

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Учебно-методическое пособие
для подготовки к зачету
по направлению подготовки 08.03.01 «Строительство»

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Содержатся описание структуры зачета по дисциплине «Иностранный язык», мето-
дические указания по аннотированию и реферированию английского текста страновед-
ческой тематики, методические указания по подготовке к ответу на грамматический во-
прос, выполнение грамматического задания, методические указания по подготовке мо-
нологического сообщения по тематике зачета.

Учебно-методическое пособие подготовлено на кафедре «Иностранные языки» и
предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по направлению подготовки 08.03.01.
«Строительство».

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие по подготовке к зачету по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский язык) предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по направлениям подготовки 08.03.01 «Строительство», и направлено на формирование и развитие достаточного уровня иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в деловой и научной сфере, позволяющей студентам использовать иностранный язык как средство деловой межкультурной коммуникации на уровне международных стандартов и в профессиональной деятельности в условиях глобализации рынка интеллектуального труда.

Содержание учебно-методического пособия по подготовке к зачету направлено на удовлетворение требований, предъявляемых к результатам освоения дисциплины, и способствует формированию следующих компетенций:

– *способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной форме на русском и иностранных языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия.*

Планируемые результаты обучения (показатели достижения заданного уровня освоения компетенции):

знать:

- грамматический строй изучаемого языка;
- базовую разговорную, общенаучную и специальную лексику по направлению подготовки, в том числе термины и научную фразеологию;
- историю и культуру стран изучаемого языка;
- стилистические различия между научным и публицистическим стилем;
- основные приемы и методы перевода;
- правила оформления деловой и технической документации на иностранном языке;

уметь:

- выполнить перевод со словарем научного текста по теме направления подготовки, оформить перевод согласно существующим требованиям;
- выполнить перевод без словаря общенаучного или страноведческого текста;
- осуществить перевод и реферирование публицистической статьи;
- правильно пользоваться специальной литературой: словарями, справочниками, электронными ресурсами интернета;
- вести беседу на темы, предусмотренные рабочей программой;

– выступать с устным сообщением на темы, предусмотренные рабочей программой;

– подготовить аннотацию и реферат научного текста или статьи;

владеть:

– устной (диалогической и монологической) и письменной речью в пределах тем, предусмотренных рабочей программой;

– основными приемами и методами перевода

– основами подготовки научного доклада и презентации;

иметь представление:

– стилистических особенностях научного и публицистического стиля;

– о научной терминологии, классификации, функционировании и способах перевода терминов и фразеологизмов.

– способность осознать основные проблемы своей предметной области, при решении которых возникает необходимость в сложных задачах выбора, требующих использования количественных и качественных методов.

Планируемые результаты обучения (показатели достижения заданного уровня освоения компетенции):

знать:

– основные факты из истории строительства;

– базовую общенаучную и специальную лексику по направлению подготовки, в том числе термины и научную фразеологию;

– архитектуру стран изучаемого языка;

– стилистические различия между научным и публицистическим стилем;

– основные приемы и методы перевода;

– правила оформления деловой и технической документации на иностранном языке;

уметь:

– выполнить перевод со словарем научного текста по теме направления подготовки, оформить перевод согласно существующим требованиям;

– выполнить перевод без словаря общенаучного текста;

– осуществить перевод и реферирование публицистической статьи;

– правильно пользоваться специальной литературой: словарями, справочниками, электронными ресурсами интернета;

– вести беседу на темы, предусмотренные рабочей программой;

– выступать с устным сообщением на темы, предусмотренные рабочей программой.

– подготовить аннотацию и реферат научного текста или статьи;

владеть:

- устной (диалогической и монологической) и письменной речью в пределах тем, предусмотренных рабочей программой;
- основными приемами и методами перевода
- основами подготовки научного доклада и презентации;

иметь представление:

- стилистических особенностях научного и публицистического стиля;
- о научной терминологии, классификации, функционировании и способах перевода терминов и фразеологизмов.

– способность решать стандартные задачи профессиональной деятельности на основе информационной и библиографической культуры с применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий и с учетом основных требований информационной безопасности.

В результате изучения дисциплины (модуля) обучающийся должен:

знать:

- правила оформления деловой и технической документации на иностранном языке;
- виды, формы, структуру, функции и стилистику деловой корреспонденции;
- требования к составлению официальной корреспонденции и некоторые общепринятые правила;
- иностранный язык в объеме, необходимом для возможности получения информации делового содержания из зарубежных источников;
- речевые клише для устного делового общения;

уметь:

- применять знания иностранного языка для осуществления деловой межличностной коммуникации;
- получать и сообщать информацию на иностранном языке в письменной и устной форме, оформлять профессиональную и деловую корреспонденцию;
- читать и понимать деловую документацию и корреспонденцию по направлению подготовки, анализировать полученную информацию.
- работать с иноязычными источниками деловой информации;
- общаться лично и по телефону с иноязычными партнерами на деловую тематику;
- грамотно и корректно вести деловую переписку с зарубежными коллегами;
- организовывать деловые встречи, презентации на иностранном языке;

владеть:

- основами деловых устных и письменных коммуникаций и речевого этикета изучаемого иностранного языка;

- навыками анализа и составления договорной документации на иностранном языке;
- устной (диалогической и монологической) и письменной речью в области деловой коммуникации;
- навыками работы с коммерческой корреспонденцией (письмо, факс, телекс, электронная почта, запрос, заказ, рекламации и другие);

иметь представление:

- о стилистических особенностях сферы профессиональной коммуникации;
- о научной терминологии, классификации, функционировании и способах перевода терминов и фразеологизмов области сферы профессиональной коммуникации.

