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**ИЗУЧИМ УСТНЫЕ ТЕМЫ**

*Методическая разработка для студентов  
1-го курса всех специальностей  
(английский язык)*

Воронеж 2007

Библиотека ВГАСУ

Составители М. Г. Кочнева, Е. Н. Топоркова, Т. Ф. Ухина

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Методическая разработка предназначена для изучения устных тем, предусмотренных программой, а именно: «Жизнь студента», «Наш университет», «Наш город», «Наша Родина», «Соединенное Королевство Великобритании», «Научная конференция» с целью развития речевых навыков и умений.

Речевой материал расположен по принципу нарастания трудностей. Темы включают в себя предтекстовые и послетекстовые задания. Предтекстовые задания имеют целью помочь студентам повторить речевой материал и снять трудности понимания содержания. Послетекстовые задания направлены на то, чтобы помочь студентам активно использовать в речи усвоенный языковой материал.

Предназначена для студентов 1-го курса всех специальностей.

Печатается по решению редакционно-издательского совета Воронежского государственного архитектурно-строительного университета

Рецензент: Л.В. Карпова, старший преподаватель кафедры иностранных языков ВГАСУ

## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Методическая разработка составлена в соответствии с требованиями действующей программы по английскому языку для неязыковых вузов. Ее основная цель – помочь студентам усвоить языковой материал по шести разговорным темам: «Жизнь студента», «Наш университет», «Наш город», «Наша страна», «Соединенное Королевство Великобритании», «Научная конференция» и активно использовать его в речи.

Для репродуктивного усвоения речевого и языкового материала к каждой теме разработана система ситуативно-коммуникативных упражнений, большинство из которых снабжены образцами выполнения, что позволит студентам легко справиться с заданиями.

Уделяется внимание и развитию диалогической речи. В разработке приведены короткие диалоги, имеющие целью обучить студентов общаться на английском языке в различных ситуациях.

### Тема "ЖИЗНЬ СТУДЕНТА" STUDENT`S LIFE

#### У П Р А Ж Н Е Н И Я

##### I. Переведите слова с "интернациональными" корнями.

Exam, student, group, person, music, seminar, discuss, material, lecture, rector, academic, practical, geodesy, physics, chemistry, maths.

##### II. Постарайтесь понять значение подчеркнутых слов.

1. We study many subjects such as: physics, chemistry, maths and geodesy. 2. We study not one but several subjects. 3. Roads (дороги) in this country are divided into several classes. 4. The President in this country will be elected every 4 years. 5. In February and in August students have vacations. 6. In January and in June students take exams. 7. The academic year is divided into two terms.

##### III. Выполните упражнения по образцу.

*Образец: 1 student.* The year is divided into twelve months. And what about the month? (four weeks)

*2 student.* The month is divided into four weeks.

1. The year is divided into twelve months. And what about the academic year? (two terms)

2. Pupils are divided into classes. And what about students?

(academic groups)

3. Roads in the country are divided into five technical classes. And what about motorcars? (four categories)

4. Students are divided into full-time students (дневного отделения) and into part-time students (вечернего отделения).

And what about teachers? (lecturers and assistants)

#### IV. Обсудите, что делают студенты в указанное время.

*Образец: 1 student.* Students study in November. And in April?

*2 student.* They study in April, too.

1. Students attend (посещают) lectures on Monday. And on Thursday?

2. Students spend much time (проводят много времени) at the Institute on Friday. And on Tuesday?

3. Students try to amuse themselves somehow (стараются как-то развлечься) on Saturday. And on Sunday?

4. Students have vacations in February. And in July?

5. Students take exams in June. And in January?

#### V. Познакомьтесь с новыми словами и выражениями к теме.

1. Day-time department [di`pa:tmənt] - дневное отделение.  
We study at the day-time department.

2. Here are some words - вот несколько слов.  
Here are some words about our students' life.

3. Twice a year - два раза в год.  
Twice a year students have vacations.

4. As a rule - как правило.  
There are 25 students in each group as a rule.

5. A monitor - староста.  
Every group elects (выбирает) a monitor.

6. To be responsible - нести ответственность.  
A monitor is responsible for the group.

7. To attend - посещать.

8. Tutorials - занятия под руководством преподавателя.  
Students attend lectures and tutorials.

9. Different - различный.  
Students attend lectures on different subjects.

10. To read up for - готовиться к чему-либо.  
Students read up for seminars at the library or at home.

11. Spare time - свободное время.  
Students have little spare time.

12. To try to amuse oneself [`traɪ tə ə`mjuz] - пытаться развлечься.

When we have spare time we try to amuse ourselves somehow.

13. To go to the pictures - ходить в кино.

When we have spare time we go to the pictures.

14. Concrete Structures `kɒkri:t `strʌktʃəz] - бетонные конструкции.

15. Structural Dynamics [dai`næmiks] - строительная динамика.

16. Strength of Materials - сопротивление материалов.

17. Soil Mechanics [mi`kæniks] - механика грунтов.

18. Hydrology [hai`drələdʒi] - гидрология.

19. Heat and Gas Supply - теплогазоснабжение.

21. Automobile Roads - автомобильные дороги.

22. Aerodromes - аэродромы.

23. Humanities - предметы гуманитарного цикла.

24. Foreign Languages - иностранные языки.

#### VI. Подберите русские соответствия английским словам и выражениям из числа данных под чертой.

Academic year, term, test, to elect, responsible, different, somehow, to read up for, to take notes, to amuse oneself, to go to the pictures, spare time, to try, during, hard.

Упорно, различный, ходить в кино, во время, учебный год, как-то, свободное время, делать записи, зачет, развлекаться, ответственный, семестр, пытаться, выбирать, готовиться.

#### VII. Обсудите, кто за кого или за что несет ответственность.

*Образец: 1 student.* The President is responsible for the country.

And what about the principal (директор школы)?

*2 student.* The principal is responsible for the school.

1. The dean (декан) is responsible for the faculty. And what about the monitor? (the group)

2. The rector is responsible for the Institute. And what about the lecturer? (several groups)

3. The doctor is responsible for his patients. And what about the teacher? (pupils)

#### VIII. Закончите предложения соответствующим образом.

1. The monitor		the faculty
The lecturer		the University
The dean	is responsible for	the group
The rector		several groups
The president		the country

2. Every group elects a rector  
 Every Institute elects a dean  
 Every faculty elects a monitor

**IX. Обсудите, как вы проводите учебное и свободное время осенью, зимой и весной.**

*Образец: 1 student.* We study in autumn, and what about you?

*2 student.* We study in autumn, too.

1. We work hard in autumn, and what about you?
2. We attend lectures in autumn, and what about you?
3. We go to the pictures in winter, and what about you?
4. We watch TV when we have spare time, and what about you?
5. We have little spare time in spring, and what about you?
6. We have exams in spring and winter, and what about you?
7. We have vacations in summer, and what about you?

**X. Скажите, что в указанное время вы пытаетесь как-то развлечься.**

*Образец: 1 student.* After classes you work hard, don't you?

*2 student.* No, after classes we try to amuse ourselves somehow.

1. When you have spare time you go to the Institute, don't you?
2. On Sunday you work hard, don't you?
3. After exams you go to the library, don't you?
4. On Saturday you read up for seminars, don't you?

**XI. Прочитайте тему. Приготовьтесь обсудить ее.**

**Student's Life**

My name is ... I was born on the 2-nd of September 1989. I am seventeen years old. I'm from Russia. I am a first-year student of Voronezh State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering. I study at the day-time department.

