorrow
3.a library	the development of events beyond a person's control, regarded as determined by a supernatural power
3.life-long	the production of books, newspapers, or other printed material
4.popular	a building or room containing collections of books, periodicals, and sometimes films and recorded music for people to read, borrow, or refer to.
5.printing	liked, admired, or enjoyed by many people or by a particular person or group
6.tragic	lasting or remaining in a particular state throughout a person's life.
7.fate	belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence

Ex.5. Complete the table with the appropriate forms of the words given:

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Adjective</i>
		interesting
to prefer		
-	importance	
-		difficult

Ex.6. Translate from Russian into English:

1. , .
2. .
3. 15, .
4. .
5. , .
6. .
7. .
8. « » .

Ex.7. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. When I was a child...
2. I like to read books about...
3. When I was 15 I was fond of...
4. My mother says that books...
5. In ancient times...
6. Now there are a lot of books in the shops, there are many books...
7. Last year I read a very interesting book...
8. The novel describes...

Ex. 8. Discuss in pairs your favorite books and their authors.

TEXT 5 HOBBIES



Ex.1. Discuss the following questions:

1. Do you have any hobbies?
2. How much time a week do you spend on your hobby?
3. Have you ever collected anything?

4. Do you know of any private collections that were given to museums or art galleries?

5. Do you agree that learning can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby? Why?

Study the following words and expressions:

character [ˈkær kt] –

taste [teɪst] –

according [ˈko:di] to – ,

to include [ɪnklu:d] –

variety [v ˈraɪ ti] –

activity [ækˈtɪvɪti] –

gardening [ˈgɑ:dni] –

grown-up – ()

relatively [ˈrel tɪvli] – ,

drawing [ˈdro:i] –

painting [ˈpeɪntɪ] –

sculpture –

to design [diˈzain] – , ,

costume [ˈkɒstju:m] – ,

handicraft [ˈhændɪkra:ft] – ,

hobbyist [ˈhɒbiɪst] – ,

stamp –

coin –

matchbox –

record [ˈreko:d] –

postcard [ˈp ʊs(t)ka:d] –

value [vælju:] –

valuable [vælju bl] – ,

to house [haʊz] – ,

in a small way – ,

item [ˈaɪt m] –

a good deal of –

rare [r] –

private [ˈpraɪvɪt] – ,

to take pleasure in –
no matter what kind of hobby a person has –

opportunity [ˌɒp ˈtjuːnɪti] –

to add –

exciting [ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ] –

aspect [ˈæspekt] –

Names:

Eisenhower [ˈaɪznəʊ] – (**1953**
1961 .; **II**
)

Winston Churchill [ˈwɪnstən ˈtʃɜːtʃəl] –
(**II**)

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

Hobbies are divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things.

The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball.

Gardening is one of the oldest of man's hobbies. It's a well-known fact that the English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses.

Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This is a relatively new hobby but it's becoming more and more popular.

Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill. Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments.

Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things he is interested in, he is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

Ex.2. Answer the following questions:

1. How many classes are hobbies divided into? What are they?
2. Which hobby group is the most popular? What kind of activities does this group include?
3. Which hobby is thought to be the oldest one?
4. What are the English fond of?
5. What activities does the class “Making things” include?
6. What do people usually collect?
7. What is the most exciting aspect of a hobby?

Ex.3. Give English equivalents to these words and expressions:

Ex.4. Match the words or phrases with their definitions:

1. gardening	make or represent (a form) by carving, casting, or other shaping techniques
2. handicraft	a set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something
3. hobbyist	a person who pursues a particular hobby
4. sculpture	a particular skill of making decorative objects by hand
5. matchbox	the activity of tending and cultivating a garden, especially as a pastime
6. opportunity	the process or art of using paint, in a picture, as a protective coating, or as decoration
7. painting	a card for sending a message by mail without an envelope, typically having a photograph or other illustration on one side
8. postcard	a small box in which matches are sold

Ex.5. Complete the table with the appropriate forms of the words given:

Verb	Gerund
	painting
design	
draw	
	collecting
garden	

Ex.6. Translate from Russian into English:

1. , .
2. ,
3. .
4. ,

5.

Ex.7. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste...
2. Hobbies are divided into four large classes...
3. ... is one of the oldest of man's hobbies.
4. ... are fond of playing different computer games.
5. Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life...
6. Two of the most famous hobby painters were...
7. Many world-famous collections...

Ex. 8. Tell the class about your hobby, try to use new words and expressions.

TEXT 6 MY FRIEND'S HOBBY



Ex.1. Discuss the following questions:

1. Do you have friends?
2. What hobby do your friends have?
4. Have you ever written a fan letter to your favourite singer?
5. Are you fond of listening to music?

Study the following words and expressions:

time to spare ['spea] –

flora ['flo:r] –

fauna ['fo:n] –

to be good at –

envy ['envi] –

to exchange –

schoolmates –

compact disc ['kompækt 'disk] **player** –

booklet ['buklit] – (-)

specialised –

to keep up with – ,

rave [reiv] – ()

fan-club – ()

to brush up – (),

autograph ['o:t gra:f] – .

Names

MTV [,em ti: 'vi:] = **music television** (24-
)

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

My friend Nick is very busy and he doesn't have much time to spare. But he's got a lot of hobbies and interests.

Five years ago Nick was fond of collecting stamps. His hobby helped him to learn a lot about other countries and other peoples' traditions, the world's flora and fauna. Maybe that's why he was good at geography and biology at school. He used to bring the albums to school and we examined his stamps with great interest and envy. Sometimes he exchanged stamps with his schoolmates.

When Nick was in the tenth form his parents bought him a compact disc player and Nick decided to collect compact discs. Today, he has got more than one hundred CDs of his favourite groups and singers! I think that he is very proud of his collection.

Every time Nick buys a new CD he carefully studies the information printed on disc booklets. He also tries to find out everything about the singers he likes. That's why he reads a lot of specialized magazines and books on the history of rock.

Nick never misses MTV shows — he thinks he must keep up with the news in the world of music. He says he likes all types of music except "rave".

He even writes letters to some fan-clubs in other countries, so he has to brush up his English.

Nick never misses a concert of his favourite group. He brings his compact discs to the concert and asks the singers for their autographs.

But in spite of his new hobby, Nick sometimes sits in his room and looks through his albums of stamps (with his earphones on, of course).

Ex.2. Answer the following questions:

1. Nick doesn't have much time to spare, does he?
2. Why was he good at geography and biology at school?
3. What is his new hobby?
4. Why does Nick try not to miss MTV shows?
5. Do you think his English is good?
6. What kind of music does Nick prefer?
7. Does he play any musical instruments?
8. Does he collect anything?
9. Why does he bring his compact discs to the concerts?

Ex.3. Give English equivalents to these words and expressions:

()

-

Ex.4. Match the words or phrases with their definitions:

1.	autograph	the animals of a particular region, habitat, or geological period.
2.	concert	the plants of a particular region, habitat, or geological period.
3.	earphones	an organized group of fans of a famous person.
4.	fan-club	an electrical device worn on the ear to receive radio or telephone communications or to listen to a radio, MP3 player, etc., without other people hearing.
5.	fauna	a musical performance given in public, typically by several performers or of several separate compositions
6.	flora	a public entertainment
7.	show	a signature, especially that of a celebrity written as a memento for an admirer

Ex.5. Complete the table with the appropriate forms of the words given:

<i>Noun</i>	<i>Adjective</i>
geography	
	biological
	careful
history	
	musical

Ex.6. Translate from Russian into English:

1. .
2. .
3. .
4. , .
5. , - .
6. - .

Ex.7. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. Five years ago Nick was...
2. His hobby helped him to learn...
3. Maybe that's why he was good at...
4. When Nick was in the tenth form his parents bought him...
5. ...— he thinks he must keep up with the news in the world of music.
6. He even writes letters to some fan-clubs...
7. He brings his compact discs to the concert and...

Ex. 8. Ask questions to your partner about his/her hobby, then tell about it to the class.

TEXT 7 TRAVELLING



Ex.1. Discuss the following questions:

1. Do you like travelling?
2. When did you travel last time?
3. What countries would you like to visit?
4. Do you like to explore new places?

Study the following words and expressions:

ruins ['ru:inz] – ,

ancient –

to enjoy –

picturesque [,pik 'resk] –

change of scene [si:n] –
to discover [dis'k v] – ,
rhythm [riðm] –
art gallery [gæl ri] –
exotic [ig'zotik] –
restaurant ['rest ront] –
city-dweller ['dwel] –
to bathe [beið] –
to laze [leiz] **in the sun** –
holiday-maker – ,
camera –
to take pictures of –
sight ['sait] –
church –
castle ['ka:sl] –
view [vju:] –
valley ['væli] –
plain [plein] –
waterfall ['wo:t fo:l] –
to remind [ri'maind] –
advantage –
disadvantage –
destination – , (, ,
. .).

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It's always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the

sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun.

Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them — the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds.

Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy time they have had.

People travel by train, by plane, by boat and by car.

All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books and newspapers, and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand people is to meet them in their own homes.

Ex.2. Answer the following questions:

1. Why do people travel?
2. Why do people take a camera with them? What do they usually photograph?
3. What do we see and learn while travelling?
4. Do you agree that travelling broadens our minds?
5. How do different people spend their holidays?
6. What means of travel do you know? What are their advantages and disadvantages?
7. What is the best way to study geography?
8. What is the best way to get to know people?

Ex.3. Give English equivalents to these expressions:

/

(,)

Ex.4. Match the words or phrases with their definitions:

1. city-dweller	visually attractive, especially in a quaint or pretty style
2. waterfall	the physical destruction or disintegration of something or the state of disintegrating or being destroyed.
3. advantage	belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence
4. ancient	a condition or circumstance that puts one in a favorable or superior position
5. ruin	a place where water flows over a vertical drop in the course of a stream or river.
6. picturesque	a person who lives in a city

Ex.5. Write the words from the text in the right column:

<i>Sightseeing</i>	<i>Geographical places</i>
art gallery	lake
-	
-	

Ex.6. Translate from Russian into English:

1.

2.

, ,
.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Ex.7. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. It's always interesting to discover new things...
2. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea...
3. ...— the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds.
4. Later, perhaps years later, they will be...
5. If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things...

Ex. 8. Discuss in pairs your last trip.

Ex. 9. Make up a story about your future travelling (Where will you go? What will you do there? Who will you go with?). Use new words and phrases from the text.

TEXT 8
MY LAST SUMMER HOLIDAYS



Ex.1. Discuss the following questions:

1. *How do you usually spend your summer holidays?*
2. *Do you prefer to stay in your city or to go anywhere?*

Study the following words and expressions:

to look forward [fo:w d] to –

in my opinion ['pinj n] –

there's nothing like –

countryside ['k ntrisaɪd] –

to be fond of doing smth. –

to lie in the sun -

for a while –

to wait for a fish to get caught –

when I happen to –

to set free –

at once –

to do fishing –

in the shade –

butterfly ['b t flai] –

dragonfly ['dræg nflai] –

for a change –
to make up one's mind – (-)
in a nutshell ['n t el] –
to rent – (, ,)
to manage to do smth. – -
as it turned out –
occasionally ['kei n li] – ,
to clear up – ()
to go on –
to make reservations [,rez 'vei nz] – ,

beforehand [bi'fo:hænd] –
to stare [ste] at smth. – -
to be astonished ['stoni t] –

Names:

the Crimea [krai'mi] –

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

I always look forward to my summer holidays. In my opinion, there's nothing like the Russian countryside. We've got a small country house in a very picturesque place not far from Zagorsk. There's a river and a lake there. My friends and I often go swimming and boating there. I'm also fond of lying in the sun.

There's a lot of fish in the lake, so I sometimes go fishing. I like to sit in silence for a while waiting for a fish to get caught and listening to the birds singing in the trees. When I happen to catch a fish I set it free at once, because I do fishing just for pleasure.

When it's very hot I usually go to the forest. The air is cool there. I like to walk in the shade of the trees and pick mushrooms and berries. I've got a dog called Jack. He becomes so happy when I take him with me to the forest. Jack likes to run after butterflies or dragonflies. I sometimes play with him. I throw a stick and he brings it back to me.

But last summer my parents decided to go to some other place for a change. They made up their minds to go to the Crimea. I think it was the greatest mistake they had ever made. This, in a nutshell, is what happened.

To begin with, it was very difficult to find a place to stay. We rented a room in a house a long way from the sea. It was the only place we managed to get. It took us about half an hour to get to the beach. But it didn't matter, as it turned out a few days later. Suddenly our happy sunny days were over. It started to rain. It occasionally cleared up for a while but then the rain went on again. All we could do was to spend all our time in the cinema or in a cafe. It was impossible to leave because we had made reservations beforehand and we had to spend another week there.

I had never seen so many films in my life. By the end of the week I got very tired of the cinema and I could only lie on the bed reading books or staring at the ceiling.

At last the happy day of our departure came. You can't imagine how astonished we were. The sun began to shine early in the morning. It seemed to me that it was laughing at us.

After that holiday we decided to spend every summer in the country.

Ex.2. Answer the following questions:

1. What does the author usually do during his summer holidays?
2. Does he always look forward to his summer holidays?
3. What does he do when the weather is hot?
4. What did his parents decide to do last summer?
5. Why was this decision the greatest mistake?
6. Was the weather in the Crimea changeable?
7. How did they spend their time in the Crimea?
8. Why was it impossible to leave the Crimea?
9. Why were they astonished when the day of their departure came?
10. What did they decide to do after their holiday in the Crimea?

Ex.3. Give English equivalents to these expressions:

-

Ex.4. Match the words or phrases with their definitions:

1.	a dragonfly	a fungal growth that typically takes the form of a domed cap on a stalk
2.	astonished	the land and scenery of a rural area
3.	fishing	the action of reserving something
4.	countryside	rowing or sailing in boats as a sport or form of recreation
5.	reservation	the activity of catching fish
6.	boating	greatly surprised or impressed
7.	a mushroom	a fast-flying long-bodied predatory insect with two pairs of large transparent wings that are spread out sideways at rest.

Ex.5. Complete the table with the appropriate forms of the words given:

Verb	Gerund
	swimming
to boat	
	fishing
to listen	

Ex.6. Translate from Russian into English:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Ex.7. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. We've got a small country house...
2. There's a lot of fish in the lake...

3. I like to sit in silence for a while waiting for...
4. But last summer my parents decided...
5. It was impossible to leave because we had made...
6. By the end of the week I got very tired of...
7. After that holiday we decided...

Ex. 8. Discuss in pairs your last summer holidays.