Аутентичность материала, на основе которого построено содержание учебно-методического пособия по подготовке к зачету, способствует формированию и развитию у студентов словарного запаса на иностранном (английском) языке в сфере научной и профессиональной коммуникации; навыков чтения и понимания профессиональной корреспонденции и документации с целью поиска необходимой информации.

Профессионально-ориентированный характер учебно-методического пособия по подготовке к зачету готовит студентов к установлению международных контактов в сфере профессиональной деятельности, в которых они смогут выступать в качестве полноценных деловых партнеров, повышая тем самым мотивацию изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Укрепление деловых международных отношений, значительный по объему двусторонний поток деловой профессиональной информации свидетельствуют о необходимости конкретизации целей и задач обучения иностранному языку в учреждениях высшего профессионального образования. Это предопределяет такую задачу, как формирование практического навыка использования делового вокабулярия такого уровня языковой компетенции, которая позволила бы будущему специалисту технической отрасли снять языковые трудности в условиях работы с деловой корреспонденцией и документацией в профессиональной сфере.

Учебно-методическое пособие по подготовке к зачету по английскому языку входит в состав учебно-методического комплекса дисциплины «Иностранный язык» для студентов, обучающихся по направлению подготовки 08.03.01.«Строительство».

Цель представленного учебно-методического пособия – организация подготовки студентов к сдаче зачета по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» по указанным направлениям подготовки.

Рекомендуется использование тематического материала в предложенной в пособии последовательности, так как задания организованы по принципу увеличения трудности и постепенной детализации информации.

СТРУКТУРА ЗАЧЕТА ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК» И КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ОТВЕТА

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие по подготовке к зачету по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (немецкий язык) предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по направлению подготовки 08.03.01.«Строительство».

Цель учебно-методического пособия – организация подготовки студентов к сдаче зачета по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» по указанным направлениям подготовки.

Для определения уровня сформированности компетенции предлагается следующая **структура зачета** по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»:

1. Ответ на вопрос по грамматике, выполнение грамматического упражнения.

Перечень грамматических вопросов, выносимых на зачет:

1. Имя существительное.
2. Степени сравнения прилагательных.
3. Времена глагола в действительном залоге.
4. Времена глагола в страдательном залоге.
5. Модальные глаголы.

2. Устное монологическое сообщение на иностранном языке по пройденной тематике курса, собеседование с преподавателем по теме монологического сообщения.

Перечень устных тем, выносимых на зачет:

1. Рассказ о себе.
2. Университет.
3. Моя Родина – Россия.
4. Страны изучаемого языка.
5. Столицы стран изучаемого языка.

Нормативные требования: объем высказывания 12 – 25 фраз.

В качестве **критериев оценки** ответа на зачете используются:

I. Критерии оценки ответа на вопрос по грамматике, выполнение грамматического упражнения.

При устном ответе на грамматический вопрос оцениваются:

- полнота и точность передачи основных грамматических правил;
- знание исключений из правила;
- знание грамматических терминов;
- умение приводить примеры на рассматриваемое грамматическое правило.

При письменном выполнении грамматического упражнения оцениваются:

- правильность выполнения задания (не менее 70% правильных ответов);
- умение объяснить использованное при выполнении упражнения грамматическое правило;
- способность исправить допущенные ошибки (в случае их наличия) при указании на них преподавателем.

II. Критерии оценки устного монологического сообщения, собеседования с преподавателем по изученной тематике курса.

При устном ответе и собеседовании с преподавателем оцениваются:

- Полнота раскрытия темы.
- Богатый лексический запас.
- Правильное лексическое, грамматическое и фонетическое оформление высказывания.
- Естественный темп речи, отсутствие заметных пауз.
- Полная смысловая завершенность и логичность высказывания.
- Наличие выводов, заключения;
- Восприятие и понимание вопросов преподавателя, способность правильно ответить на заданный вопрос.

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО ПОДГОТОВКЕ МОНОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО СООБЩЕНИЯ

Студентам рекомендуется следующая последовательность работы по подготовке к выполнению зачетного грамматического задания:

1. Изучение лексико-грамматического материала на основе объяснений преподавателя, учебного пособия и методических указаний, входящих в его структуру.

2. Выполнение тренировочных упражнений под руководством преподавателя.

3. При работе над текстами необходимо иметь тетрадь с выписанными незнакомыми словами и словосочетаниями.

4. Руководствуясь указаниями преподавателя, следует повторить недостаточно усвоенный материал, т.е. перечитать текст, повторить правила, исправить ошибки в переводе в упражнениях.

5. Перед выполнением задания рекомендуется повторить грамматический материал согласно представленной ниже тематике.