Here are some words about my student's life.

The academic year is divided into two terms from September till January and from February till July. At the end of each term students take several exams and credit tests. Twice a years students have vacations.

Students are divided into academic groups. There are 25 students in each as a rule. Every group elects a monitor. The monitor is responsible for the group.

We study 6 days a week, from Monday till Saturday. Classes start at 8.30 a.m. and go on until 3 or 4.30 p.m. Usually students spend from six to eight hours at the university. We attend lectures and practical classes on different subjects. During lectures we take notes. At practical classes and seminars we discuss the material of the lectures.

Full-time courses consist of lectures, tutorials, computing, laboratory and drawing office work, field work and a four-month project.

The courses are available in:

1. Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Computers' Technology;
2. Concrete Structures;
3. Theoretical and Structural Mechanics, Strength of Materials;
4. Geodesy;
5. Engineering Geology and Soil Mechanics;
6. Environmental Engineering;
7. Hydrology, Water Supply and Disposal Systems;
8. Heat and Gas Supply;
9. Building Materials;
10. Transport Engineering;
11. Automobile Roads and Aerodromes;
12. Economics and Management in Civil Engineering;
13. Humanities, Foreign Languages.

After classes we read up for lectures, and seminars at the library or at home. We work hard, so we have little spare time. But when we have it, we try to amuse ourselves somehow: we listen to music, go to discos, watch TV, read books or visit friends, and go to theatres or cinemas. We also go in for sports.

In conclusion I'd like to say that my student's life is very interesting.

**XII. Обсудите вашу студенческую жизнь.**

1. Do you study seven days a week?
2. Do you attend lectures on different subjects?
3. Do students spend from two to four hours at the Institute?
4. Do students read up for seminars after classes?
5. Do students have much spare time?
6. Do students have vacations in April?
7. Do students try to amuse themselves somehow after classes?
8. Is student's life interesting?

**XIII. Соедините разрозненные части предложений по смыслу.**

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Not all students get                        | a) the group            |
| 2. Math is                                     | b) spare time           |
| 3. The monitor is responsible for              | c) different subjects   |
| 4. After classes students read up for seminars | d) hard during the term |
| 5. Students are divided into                   | e) take notes           |
| 6. During lectures students                    | f) vacations            |

7. Students work
8. Every group elects
9. Chemistry is
10. Twice a year students have
11. We attend lectures on
12. Students have little

- g) a scholarship
- h) a monitor
- j) a difficult subject
- k) at the library
- l) the academic year
- m) not a difficult subject

#### XIV. Вставьте предлоги.

1. Students are divided ... academic groups.
2. I study ... the day-time department
3. We attend lectures ... different subjects.
4. The monitor is responsible ... the group.
5. Usually students spend ... six ... eight hours ... the University.
6. Here are some words ... my student's life.
7. The academic year is divided ... two terms.

#### XV. Подготовьте сообщение о студенческой жизни. Используйте следующие выражения:

1. I am going to speak about... Я собираюсь рассказать о ...
2. Here are a few (some) words about... Вот несколько слов о ...
3. In conclusion I would like to say that... В заключение мне бы хотелось сказать, что ...

#### XVI. Заполните анкету, используя образец, данный ниже.

Full Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Home Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nationality \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of Birth (day/month/year) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Country \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sex: Male/Female \_\_\_\_\_  
 Present Occupation (if you are a student, say what you are studying) \_\_\_\_\_  
 How long have you been learning English? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name two activities (sports or hobbies) which you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

#### Образец заполнения:

Full Name: Ivan Stepanovich Smirnov  
 Home Address: 84, XX Let Oktyabrya Street, Voronezh, 394006  
 Nationality: Russian

Date of Birth (day/month/year): 24 July 1982  
 Country: Russia  
 Sex: Male/Female  
 Present Occupation (if you are a student, say what you are studying):  
Student of an engineering course  
 How long have you been learning English? Six years  
 Name two activities (sports or hobbies) which you enjoy:  
volleyball,  
cinema  
 Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: 20 September 2007

#### XVII. Научитесь приветствовать друг друга и знакомиться:

- a) *Приветствие:*  
 A. Hello, Mary. How are you?  
 B. Fine, thank you. And you?  
 A. I'm OK, thanks.
- b) *Знакомство:*  
 A. Hello. My name's Jenny. What is your name?  
 B. Ann.  
 A. Where are you from, Ann?  
 B. I'm from Russia.
- в) *Прощание:*  
 A. Good-bye, Jenny.  
 B. Good-bye, Ann. Have a nice evening.  
 A. Thanks, Chris. See you tomorrow.

Тема «НАШ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»  
OUR UNIVERSITY

## У П Р А Ж Н Е Н И Я

## I. Переведите слова с “интернациональными” корнями.

Faculty, construction, sanitary technical, specialists, technologists, architects, modern, students, profilactorium, sports camp, profession, university, engineer.

## II. Прочитайте и переведите следующие географические названия.

Asia, Africa, Latin America, Voronezh.

## III. Прочитайте следующие числительные и их сочетания с существительными.

1 000 teachers, 8 000 students, 500 000 volumes, 2 000 students, 8 sports halls, 5 hostels, 26 kinds of sports, 6 buildings, 1930.

## IV. Образуйте степени сравнения от следующих прилагательных и наречий.

Образец: large (большой) – larger (больше) – the largest (самый большой).

Interesting (интересный) – more interesting (интереснее) – the most interesting (самый интересный).

Исключения: much/many – more – the most;

good – better – the best;

bad – worse – the worst;

little – less – the least;

far – farther – the farthest и

further – the furthest.

Big, necessary (необходимый), noble (благородный), high, nice, peaceful, much, good, young, numerous, far, large.

## V. Познакомьтесь с названиями факультетов и специальностей.

1. The faculty of Civil Engineering – civil engineers;
2. The faculty of Engineering systems and Sanitary Constructions – Sanitary-technical engineers;
3. The Architectural faculty – architects;

4. The Mechanical and Road-building faculty – mechanic engineers and road builders;

5. The faculty of Civil Engineering and technology – technologists, country planning engineers;

6. The faculty of Automation and Information Systems – engineers of automatization of production processes;

7. Social-and-Humane faculty – specialists in public relations;

8. International faculty – engineers of different specialties.

VI. Задайте друг другу вопрос и ответьте, каких специалистов готовит каждый факультет. В качестве подсказки используйте упражнение V.

Образец: What specialists does the Mechanical and Road-Building faculty train?

The Mechanical and Road-building faculty trains mechanic engineers and road-builders.

## VII. Познакомьтесь с новыми словами и выражениями к теме.

1. To establish [is`tæbliʃ] – основывать, учреждать.

Our University was established in 1930.

2. Correspondence department – [kɔrɛ`spɔndəns] – заочное отделение.

The University has day-time and correspondence departments.

3. To occupy [`ɔkjʊpaɪ] – занимать.

The University occupies six buildings.

4. To equip [i`kwɪp] – оборудовать, оснащать.

Laboratories of our University are equipped with modern apparatuses and Instruments.

5. At the disposal of somebody [dis`pəʊsəl] – в распоряжении кого-то.

At the disposal of the students there is a large library.

6. Snack bar – [snæk`bɑ:] – буфет.

There is a number of snack bars at our University.

7. To be fond of something – увлекаться чем-то.

Many students are fond of sports.