TEXT 9 MY FAVOURITE SEASON



Ex.1. Discuss the following questions:

1. What is your favorite season?
2. What is the weather like in your city?

Study the following words and expressions:

season [ˈsi:zn] –

nature [ˈneɪ] –

to awaken [ˈweɪkn] – ()

ground [graʊnd] –

to cover [ˈk ʌ] –

emerald-green [,em r ld gri:n] – -

fresh –

to be in blossom –

nightingale [ˈnaiti geil] –
lovely [ˈl vli] – ,
sweet – .
melody [ˈmel di] –
joy –
thunder [ˈnd] –
lightning [ˈlaitni] –
to pick mushrooms and berries –
to go fishing –
to go boating –
to prefer [priˈf :] –
transparent [trænˈspe r nt] –
to freeze (froze, frozen) –
tobogganing [t ˈbog ni] –
there's nothing like – .

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Every season is beautiful in its own way.

When spring comes nature awakens from its long winter sleep. The days become longer and the nights become shorter. The ground is covered with emerald-green grass and spring flowers. The air is fresh, the sky is blue and cloudless, and the sun shines brightly. The trees are in full blossom. The nightingale begins to sing its lovely songs, and sweet melodies may be heard from every wood and park. The days are warm and everything is full of life and joy.

Spring is followed by summer. The weather is usually fine in summer, but it can be very hot, especially in July. Sometimes there are storms with thunder and lightning. In summer people try to get away from the city noise and spend more time in the open air. They pick mushrooms and berries in the forest, swim in the rivers and lakes, go fishing and boating. Most people prefer to have their holidays in summer.

Autumn begins in September. The days become shorter and the nights become longer. The leaves turn yellow, red and brown and fall to the ground. Most birds fly away to warm countries. There's a short spell of dry sunny weather in September which is called Indian Summer. It's a beautiful

time when the sky is cloudless, the trees around are golden, the air is transparent and it's still warm. But gradually it gets colder and colder. It often rains in October and November which makes autumn an unpleasant season.

In winter the sun sets early and rises late. The rivers and lakes are frozen over. Everything is covered with snow. Sometimes it's very cold, about 25-30 degrees below zero. Going out in such weather isn't very pleasant. Winter is a good time for sports. People go in for skating and skiing. Tobogganing is also popular, not as a kind of sports, but rather as fun.

As for me, I like all seasons, but I think there's nothing like late spring.

Ex.2. Answer the following questions:

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. When does nature awaken from her long winter sleep?
3. Why do we like spring so much?
4. Why do people try to spend more time in the open air in summer?
5. Is summer the best season for tourism?
6. What is the weather like in autumn?
7. What is Indian Summer?
8. What makes autumn an unpleasant season?
9. What is the weather like in winter?
10. Why is winter a good time for sports?
11. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each season?

Ex.3. Give English equivalents to these expressions:

- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

Ex.7. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. The ground is covered with...
2. The nightingale begins to sing its lovely songs...
3. Spring is followed by...
4. The weather is usually fine in summer...
5. There's a short spell of dry sunny weather in September...
6. It often rains in October and November...
7. Sometimes it's very cold...
8. Tobogganing is also popular...
9. As for me, I like all seasons...

Ex. 8. Discuss in pairs the weather and typical activities in different seasons in your country/ city.

TEXT 10 SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN



Ex.1. Discuss the following questions:

1. Do you like sports?
2. What sports do you play?

Study the following words and expressions:

cricket [ˈkri:kɪt] – (;)
standard [ˈstænd d] – ,
behaviour [biˈheɪvj] –
to consider [k nˈsɪd] – ,
unfair [nˈfe] – ,
to attract [ˈtrækt] attention –
crowd [kraʊd] –
association [,s usiˈei n] football – (no
,
) ; . soccer [ˈsɒk]
to support [s ˈpɒ:t] – ,
football ground –
fan –
amateur [ˈæm t] –
rugby [ˈr ɡbi] football – (; no
«Rugby», 1823 .
)
next to football –
chief [i:f] – ,
spectacular [spekˈtekjʊl] sport –
racing – (, .)
boat-race –
tournament [ˈtu n m nt] –
innumerable [iˈnju:m r bl] –
degree [diˈɡri:] – ,
skill –
helpless –
extremely –
able [ˈeɪbl] –
to toboggan [t ˈbɒɡ n] – , .

Names:

Wembley [ˈwembli] –

the Derby ['da:bi] – (–)
«Epsom Downs» ;

Wimbledon ['wimblɪd n] – (– ,)
).

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

The British are known to be great sports-lovers, so when they are neither playing, nor watching games, they like to talk about them. Many of the games we play now have come from Britain.

One of the most British games is cricket. It is often played in schools, colleges, universities and by club teams all over the country. Summer isn't summer without cricket. To many Englishmen cricket is both a game and a standard of behaviour. When they consider anything unfair, they sometimes say: «That isn't cricket».

But as almost everywhere else in the world, the game which attracts the greatest attention is Association football, or soccer. Every Saturday from late August till the beginning of May, large crowds of people support their favourite sides in football grounds. True fans will travel from one end of the country to the other to see their team play. There are plenty of professional and amateur soccer clubs all over Britain. International football matches and the Cup Finals take place at Wembley.

Rugby football is also very popular, but it is played mainly by amateurs. Next to football, the chief spectator sport in British life is horse-racing. A lot of people are interested in the races and risk money on the horse which they think will win. The Derby is perhaps the most famous single sporting event in the whole world.

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

A great number of people play and watch tennis. Tennis tournaments at Wimbledon are known all over the world. The innumerable tennis courts of Britain are occupied by people between the ages of 16 and 60 who show every degree of skill — from practically helpless to the extremely able.

The British also like to play golf, baseball, hockey, grass-hockey. Various forms of athletics, such as running, jumping, swimming, boxing are

also popular. You can sometimes hear that there are no winter sports in England. Of course the English weather is not always cold enough to ski, skate, or toboggan, but winter is a good season for hunting and fishing.

Indeed, sport in one form or another is an essential part of daily life in Britain.

Ex.2. Answer the following questions:

1. What do the British do when they are neither playing, nor watching games?
2. What kind of sport is especially associated with Britain?
3. What is cricket for an Englishman?
4. What is the most popular game in the world?
5. Where do the Cup Finals take place?
6. Is rugby played by professionals?
7. What kinds of racing are popular in Britain?
8. What do you know about Wimbledon?
9. What other games do the British play?
10. What winter sports are popular in Britain?

Ex.3. Give English equivalents to these expressions:

()

Ex.4. Match the words or phrases with their definitions:

1. cricket	engaging or engaged in without payment; nonprofessional.
2. toboggan	rowing races between different teams
3. tournament	not based on or behaving according to the principles of equality and justice
4. rugby	fast contact sport played on an ice rink between two teams of

football	six skaters
5. boat-race	a team game played with an oval ball that may be kicked, carried, and passed from hand to hand.
6. ice hockey	a series of contests between a number of competitors, who compete for an overall prize.
7. unfair	a long narrow sled used for the sport of coasting downhill over snow or ice
8. amateur	an open-air game played on a large grass field with ball, bats, and two wickets, between teams of eleven players

Ex.5. Complete the table with the opposites of the words given. Use the words from the box:

<i>professional</i> <i>team sport</i> <i>person</i> <i>summer</i>

single	
amateur	
people	
winter	

Ex.6. Translate from Russian into English:

1. .
2. — .
- 3.
4. , .
5. , ,
6. , , ,
7. , , , .

Ex.7. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. The British are known to be...
2. ... is both a game and a standard of behaviour.
3. True fans will travel from one end...
4. Rugby football is also very popular...
5. The famous boat-race between the teams...
6. Tennis tournaments at Wimbledon...
7. The innumerable tennis courts of Britain are occupied by...
8. The British also like to play...

Ex. 8. Discuss in pairs British sport clubs and famous sportsmen. Find additional information and tell the class about your favorite British sportsman.

TEXT 11 SPORTS IN RUSSIA



Ex.1. Discuss the following questions:

1. *Is sport popular in Russia?*
2. *What kinds of sport are the most popular in Russia?*

Study the following words and expressions:

sporting society [s 'sai ti] –

record ['reko:d] –

weightlifter ['weitlift] –

figure skater ['fig ,skeit] –

high jumper –

to admit [d'mit] –

point of view [vju:] –

totally ['t ut li] –

fun –

in good shape –

fit – . ,

to do sports –

on a more regular basis ['beisis] –

gym [im] –

aerobics [ea'r ubiks] –

yoga ['j ug] –

body-building ['bodibildi] –

work-out ['w :kaut] –

treadmill ['tredmil] – « »

to jog [og] –

to afford ['fo:d] –

scuba diving ['sku:b ,daivi] – ,

roller skates ['r ul ,skeits] –

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

Sport has always been popular in our country. There are different sporting societies and clubs in Russia. Many of them take part in different international tournaments and are known all over the world. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen: gymnasts, weightlifters, tennis players, swimmers, figure skaters, runners, high jumpers. Our sportsmen take part in the Olympic Games and always win a lot of gold, silver and bronze medals.

Millions of people watch figure skating competitions, hockey and football matches, car races, tennis tournaments and other sports events.

Certainly watching sports events and going in for sports are two different things.

In the past it was never admitted that professional sport existed in our country. The official point of view was that our sport was totally amateur. Now everybody knows that sport can be a profession and a business.

But sport can be fun as well. Besides, it helps to stay in good shape, to keep fit and to be healthy.

Doing sports is becoming more and more popular. Some people do it occasionally — swimming in summer, skiing or skating in winter — but many people go in for sports on a more regular basis. They try to find time to go to a swimming pool or a gym at least once a week for aerobics or yoga classes, body building or just work-out on a treadmill. Some people jog every morning, some play tennis.

For those who can afford it there are clubs where they give lessons of scuba diving or riding. In spring and summer young people put on their roller-skates and skate in the streets and parks.

Ex.2. Answer the following questions:

1. Why is sport so important in our life?
2. Do Russian sportsmen take part in the Olympic Games?
3. Do they often win medals?
4. What are the advantages of going in for sports?
5. Why is doing sports becoming more and more popular?
6. What kind of sports do people usually do?
7. What games are popular in Russia?

Ex.3. Give English equivalents to these expressions:

Ex.4. Match the words or phrases with their definitions:

1. treadmill	a sport and activity in which individuals, duos, or groups perform on figure skates on ice
2. scuba diving	the use of progressive resistance exercise to control and develop one's musculature
3. weightlifting	a track and field event in which competitors must jump unaided over a horizontal bar placed at measured heights without dislodging it
4. figure skating	the activity of running at a steady, gentle pace as a form of physical exercise.
5. body-building	physical activities in which people lift weights
6. yoga	a mode of underwater diving in which a diver uses a self-contained underwater breathing apparatus to breathe underwater.
7. jogging	a device generally for walking or running while staying in the same place
8. high jumping	a physical, mental, and spiritual practice or discipline which originated in India

Ex.5. Complete the table with the appropriate forms of the words given:

<i>Noun</i>	<i>adjective</i>
sport	
	occasional
profession	
	national

Ex.6. Translate from Russian into English:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

Ex.7. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. Certainly watching sports events and going in for sports ...
2. In the past it was never admitted that ...
3. The official point of view was that...
4. Now everybody knows that sport can be...
5. They try to find time to go to a swimming pool or a gym at least once a week for aerobics or yoga classes...
6. For those who can afford it there are clubs...
7. In spring and summer young people put on...
8. For those who can afford it there are clubs...

Ex. 8. Discuss in pairs your favorite kinds of sport and Russian sport teams.

III. COUNTRIES AND CITIES

TEXT 1 GREAT BRITAIN



Study the pronunciation of the following proper names:

The United [ju:ˈnaitɪd] Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
[no:ð n] Ireland [ˈaɪ l ɪ nd] –C

The British Isles [aɪlz] –

Edinburgh [ˈedɪnb ɹ] –

Cardiff [ˈkɑ:dɪf] –

Belfast [ˌbelˈfɑ:st] –

the North Sea –

the English Channel –

(
-)

the Atlantic Ocean –

the Irish Sea –

Shakespeare –

Ben Nevis –

the Severn [ˈsev n] –

the Thames [ɛmz] –

Gulf Stream –

the House of Lords –

the House of Commons –

the Labour [ˈleɪb], the Conservative [kənˈsɜːvətɪv] and the Liberal [ˈlɪbrəl] parties –

Complete the table with the nationalities of the following countries:

Country	People
England	
Ireland	
Scotland	
Wales	

Study the following words and expressions:

to consist [kənˈsɪst] of –

total area [ˌtɒtəl ˈeəriə] –

respectively [rɪˈspektɪvli] –

to include [ɪnˈkluːd] –

to mean [miːn] (meant) –

to separate [ˈsepəreɪt] –

to wash –

precious –

varied [ˈveəriəd] – , ()

plain [ˈpleɪn] –

valley [ˈvæli] –

deep –

to influence [ˈɪnfluːns] –

mild [maɪld] – ,

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

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

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff,

Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales and does not include Northern Ireland. But in everyday speech «Great Britain» is used to mean the United Kingdom. The capital of the UK is London.

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

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

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

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of Gulf Stream influence the climate of the British Isles. It is mild the whole year round.

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

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

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. In law, the Head of State is the Queen. In practice, the Queen reigns, but does not rule. The country is ruled by the elected government with the Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal parties.

Ex.1. Answer the following questions:

1. The UK is an island state, isn't it? Where is it situated?
2. What countries is the UK made of? What are their capitals?
3. What channel separates the British Isles from the European continent?
4. Who called Britain a «precious stone set in the silver sea»?

5. The surface of the British Isles varies very much, doesn't it?
6. What's the highest mountain on the British Isles?
7. Are there a lot of long and deep rivers in Great Britain?
8. Why is the climate of the British Isles mild?
9. Is the UK a large country?
10. What's the UK's population?
11. The UK is a highly developed industrial country. What does it produce and export?
12. The UK is a constitutional monarchy. What does it mean?

Ex. 2. Give Russian equivalents to these expressions:

highly developed

constitutional monarchy

the head of state

Prime Minister

at the head

sandy beach

the whole year round

to be situated

Ex. 3. Give English equivalents to these words:

Ex.4. Match the words with their definitions:

1. to reign	the number of people living in a particular area, country etc.
2. precious	machine capable of flight, esp. an airplane or helicopter
3. population	To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; to

	exercise government, as a king or emperor; to hold supreme power; to rule
4. government	an area of land between two lines of hills or mountains, usually with a river flowing through it
5. aircraft	To divide (a thing) into different parts
6. to elect	Costly, of great price, priceless
7. valley	To select somebody by vote
8. to separate	The person or people authorized to administer the laws; the ruling power

Ex. 5. Complete the table with the appropriate forms of the words given:

Verb	Noun
To produce	
	government
To rule	
	export
To elect	

Ex. 6. Insert the words and phrases given into the sentences in their correct form. Translate the sentences into Russian:

Total area to influence to include the head of state to be situated

1. Some people believe your biorhythms can _____ your moods and behaviour.
2. Hotel Miramar _____ high above the bay.
3. The two-room apartment with _____ of 58 square meters is located close to the metro station.
4. Queen Elizabeth II is _____ in Great Britain.
5. The price of dinner _____ dessert.