8. Post-graduate [pəʊst`grædʒjuɪt] – аспирант.

9. Hostel – [hɔstl] – общежитие.

Some post-graduates live in a hostel.

10. Graduate – [grædʒjuɪt] – выпускник.

Some graduates of our University work abroad (за рубежом).

11. Noble [nəʊbl] – благородный.

12. Peaceful [pi:sfl] – мирный.

The profession of a builder is noble and peaceful.

13. Enterprise ['entəpraiz] – предприятие.
14. Construction jobs [kən`srɪktʃɪn `dʒɔbz] – стройки.
15. Design institute [di`zain`ɪnstɪtjut] – проектный институт.
16. Research institute –[ri`sə:tʃ]– научно-исследовательский институт.  
Our graduates can work at different design and research institutes.
17. Numerous –[`nju:mərəs]– многочисленный.

### VIII. Познакомьтесь с информацией о нашем университете.

#### OUR UNIVERSITY

I study at Voronezh State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering. There are eight faculties at our University: the faculty of Civil Engineering, the faculty of Engineering Systems and Sanitary Constructions, the Architectural faculty, the Mechanical and Road-building faculty, the International faculty, the faculty of Civil Engineering and Technology, the faculty of Automation and Information Systems, the Social-and-Humane faculty. More than 555 teachers train specialists in several fields such as civil engineers, technologists, economists, sanitary technical engineers, road builders, mechanic engineers, architects and managers, etc.

Our University was established in 1930. About 16 000 students study at its day-time and correspondence departments. It should be said that some young people from Asia, Africa and Latin America are also our students.

It should be said that our University works to discover new information, new methodologies, and new engineering designs that can improve construction.

The University campus occupies six buildings. Its laboratories are equipped with modern apparatuses and instruments. The University has also a computer center.

At the disposal of the students there is a large library; one of the best in our city. It numbers more than 500 thousand volumes. There are six hostels, where about 2000 students live. There is also a hostel for post graduates and young teachers. All the hostels are not far from the University.

At the disposal of the students there is also a modern profilactorium, a student's sports camp, a two-storeyed refectory and a number of snack bars.

Eight sports halls are for the students who are fond of sports. They can go in for 26 kinds of sports.

Our graduates work in different parts of our country and abroad. They can work at the biggest construction jobs, at different constructional enterprises and in different design and research institutes.

In conclusion I would like to say that the profession of a builder is one of the most necessary, peaceful and noble.

### IX. Вставьте пропущенные предлоги.

1. I study ... Voronezh State University ... Architecture and Civil Engineering.
2. Our University was established ... 1930.
3. The laboratories ... our University are equipped ... modern apparatuses.
4. ... the disposal ... the students there is a large library.
5. Our library is one ... the best ... our city.
6. The hostels are not far ... the University.
7. Eight sports halls are ... the students who are fond ... sports.
8. Our graduates can work ... the biggest construction jobs.
9. The profession ... the builder is one ... the most necessary, peaceful and noble.

### X. Используя образец и подсказки, скажите, что имеется в распоряжении студентов. Обращайте внимание на число существительных.

*Образец:* At the disposal of the students there is a large library. Или:  
At the disposal of the students there are some reading halls.

Подсказки: six hostels; a modern profilactorium; a sports camp; a two-storeyed refectory; a number of snack bars; eight sports halls; laboratories equipped with modern apparatuses and instruments.

### XI. Отвечая на вопрос, скажите, где могут работать выпускники университета. Используйте подсказки.

*Образец:* Where can our graduates work?  
Our graduates can work at different factories.

Подсказки: in different parts of our country; abroad; at different constructional enterprises; at the biggest construction jobs; in design institutes, in research institutes.

### XII. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. How many faculties are there at our University?
2. What specialists does the University train?
3. When was our University established?
4. How many students study at its day-time and correspondence departments?
4. How many buildings does the University occupy?
5. What is there at the disposal of the students?
6. How many hotels does the University have?
7. What can you say about our library?

8. How many sports halls are there for the students who are fond of sports?
9. Where can our graduates work?
10. What can you say about the profession of a builder?

**XIII. Опираясь на вопросы, воспроизведите тему "Наш университет".  
Используйте следующие выражения:**

1. I am going to speak about... –Я собираюсь рассказать о ...
2. It should be said that...- Следует сказать, что ...
3. Now a few words about ... Сейчас несколько слов о ...
4. In conclusion I'd like to say that ...- В заключение мне бы хотелось сказать, что ...

**XIV. Прочитайте и переведите дополнительный текст о высшем образовании в нашей стране.**

#### About Higher Education in Russia

In many higher educational institutions in Russia there are not only full-time departments but also part-time and correspondence departments. The course in part-time and correspondence departments is longer than that in full-time departments. In state educational institutions tuition is free, and students who study well get a scholarship. Now in Russia besides state higher educational institutions there are commercial ones. Students must pay for their education in these establishments.

In technical universities first-year students study general subjects such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, Russian history, foreign and Russian languages and some other subjects. The first two years are very difficult for students because they cannot plan their time very well yet.

In the third and fourth years students study special subjects. The standards of teaching in Russian educational institutions are very high and graduates from our universities are usually highly qualified specialists.

The best students who have done some research work become post-graduates.

Students of the day-time departments have usually three lectures a day, or two lectures and a seminar or some practical classes. Every year they have to write their term-papers. At the end of each term students take credit tests and then read up for exams. Students take exams twice a year – usually in January and in June. There are seldom more than five exams at a session. If the results are good, students get a scholarship, those who get only excellent marks and take an active part in all the spheres of the University life get a higher scholarship.

At every university besides obligatory subjects there are optional ones which students may study if they are interested in this or that field of science and engineering.

**XV. Обсудите следующие вопросы.**

1. What departments are there at our educational institutions?
2. What specialists do our higher educational institutions train?

#### Тема «НАШ ГОРОД» OUR CITY

**I. Переведите слова с "интернациональными" корнями.**

Date, bank, industrial, organization, radio, centre, college, cultural, tradition, drama, poetry, opera, theatre, university, museum.

**II. Прочитайте следующие названия.**

1. Russia [rʌʃə] - Россия.
2. The Great Patriotic War [ˈɡreɪt.pætriˈɒtɪkˈwɔː] - Великая Отечественная война.
3. The Opera House [diˈɒrəˈhɑʊs] - оперный театр.
4. The Puppet Theatre [ˈrʌpɪtˈθiətə] - кукольный театр.
5. The Philharmonic Society [ˌfi:lɑːˈmɒnɪk səˈsaɪəti] - филармония.
6. The Kramskoy Fine Arts Museum [ˈfaɪn ˈɑːts mjuˈzi:əm] - областной музей изобразительных искусств.
7. Nikitin Museum - музей им. И. С. Никитина.
8. The Museum of Local Lore [ˈləʊklˈlɔː] - краеведческий музей.

**III. Познакомьтесь с некоторыми словами и выражениями и запомните их.**

1. Native – родной.  
My native city is Voronezh.
2. To be proud of – гордиться.  
I am proud of my native city.
3. Mention [ˈmenʃn] - упоминание.  
The first mention of Voronezh can be found in the Russian chronicles dated back to the 12-th century.
5. Multi-towered fortress [ˌmʌltiˈtauədˈfɔːtrəs] – крепость с несколькими башнями.
6. To be erected - быть воздвигнутым.
7. To shield off- преграждать, защищать от.
8. Nomadic tribes [nəʊˈmædɪkˈtraɪbz] - кочевые племена.  
A multi-towered fortress was erected to shield off the Russian land from the nomadic tribes.