Ex. 7. Translate from Russian into English:

1. _____ , _____ .
2. _____ .

3.

4.

5.

Ex.8. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are situated on ...
2. The British Isles consist of ...
3. The United Kingdom is made up of ...
4. The capital of Wales is ...
5. The capital of England is...
6. The capital of Scotland is...
7. The capital of Northern Ireland is ...
8. The capital of the UK is ...
9. The British Isles are separated from the continent by ...
10. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by ...
11. ... is the longest river.
12. ... is the deepest and the most important one.
13. The population of UK is ...
14. One of the chief industries of the country is ...
15. The Head of State is ...

TEXT 2

CLIMATE AND WEATHER IN GREAT BRITAIN



Discuss the following questions:

- 1. What kind of climate does your country have?*
- 2. Do you like the climate of your country?*

Guess the meaning of these words:

1. the Continent ['kɒntɪn nt]
2. tendency ['tend nsi]
3. smog [smɒg]
4. accident ['æksɪd nt]
5. aspect ['æspekt]

Study the following words and expressions:

mild [maɪld] –
temperate ['temprɪt] –
due to ['dju: tu:] – ,
influence ['ɪnflu ns] –
changeable – ,
nasty ['nɑ:sti] – ,

comparison [k m'pærɪsn] –
mood [mu:d] –
opinion ['pɪnj n] –
remark [ri'ma:k] –
to go abroad ['brɔ:d] –
damp – ,
fire [fai] –
to look forward [fo:w d] to –
fog –
extremely [ɪks'tri:mli] –

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

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

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

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

The weather is the favourite conversational topic in England. When two Englishmen meet, their first words will be «How do you do?» or «How are you?» And after the reply «Very well, thank you; how are you?» the next remark is almost certain to be about the weather. When they go abroad the British often surprise people of other nationalities by this tendency to talk about the weather, a topic of conversation that other people do not find so interesting.

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

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

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

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

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

Ex.1. Answer the following questions:

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

Ex. 2. Give English equivalents to the following expressions:

Ex. 3. Match the words with their definitions:

1. to creep	open out (something) so as to extend its surface area, width, or length
2. frequent	irregular; inconstant
3. to spread	Crawling, or moving close to the ground
4. changeable	Slightly wet
5. comparison	A temporary state of mind or feeling
6. damp	A view or judgment formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge
7. opinion	Occurring or done many times at short intervals
8. mood	An examination of two or more objects with the view of discovering the resemblances or differences

Ex. 4. Complete the table with the forms of the words given. Use a dictionary if necessary:

Verb	Noun	Adjective
To change		
	Comparison	
To spread		
		Foggy
	Remark	
To influence		
		Surprising

Ex.5. Translate from Russian into English:

- 1.
2. —
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Ex.6. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. The climate in Great Britain is ...
2. The British often say ... The British also say ...
3. ... is the favourite conversational topic in England.
4. When they go abroad the British often surprise people of other nationalities by ...
5. The best time of the year in Britain is ...
6. The two worst months in Britain are ...
7. The best place in the world in January and February is ...
8. Summer months are ...
9. The most unpleasant aspect of British weather is ...

**TEXT 3
LONDON**



Study the pronunciation of the following proper names:

the Bank of England –
the Stock Exchange –
the Old Bailey –

St. Paul's Cathedral [s nt ,po:lz k ' i:dr l] – . ()

Sir Christopher Wren [s : ,krist f 'ren] –
 the Tower [tau] of London –
 Julius Caesar –
 William the Conqueror ['ko k r] – , I
 ()
 Westminster Abbey [,westminst 'æbi] –
 Newton ['nju:tn] –
 Darwin ['da:win] –
 Chaucer –
 Dickens ['dikin] –
 Tennyson ['tenisn] –
 Kipling ['kipli] –
 Westminster Palace [,westminst 'pælis] (the Houses of Parliament) –
 ()
 Big Ben – « », « » (-
 ,
)
 Buckingham Palace ['b ki m pælis] – ()
 Trafalgar Square [tr ,fælg 'skwe] –
 Nelson's Column [,nelsnz 'kol m] – ()
 the National Gallery – ()
 the National Portrait ['po:trit] Gallery –
 the British Museum – ().

Guess the meaning of these words:

commercial
 population
 epoch ['i:pok]
 financial
 royal
 palace
 sculpture

dock
symbol [ˈsɪmbəl]
official residence [ˌɒfɪʃəl ˈrezɪdəns]

Study the following words and expressions:

to belong [bɪˈlɒŋ] –
numerous [ˈnju:mərəs] –
firm –
ancient –
striking [ˈstraɪkɪŋ] –
church –
to rebuild [ˌriːˈbɪld] –
fortress [ˈfɔ:trɪs] –
prison [ˈprɪzn] –
governmental [ˌgʌvnməntl] –
outstanding [aʊtˈstændɪŋ] –
painter [ˈpeɪntə] –
to bury [ˈberi] –
tower [ˈtaʊə] –
wealthy [ˈwelθi] –
splendid [ˈsplendɪd] –
column [ˈkɒləm] –
to contain [kənˈteɪn] –
manuscript [ˈmænʃskrɪpt] –
coin –
narrow [ˈnærə] –
unimpressive [ˌʌnɪmˈpresɪv] –
huge –

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

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

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

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

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

Westminster is the historic, the governmental part of London.

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

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

Buckingham Palace is the official residence of the Queen.

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

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

On the north side of Trafalgar Square is the National Gallery and the National Portrait Gallery. Not far away is the British Museum — the biggest museum in London. It contains a priceless collection of ancient manuscripts, coins, sculptures, etc, and is famous for its library. The East End was once the poorest district of London — with lots of factories and docks, narrow streets and unimpressive buildings. Today, the district is

changing very fast. There are huge offices and new blocks of flats in the East End.

Ex.1. Answer the following questions:

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

Ex. 2. Give Russian equivalents to these expressions:

to be famous for
in memory of
to be founded
to be crowned
to be situated

Ex. 3. Give English equivalents to these words:

Ex.4. Match the words with their definitions:

1. Prison	a person who paints buildings, walls, ceilings, and
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	woodwork, especially as a job
2. Manuscript	the official residence of a sovereign
3. Coin	a building in which people are legally held as a punishment for crimes they have committed or while awaiting trial
4. Painter	belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence
5. Ancient	a period of time in history or a person's life, typically one marked by notable events or particular characteristics
6. Palace	a book, document, or piece of music written by hand rather than typed or printed
7. Epoch	a military stronghold, especially a strongly fortified town fit for a large garrison
8. Fortress	a flat, typically round piece of metal with an official stamp, used as money

Ex. 5. Complete the table with the appropriate forms of the words given:

Verb	Noun
To divide	
	Burial
To crown	
	Change
To belong	

Ex.6. Form adjectives from these nouns:

- Impression
- Wealth
- Finance
- Royalty
- Symbol

Ex.7. Translate from Russian into English:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Ex.8. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. ... is the capital of Great Britain.
2. One of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe is ...
3. The population of London is ...
4. London is one of the ... cities in the world.
5. Traditionally London divided into ...
6. The heart of London is ...
7. The most striking famous ancient building is ...
8. St Paul's Cathedral, the greatest of British churches was built in ... by ...
9. The Tower of London was founded by ... and in ... rebuilt by ... It was used as ... Now it's a ...
10. ... is the historic, the governmental part of London.
11. The Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament is ...
12. The official residence of the Queen is ...
13. The richest and most beautiful part of London is ...
14. The geographical centre of London is ...
15. The poorest district of London is ...

TEXT 4
THE USA



Study the pronunciation of the following proper names:

the United [ju:ˈnaɪtɪd] States of America –

Russia –

Canada [ˈkænədə] –

China –

North America –

the Pacific Ocean –

the Atlantic Ocean –

Alaska [ˈæləskə] –

Hawaii [həˈwaɪi] –

Mexico [ˈmeksɪkə] –

District of Columbia [ˌdɪstrɪkt ˈvɒk ɪ mbi] –

Washington –

the Rocky Mountains –

the Cordillera [ˌkɔːdɪˈjeɪrə] –

the Sierra Nevada [siːəˈnevədə] – -

Mount McKinley [ˌmaʊnt mˈkɪnli] – -

the Mississippi [ˌmɪsiˈsɪpi] –

the Missouri [miˈzuəri] –

the Rio Grande [riː (u) ˈgrænd] – -

the Columbia [k ʌ mbi] –

the Great Lakes –

(5 : , , ,) the Gulf of Mexico [,g lf v ʼmeksik u] –

Florida [ʼflorid] –

Los Angeles [los ʼæŋ li:z] – -

Chicago –

Philadelphia [,fil ʼdelfi] –

Detroit [di ʼtroit] –

San-Francisco [,sænfr n ʼsisk u] – -

the Congress [ʼko gres] –

the Senate [ʼsenit] –

the House of Representatives [,repri ʼzent tivz] –

the Republican [ri ʼp blik n] and the Democratic [,dem ʼkrætik] parties –

Guess the meaning of these words:

to occupy [ʼokjupai]

total area [,t utl ʼe ri]

federal [ʼfed r l]

to be located [l u ʼkeitid]

arctic [ʼa:ktik]

typhoon [tai ʼfu:n]

aircraft [ʼeakra:ft]

textile [tekstail]

Study the following words and expressions:

southern –

to stretch – ,

to include [in ʼklu:d] –

to border on –

sea-border –

lowlands [ʼl ul ndz] – , ,

to vary [ve ri] – ,

coast [ʼk ust] –

highly developed [di'vel pt] –
copper –
oil ['oil] –
iron ore ['ai n ,o:] –
coal ['k ul] –
armament ['a:m m nt] –
origin –
according ['ko:di] to –
powers ['pau z] –
branch –
the executive [ig'zekjutiv] –
the legislative [,le is'leitiv] –
the judicial [u'di l] –

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

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

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

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

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

The climate of the country varies greatly. The coldest regions are in the north. The climate of Alaska is arctic. The climate of the central part is continental. The south has a subtropical climate. Hot winds blowing

from the Gulf of Mexico often bring typhoons. The climate along the Pacific coast is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. It's the world's leading producer of copper and oil and the world's second producer of iron ore and coal. Among the most important manufacturing industries are aircraft, cars, textiles, radio and television sets, armaments, furniture and paper.

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

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

The United States is a federal union of 50 states, each of which has its own government. The seat of the central (federal) government is Washington, DC. According to the US Constitution the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches: the executive, headed by the President, the legislative, exercised by the Congress, and the judicial. The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

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

Ex.1. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. What's the total area of the country?
3. What countries does the USA border on?
4. How many states does the USA consist of?
5. What is the capital of the country?
6. Can you name any other cities in the USA?
7. What is the population of the United States?
8. What mountains in the USA do you know?
9. What are the largest rivers?
10. What can you say about the climate of the country?
11. What does the USA produce?
12. According to the US Constitution the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches. What are they?

13. How many chambers does the Congress of the USA consist of?
14. What are the main political parties in the USA?
15. Who is the US President now?

Ex. 2. Give English equivalents to these words:

Ex.3. Find words from the text that are defined as follows:

- take control of (a place, especially a country) by military conquest or settlement.
- the most important city or town of a country or region, usually its seat of government and administrative center.
- all the inhabitants of a particular town, area, or country.
- a large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level; a large steep hill.
- the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.

Ex. 4. Complete the chart with the appropriate forms of the words if possible:

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
To occupy		
	Location	
		Developed
To border		
	Iron	
		Armed
To vary		
	Origin	
		Powerful

Ex. 5. Translate from Russian into English:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

Ex.6. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. The fourth largest country in the world is (after Russia, Canada and China) ...
2. The total area of the country is ...
3. The USA borders on ...
4. The USA is made up of ...
5. The capital of the USA is ...
6. The population of the country is ...
7. The highest mountains of the USA are ... The highest peak is ...
8. America's largest rivers are ...
9. The coldest regions are ...
10. The climate of Alaska is ...
11. The climate of the central part is ... The climate of the south part is ...
12. The climate along the Pacific coast is ...
13. The most important manufacturing industries in the USA are ...
14. The largest cities are ...
15. Two main political parties in the USA are ...

TEXT 5
WASHINGTON, DC



Study the pronunciation of the following proper names:

- the White House – ()
- the Capitol [ˈkæpɪt l] – ()
- the Congress [ˈkɒŋɡrəs] –
- the Supreme Court [su:(sju:) ,pri:m ˈkɔ:t] –
- Pierree L’Enfant [pi,e la:nˈfa:nt] –
- the Library of Congress –
- Oval [ˈu:vəl] Office – ()
- the Lincoln Memorial [ˈliŋkən miˈmɔ:riəl] –
- the Washington Monument –
- the Declaration of Independence – ()
- 4 1776 (1775—1783);
-).

Guess the meaning of these words:

to design [di'zain]
personal [p :snal] papers
official residence ['rezid ns]

Study the following words and expressions:

to settle ['setl] – ,
huge [hju:] – ,
dome [d um] –
circle ['s : l] –
pillar ['pil] – ,
affair [a'fe] –
to get lost –
to contain [k n'tein] –
manuscript ['mænju:kript] –
impressive [im'presiv] – ,
diamond ['dai m nd] – ,
skyscraper ['skai,skreip] –

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

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

Washington was named after the first US President George Washington. He selected the place for the capital and Pierre L'Enfant, a French engineer, designed the city.

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

Washington is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the United States. In the very centre of it rises the huge dome of the Capitol — a big white dome standing on a circle of pillars. The 535 members of the

Congress meet here to discuss the nation's affairs. It's easy to get lost in this huge building, full of paintings and statues.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ex.1. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Washington situated?
2. Is Washington a typical American city?
3. It's the world's largest one-industry city, isn't it? What kind of industry is it?
4. What important government buildings are situated in Washington?
5. Where does the US president live and work?
6. Who selected the place for the capital of the USA?
7. Is there a monument to George Washington in the city?
8. When was Washington first settled?
9. Who designed the capital of the USA?
10. What places of interest in Washington do you know?
11. How many universities are there in Washington?
12. Why aren't there any skyscrapers in Washington?