9. By the middle of- к середине.

10. To develop into a bustling, densely populated city-превратиться в шумный, густонаселенный город.

By the middle of the 16-th century Voronezh developed into a bustling, densely populated city.

11. At the turn of- на рубеже.

At the turn of the 17-th century Peter the Great built his first ships here.

12. Military feat- военный подвиг.

For its military feat Voronezh was awarded the order of the Patriotic War, First Class.

13. Trade mark - фирменная (фабричная) марка.

14. Farm machinery - сельскохозяйственные машины.

15. Radio receiver- радиоприемник.

16. Tyre - шина.

17. Aluminium construction parts - алюминиевые конструкции.

The trade marks of Voronezh can be seen on farm machinery, TV-sets, radio receivers, tyres and aluminium construction parts.

18. Aircraft - самолет.

The IL-86 and IL-96 aircraft came off the line here.

19. Dozens of research centers - десятки исследовательских центров.

20. To lift a curtain - поднимать занавес.

The first Voronezh Drama theatre lifted its curtain in 1802.

21. Particularly fine [pəˈtɪkjʊləliˈfaɪn] -особенно красив.

22. Quite modern ['kwɑɪtˈmɒdn] -вполне современный.

#### IV. Используя подсказки и образец, скажите, какие музеи есть в Воронеже.

Подсказка: the Nikitin Museum.

Образец: Voronezh has the Nikitin Museum.

Подсказки: the Fine Arts Museum, the Museum of Local Lore, the Durov Museum, the Museum of the Great Patriotic War.

#### V. Используя образец и подсказки, скажите, какие театры и культурные заведения есть в Воронеже.

Подсказка: the Russian Folk Choir.

Образец: There is the Russian Folk Choir in our city.

Подсказки: the Puppet theatre, the Philharmonic Society, the Theatre of Young Spectator, the Opera House, the Drama theatre.

#### VI. Используя образец и подсказки, скажите, чем гордятся жители Воронежа.

Подсказка: the Puppet Theatre.

Образец: The citizens of Voronezh are proud of the Puppet Theatre.

Подсказки: their parks and gardens, the Philharmonic Society, the Kramskoy Fine Arts Museum, the Museum of Local Lore, the Opera House, the Memorial Stela in Victory Square (стела мемориала на площади Победы).

#### VII. Используя образец и подсказки, скажите, что особенно красиво в Воронеже.

Подсказка: the Puppet Theatre.

Образец: The Puppet Theatre is particularly fine.

Подсказки: The Central Recreation Park, Pervomaisky Public Garden, Petrovsky garden with the Monument to Peter the First in it, the Philharmonic Society, the Opera House.

#### VIII. Следующим английским словам и выражениям подберите русские соответствия из числа данных под чертой.

My native city, to be situated, to be erected, by the middle of, at the turn of, mention, Russian chronicles, South-east, trade mark, was awarded, farm machinery, tyre, aircraft, to be proud of, a bustling densely populated city.

К середине; на рубеже; мой родной город; быть воздвигнутым; быть расположенным; Юго-восток; русские летописи; упоминание; торговая марка; гордиться; шумный, густонаселенный город; был награжден; шина; самолеты; сельскохозяйственные машины.

#### IX. Прочитайте и переведите текст о Воронеже.

##### OUR CITY

My native city is Voronezh. It should be said that you can find the first mention of Voronezh in Russian chronicles dated back to the 12-th century. At that time a multi-towered fortress was erected on the right bank of the Voronezh river to shield off the Russian land from nomadic tribes.

By the middle of the 16-th century Voronezh developed into a bustling, densely populated city. At the turn of the 17-th century Tsar Peter the Great built his ships on the Voronezh river.

During the Great Patriotic War our city was almost completely ruined. But after the war the people of Voronezh built a new city that is even better than it was before. For its military feat our city was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, the First Class.

Today Voronezh is one of the largest industrial cities of Russia. There are many big plants and factories both on the left and right banks of the river. The trade marks of our city can be seen on farm machinery, TV-sets, radio receivers, tyres and aluminium construction parts. Voronezh engineers are proud of the IL-86 and IL-96 aircraft.

The architecture of the buildings is quite modern and at the same time very simple.

Voronezh is a city of science and students. It has dozens of research centres, some universities and many colleges.

The city has rich cultural traditions. Its first drama theatre lifted its curtain in 1802. The Voronezh land is proud of Koltsov's verses, Nikitin's poetry, Kramskoy's paintings, etc.

In Voronezh there is the Drama theatre, the Opera House, the Puppet theatre, the Theatre of Young Spectator, the Philharmonic Society and the Circus.

Our city has some museums, such as the Kramskoy Fine Arts Museum, the Nikitin Museum, the Museum of Local Lore, the Durov Museum and the Museum of the Great Patriotic War.

The streets in our city are wide and straight. There are bus, tram and trolley-bus lines in our city.

The citizens of Voronezh are proud of their parks and gardens. The Central Recreation Park, Pervomaisky Public Garden, Petrovsky Garden with the monument to Peter the first in it are particularly fine.

In conclusion I would like to say that I am proud to be a citizen of Voronezh.

#### X. Дополните информацию, данную в левой части, информацией из правой части.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. My native city is Voronezh.   | a) The first mention of Voronezh can be found in the Russian chronicals dated back to the 12-th century. |
| 2. The history of Voronezh is bound with the history of Russia                 | b) Voronezh is situated 585 km southeast of Moscow.  |
| 3. By the middle of the 16-th century Voronezh developed into a bustling city. | c) Voronezh was not defeated.  |
| 4. During the Great Patriotic War Voronezh people defended our city.           | d) At the turn of the 17-th century Peter the Great built his fleet here.                                |
| 5. Today Voronezh is one of the largest industrial cities in Russia.           | e) It has dozens of research centers, some universities and many colleges.                               |
| 6. Voronezh is a city of science.  | f) The Voronezh land is proud of Koltsov's and Nikitin's poetry  |
| 7. Today Voronezh has rich cultural traditions.                                | g) The trade marks of Voronezh can be seen on farm machinery, TV-sets, tyres, etc.                       |

#### XI. Вставьте пропущенные предлоги.

1. A multi-towered fortress was erected ... the right bank ... the Voronezh river.
2. ... the middle ... the 16-th century Voronezh developed ... a bustling, densely populated city.
3. ... the turn ... the 17-th century Tsar Peter I built his ships ... the Voronezh river.
4. Voronezh engineers are proud ... IL-86 and IL-96 aircraft.
5. The architecture ... the buildings is quite modern and ... the same time very simple.
6. Voronezh has dozens ... research centres, some Universities and many colleges.

#### XII. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. What is your native city?
2. Where is Voronezh situated?
3. Where can you find the first mention of Voronezh?
4. Why was a multi-towered fortress erected on the right bank of the Voronezh river?
4. What order was Voronezh awarded?
5. What is Voronezh like today?
6. What do Voronezh factories produce?
7. Is Voronezh a city of science?
9. How many Universities are there in Voronezh?
10. What museums does Voronezh have?
11. What are citizens of Voronezh proud of?

#### XIII. Перескажите текст.

#### XIV. Прочтите и запомните диалоги, а также познакомьтесь со словами, употребляемыми в тех или иных ситуациях.

##### а) На улице:

- A. Excuse me. How can I get to Kirov Street?  
B. It's over there. Take the Second street on the right.