Ex. 2. Give English equivalents to these words:

Ex.3. Find words from the text that are defined as follows:

- a very tall building with a great number of floors.
- a precious stone consisting of a clear and typically colorless crystalline form of pure carbon, the hardest naturally occurring substance.
- an event or sequence of events of a specified kind or that has previously been referred to.
- extremely large; enormous.
- a book, document, or piece of music written by hand rather than typed or printed.

Ex. 4. Complete the table with the appropriate forms of the words given:

Verb	Noun
To govern	
	Name
To select	
	Settlement
To discuss	

Ex.5. Translate from Russian into English:

1.

2.

3.

1790

1800

Study the pronunciation of the following proper names:

New York [ˈnju: ˈjo:k] –
Manhattan [mænˈhæt n] –
Babylon [ˈbæbil n] –
Hudson River [ˈh dsn] – p.
United Nations Headquarters [ˈhedˈkwot z] –

Guess the meaning of these words:

District [ˈdistrikt]
Independence [indiˈpend ns]
Entertainment [ent ˈteinm nt]
To attract [ˈtrækt]
Anniversary [æniˈv :s ri]

Study the following words and expressions:

leading –
trade –
in comparison –
settler –
troops – , ,
independence –
total population –
suburbs –
to stretch – ,
length – ,
in breadth –
skyscrapers –
harbour – ,
commemorate –

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

New York is one of the largest cities in the world and the leading financial, industrial, transport and trade centre of the U.S.A. It is a city of

islands connected by 60 bridges. In comparison with such ancient cities as Rome, Moscow, London or Paris, New York is quite young. It was founded in 1613 by Dutch settlers and was named New Amsterdam. When British troops occupied New Amsterdam they called it New York after the Duke of York who was commander of the English army. Today New York City consists of five districts, enjoying a certain independence. They are Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Richmond (Staten Island) with a total population of over 8 million people (up to 18 million including its all suburbs). It is a multinational city, called «modern Babylon», the people of almost all nationalities and races speak 75 different languages.

The centre of New York is Manhattan Island, the heart of business and finance. The island stretches to 21 km. from north to south between the Hudson River and the East River and is only four kilometres in breadth. The longest and widest street in New York, Broadway, runs through the whole of Manhattan. Straight avenues follow the length of the island. The avenues are crossed by 200 streets numbered from south to north. Numerous skyscrapers house banks and offices of American business. The 102-storeyed Empire State Building, 381 metres high is the tallest skyscraper in the city. Rockefeller Centre, the largest business and entertainment centre in America, covers nearly four city blocks. United Nations Headquarters is here as well. The four buildings were erected in 1950.

Theatres, museums, publishing houses, research institutes and famous Universities, including the University of Columbia, the New York University make New York one of the main centres of scientific and cultural life in the country. More than 300 thousand students study at the New York institutions of higher education. The «Metropolitan» Opera House, the «Radio-City» concert halls, the «Metropolitan» and «Modern Arts» museums attract many visitors.

Coming up to New York harbour you pass Liberty Island with the bronze Statue of Liberty, presented to the United States by France in 1886 to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of American independence. The statue is about 50 metres high and stands on a pedestal of almost the same height.

Ex.1. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of city is New York?

2. Where was it founded?
3. Who founded the city?
4. What name did the city have at that time?
5. What districts does New York consist of?
6. How many people live in the city and its suburbs?
7. Why is the city called «modern Babylon» now?
8. What is the centre of New York?
9. What is the most distinguished feature of the city?
10. What cultural and scientific institutions are there in New York?

Ex. 2. Find words from the text which are meant by these definitions:

1. a place on the coast where vessels may find shelter, especially one protected from rough water by piers, jetties, and other artificial structures.
2. the fact or state of being independent.
3. an outlying district of a city, especially a residential one.
4. a person who settles in an area, typically one with no or few previous inhabitants.
5. the date on which an event took place in a previous year.

Ex. 3. Form nouns from these verbs, using the suffixes -(a)tion, -ment, -er. Consult the dictionary and the text:

- To connect
- To occupy
- To entertain
- To attract
- To speak

Ex. 4. Complete the chart with the appropriate forms of the words if possible:

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
		Independent
To lead		

	Trade	
		Populated
To compare		
	Settler	
		Long
	Breadth	
To commemorate		

Ex. 5. Translate from Russian into English:

1. - , ,
2. , , ,
3. , , , - , , -
4. 300 - .
5. - , , 1886 .

Ex.6. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. One of the largest cities in the world is ...
2. It is a city of islands connected by ...
3. New York was founded in ... by ...
4. When British troops occupied New Amsterdam they called it New York after the Duke of York who was ...
5. Today New York City consists of five districts, they are...
6. It is a multinational city, called ...
7. The heart of business and finance, the centre of New York is ...

8. The Manhattan island stretches to ...
9. The longest and widest street in New York is ...
10. The tallest sky-scraper in the city is ...
11. The largest business and entertainment centre in America, covers nearly four city blocks is ...
12. ... students study at the New York institutions of higher education.
13. The buildings attract many visitors are ...
14. The statue, presented to the United States by France in 1886 to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of American independence is ...

TEXT 7
AUSTRALIA



Study the pronunciation of the following proper names:

Australia [o'streili]
Russia ['r]
Canada ['kæn d]
China ['t ain]
Brazil [br 'zil]
Canberra ['kænb r]

Guess the meaning of the following words:

Echidna [I'kidn]

Unique [u:'ni:k]
Urbanize [' :b naiz]
Citizens ['sitizens]
Capital ['kæpitl]

Study the following words and expressions:

upside-down –
winds –
to be dazzled –
magnificent landscapes –
unusual plants –
bark –
leaves –
smell – , ,
platypus –
rare birds – ,
the worn and ancient stumps –
desert sands –
fossils of the marine creatures –
driest continent –
earth –
great deserts –
to impress –
clay and salt pans –
flat – ,
significant mountain chain –
«sprawling pancake» –

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

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

midwinter is in June. Hot winds blow from the north; cold winds blow from the south. The farther north you go, the hotter it gets.

You will be dazzled with magnificent landscapes and unusual plants. It will seem strange to you that trees lose their bark, not their leaves, and a lot of flowers have no smell. Even stranger than plants are the animals. Many of them are found nowhere else in the world. There live kangaroos, koalas, echidnas, platypus and a lot of rare birds.

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

Australia is the oldest of all continents. Its mountains are the worn and ancient stumps that were once higher than the Himalayas; its desert sands rose from the waves of the sea millions of years ago and still contain fossils of the marine creatures that formerly swam over them. Its animals are ancient and unique. Its wandering aboriginal tribes still live like the men of the Stone Age.

Australia is the driest continent on earth. The four great deserts of central Australia cover 2,000,000 square kilometres. There are few rivers there. Australian lakes which look impressive on the map, are usually little more than clay and salt pans.

Australia is the flattest of all continents. Unlike any other continent, it lacks mountains of truly alpine structure and elevation. Its most significant mountain chain is the Great Dividing Range running down most of the east coast. Because of its overall flatness and regular coastline, Australia is often called a «sprawling pancake».

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

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

Australia is the least populated of the continents. Only 0,3% of the world's population live there. However, Australia is the most urbanized country in the world. Two out of three of its citizens live in the eight largest cities. The capital of Australia is Canberra.

Ex.1. Answer the following questions:

1. What can you say about the differences between the seasons of Australia and Russia?
2. What unusual ways of Australia's nature do you know?
3. Australia is the driest continent on the earth, isn't it?
4. Why is Australia called "sprawling pancake"?
5. Why was Australia the last continent to be discovered?
6. What do you know about the population of Australia?
7. How large is Australia?
8. Do most Australian live in cities or in the countryside?
9. Why Australia called the most urbanized country in the world?
10. What is the capital of Australia?

Ex. 2. Complete the table with the forms of the words given. Use a dictionary if necessary:

Verb	Noun	Adjective
To impress		
	Loss	
		Settled
To discover		
	Population	
		Urbanized
To find		

Ex. 3. Guess what words from the text are meant by these definitions:

1. To make or become urban in character.
2. A legally recognized subject or national of a state or commonwealth, either native or naturalized.
3. The most important city or town of a country or region, usually its seat of government and administrative center.
4. Being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else.
5. All the visible features of an area of countryside or land, often considered in terms of their aesthetic appeal.
6. A dry, barren area of land, especially one covered with sand, that is characteristically desolate, waterless, and without vegetation.

7. A social division in a traditional society consisting of families or communities linked by social, economic, religious, or blood ties, with a common culture and dialect, typically having a recognized leader.

Ex. 4. Give English equivalents to the following expressions:

Ex. 5. Find out the opposites of the following adjectives (use a dictionary if necessary):

Ancient

Flat

Dry

Unusual

Rare

Ex.6. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. If you go to Australia it will seem to you ...
2. The seasons are the other way round. Summer is from ..., autumn from ..., winter from ..., and spring from ...
3. New Year is at ..., midwinter is in ...
4. Hot winds blow from ...; cold winds blow from ...
5. It will seem strange to you that ...
6. In Australia live ...
7. Australia lies entirely south of the equator. People often call Australia ...
8. The oldest of all continents is ...
9. The four great deserts of central Australia cover ...
10. Its most significant mountain chain is ...
11. Australia is often called ...

12. As a country, Australia has the sixth largest area in the world after ...
13. . The capital of Australia is ...

TEXT 8 CANADA



Study the pronunciation of the following proper names:

Canada [ˈkæn d ə]
The Pacific Ocean [p əˈsɪfɪk ˈuːn]
The Arctic Ocean [ˌɑːktɪk ˈuːn]
The Atlantic Ocean [t ˌlæntɪk ˈuːn]
Senate [ˈsen ət]

Guess the meaning of the following words:

Prosperous [ˈprɒsp ər əs]
Natural [ˈnæt ʃərəl]
Resource [riˈzɔːs]
Symbol [ˈsɪmbəl]
Tradition [tr əˈdɪʃən]
To separate [ˈsep əreɪt]

Study the following words and expressions:

to cover –
neighbour – ,
motto – ,
particularly appropriate –
vast area –
to include –
union –
however – ,
prosperous – ,
to develop – ,
to achieve – , ,
constitutional monarchy –
representative –
chamber –

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

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

Canada's motto, «From Sea to Sea», is particularly appropriate because the country is bounded by three oceans — the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. Its vast area includes some of the world's largest lakes and countless smaller ones. One-third of all fresh water on Earth is in Canada.

Canada's name comes from an Indian word *kanata*, which means «village». The first French settlers used the Indian name for the colony, but the official name was «New France». When the area came under the British rule in 1897, the new country was called the Dominion of Canada, or simply Canada. Canada is a union of ten provinces and two territories.

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

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

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

There are two official languages in the country: English and French. All Canadian children have to learn both French and English at school, but Francophones and Anglophones do not enjoy learning each other's language.

«We have two races, two languages, two systems of religious belief, two sets of laws ... two systems of everything», said one Canadian journalist.

There was a time when Quebec Province (its population is 90% French) decided to separate from Canada and form a new country. Fortunately, the movement has waned.

The capital of Canada is Ottawa.

Ex.1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the total area of Canada?
2. How do you understand the motto of Canada?
3. Which oceans is Canada bounded by?
4. What is the origin of Canada's name?
5. What was the official name of Canada?
6. What can you say about the population of Canada?
7. What do you know about the political system of Canada?
8. Who is the official head of state in Canada?
9. What are the official languages in the country?
10. What is the capital of Canada?

Ex. 2. Give English equivalents to these expressions:

Ex.3. Match the words with their definitions:

Motto	successful in material terms; flourishing financially.
Neighbour	a person chosen or appointed to act or speak for another or others, in particular.
Union	reach or attain (a desired objective, level, or result) by effort, skill, or courage.
Prosperous	a person living near or next door to the speaker or person referred to.
Representative	an acceptance that a statement is true or that something exists.
To achieve	the transmission of customs or beliefs from generation to generation, or the fact of being passed on in this way.
Tradition	a short sentence or phrase chosen as encapsulating the beliefs or ideals guiding an individual, family, or institution.
Belief	the action or fact of joining or being joined, especially in a political context.

Ex. 4. Complete the table with the appropriate forms of the words given:

Verb	Noun
To achieve	
	Prosperity
To unite	
	Belief
To rule	

Ex. 5. Translate from Russian into English:

- 1.
- 2.

3.

4.

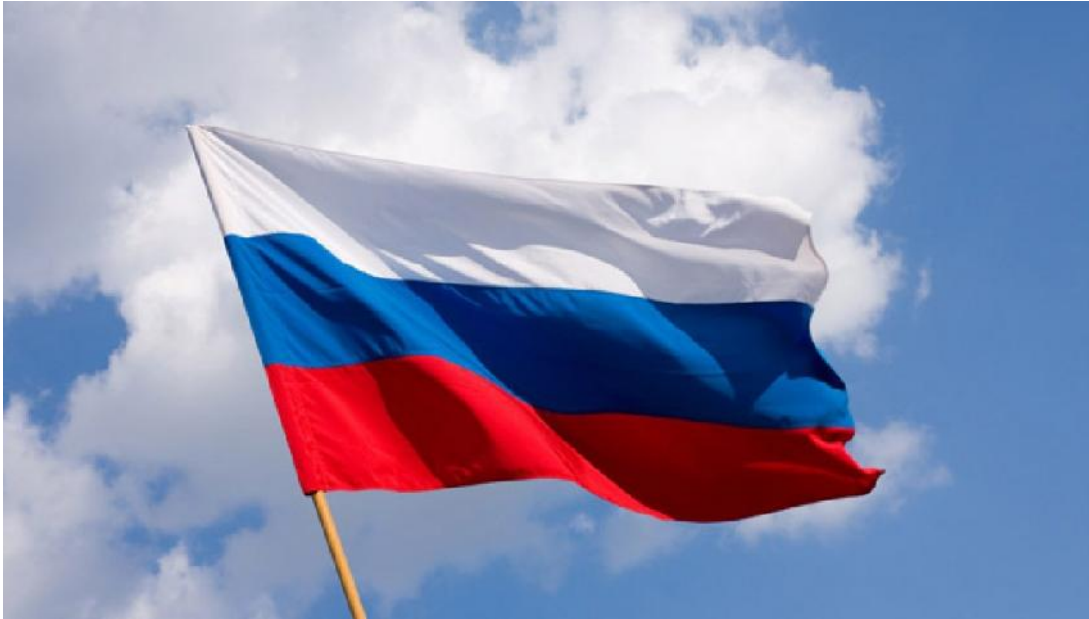
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II

Ex.6. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. The second largest country in the world is ...
2. Canada covers ...
3. The total area of Canada is ...
4. Canada's only neighbour is ...
5. Particularly appropriate Canada's motto is ...
6. The country is bounded by ...
7. Canada's name comes from ...
8. The first French settlers used the Indian name for the colony, but the official name was ...
9. When the area came under the British rule in 1897, the new country was called ...
10. The population of Canada is ...
11. The official head of state is ...
12. A symbol of British tradition is ...
13. The Canadian Parliament consists of ...
14. Two official languages in the country are ...
15. The capital of Canada is ...