##### б) В автобусе:

- A. Two tickets to the British Museum, please. And could you possibly tell us when it's our stop?  
B. One pound, please. Just sit near me and I'll give you a shout (дать знать).

в) *Спрашиваем время:*

- A. Excuse me. Can you tell me the time, please?  
 B. Yes, of course. It's six o'clock.  
 (I'm sorry, I don't know. I don't have a watch).

г) *В кафе:*

1. To be ready to order - быть готовым к заказу.
2. French onion soup - французский луковый суп.
3. Pate [pa:'te]-паштет.
4. Prawn-cocktail [prɔ:n]-коктейль из креветок.
5. Lamb chop [læm]-баранья отбивная котлета.
6. Rare / medium / well-done - недожаренный /средний /хорошо прожаренный.
7. Fizzy /still/mineral water - шипучая / простая /минеральная вода.
8. White / black coffee - кофе с молоком / черный кофе.
9. Dry / sweet wine - сухое /сладкое вино.
10. White /brown bread - белый /черный хлеб.
11. Vegetables - овощи.
12. Cauliflower [kɔ:liflaʊ]-цветная капуста.
13. Steak [steik]-бифштекс.

- 1) A. Yes?  
 B. A coffee, please.  
 A. Black or white?  
 B. Sorry?  
 A. Black or white? Milk?  
 B. Ah! Black, please. No milk.  
 A. Sixty pounds, please.

2) A. Good morning.

B. Morning.

A. Can I have a hamburger and a cup of coffee, please?

B. OK. Here you are.

A. Thanks. How much is that?

B. Three pounds twenty.

A. One, two, three pounds ... twenty pennies.

B. Thanks.

A. Thank you.

д) *В ресторане:*

Waiter. Good evening, sir. Good evening, madam.

Harris. Good evening. We'd like a table for two, please.

Waiter. Certainly. Is this table all right?

Harris. That's fine. Could we have the menu, please?

Waiter. Certainly. The soup of the day is French onion soup.  
 Are you ready to order?

Harris. Yes. First I'd like the pate.

Tessa. And for me prawn cocktail.

Waiter. Yes, madam.

Harris. And then for the main course I'd like the lamb chops.

Tessa. And I'd like a steak.

Waiter. How would you like the steak?

Tessa. Medium, please.

Waiter. That's fine. What vegetables would you like?

Tessa. Potatoes and cauliflower, please.

Waiter. Would you like to order some wine?

Tessa. Yes. Can I see the wine list? A bottle of French red.

Harris. And some mineral water, please.

Waiter. Fizzy or still mineral water?

Harris. Still, please. That was delicious.

Waiter. Thank you very much. Would you like some coffee?

Tessa. Yes, black, please.

Harris. And can we have the bill?

Waiter. Of course.

Harris. Is the service included?

Waiter. No, it isn't, sir.

Harris. Can I pay by the credit card?

Waiter. Yes, sir. That's fine.

е) *В магазине:*

1. size [saiz]- размер;

2. to look for- искать;

3. to try on - примерять;

4. changing room - примерочная.

1) A. Can I help you?

B. No, thanks. I'm just looking.

2) A. Can I help you?

B. Yes, I'm looking for a jumper.

A. What colour are you looking for?

B. Blue.

A. What size do you wear?

- B. Medium.  
 A. What about this one?  
 B. No, I don't like the colour.  
 A. This one's a bit darker.  
 B. M-m, that's nice. Can I try it on?  
 A. Yes, the changing rooms are over there.

- 3) A. Is it the right size?  
 B. It's a bit too big.

- 4) A. Is it the right size?  
 B. Yes, it feels fine.

*Ж) На почте*

1. Parcel [pa:sl] — посылка.  
 2. To fill in — заполнять.  
 3. Custom form — таможенная декларация.  
 A. Can I send this parcel to Greece, please?  
 B. Yes, of course. Have you filled in the custom form?  
 A. Customs form? What customs form?  
 B. You have to fill in customs form when you send a parcel overseas.  
 A. Can you give me a form then, please?  
 B. No, I don't have any. They're over there.  
 A. Sorry?! Where?  
 B. Over there.

**Тема «НАША РОДИНА»  
 OUR COUNTRY**

**У П Р А Ж Н Е Н И Я**

**I. Запомните произношение следующих имен собственных.**

1. The Russian Federation [ˈrʌʃn,fedəˈreɪʃn] — Российская Федерация.  
 2. Europe [ˈju:əpə] — Европа.  
 3. Asia [eɪʃə] — Азия.  
 4. The Pacific Ocean [pəˈsɪfɪkˈoʊʃn] — Тихий океан.  
 5. The Arctic Ocean [ˈɑ:ktɪkˈoʊʃn] — Северный Ледовитый океан.  
 6. The Atlantic Ocean [əˈtlæntɪkˈoʊʃn] — Атлантический океан.  
 7. The Urals [ˈju:əɹəlz] — Уральский горы.

8. The Caucasus [ˈkɔ:kəsəs] — Кавказ.  
 9. The Altai [ɑ:lˈtaɪ] — Алтай.  
 10. The Volga [vɒlgə] — Волга.  
 11. The Ob — Обь.  
 12. The Yenisei [ˈjenɪˈseɪ] — Енисей.  
 13. The Amur [əˈmʊə] — Амур.  
 14. Siberia [saɪˈbɪəriə] — Сибирь.  
 15. The Baikal [baɪˈkæɪl] — Байкал.

**II. Прочитайте следующие сочетания числительных с существительными. Переведите их на русский язык.**

22.4 million square kilometers, 12 seas, 24 rivers, 160 million people, 12 nations, between the ages of 7 and 17.

**III. Используя образец и подсказки, побеседуйте о территории и численности населения в различных странах мира.**

*Образец:* 1 student. What can you say about the territory and the population of Russia?

Подсказка: the largest country, 17 million square kilometers, 160 million people.

2. student. Russia is the largest country in the world with an area of 17 million square kilometers and with over 143 million people.

1. France, is not the largest country, 551 thousand square kilometers, 53 million people.

2. England, a small country, 224.000 km, 57 million people.

3. The USA, 9.4 million square kilometers, 216 million.

4. Canada, 9976 thousand square kilometers, 24 million.

5. Australia, 7.7 million square kilometers, 14 million.

6. Switzerland, 41.3 thousand square kilometers, 6.3 million.

**IV. Используя образец и подсказки, спросите своего товарища, со сколькими странами граничат и сколькими морями омываются различные страны мира.**

*Образец:* 1 student. How many nations are the neighbors of Russia? And how many seas is it washed by?

Подсказки: 12 nations, 12 seas.

2 student. 12 nations are the neighbors of Russia and it is washed by 12 seas.

1. Italy, 4 nations, 5 seas.

2. Germany, 7 nations, 2 seas.

3. Sweden, 2 countries, 2 seas.
4. Switzerland, 4 countries.
5. France, 5 nations, one ocean, one sea, an English Channel.