TEXT 9
THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION



Study the pronunciation of the following proper names:

the Russian Federation –

Europe [ˈju: r p] –

Asia [ˈei] –

the Pacific Ocean –

the Arctic Ocean –

the Atlantic Ocean –

China –

Mongolia [mo ˈg uli] –

Korea [k u ˈri] –

Kazakhstan [,kæzæk ˈsta:n] –

Georgia [ˈ o:] –

Azerbaijan [,æz bai ˈ a:n] –

Norway [ˈno:wei] –

Finland [ˈfinl nd] –

the Baltic [ˈbo:ltik] States –

Belarus [,bel u ˈrus] –

the Ukraine [ju: ˈkrein] –

the Great Russian Plain – (-)

the West Siberian [sai'bi ri n] Lowland – -

the Urals [ʃuar lz] –

the Caucasus [ʔko:k s s] –

the Altai [l'tai] –

the Volga [ʔvolga] –

the Caspian [ʔkæspi n] Sea –

the Ob [ob] –

the Yenisei [jeni'sei] –

Amur ['mu] –

Lake Baikal [bai'ka:l] –

the Baltic [ʔbo:ltik] Sea –

Siberia [sai'bi ri] –

the Far East –

Guess the meaning of the following words:

to occupy [ʔokjupai] –

total area –

midland ['midl nd] –

tundra [ʔ ndr] –

taiga [tai'ga:] –

Siberian [sai'bi ri n] –

Study the following words and expressions:

surface [ʔs :fis] –

eastern [ʔist n] –

northern [ʔno:ð n] –

square [skwea] –

to wash –

to border [ʔbo:d] on –

sea-border –

There's hardly a country in the world... – ...

variety [v 'rai ti] – ,

scenery [ʔsi:nari] – ,

vegetation –

steppe [step] –
 plain –
 highland [ˈhaɪl ɪnd] – ,
 desert [ˈdez ɪt] –
 chain –
 to separate [ˈsep reɪt] –
 to flow [ˈfl u] into –
 to count [ˈkaʊnt] –
 bottom [ˈbɒtəm] –
 to concentrate [ˈkɒns ɪtreɪt] – ,
 vast [vɑːst] –
 temperate [ˈtemprɪt] –
 oil [ɔɪl] –
 coal [k ʊl] –
 iron ore [ˈaɪ n ,oː] –
 copper –
 mineral resources [rɪˈsoːsɪz] –
 head of state –
 legislative [ˌle ɪsˈleɪtɪv] –
 powers [ˈpaʊ z] –
 to exercise [ˈeks saɪz] – ,
 scientific –
 complicated [ˈkɒmplɪkeɪtɪd] – ,
 to decrease [dɪˈkriːs] – ,
 constantly [ˈkɒnst ɪntli] –
 the rate of inflation –
 to go bankrupt –
 in spite of –
 the younger generation –
 powerful [ˈpaʊ ful] –

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the

Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, the Ukraine, It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There's hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery and vegetation can be found. We have steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia, Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers — the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena — flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1,600 metres) is Lake Baikal It's much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there's much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. It's its largest political scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It's one of the oldest Russian cities.

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

But in spite of the problems Russia is facing at present, there are a lot of opportunities for this country to become one of the leading countries in

the world. I'm sure that we, the younger generation, can do very much to make Russia as strong and powerful as it used to be.

Ex.1. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is the Russian Federation situated?
2. What is the total area of the country?
3. What countries does Russia border on?
4. What mountain chain separates Europe from Asia?
5. How many rivers are there in Russia?
6. Which is the longest river in Europe?
7. What do you know about Lake Baikal?
8. Do you know what strait separates Russia from America?
9. What mineral resources is the Russian Federation rich in?
10. What is the climate like in Russia?
11. What can you say about the present economic situation in Russia?
12. What great Russians do you know?

Ex. 2. Give Russian equivalents to these expressions:

Earth's surface

Sea-border

Vast territory of the country

Temperate climate

Mineral resources

Parliamentary republic

Leading country

Ex.3. Match the words with their definitions:

Scenery	the lowest point or part.
Bottom	having great power or strength.
To decrease	(of a person or organization) declared in law unable to pay outstanding debts.
Powerful	a place where an industrial or manufacturing process takes place.
To go bankrupt	a set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something.

5. The country is washed by ...
6. In the south Russia borders on ...
7. In the west it borders on ...
8. There are two great plains in Russia ...
9. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country ...
10. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates ...
11. Europe's biggest river is ...
12. The Volga flows into ...
13. The main Siberian rivers are ...
14. The Amur in the Far East flows into ...
15. The world's deepest lake is ...
16. The forests of Russia are concentrated in ...
17. Russia is very rich in ...
18. The Head of State is ...
19. The capital of Russia is ...
20. One of the oldest Russian cities is ...

TEXT 10 MOSCOW



Study the pronunciation of the following proper names:

Ivan the Terrible [ˌaɪvən ðə ˈterɪbəl] –

Peter the Great [ˌɡreɪt] – (I)

St Petersburg [s nt 'pi:t zb :g] – -
Napoleon [n 'p uli n] –
St Basil's Cathedral [s nt ,bæzlz k 'i:dr l] –
the Bell Tower ['tau] of Ivan the Great –
the Tzar-Cannon ['za:(tsa:) 'kæn n] – -
the Tzar-Bell ['za:(tsa:) 'bel] – -
Barma [b 'm :] and Postnik ['p ustnik] –
the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts –

Kazan [ka'zæn] –
the State Tretyakov Gallery ['gæl ri] –

the All-Russia Museum of Folk [f uk] Arts –

the Andrei Rublev Museum of Early Russian Art –

Alexei Bakhrushin Theatre Museum –

Mikhail Glinka ['gli k] Museum of Musical Culture –

the Bolshoi Opera House –

Guess the meaning of the following words:

historian [his'to:ri n]
liberation [,lib 'rei n]
united [ju:'naitid]
fire [fai]
occupation [,okju'pei n]
architecture ['a:kitek]
architect ['a:kitekt]
legend ['le nd]
drama ['dra:m] theatre

Study the following words and expressions:

to accept [k'sept] – ,

gradually [ˈgrædju li] –
 powerful [ˈpaʊ ful] –
 tartar yoke [ta:t ʃ uk] –
 to remain [riˈmein] –
 target [ˈta:git] –
 attack [aˈtæk] –
 to destroy [disˈtroi] –
 completely [k mˈpli:tli] –
 to restore [risˈto:] –
 ancient [ˈein nt] –
 masterpiece [ˈma:st pi:s] –
 tower [ˈtau] –
 to blind [blaɪnd] –
 palace [ˈpælis] –
 mansion [ˈmæn n] –
 to reconstruct [,ri:k nˈstr kt] –
 unique [ju:ˈni:k] –
 higher educational institution –

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

Moscow is the capital of Russia, its political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. It was founded 8 centuries ago by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky. Historians have accepted the year of 1147 as the start of Moscow's history. Gradually the city became more and more powerful. In the 13th century Moscow was the centre of the struggle of Russian lands for the liberation from the tartar yoke. In the 16th century under Ivan the Terrible Moscow became the capital of the new united state. Though Peter the Great moved the capital to St Petersburg in 1712, Moscow remained the heart of Russia. That is why it became the main target of Napoleon's attack. Three-quarters of the city was destroyed by fire during Napoleon's occupation, but by the mid- 19th century Moscow had been completely restored. After the October revolution Moscow became the capital again.

Now Moscow is one of the largest cities in Europe. Its total area is about nine hundred square kilometers (ancient Moscow occupied the territory of the present-day Kremlin). The population of the city is over 9 million.

Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The heart of Moscow is Red Square. It has more historic associations than any other place in Moscow. The Kremlin and St Basil's Cathedral (Vasily Blazheny) are masterpieces of ancient Russian architecture. The main Kremlin tower, the Spasskaya Tower, has become the symbol of the country. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell, the biggest cannon and bell in the world. St Basil's Cathedral was built in the mid- 16th century in memory of the victory over Kazan. There's a legend that Ivan the Terrible blinded the architects Barma and Postnik, because he didn't want them to create another masterpiece.

There are a lot of beautiful palaces, old mansions, cathedrals, churches and monuments in Moscow. Now Moscow is being reconstructed and we all hope that in a few years the city will become even more beautiful.

There are more than 100 museums in Moscow. The largest museums are the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretyakov Gallery. Other unique museums in Moscow include the All-Russia Museum of Folk Arts, the Andrei Rublev Museum of Early Russian Art, Alexei Bakhrashin Theatre Museum, Mikhail Glinka Museum of Musical Culture and many others.

Moscow is famous for its theatres. The best-known of them is the Bolshoi Opera House. Drama theatres and studios are also very popular.

Moscow is a city of students. There are over 100 higher educational institutions in it.

Moscow is the seat of the Russian Parliament (the Duma) and the centre of political life of the country.

Ex.1. Answer the following questions:

1. When was Moscow founded?
2. Is there a monument to Yuri Dolgoruky in Moscow? Where is it?
3. When did Moscow become the capital?
4. In 1712 the capital was moved to St Petersburg, wasn't it? When did Moscow become the capital again?
5. Was ancient Moscow a big city? What's the total area of modern Moscow?

6. What's the population of Moscow?
7. What places of interest in the centre of Moscow do you know?
8. What do you know about St Basil's Cathedral?
9. What can you see on the territory of the Kremlin?
10. What are the most famous Moscow museums? (art galleries?)
11. What theatres in Moscow do you know?
12. What is your favorite place in Moscow?

Ex. 2. Give Russian equivalents to these expressions:

- The centre of struggle
- United state
- The heart of Russia
- The main target
- The best-known theatre

Ex.3. Match the words with their definitions:

Target	belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.
Unique	bring back (a previous right, practice, custom, or situation); reinstate.
Ancient	the official residence of a sovereign, archbishop, bishop, or other exalted person.
To restore	the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.
To destroy	being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else.
Palace	a large, impressive house.
Mansion	a person, object, or place selected as the aim of an attack.
Architecture	put an end to the existence of (something) by damaging or attacking it.

Ex. 4. Complete the table with the appropriate forms of the words given:

Verb	Noun
	Architecture
To destroy	
	Struggle
To occupy	
	Builder

Ex.7. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. The capital of Russia is ...
2. Moscow was founded ... by ...
3. The start of Moscow's history is ...
4. Moscow was the centre of the struggle of Russian lands for the liberation from the tartar yoke in ...
5. In 1712 Peter the Great moved the capital to ...
6. Moscow became the capital again after ...
7. One of the largest cities in Europe is ...
8. The total area of Moscow is ...
9. The population of the city is ...
10. The heart of Moscow is ...
11. Masterpieces of ancient Russian architecture are ...
12. The main Kremlin tower is ...
13. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see ...
14. St Basil's Cathedral was built in ...
15. The largest museums in Moscow are ...
16. The best-known of Moscow theatres are ...
17. Moscow is a city of ...
18. The seat of the Russian Parliament (the Duma) and the centre of political life of the country is ...

TEXT 11

ST PETERSBURG



Answer the following questions:

1. Have you ever been to St Petersburg?
2. Is St Petersburg as old as Moscow?

Study the pronunciation of the following proper names:

- St Petersburg [ˌs nt ˈpi:t zb :g] – -
Peter the Great – (I)
the Neva [ˈneiv] –
the Hermitage [ˈh :miti] Palace –
the Winter Palace –
Petrograd [ˈpetr græd] –
the Russian Museum –
St Isaac's Cathedral [s nt ,aiz ks k ˈ i:dr l] –
the Peter-and-Paul Fortress [ˈpi:t r nˈpo:l ˈfo:tris] –
the Admiralty [ˈædmir lti] –

Guess the meaning of the following words:

ruler [ˈru:l]
empire [ˈempai]
harmonious [ha:ˈm unj s]
granite [ˈgrænit]
to rename [,ri:ˈneim]
canal [k ˈnæl]

Study the following words and expressions:

swampy [ˈswompi] –
mouth [mau] – ()
to drop dead [ded] –
by the hundreds –
rapidly [ˈræpidli] –
to lay out –
equal [ˈi:kw l] – ,
to suffer [ˈs f] –
to lay siege [si:] to –
starvation –
shelling –
air raid [ˈea reid] –
to destroy [diˈstroi] –
to catch smb's eye – ,
to attract [ˈtrækt] – ,
arm – ()
artistically [a:ˈtistik li] –
to decorate [ˈdek reit] –
bridge [bri] –

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

St Petersburg is the second largest city in Russia and one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It was founded in 1703 by Peter the Great as the «Window on the West». Thousands of workmen were brought from all parts of Russia to build a new city on the swampy land

at the mouth of the Neva River. Peter the Great was in a hurry. The work was fast and hard, and workmen dropped dead by the hundreds. But the work went on.

In 1717 St Petersburg, a city of great beauty, with palaces, cathedrals, churches, government buildings became the capital. Under later rulers the new capital of the Russian Empire grew rapidly in wealth and beauty. Architects were brought from western Europe to lay out the city in harmonious squares. Buildings were constructed of grey and rose-coloured granite. The Hermitage Palace and the Winter Palace, the homes of the tsars, were equal to any in Europe.

When the First World War began in 1914, the German-sounding name, St Petersburg, was changed to Petrograd. After the October Revolution the city was renamed after Lenin.

During the Great Patriotic War the city suffered a great deal. The German armies laid siege to it in 1941, and for the next year and a half it was cut off from the rest of the country. No food could be brought in, and people died of starvation. Daily shelling and air raids destroyed parts of the city. Thousands of people were killed. Rebuilding took years.

Now St Petersburg is an important industrial, cultural and educational centre. The population of the city is over 5 million.

St Petersburg is indeed a wonderful city: at every turn there's something to catch your eye. The Winter Palace, the Hermitage, the Russian Museum, St Isaac's Cathedral, the Peter-and-Paul Fortress, the Admiralty building attract thousands of tourists from every corner of the world.

Petersburg's many museums house some of the world's most famous art collections. The Hermitage, for example, contains the richest collection of pictures in the world.