#### V. Познакомьтесь с некоторыми словами и выражениями.

1. To occupy [ˈɒkjupaɪ] - занимать.
1. To border on [bɔːdə]- граничить.
2. Vast [vɑːst]- обширный.
3. Lowland [ˈləʊlənd]- низменность.
4. Highland [ˈhaɪlənd] - возвышенность.
5. Chain [tʃeɪn]- цепь.
6. Suitable [ˈsuːtəbl]- пригодный.
7. Navigation [ˌnæviˈgeɪʃn]- судоходство.
8. To vary [ˈveəri] - различаться, разнообразить.
9. Natural resources [ˈnætʃrəl riˈzɔːsɪs] - полезные ископаемые.
10. Coal [kəʊl]- уголь.
11. Iron [aɪən] - железо.
12. Ore [ɔː]- руда.
13. Government [ˈɡʌvnmənt] - правительство.
14. Branch [brɑːntʃ] - ветвь.
15. Legislative [ˈledʒɪslətɪv] - законодательный.
16. Executive [ɪgˈzekjʊtɪv] - исполнительный.
17. Judicial [dʒuˈdɪʃl] - судебная.
18. The Federal Assembly [əˈsembli] - Федеральное собрание.
19. The Council of Federation [ˈkaʊnsəl əv ˌfedəˈreɪʃn]- Совет

Федерации.

20. Constitutional Court [ˌkɒnstɪˈtjuːʃnəl kɔːt] - Конституционный суд.
21. Banner [ˈbænpə] - знамя.
22. Stripe [straɪp] - полоса.
23. To exercise [ˈeksəsaɪz] - осуществлять, выполнять.
24. Surface [ˈsɜːfɪs] - поверхность.

#### VI. Подберите русские эквиваленты английским словосочетаниям.

1. one seventh of the earth's surface a) судебная власть
2. total area b) обширная территория нашей страны
3. the vast territory of our country c) 1/7 земной поверхности
4. the main mountain chains d) законодательная власть
5. suitable for navigation e) общая площадь
6. according to the constitution f) исполнительная власть

7. legislative power g) главные горные цепи
8. executive power h) согласно Конституции
9. judicial power i) пригоден для навигации

#### VII. Познакомьтесь с информацией о нашей родине.

##### OUR COUNTRY

My home country is the Russian Federation.

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The country is washed by the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic oceans.

On the vast territory of our country there are forests, steppes, lowlands, highlands and mountains.

The main mountain chains are the Altai, the Caucasus, the Urals.

There are many rivers and lakes in Russia. The Volga is the longest river in Europe. The main Siberian rivers are the Enisey, the Ob, the Lena, the Amur. Most of the rivers are suitable for navigation, many rivers produce electric power.

The Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.

Russia has different types of climate in different parts. It varies from arctic in the North to subtropical in the South. Russia is very rich in natural resources, such as natural gas, coal, oil, iron ores, gold, nickel, silver, etc.

The population of the country is about 143 million people. Its capital is Moscow.

According to the Constitution, Russia is a Presidential Republic.

The Head of the State is the President. The Federal government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial.

The legislative power is represented by the Federal Assembly which consists of 2 chambers – the Council of Federation and the State Duma. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

The executive power belongs to the Government with the Prime minister at the head.

The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court.

The state symbol of Russia is a 3-coloured banner. It has 3 horizontal stripes on it: white, blue and red.

There are many industrial cities in our country such as Kuzbass, Ekaterinburg, Chelyabinsk, etc. The Central Chernozem Zone and Krasnodar Region are agricultural areas. Murmansk, Vladivostok, St. Petersburg are big ports. Moscow, Novosibirsk, St. Petersburg, Voronezh are university centers. Russia has a mixed economy. The production is controlled by both the government and private producers.

In conclusion I would like to speak about education. There are four main

types of education in our country: primary, secondary, secondary technical and higher. All children in our country between the ages of 7 and 17 must attend school.

The main higher institutions are universities, academies and institutes.

**VIII. Дополните информацию, данную в левой части, информацией из правой части.**

1. The Russian Federation is the largest a) Each of them is checked by the country in the world. President.
2. The country is washed by three oceans. b) The total area is 17 million square kilometers.
3. The main mountain chains are the Altai, c) It flows into the Caspian the Caucasus and the Urals. sea
4. The Volga is the longest river in Europe. d) Thousands of tourists visiting Russia try to visit the lake
5. The Baikal is the deepest and the most beautiful lake in the world. e) They are: the Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic Oceans.
6. The Federal government consists of 3 branches: legislative, executive and judicial. f) The Urals is the natural border between the European and the Asian parts of Russia.

**IX. Используя образец и подсказки, обсудите, что производит каждая республика.**

*Образец:* The Russian Federation produces TV sets, excavators, heavy mechanical presses, etc. And what about the Ukraine?

The Ukraine ( locomotives, computers, aircrafts).  
And what about Uzbekistan? (cotton, fruit, cattle).  
And what about Georgia? (tea, fruit).

**X. Ответьте на вопросы своего товарища о законодательных органах в различных странах мира и добавьте информацию об их составе.**

**Используйте образец и подсказки.**

*Образец:* 1 student: What is the highest legislative body in our country?

2 student: The highest legislative body in our country is the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers: the Council of Federation and the State Duma.

**Подсказки:**

1. Britain, Parliament, two Houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords.
2. The USA, Congress, two Houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives.
3. Italy, Parliament, the Senate and the House of the Deputies.
4. France, Parliament, the Senate and the National Assembly.
5. Switzerland, Swiss Federative Assembly, 2 Houses.

**XI. Побеседуйте о выборах высших законодательных органов в различных странах мира. Используйте образец и подсказки.**

*Образец:* The Parliament of the Russian Federation is elected every 4 years.

**Подсказки:**

1. And what about English Parliament? (four years).
2. And what about the US Congress? (four years)
3. And what about Parliament in Germany? (four years).
4. And what about Cuban National Assembly? (five years).

**XII. Используя образец и подсказки, побеседуйте, по производству каких изделий занимают первое место в мире различные страны.**

*Образец:* 1 student: In what production does Uzbekistan hold the first place in the Asian countries? Подсказка: in cotton production.

2 student: Uzbekistan holds the first place in cotton production.

1. Canada, in the capitalist world, in paper production.
2. Japan, in the capitalist world, in ship-building (судостроение), electro technical and electronic production.
3. Australia, in sheep live-stock (поголовье овец), wool clip (настриг шерсти).
4. The USA, in the capitalist world, the production of automobiles, plastics, aircraft.

**XIII. Вставьте пропущенные предлоги.**

1. Our country is washed ... 12 seas ... 3 oceans: the White Sea, the Laptev's Sea, the Barents Sea, the Black Sea, the Baltic Sea, etc.

2. Russia borders ... many countries: Finland, Norway, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Georgia, China, etc.

3. ... the vast territory of the Russian Federation one can see forests, steppes, lowlands, highlands and mountains.
4. Russia is rich ... natural resources such as natural gas, coal, oil, iron, iron ore, gold, etc.
5. The Head ... our State is the President.
6. The executive power belongs ... the Government.
7. The judicial branch is represented ... the Constitutional Court.

#### XIV. Вставьте правильную степень сравнения.

1. Our country is (самая большая, large) country in the world.
2. The Volga is (самая важная, important) river in the European part of Russia.
3. Britain is the fifth (самая большая, big) trading nation in the world.
4. The Baikal is (самое глубокое озеро, deep) in the world.
5. The Enisey is (длиннее, long) than the Don.
6. The total area of Russia is (больше, large) than that of Great Britain.
7. The Urals is (ниже, low) than the Alps.

#### XV. Вставьте правильную форму глагола to be и to have.

1. The State Symbol of Russia ... a 3-colored banner.
2. The banner ... 3 horizontal stripes: white, blue and red.
3. The Russian Federation ... a mixed economy.
4. Most of the rivers in Russia ... suitable for navigation.
5. Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia ... the Baltic States.
6. The main mountain chains ... the Altai, the Caucasus and the Urals.
7. Our country ... different types of climate in different parts.
8. There ... four types of education in our country.