The city is called the Northern Venice because there are 65 rivers, arms and canals there with artistically decorated bridges. It's also famous for its beautiful white nights.

Ex.1. Answer the following questions:

1. Who was the city founded by and when did it become the capital of the Russian Empire?
2. Peter I thought that Moscow looked provincial in comparison with

the capitals he had visited and decided to build a magnificent city equal to any European capital. Did he succeed?

3. How many times has the city been renamed and why?
4. Did the city suffer a great deal during the Great Patriotic War?
5. What is St Petersburg famous for?
6. Have you ever been to the Russian Museum? (the Hermitage?)
7. What other places of interest in St Petersburg do you know?
8. Why is St Petersburg called the Northern Venice?

Ex. 2. Give English equivalents to the following expressions:

-

Ex. 3. Give definitions to the following terms:

Starvation
Ruler
Church
Wealth
Population

Ex. 4. Form adjectives from these nouns:

Swamp
Beauty
Government
Ruler
Wealth
Architect
West
Harmony

Patriot
Industry
Culture
Education

Ex. 5. Translate from Russian into English:

1. -
2. ,
3. 1914 , -
4. 1941 , :
5. - , 5
6. , ,

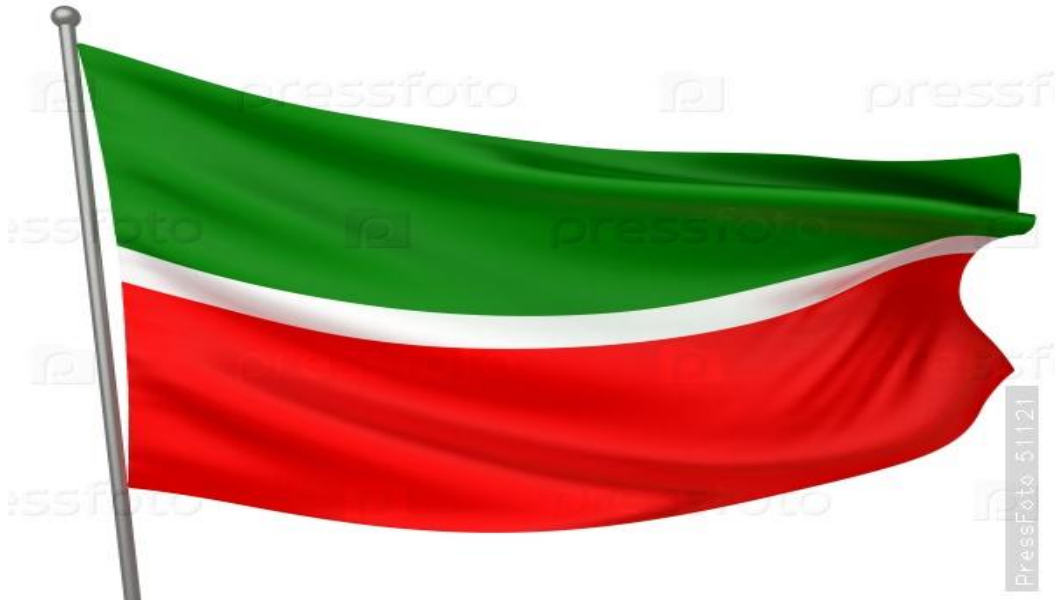
Ex.6. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. The second largest city in Russia and one of the most beautiful cities in the world is ...
2. St Petersburg was founded in ... by ...
3. St Petersburg, a city of great beauty, with palaces, cathedrals, churches, government buildings became the capital in ...
4. Architects were brought from ...
5. The First World War began in ...
6. The German-sounding name, St Petersburg, was changed to ...
7. After the October Revolution the city was renamed after ...
8. The population of St. Petersburg is ...
9. ... attract thousands of tourists from every corner of the world.

10. The city is called ...

11. It's also famous for ...

TEXT 12 THE REPUBLIC OF TATARSTAN



Study the pronunciation of the following proper names:

The Volga river [ˈvɒlg] –

The Kama river [ˈkɑ:m] –

The Vyatka river [ˈvjatk] –

Kazan [k ˈzæn] –

Guess the meaning of the following words:

estimated reserves

fuel resources

to be available

to be rich in smth

Study the following words and expressions:

at the confluence [ˈkonflu ns] of smth. –
 the overall territory of smth. –
 to extend some 290 km north to south – 290

 to have no borders with foreign states –

 coniferous [k uˈnif r s] and mixed forests –

 broad-leaved and birch [b :] and aspen [ˈæsp n] forests –
 , ,
 to prevail –
 deciduous [diˈsidju s] –
 to include oak, lime, birch, aspen, pine – , , ,
 ,
 conifer [ˈkonif] –
 to exist on non-cultivated hillsides –
 ()
 to prevail in the vicinity [v ˈsin ti] of shoals [ul] of water reservoirs
 [ˈrez vwa:] –
 to be represented by ... species [ˈspi: i:z] of vertebrates [ˈv :tibr t]
 (invertebrates) – ...
 ()
 annual average amount of precipitation [pri,sipiˈtei n] –

 to be occupied by black-earths –
 alluvial [ˈluvi l] soils – ()
 the Romashkinskoye, Pervomaiskoye and Bondyuzhskoye oil fields –
 ,

 the Shugurovskoye –
 the Permian formation –
 the Kuibyshevskoye and the Nizhnekamskoye reservoirs –

 to be concentrated in medium and small deposits –
 ()

to exhaust ... per cent of one's reserves – ... % -

to be extracted in the amount of about cu.m per ton of oil –

()

...

outlooks for involvement of natural bitumens [ˈbitumin] in the economic turnover – ()

to possess brown and black coal, combustible [k m'b st bl] slates and peat –

to be complicated by deepness of one's occurrence ['k r ns] –

reserves of combustible slates –

to be of industrial importance in prospect –

()

to avail sediments [ˈsedim nt] of carbonate [ˈka:b neit] rocks, vast deposits of gypsum [ˈ ɪps m] and other minerals –

to be used s construction materials –

deposits of sand-gravel mix, loam, gypsum, limestone, dolomite [ˈdol mait], construction stone, clay –

to be accumulated ['kju:mj leit] in the biggest reservoirs –

to have substantial reserves [ˈrez vwa:] of underground waters –

to vary from highly mineralized water to slightly salted and fresh –

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

Tatarstan is situated in the centre of the Russian Federation on the East-European Plain at the confluence of the two greatest rivers – the Volga and the Kama. The overall territory of the Republic is 67,836.2 sq.km. The Republic extends some 290 km north south and 460 km west to east. Tatarstan has no borders with foreign states.

The territory of the Republic is a plain which lies in forest and forest-steppe zone with small hills on the right bank of the Volga and in the south-east of the Republic. 90 per cent of the territory is 200m above sea level.

The major part of Tatarstan lies in the forest zone with only its south regions located in the forest-plain zone. However, today only a small part of Tatarstan is covered with forest (16.2 per cent of a total area). The Pre-Kama region is dominated by coniferous and mixed forests. Banks of the Volga, the Kama, the Vyatka and other rivers are covered with coniferous forests. Broad-leaved and birch and aspen forests prevail in the Pre-Volga and the Trans-Kama regions. As noted above deciduous tree generally prevail in the Republic, i.e. nearly 85 per cent of a total forested area, which includes oak (27 percent), lime (14 percent), birch (11 per cent) and aspen (24 per cent). Among conifers, pine is the most frequent (nearly 12 per cent of a total forested area). Dry valleys and steppe areas still exist on non-cultivated hillsides southern and south-eastern regions. Marshes prevail in the vicinity of shoals of water reservoirs and in forests.

Local fauna is represented by 430 species of vertebrates and hundreds of species of invertebrates.

The climate is moderate-continental. Droughts are occasional. Average temperature of the coldest month (January) is -13C, of the warmest (July) +19C. Annual average amount of precipitation is 460-520 mm. Vegetation period is about 170 days.

Soils are very diverse. Nearly one third of the total area of the Republic (32 per cent) is occupied by black-earths. As indicated above, black-earths prevail in the Pre-Volga regions, in the west and in the east of the Trans-Kama region. Greyish and dark greyish forest and podzol soils, which cover nearly 38 percent of the Tatarstan's territory, frequently occur in the Pre-Kama region, in the north of the Pre-Volga region, in the north-east and in the centre of the Trans-Kama region. Turf-podzol soils prevail in the north of Tatarstan, on the left bank of the Volga and the right bank of the Kama. The share of such soils constitutes some 17 percent of the territory. Alluvial soils dominate in river bottoms.

The main wealth of Tatarstan is crude oil. Its biggest oil deposits are the Romashkinskoye, Pervomaiskoye and Bondyuzhskoye oil fields located in the Southeast and the Northeast of Tatarstan. The first industrial oil deposit (the Shugurovskoye) was discovered in July 1943; industrial exploitation started in September, 1946. During the whole period of oil

production the total amount of oil extracted made up 2.6 bln.t. The current oil reserves of the Republic are still large (0.8-0.9 bln.t), though its substantial part is concentrated in medium and small deposits still awaiting their development. The largest deposits are nearly exhausted, e.g. the Romashkinskoye exhausted 83 per cent of its reserves, the Novo-Elkhovskoye-69 per cent).

Along with crude oil, gas is extracted in the amount of about 40 cu.m per ton of oil. There are good outlooks for involvement of natural bitumens in the economic turnover, since estimated reserves in the territory of the Republic make up 12.5 bln.t.

Among other fuel resources, Tatarstan possesses brown and black coal, combustible slates and peat. There are about 800 peat deposits within overall square of more than 35,000 hectares. In the territory of eastern regions the large coal deposits were discovered, but their industrial development is complicated by deepness of their occurrence. Reserves of combustible slates are available in the southwestern part of the Republic. They can be of industrial importance in prospect.

The deposits of the Permian formation avail sediments of carbonate rocks, vast deposits of gypsum and other minerals used as construction materials. Among the biggest reserves are deposits of sand-gravel mix (246 mln.cu.m), loam (73.5 mln.cu.m), gypsum (72mln.t), limestone and dolomite (66mln.t), construction stone (35.3 mln.cu.m), clay (24.3 mm. t), clay for production of foamed clay (14.9 mln.cu.m), and 45 mln. cu.t of mason's sand. Besides, there are large deposits of phosphorite, chalky sandstone, mineral water, therapeutic mud and components for production of cement.

Tatarstan is no other republic or region, is rich in rivers. There are numerous rivers and underground waters. As noted above, the biggest rivers of the Republic are the Volga and the Kama and two confluents of the Kama river- the Vyatka and the Belaya. The annual flow of the four rivers makes 234 bln.cu.m per year. Besides, there are about 500 small rivers with length no less than 10 km and numerous brooks. Huge water resources are accumulated in two biggest reservoirs – the Kuibyshevskoye and the Nizhnekamskoye. There are also over 8,000 small lakes and ponds in the Republic. The Republic has substantial reserves of underground waters varying from highly mineralized to slightly salted and fresh.

The apital of Tatarstan is Kazan.

Ex.1. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Tatarstan situated?
2. What zone does the territory of the Republic lie in?
3. Is the climate moderate-continental in Tatarstan? What is the average temperature in different seasons of a year?
4. What kind of soils does the Republic occupy?
5. What is the main wealth of Tatarstan?
6. What are the biggest oil deposits in the Southeast and the Northeast of Tatarstan?
7. When was the first industrial oil deposit discovered?
8. What other fuel resources does Tatarstan possess?
9. Is Tatarstan rich in rivers? What are the biggest rivers of the Republic?

Ex. 2. Give English equivalents to the following expressions:

-

Ex.3. Match the words with their definitions:

Border	prove more powerful than opposing forces; be victorious.
Reservoir	prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall; a shortage of water resulting from this.
To prevail	an area of low-lying land that is flooded in wet seasons or at high tide, and typically remains waterlogged at all times.
Clay	a large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water

	supply.
Forest	a small stream.
Marsh	a large area covered chiefly with trees and undergrowth.
Drought	a line separating two political or geographical areas, especially countries.
Brook	a stiff, sticky fine-grained earth, typically yellow, red, or bluish-gray in color and often forming an impermeable layer in the soil. It can be molded when wet, and is dried and baked to make bricks, pottery, and ceramics.

Ex. 4. Complete the table with the appropriate forms of the words given:

Verb	Noun
To border	
	Extension
To prevail	
	Domination
To discover	

Ex. 5. Form nouns from these verbs, using the suffix -(a)tion. Consult the dictionary and the text:

To locate; to cultivate; to occupy; to constitute; to exploit; to complicate; to possess; to produce; to construct; to form; to vary.

Ex.6. Check yourself. Complete the following sentences:

1. Tatarstan is situated in ...
2. Two greatest rivers of the Republic of Tatarstan are ...
3. The overall territory of the Republic is ...
4. The territory of the Republic is ...
5. The Pre-Kama region is dominated by ...
6. Local fauna is represented by ...
7. The main wealth of Tatarstan is ...
8. Its biggest oil deposits are ...
9. The first industrial oil deposit (the Shugurovskoye) was discovered in ...
10. Among the biggest reserves are ...
11. The apital of Tatarstan is ...

TEXT 13
KAZAN



Study the pronunciation of the following proper names:

UNESCO – United Nation of Educational Scientific Cultural Organizations – ,

«**Kazanskaya Yarmarka**» –

Kayum Nasyri (1825-1902) – ,

Shigabutdin Mardjany (1818-1889) –

Gayaz Iskhaki (1878-1954) –

Sadri Mac-Sudy (1875-1945) –

Gabdulla Tukai (1886-1913) –

Khady Taktash (1901-1931) –

Salikh Saidashev (1900-1954) –

Farid Yarullin (1914-1943) –

Nazib Zhiganov (1911-1986) –

Rustem Yakhin (1921-1993) –

Guess the meaning of the following words:

To combine [k m'beɪn]

Magical ['mæ ɪkl]

Culture ['k ʌ]

Necklace ['neɪkl s]

Ancient ['eɪn nt]

Study the following words and expressions:

cauldron ['kɔ:ldr n] –

to reflect the raging and dynamical history of smth. –

to keep indelible [ɪn'del ɪbl] **traces of smth.** –

to be carefully saved and revived –

to combine ['kɒmbeɪn] **different styles** –

to hint at the pretentious [prɪ'ten s] **late Italian Baroque and refined Antiquity** [æn'tɪkw tɪ] –

magical ['mæ ɪkl] **Moorish** ['mu rɪ] **bliss** –

to cloak [kl uk] **rich merchants** ['m : nt] –

ancient skill of a traditional Tatar stone art –

to coexist [k uɪg'zɪst] **peacefully** –

Muslim ['m zl m] **mosque** [mosk] –

Orthodox ['o: dɒks] **Church** [:] –

Polish Roman-Catholic church –

to get into the most distant corners –

necklace of Azimov mosque minaret [,mɪn 'ret] –

air Sandetsky Palace –

snow-white and strict University –

at a distance –

a holistic [h u'listik] architectural [,a:ki'tek r l] ensemble [on'sombl] –

to be inseparable [in'sep r bl] from smth. –

to house the beautifully sounding organ ['o:g n] –

to resemble an «UFO» –

to coincide with smth. [,k uin'said] –

to fulfill the programme for obsolete ['obs li:t] housing liquidation [,likwi'dei n] –

to provide a real ground and fine prospect for external economic contacts of smb. (smth.) –

a cradle ['kreidl] of Tatar culture –

a Lutheran ['lu: r n] kirk [k :k] –

a Catholic ['kæ lik] chapel [' æp l] –

a Jewish [' u:i] synagogue ['sin gog] –

Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary:

The territory of Kazan City stands at 425 km² populated by about 1,200,000 people. The citizens of the capital are representatives of more than 101 nationalities.