#### XVI. Перескажите тему по вопросам.

1. What is your home country?
2. What is its total area?
3. What is its population?
4. What seas and oceans wash the country?
5. What are its main mountain chains?
6. What is the deepest lake in the world?
7. What is the political system in Russia?
8. What branches does the Federal government consist of?
9. What is the State Symbol of Russia?
10. What kind of cities are there in Russia?
11. What can you say about education?

### Тема "THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN" СОЕДИНЕННОЕ КОРОЛЕВСТВО ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ

#### УП РА Ж Н Е Н И Я

I. Вспомните, какие русские слова имеют те же корни, что и следующие английские.

Exporter, manufacturer, kilometers, climate, million, parliamentary, monarchy, gas, zink, industrial, mechanical, electrical, chemicals, components, textiles.

II. Произнесите следующие пары слов, обращая внимание на ударение.

Parliament – parliamentary; Europe – European; industry – industrialized; manufacturer – manufactured; agriculture – agricultural.

III. Прочитайте сочетания числительных с существительными.

244,000 square kilometers; 57 million people; 46 million; 3 million; 1,5 million; 7 million; 26 million; 3 per cent; 40,000 schools; 11 million school-children; 95 per cent.

IV. Образуйте наречия, переведите их.

Образец: Usual – обычный; Usually – обычно.

General, most, collective, near, usual, deep, chief, high, respective.

V. Подберите русские соответствия английским словам, данным под чертой.

Chemicals, textiles, manufactured goods, manufacturer, components, chalk, shale, motor vehicles, aircraft, leading, combination.

Сочетание, самолеты, ведущий, сланец, автомобильный транспорт, мел, химикаты, производитель, детали, текстиль, готовая продукция.

### VI. Постарайтесь понять значение подчеркнутых слов.

1. Great Britain consists of 4 countries.
2. The Queen in Britain does not rule.
3. The country is ruled by the government.
4. The Prime minister is the head of the government.
5. The area of Great Britain is 244,000 square kilometers.
6. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
7. Britain's flag is a combination of banners of England, Scotland and Ireland.
8. Russia is a state. France is a state. Great Britain is a state.

### VII. Используя подсказки, обсудите численность населения в некоторых территориальных образованиях.

*Образец:* About 57 million people live in Britain. And in the USA? (250 million); in Wales? (3 million); in Russia? (143 million); in Scotland? (5 million); in Northern Ireland? (1.5 million); in England? (46 million).

### VIII. Используя образец и подсказки, обсудите, какое место в мире занимают по населению разные страны.

*Образец:* Britain ranks (занимает) 14<sup>th</sup> in population.

And what about China? (first); and what about the USA? (third); and what about India? (second).

### IX. Используя образец, обсудите рельеф местности в различных территориальных образованиях.

*Образец:* The landscape in Britain is rich and varied /разнообразный/ (or: is not rich and varied).

And in Russia? And in Mongolia? And in the USA? And in Canada? And in Yakutia? And in Kazakhstan?

### X. Познакомьтесь с некоторыми словами и выражениями, относящимися к теме «Соединенное Королевство Великобритании».

1. To rank – занимать какое-либо место.  
China ranks first in population.
2. Temperate [ˈtempərət] – умеренный.

3. Mild [maɪld] – мягкий.

The climate in Britain is generally mild and temperate.

4. Deposits [dɪˈpɒzɪts] – залежи.
5. Iron ore [ˈaɪən ɔː] – железная руда.
6. Lead [led] – свинец.
7. Chalk [tʃɔːk] – мел.
8. Shale [ʃeɪl] – глинистый сланец.

Great Britain has deposits of coal, iron ore, gas, oil, lead, zink, chalk, and shale.

9. Law [lɔː] – закон.

10. Queen [kwiːn] – королева.

In law the Head of the State is the Queen.

11. To rule [ruːl] – управлять, править.

12. To reign [reɪn] – царствовать.

The Queen reigns but does not rule.

13. The House of Lords [ˈhaʊs əv ˈlɔːdz] – палата лордов.

14. The House of Commons [ˈhaʊs əv ˈkɒməns] – палата общин

The British Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

15. Aircraft [ˈeɪkrɑːft] – самолеты.

16. Motor vehicles [ˈməʊtə ˈviːkls] – автомобильный транспорт.

17. Shipbuilding [ˌʃɪp ˈbɪldɪŋ] – судостроение.

18. Consist of [kən ˈsɪst əv] – состоять из.

19. Respectively [rɪ ˈspektɪvli] – соответственно.

### XI. Прочитайте информацию о Соединенном Королевстве Великобритании.

#### THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom of Great Britain is one of the world's smallest countries. Its area is 244,000 square kilometers. Its population is about 57 million people. It ranks 14-th in population.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain consists of 4 countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast, respectively.

The climate of Great Britain is generally mild and temperate. January and February are usually the coldest months; July and August are the warmest ones.

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 United Kingdom is not rich in mineral resources. It has deposits of coal, iron ore, oil, gas, lead, zink, chalk, and shale.

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. It is a leading manufacturer and exporter of mechanical and electrical equipment, motor vehicles and components, aircraft, chemicals, textiles, and many other manufactured goods. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding.

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. In law, the Head of the 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.

Britain's flag is a combination of the banners of England (St. George's flag – a red cross on a white field), Scotland (St. Andrew's flag – a white cross on a blue field) and Ireland (St. Patric's flag – a red cross on a white field). The flag is known as Union Jack.

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

In conclusion it is necessary to say a few words about education. All children in Britain between the ages of 5 and 16 must, in law, attend school. There are about 40000 schools in Britain and over 14 million school-children.

The main institutions are universities, polytechnics and colleges.

The most famous educational centers are Oxford and Cambridge. The education is not free, it is very expensive.

## XII. Используя образец и подсказки, побеседуйте о государственном строе различных стран мира.

*Образец:* 1 student: What kind of state is the USA?

2 student: The USA is Federal Republic with the President as the head of the state.

1. The Russian Federation, a Presidential Republic, the President.
2. France, Bourgeois Republic, the President.
3. Japan, Constitutional Monarchy, monarch.
4. Italy, Parliamentary Republic, the President.
5. England, Parliamentary monarchy, the Prime Minister.
6. Sweden, Constitutional Monarchy, King.
7. Canada, Constitutional Monarchy, the English Queen.

## XIII. Ответьте на вопросы своего товарища о законодательных органах в различных странах мира и добавьте информацию об их составе. Используйте образец и подсказки.

*Образец:* 1 student: What is the highest legislative body in our country?

2 student: The highest legislative body in our country is the Federal Assembly. It consists of 2 chambers – the Council of Federation and the State Duma.

1. Britain, Parliament, two houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords.
2. The USA, Congress, two houses: the Senate and the House of representatives.
3. Italy, Parliament, the Senate and the House of the Deputies.
4. France, Parliament, the Senate and the National Assembly.
5. Switzerland, Swiss Federative Assembly, 2 houses.