7 state theatres, 8 cinemas, 29 institutions of high education, Academy of Sciences, a network of scientific research institutes, 27 musical and 2 art schools, National library, 4 republican, 64 municipal libraries, State united museum of the Republic and its branches are situated there. Kazan State University was the third to be founded in Russia.

At the place where the Kazanka River flows into a powerful Volga, a city with mysterious name and surprising history has been existing for nearly 1000 years.

«Kazan» in Tatar means «cauldron». Its name reflects the raging and dynamical history of the city.

Passing by ancient streets of the city we realize that the main wonder is Kazan itself, destroyed and burnt for many times, rebuilt and restored, ancient and eternally Young City.

The city keeps indelible traces of the last century's events. Historical monuments are carefully saved and revived.

Kazan architecture combines different styles hinting at the pretentious late Italian Baroque and refined Antiquity, magical Moorish bliss, an oriental cloud cloaking rich merchants and nobility of private residences, and ancient skill of a traditional Tatar stone art originating in bas-reliefs.

Rich and populous city, with peacefully co-existing Muslim mosque and Orthodox Church, Polish Roman-Catholic church and synagogue, whence light of knowledge and culture got into the most distant corners, was known abroad of Russia. It was known by its goods, whence in many Muslim countries came religious and secular books in Arabic, Persian and other languages, city, which was rightfully called «East capital» of Russia.

One who visited Kazan at least at once will remember this city forever. He will remember its open-work lattices, cobblestone causeway, harmonious maiden priory, necklace of Azimov mosque minaret, air Sandetsky Palace, smooth and calm Kaban lake, snow-white and strict University, Volga river at a distance, beautiful and always young Kremlin.

The Kazan Kremlin is a holistic architectural ensemble. The main and the brightest sight of the Kremlin is a seven-tier Suyumbika tower, spiritual symbol and historical pride of Kazan. It was named after the last Kazan tsarina, who, according to a legend, had thrown herself from the very top of the tower after Kazan was captured by Muscovite troops.

Silhouettes of old minarets, cathedrals and ancient buildings are inseparable from new buildings.

City never stopped in growing, and the 20th century buildings stand as eloquent landmarks of its development. For instance, new building of the Tatar Academic Theatre n.a. G. Kamal reflecting in Kaban lake and RT Big Concert Hall – a stylish building housing the beautifully sounding organ; the Kazan Circus resembling an «UFO», the Cultural Centre «Kazan» housing the Museum of National Art and the Gallery of modern art, the reconstructed buildings of Railway Station and Sport Palace – capitals' pride – and new mosques and churches changing the capitals' image.

The capital of Tatarstan is of the «A» class (like Moscow and Saint-Petersburg) according to its historical and cultural value and heritage

preservation. The border of the city's historical centre almost coincides with the city border of Kazan in 1890 and amounts to 1700 ha, or about 6% of the territory.

Since 1996 the Presidential programme for obsolete housing liquidation has been successfully fulfilled, which includes planned until 2004 step-by-step reconstruction of the residential fund, transmigration of 32 thousand citizens' families to new apartments with the following territories development, released by demolition of old and shabby buildings, constructing modern functionally-efficient buildings.

The capital of the Republic of Tatarstan is a students' city. 73,000 students are educated here. Great deal of attention is devoted to the problems of youth. The municipal system of young talent support gains new forms. Nominal scholarships for students and graduate students, taking up the problems of town facilities and social scope of the city have been created. «Students KVN» (Club of Merry and Resourceful People) and inter-Universities festival of amateur arts have been revived.

Kazan – the city with highly advantageous geographical position – from the ancient times was a mediator between East and West, and today plays a great role in political, economic and international relationships.

The representation offices of such overseas companies as «BASF» and «Bayer» (Germany), «McDonalds» (Canada) and «ABB» (Sweden, Switzerland) are based in Kazan. They provide a real ground and fine prospect for external economic contacts of the city.

Our city has the twin-cities system of relations with Braunschweig (Germany), Bryan-College Station (USA); official, youth and sport exchange programs are fulfilled within its framework. The agreements on development of partnership relations with the province of Al-Menoufia (Arabic Republic of Egypt), on friendship with the cities Eskishehir (Turkey), Astrakhan, Vladikavkaz, Ivanov, Nizhny Novgorod, Ulyanovsk, Minsk, Alma-Ata and others have been signed. The branch of UNESCO programmes support center has been opened.

Small and medium-size businesses become a more important and dynamically developing part of Kazan economy. The total amount of small and medium-size enterprises in the city is more than 70,000. Today Kazan small business releases high-quality furniture, polyethylene output, chemicals and other important products. Their output is regularly demonstrated during the specialized exhibitions. The former Exhibition of

People's Economy Achievements changed its type having been transformed to the exhibition-information enterprise «Kazanskaya Yarmarka».

Kazan history is the history of each person and family. Everything in Kazan had been and is being created by people, its main treasure and its main hope.

Kazan is the city where L.N. Tolstoy, N.L. Lobachevsky, A.M. Butlerov, N.N. Zinin, S.T. Aksakov, G.R. Derzhavin, M.A. Balakirev, M.S. Shepkin, V.V. Khlebnikov, F.L. Shalyapin, V.I. Kachalov, P. Lesgaft, A. Melnikov-Pechersky were born, learned and worked.

Kazan is a cradle of Tatar culture. Kayum Nasyri and Shigabutdin Mardjany, Gayaz Iskhaki and Sadri Mac-Sudy, Gabdulla Tukai and Khady Taktash have been walking down the streets of Kazan. Enchanting music of Salikh Saidashev, Farid Yarullin, Nazib Zhiganov and Rustem Yakhin cast a spell upon everybody.

Kazan is the capital of original folk and polyethnic Republic. Its people have their own language, culture and ancient traditions, faith and holidays. Being a multinational cultural centre, modern Kazan arranges traditional International Opera Festival n.a. F. Shalyapin and Festival of Classical Ballet. Tatar national holidays such as Sabantuy, Nauruz and the Republic Day (August 30) are an inalienable part of spiritual life of the city. The Republic Day reflects ancient customs, holidays and new image of Kazan.

Kazan is a multi-confessional city. 23 mosques, 16 Orthodox churches, a Lutheran kirche, a Catholic chapel, a Jewish synagogue and other religion institutions are functioning here. Orthodox seminary and Russian Islamic University are active. Day by day our capital becomes brighter and better. Streets and gardens are changing; modern buildings are growing in number.

Everyone, who visited Kazan, opens for himself an innermost essence and glamour of the city being an alloy of great historical past, glorious actuality and beautiful future.

On August 30, 2005, the capital of Tatarstan celebrated its 1000-th anniversary. In accordance with the RF President's Decree of September 1, 1999 #1141 the State Commission for preparation of Kazan's 1000-th anniversary celebration chaired by RF President Vladimir Putin was created. By the anniversary a range of programmes and construction projects of great importance completed in Kazan, for example. Programme for obsolete housing liquidation, Programme for the Kazan Kremlin reconstruction, construction of the underground line.

Ex.1. Answer the following questions:

1. What places of interest do you know in Kazan?
2. What is the meaning of the name «Kazan»?
3. Why is Kazan known to be a students' city?
4. What was Kazan considered to be a mediator between East and West for?
5. Is Kazan closely connected with the names of outstanding people?
6. When did the capital of Tatarstan celebrate its millennium?
7. What are the results of the Presidential programme for obsolete housing liquidation?

Ex. 2. Give Russian equivalents to these expressions:

Citizens of the capital
Scientific research institute
Mysterious name
Indelible trace
Populous city
Holistic architectural ensemble
Eloquent landmark
Inalienable part

Ex. 3. Give English equivalents to these expressions:

-

Ex.4. Match the words with their definitions:

Cauldron	a person or company involved in wholesale trade, especially
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6. City never stopped in growing, and the 20th century buildings stand as eloquent landmarks of its development. For instance ...

7. Our city has the twin-cities system of relations with ...

8. Kazan is the city with highly advantageous geographical position ...

9. A cradle of Tatar culture is ...

10. Kazan is the capital of ...

11. Its people have their own ...

Texts for additional reading

SPORT

Famous tennis player - Maria Sharapova

Maria Yuryevna Sharapova (born April 19, 1987) is a Russian professional tennis player. At the end of 2006, she was the world's highest-paid female athlete.

She was born in Nyagan, Russia. At seven, Sharapova was brought to the United States by her father, Yuri Sharapov, to attend the Nick Bollettieri Tennis Academy in Bradenton, Florida. Her mother, Yelena, who could not come with them because of visa restrictions, followed a few years later. Sharapova has lived in the United States since then but retains her Russian citizenship.

In 2002, Sharapova bought a beach home in Manhattan Beach, California, a suburb of Los Angeles, but lives most of the year near the IMG training facility in Bradenton.

Maria has been labeled as a power baseliner by tennis critics and fans. She is noted for having an excellent double-handed backhand and serves, particularly for the power and placement of these shots.

She is also noted for having a good forehand. Likewise, critics claim that for her height, Sharapova has decent agility on-court. Being an offensive player, Sharapova is usually able to overpower her opponents or keep them on the run with sharp angles from the baseline.

Sharapova is ambidextrous and played left-handed until she was ten years old, before deciding to play right-handed. Although she almost always employs a right-handed forehand and double-handed backhand, she has one of the most accurate double-handed backhand shots and is known to occasionally hit left-handed shots as a result of her early left-handed training.

In 2007 Sharapova was appointed a Goodwill Ambassador for the United Nations Development Programme. Maria has won every Grand Slam singles title except the French Open. She believes that winning the French Open will be a big challenge because her aggressive game does not suit a

clay surface. She has never won a WTA tour singles title on that surface (yet).

In the year 2004, Maria donated \$10,000 to victims of the tsunami disaster in Thailand. In January 2005 she donated proceeds of an auction for the Porsche car she won at the season-ending WTA Tour Championships of more than \$50,000 to victims of the school siege in Beslan, Russia.

On February 14, 2007, Sharapova was appointed a Goodwill Ambassador for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and donated US\$100,000 to UNDP Chernobyl-recovery projects. She is planning on traveling back to the area after Wimbledon in 2008.

Famous footballer – David Beckham

David Robert Joseph Beckham, (born 2 May 1975) is an English former professional footballer. He played for Manchester United, Preston North End, Real Madrid, Milan, LA Galaxy, Paris Saint-Germain, and the England national team for which he holds the appearance record for an outfield player. He is the first English player to win league titles in four countries: England, Spain, the United States and France. He announced his retirement in May 2013 after a 20-year career, during which he won 19 major trophies. Known for his range of passing, crossing ability and bending free-kicks, he was twice runner-up for FIFA World Player of the Year and in 2004 he was named in the FIFA 100 list of the world's greatest living players.

Beckham's professional club career began with Manchester United, where he made his first-team debut in 1992 aged 17. With United, he won the Premier League title six times, the FA Cup twice, and the UEFA Champions League in 1999. He then played four seasons with Real Madrid, winning the La Liga championship in his final season with the club. In July 2007 Beckham signed a five-year contract with Major League Soccer club LA Galaxy. While a Galaxy player, he spent two loan spells in Italy with Milan in 2009 and 2010. He was the first British footballer to play 100 UEFA Champions League games.

In international football, Beckham made his England debut on 1 September 1996 at the age of 21. He was captain for six years, earning 58 caps during his tenure. He made 115 career appearances in total, appearing at three FIFA World Cup tournaments, the 1998, 2002 and 2006 editions

and two UEFA European Championship tournaments, the 2000 and 2004 editions.

One of the most marketable athletes in sport, Beckham has consistently ranked among the highest earners in football, and in 2013 he was listed as the highest-paid player in the world, earning over \$50 million in the previous 12 months. He has been married to Victoria Beckham since 1999 and they have four children. He has been a UNICEF UK ambassador since 2005, and in 2015 he launched *7: The David Beckham UNICEF Fund* to help protect children in danger around the world. In February 2014, MLS announced Beckham and a group of investors would own an expansion team in Miami, which would begin in 2016 or 2017.

SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Liverpool Football Club

Liverpool Football Club (/ˈlɪvərpuːl/) is a Premier League football club based in Liverpool, Merseyside, England. The club has won five European Cups, three UEFA Cups, three UEFA Super Cups, 18 League titles, seven FA Cups, a record eight League Cups, and 15 FA Community Shields.

The club was founded in 1892 and joined the Football League the following year. The club has played at Anfield since its formation. Liverpool established itself as a major force in both English and European football during the 1970s and 1980s when Bill Shankly and Bob Paisley led the club to 11 League titles and seven European trophies. Under the management of Rafa Benítez and captained by Steven Gerrard Liverpool re-emerged as European champions once again, winning the 2005 UEFA Champions League Final against Milan in spite of being 3–0 down at half time.

Liverpool was the ninth highest-earning football club in the world for 2013–14, with an annual revenue of €306 million, and the world's eighth most valuable football club in 2015, valued at \$982 million. The club holds many long-standing rivalries, most notably the North West Derby against Manchester United and the Merseyside derby with Everton.

Liverpool's first trophy was the Lancashire League, which it won in the club's first season. In 1901, the club won its first League title, while its first success in the FA Cup was in 1965. In terms of the number of trophies won, Liverpool's most successful decade was the 1980s, when the club won six League titles, two FA Cups, four League Cups, five Charity Shields (one

shared) and two European Cups. Liverpool has won the English League Championship eighteen times, the FA Cup seven times and the League Cup a record eight times. The club achieved a League and FA Cup "double" in 1986 and won the League and European Cup double both in 1977 and in 1984. Liverpool also won the League Cup in 1984 to complete a treble, a feat repeated (albeit with different trophies) in 2001, when the club won the FA Cup, League Cup and UEFA Cup.