## XIV. Дополните информацию в правой колонке, информацией, данной в левой колонке.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Britain is one of the world's smaller countries                          | a) There are about 40 000 schools and over 14 million school children.                                   |
| 2. There are many rivers in Great Britain.                                  | b) It ranks 14-th in population.   |
| 3. The Severn is the largest river.   | c) It has an area of some 244 000 square kilometers.   |
| 4. The population of Britain is about 57 million people.                    | d) They are not very long.   |
| 5. Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country.                  | e) The Thames is the deepest and the most important river.   |
| 6. All children in Britain between the ages of 5 and 16 must attend school. | f) It is a leading manufacturer and exporter of mechanical and electrical equipment, motor vehicles etc. |

## XV. Соедините разрозненные части предложений.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. The climate of Britain is generally                       | a) the Conservative Party, the Labour Party and the Liberal Party. |
| 2. The British parliament consists of two houses             | b) she reigns.   |
| 3. The flag in Britain is known as                           | c) mild and temperate.   |
| 4. All children in Britain between the ages of 5 and 16 must | d) the House of Common and the House of Lords                      |
| 5. In law the Head of the State is                           | e) the Queen   |
| 6. The Queen does not rule                                   | f) attend school   |
| 7. There are three political Parties in Great Britain        | g) Union Jack  |

## XVI. Вставьте пропущенные слова.

1. Britain's flag is a combination of ... of England, Scotland and Ireland.
2. The main ... in Great Britain are universities, polytechnics and colleges.

3. Great Britain is a ... monarchy.
4. One of the ... industries of the country is ...
5. Great Britain ... 14-th in population.
6. January and February are the ... months in Great Britain.
7. July and August are the ... ones.
8. The United Kingdom is not rich in ...

**XVII. Используя образец и подсказки, обсудите численность вооруженных сил, населения и т.д. в Британии.**

Образец: 1 *student*: Britain's work force totals 26 million. And what about the armed forces? (300,000)

2 *student*: The armed forces total 300,000.

1. The population of Britain totals 57 million people.  
And what about the population of Wales? (3 million)
2. The population of England totals 46 million people.  
And what about the population of Scotland? (5 million)
3. The population of London totals 7 million people.  
And what about the population of Northern Ireland? (1.5 million)
4. Britain's unemployed total 1.5 million.  
And what about Britain's work force? (26 million)

**XVIII. Поддержите разговор, дополнив сказанное. Используйте подсказки.**

Образец: 1 *student*: In Britain 95 per cent of pupils attend free schools, don't they? (the rest attend private schools)

2 *student*: Yes, 95 per cent of pupils attend free schools, the rest attend private schools.

1. Britain's coal industry is the largest in Western Europe, isn't it? (one of the most technically advanced)
2. Britain is one of the most highly industrialized countries in the world, isn't it? (the fifth trading nation in the world).
3. There are about 400,000 schools in Britain, aren't there? (over 14 million school-children).
4. Britain is one of the smaller countries with an area of 244,000 square kilometers, isn't it? (with some 57 million people).

**XIX. Ответьте на вопросы по теме Great Britain.**

1. Is Great Britain one of the world's smaller countries?
2. What is its area?
3. What is its population?
4. What does the United Kingdom of Great Britain consist of?

5. What can you say about the climate of Great Britain?
6. What rivers of Great Britain do you know?
7. What deposits does the United Kingdom have?
8. Is Great Britain a highly developed industrial country?
9. What is one of the chief industries of Great Britain?
10. Who is the Head of the State?
11. Who is the Head of the Government?
12. What houses does the British Parliament consist of?
13. What can you say about Britain's flag?
14. How many political parties are there in Great Britain?
15. What can you say about education?

**XX. Перескажите тему, используя вопросы.**

**XXI. Расскажите о Великобритании по плану.**

*I. The land and the people.*

1. What can you say about the territory and population of Britain?
2. What can you say about the British climate?
3. What can you say about the landscape of the country?

*II. Government.*

1. What is the political system of Britain like?
2. What do you know about the British Parliament?
3. Who is responsible for all Government decisions in the country?

*III. Economy.*

1. What position does Britain occupy from the economic point of view?
2. Characterize Britain's work force.

*IV. Industry.*

1. What does Britain produce and export?
2. Say a few words about the construction industry.

*V. Agriculture.*

1. What can you say about the country's agriculture?

*VI. Energy.*

1. How large are Britain's energy resources?
2. What can you say about Britain's coal industry?

*VII. Education.*

1. What kind of education must all children receive in Britain?
2. What kind of schools are there in Britain?
3. What are the main types of higher educational institutions in Britain?

Тема "НАУЧНАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ"  
SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

I. Познакомьтесь с новыми словами и выражениями к теме "Научная конференция". Выучите их.

1. To declare the conference open (closed) - Объявить конференцию открытой (закрытой).

2. To declare the agenda - объявить повестку дня.

3. To be dedicated to - быть посвященной чему-либо.

Our conference is dedicated to the economic problems of our country. Наша конференция посвящена экономическим проблемам нашей страны.

4. Report - доклад.

There are six reports on the agenda.

На повестке дня шесть докладов.

The reports are dedicated to the main problems of our country.

Доклады посвящены основным проблемам нашей страны.

5. To take the floor - взять слово.

6. Chairman - председатель.

7. To give the floor - дать слово.

The Chairman gives the floor to the first reporter.

Председатель дает слово первому докладчику.

Then the floor is given to the next reporter.

Затем слово предоставляется следующему докладчику.

8. To ask questions - задавать вопросы.

Now you may ask questions. Сейчас задавайте вопросы.

Are there any questions? Есть ли вопросы?

No questions! Нет вопросов!

9. To add - добавлять.

Who can add anything? Кто может что-то добавить?

10. To discuss - обсуждать.

Let's discuss the report. Давайте обсудим доклад.

11. Let me - позвольте мне.

12. Issue - вопрос (спорный вопрос).

13. To proceed to - переходить к ...

Let me proceed to another issue.

Позвольте мне перейти к следующему вопросу.

14. To take part in - принимать участие в ...

15. To thank - благодарить.

Let me thank all those present for taking part in our conference.

Позвольте мне поблагодарить присутствующих за участие в конференции.

16. To hope - надеяться.

We hope to meet you again. Good-bye.

Надеемся встретиться с вами снова. До свидания.

II. Заполните пропуски и переведите предложения на русский язык.

The Chairman ... conference open.

The conference ... to the cultural problems of our country.

The Chairman declares ...

There are seven ... on the agenda.

The Chairman ... to the first reporter.

Then the next reporter is given ...

Now you may ask ...

Let's ... the reports.

Let's ... to the next issue.

We thank you for... in our conference.

We ... to meet you again.

III. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения.

1. Председатель конференции взял слово.

2. Председатель открыл конференцию.

3. Он объявил повестку дня.

4. Председатель сказал: "Наша конференция посвящена политической системе нашей страны. На повестке дня пять докладов".

5. Председатель дал слово первому докладчику.

6. После доклада председатель сказал: «Сейчас Вы можете задавать вопросы. Есть вопросы? Кто может что-либо добавить?»

7. Председатель сказал: «Давайте обсудим доклады. Кто берет слово?»

8. В конце конференции председатель сказал: «Позвольте мне поблагодарить присутствующих за участие в нашей конференции. Надеемся встретиться снова. До свидания».

9. Председатель закрыл конференцию. Он сказал: «Объявляю конференцию закрытой».

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## ИЗУЧИМ УСТНЫЕ ТЕМЫ

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Составители: Кочнева Маргарита Григорьевна  
Топоркова Елена Николаевна  
Ухина Тамара Федоровна

Корректор Литвинова Т.А.

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