The club has accumulated more top-flight wins and points than any other English team. Liverpool also has the highest average league finishing position (3,3) for the 50-year period to 2015 and second-highest average league finishing position for the period 1900–1999 after Arsenal, with an average league placing of 8.7. Liverpool has won the European Cup, Europe's premier club competition, five times, an English record and only surpassed by Real Madrid and A.C. Milan. Liverpool's fifth European Cup win, in 2005, meant that the club was awarded the trophy permanently and was also awarded a multiple-winner badge. Liverpool has won the UEFA Cup, Europe's secondary club competition, three times.

HOBBY

Photography is My Favourite Hobby

Photography is my favorite hobby. It refreshes the mind and provides a welcome change from such dull and dreary routine of daily life. I visited a few good libraries and read articles and magazines on the subject of photography. Photography is quite expensive pastime and to be a good photographer one needs a lot of training and guidance. So I attended a few short courses to pursue my hobby. I also did an internship with a reputed photographer.

To be a good photographer I have to take all aspects into consideration. I have to look from all directions to capture a picture. I have to decide which direction will be the best. Color combination is also a very important factor. While taking pictures of animals or birds a photographer has to wait for hours it needs lots of patience. When I was snapping photos with my senior photographer in a jungle I waited more than two hours to catch animals in my camera. Finally I took very nice photographs of animals and nature. It was an amazing experience for me. In recent times there are very advanced cameras available in the shops, its lenses are also very useful. With the help of the lenses one can capture photos even if from the far

distance. There are some universities who started special course on photography. People are looking as a career to this subject. I think the best photograph I ever took was the one in which my sister stood with her hands raised and her palms joined like a cup. The moon is far in the background exactly over the raised palms. It seems as if she is holding the moon in the palm of her hands. Anyone who sees this photograph raves about it.

When my friends invited me for parties or weddings I took my camera along. If we happened to go for treks or hikes i was there, ever ready with my inevitable camera. I am particularly interested in capturing landscapes, especially during twilight. I then began experimenting with light and shadows, I would place a bowl of flowers on the table with a candle to illuminate it from one side. Then I would switch the lights off and click away from various angles with the flash of camera snapping off and on.

Photography has made my senses keen and my imagination sharp. I have developed a wonderful aesthetic sense. I have my albums of all these photographs. And when I really nothing to do I just leaf through the photo albums and a whole gamut of interesting reminiscences rush through my mind.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Studying at Oxford

Oxford is a unique and historic institution. As the oldest English-speaking university in the world, it lays claim to eight centuries of continuous existence. There is no clear date of foundation, but teaching existed at Oxford in some form in 1096 and developed rapidly from 1167, when Henry II banned English students from attending the University of Paris.

Across both the Arts and the Sciences, Oxford research is consistently in the top rank both nationally and internationally. As well as being in the forefront of scientific, medical and technological achievement, the University has strong links with research institutions and industrial concerns both in the United Kingdom and overseas. The University's income from externally funded research grants and contracts in 2000-1 totalled over £142-4 million. The University's great age also allows its teaching staff and research students to draw on a heritage of magnificent library and museum collections.

In all these fields, Oxford attracts scholars from many parts of the world to join its teaching and research staff, and values also the important role of overseas graduate students (approximately one quarter of the total

graduate body) in providing intellectual stimulation and creating and maintaining academic links with colleagues abroad. A hundred countries are at present represented in this way.

The development of graduate studies has largely taken place in the 20th century and in the last 30 years seven new graduate colleges have been set up. However, most graduate students still belong to a traditional undergraduate college where their presence is valuable to teachers and undergraduates alike.

Graduate courses

The University offers a wide range of taught graduate courses and research degrees, ranging from one to three or more years in length. While the Master of Studies (MSt) degree is awarded after examination at the end of three terms' work, three or more years are normally required to complete a thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

For all diplomas and degrees, except the few offered as part-time courses, students must spend a period in residence - which means postgraduate students live in term time within 25 miles of Oxford. There are no external degrees and there are only a few part-time courses in specific subjects. The minimum period of residence for most diplomas or the degrees of MSc or MSt is three terms. The minimum period of residence for the degrees of MPhil (BPhil in Philosophy), MLitt, or DPhil is normally six terms.

The academic year runs from October to September and is divided into three terms, Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity, and three vacations. The dates of Full Terms, eight-week periods during which lectures and other instruction are given.

The graduate, however, unlike the undergraduate, will normally be in residence for most of the year. In many departments formal lectures, seminars and classes for graduates continue into the vacations.

University of Cambridge

The **University of Cambridge** (informally **Cambridge University** or simply **Cambridge**) is a collegiate public research university in Cambridge, England. Founded in 1209, Cambridge is the second-oldest university in the English-speaking world and the world's fourth-oldest surviving university. The university grew out of an association of scholars who left the University of Oxford after a dispute

with the townspeople. The two ancient universities share many common features and are often jointly referred to as "Oxbridge".

Cambridge is consistently ranked as one of the world's best universities. The university has educated many notable alumni, including eminent mathematicians, scientists, politicians, lawyers, philosophers, writers, actors, and foreign Heads of State. Ninety-two Nobel laureates have been affiliated with Cambridge as students, faculty, staff or alumni.

Cambridge is formed from a variety of institutions which include 31 constituent colleges and over 100 academic departments organised into six schools. Cambridge University Press, a department of the university, is the world's oldest publishing house and the second-largest university press in the world. The university also operates eight cultural and scientific museums, including the Fitzwilliam Museum, and a botanic garden. Cambridge's libraries hold a total of around 15 million books, eight million of which are in Cambridge University Library, a legal deposit library. Throughout its history, the university has featured in literature and artistic works by numerous authors including Geoffrey Chaucer, E. M. Forster and C. P. Snow.

In the year ended 31 July 2015, the university had a total income of £1.64 billion, of which £397 million was from research grants and contracts. The central university and colleges have a combined endowment of around £5.89 billion, the largest of any university outside the United States. The university is closely linked with the development of the high-tech business cluster known as "Silicon Fen". It is a member of numerous associations and forms part of the "golden triangle" of leading English universities and Cambridge University Health Partners, an academic health science centre.

Harvard University

Harvard University is a private Ivy League research university in Cambridge, Massachusetts, established 1636, whose history, influence and wealth have made it one of the most prestigious universities in the world.

Established originally by the Massachusetts legislature and soon thereafter named for John Harvard (its first benefactor), Harvard is

the United States' oldest institution of higher learning, and the Harvard Corporation (formally, the *President and Fellows of Harvard College*) is its first chartered corporation. Although never formally affiliated with any denomination, the early College primarily trained Congregationalist and Unitarian clergy. Its curriculum and student body were gradually secularized during the 18th century, and by the 19th century Harvard had emerged as the central cultural establishment among Boston elites. Following the American Civil War, President Charles W. Eliot's long tenure (1869–1909) transformed the college and affiliated professional schools into a modern research university; Harvard was a founding member of the Association of American Universities in 1900. James Bryant Conant led the university through the Great Depression and World War II and began to reform the curriculum and liberalize admissions after the war. The undergraduate college became coeducational after its 1977 merger with Radcliffe College.

The University is organized into eleven separate academic units—ten faculties and the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study—with campuses throughout the Boston metropolitan area: its 209-acre (85 ha) main campus is centered on Harvard Yard in Cambridge, approximately 3 miles (5 km) northwest of Boston; the business school and athletics facilities, including Harvard Stadium, are located across the Charles River in the Allston neighborhood of Boston and the medical, dental, and public health schools are in the Longwood Medical Area. Harvard's \$37.6 billion financial endowment is the largest of any academic institution.

Harvard is a large, highly residential research university. The nominal cost of attendance is high, but the University's large endowment allows it to offer generous financial aid packages. It operates several arts, cultural, and scientific museums, alongside the Harvard Library, which is the world's largest academic and private library system, comprising 79 individual libraries with over 18 million volumes. Harvard's alumni include eight U.S. presidents, several foreign heads of state, 62 living billionaires, 335 Rhodes Scholars, and 242 Marshall Scholars. To date, some 150 Nobel laureates and 5 Fields Medalists (when awarded) have been affiliated as students, faculty, or staff.

MEALS

Russian cuisine

People in Russia usually have three meals a day. They are breakfast, dinner and supper. Usually people do not eat much for breakfast. A usual breakfast includes sandwiches, omelet or corn flakes. But you will be able to try some traditional Russian dishes for breakfast. Syrniks are very popular for breakfast. Syrniks are dough containing lots of cottage cheese fried on a pan. They are served with sour cream and honey.

Blini or blinchiki are also very popular dish for breakfast. Blini are almost the same as English pancakes. As for blinchiki they are very thin blini. You can also try blinchiki with different stuffing. Stuffing can be made from meat, cottage cheese, jam. It is a tradition to make and eat blini and blinchiki on Shrove Tuesday or in Russian on Maslenitsa. Sometimes blinchiki are served with caviar. They are very delicious.

Dinner is more substantial meal than breakfast. And usually it consists of three courses. First course is a soup or shchi. Schi is a traditional Russian dish and it is a soup made of cabbage, carrot, tomatoes, meat and onion.

Ukha is a traditional fish soup. You can also try solyanka and okroshka in Russia. Solianka is a soup made of different types of meat with the addition of vegetables. Okroshka is a cold soup made of fresh vegetables, sausages and kvas. Kvas is a traditional non alcoholic beverage. It is very tasty and it will help you to quench your thirst in a hot day. Second course is meat or fish with some garnish. The third course is tea, coffee, juice or stewed fruit or compot.

People in Russia usually have supper in the evening when they come back from the work. So it starts at about 7 p.m. Families usually get together and share the latest news and enjoy the meal and the company. Dishes for supper vary greatly depending on the budget and preferences of the families.

Pelmeni and golubtsy are very popular Russian dishes. Pelmeny are small pieces of dough stuffed with meat and boiled in the water for about 7 minutes. Golubtsy are boiled cabbage leaves stuffed with meat and rice. Both of these dishes are served with sour cream or with mayonaisse.

One of the most important roles in Russian meal plays bread. Russian people have bread almost with all the dishes. You can find light and dark bread in Russian. The color of it depends on the kind of the flour used for its cooking.

Russian people like to eat healthy fresh made food. The quality of the food is on the first place for them. So their food is not only tasty but also healthy.

French cuisine

Indisputably, one of modern France's greatest treasures is its rich cuisine. The French have an ongoing love affair with food, and their reverence for time spent eating is evident in any culinary establishment nationwide. It is also manifested in the traditional family gatherings around the home dinner table, particularly the Sunday mid-day feast which is prepared lovingly over many hours and consumed leisurely through a bevy of appetizers and main courses, usually accompanied by a number of wines and often lively discussion which tends to center on political topics.

What is perhaps less widely recognized is that France's reputation for fine food is not so much based on long-held traditions but on constant change. In fact, the general expectation of good eating is a relatively new experience for the French. At the time the Bastille was stormed in 1789, at least 80% of the French population were subsistence farmers, with bread and cereals as the basis of their diet, essentially unchanged since the time of the ancient Gauls nearly two millenia before. In the mid-nineteenth century, following the demise of the aristocracy, food was a conspicuous symbol of social position, swiftly adopted by a new ruling class of bourgeoisie, who recreated the sumptuous meals of the very aristocracy they had once criticized. At the same time, two-thirds of Parisians were either starving or ill-fed, five times more likely to be nourished from vegetable proteins than from any meats or dairy products. The golden age of haute cuisine benefited only those at the very top of the social ladder.

It took a world war at the beginning of the twentieth century to halt the gross inequality of wealth at the table, and to bring about a more even distribution of the nation's produce. The advent of improved transportation,

especially by train, brought culinary revolution to the regions, and slowly the spreading affluence could put a chicken on every peasant's table. Eventually, tourism fanned the flames of change in France's commercial kitchens, as chefs were obliged to create dishes appealing to an ever-widening audience of British, Japanese, Middle Easterners, and Americans, as well as French travelers hungering for new experiences. In some instances the reasons for change in regional products were a pragmatic reaction to a decline in other industries (such a silk) or to the economic disaster brought about by the *Phylloxera* pest, which wiped out most of France's grape vines at the turn of the century.

BOOKS IN OUR LIFE

My favourite book

This is probably one of the books that I know the length and the breadth of it. I don't remember how many times I've re-read it. I've watched all the most popular screen version of the novel. It doesn't depend on movie format it can be a full motion film or a soap opera.

This creation by Jane Austen has had lots of admirers all over the world for almost two hundred years. Many famous and outstanding literature personalities were followers and fans of this book and Jane Austen's works in general.

I've read the book from cover to cover. And I'm sure I'll do it again. I was so crazy about it that I re-read it in original translation. It was quite difficult, but when I finished I felt a satisfaction that I didn't give up without a fight at the beginning, when I faced enormous amount of unclear words.

I like reading this book first of all because of well-drawn people's characters. Every next re-reading I always find something brand new that I've not noted previous time. This is the false mirror of people's soles and weaknesses that help to see clear common mistakes in behavior of main characters. It's a kind of a reference book how we shouldn't conduct if we really want to be a respectful and an honorable person. At the same time the novels help to broaden our outlook. A social status of women in comparison with men is reflected in the book. The book is full of sharp satire towards the disadvantages of the education between a swell society and sidesmen.

Some characters make feel feelings of sympathy, another ones arose misunderstanding in a way of their conduct.

The plot centers around an English family with five daughters. The mother's main purpose to make married all of them as quickly as possible. The father's appreciate only two oldest one and doesn't mind about others and hides from all the life problems in his library. Permissiveness and lack of education get their results at the end.

Author focuses our attention on love stories of two eldest sisters. During all book every event links with them. Mistakes and winnings of their relatives hurt or help two young ladies achieve the most desirable goal in life - to get married happily. Some may think that this is a chick lit. but there is an intelligent and a hidden meaning in characters dialogues. How much wit some of them shows to hide misbehave of precious to the people. Especially I love that part when main heroes made hard attempts to change themselves to correct offences which they've done. They don't just apologize, they support each other in the most difficult moments , they don't wait for approving of actions and do all their best.

Definitely there is a happy ending because main characters have recognized and regret their sins. And even didn't wait for forgiveness but after all get the most expensive treasure. They've made such a long way from hatred to understanding each other even without a word. This is a conformation of proverb 'from love to hate one step' only from another side.

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