Text 1. The Russian Federation

1. Read and translate the text:

The Russian Federation is set up by the Constitution of 1993 after the collapse of the Soviet Union. According to the Constitution Russia is a Presidential Republic. The President is elected for six years and is the head of the State. The President is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, he makes treaties, enforces laws and appoints ministers.

The Federal Government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. All of them are checked by the President.

The legislative power is represented by the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers. The Upper Chamber is the Council of Federation; the Lower Chamber is the State Duma. To become a law a bill must be approved by both chambers and signed by the President. The President may veto the bill.

The executive power belongs to the Government which is headed by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister forms his Cabinet.

The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.

The State symbol of Russia is a three-colored banner with three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one – the sky, and the red one symbolizes liberty.

A new National Emblem is a two-headed eagle which is the most ancient symbol of Russia.

Russian is the state language of Russia. It is spoken throughout the whole territory of the Russian Federation. Meanwhile each Republic within Russia has its own national language.

Russia, or the Russian Federation, is one of the largest states in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the world's total land mass. It is situated in Europe and Asia. It covers a total area of over 17 million square kilometres.

The country is washed in the North by the Arctic Ocean and its seas: the Barents, Chukchee, East Siberian, Kara, Laptev, and White Seas; in the South – by the Black, Azov, and Caspian Seas; in the East by the Bering Sea, the Sea of Japan, and Okhotsk Sea; in the West by the Baltic Sea.

Russia encompasses within its territory immense differences in climate, economic conditions and cultural traditions.

Russia borders on fourteen countries (including the former republics of the USSR, which are now independent states). Among these countries are Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, China, Mongolia, Korea.

Russia is rich in mineral resources. It has deposits of coal, oil, natural gas, iron, gold and nickel.

The population of Russia is about 150 million people. Over 80 per cent of them are ethnic Russians. 70 per cent of the population live in the cities.

Russia is a land of long rivers and large lakes. The North Dvina, the Ob, the Lena and the Yenisei, and the Amur rank with the Nile and the Amazon among the world's longest rivers.

The largest of all Russia's rivers is the Volga. This river is a major transport route from North to South and a source of hydroelectric energy. It rises north of Moscow in the Valdai Hills.

The three largest lakes in Russia are Baikal in South-Eastern Siberia and Ladoga and Onega in Northern Russia. Baikal is the world's most ancient lake and the deepest one. It contains one fifth of the world's fresh water.

The relief of Russia is mostly flat. Russia is located on two plains: the Great Russian Plain and the Western Siberian Plain.

There are two main mountain chains in Russia. The Caucasus is a range of mountains, which extends from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. The highest mountain in the Caucasus, in the Russian Federation and in the whole Europe is Mount Elbrus.

The Urals extend from the Arctic Ocean to the steppes. This mountain chain divides the European and Asian parts of Russia. The Urals are famous for their valuable minerals and gemstones.

There are different types of climate on the territory of Russia. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has a mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot or warm. In the South the temperature is usually above zero all year round, even in winter. Summer is really hot and the climate is very favourable. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry while winters are very cold.

Corresponding to climate there are six vegetation zones stretching across the country. From North to South these are: the tundra, the taiga (or pine forest),

mixed forest, steppe, semi-desert and desert. Each vegetation belt has its own flora, fauna and natural resources.

Moscow is the capital of the Russian Federation. It was founded in 1147. It is a nice city. There are many things to see in Moscow. For example: museums, art galleries, theatres, churches and monuments. The people of our country are proud of the Moscow Kremlin. There are also many other beautiful big cities in Russia.

2. Look through the vocabulary:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) a collapse – падение, распад | 11) to cover – покрывать, охватывать |
| 2) to elect – избирать, выбирать | 12) a deposit – залежь |
| 3) a treaty – договор | 13) immense – огромный, необъятный |
| 4) legislation – законодательство | 14) degree – градус, степень |
| 5) executive- исполнительный | 15) former – бывший, прежний |
| 6) judicial – судебный | 16) to rank – занимать место |
| 7) a bill – законопроект | 17) a plain – равнина |
| 8) to approve – одобрять, утверждать | 18) to extend – простираться |
| 9) to veto – налагать вето | 19) valuable – ценный |
| 10) a stripe – полоса | 20) gemstone – драгоценный камень |

3. Pronounce the following words and word-combinations:

a) federation, constitution, republic, supreme, legislative, executive, judicial, symbol, meanwhile, resources, deposits, population, ancient, relief, chain, valuable, gemstone, climate, favourable, tundra, taiga, desert, flora, fauna;

b) The Russian Federation, constitutional court, Presidential Republic, Supreme Commander-in-Chief, three-coloured banner, two-headed eagle, state symbol, mineral / natural resources, ancient lake, mountain chain, valuable gemstones, mild climate, vegetation zones;

c) Europe, Asia, the Arctic Ocean, the Barents Sea, the Chukchee Sea, the East Siberian Sea, the Kara Sea, the Laptev Sea, the White Sea, the Black Sea, the Azov Sea, the Caspian Sea, the Bering Sea, the Sea of Japan, the Okhotsk Sea, the Baltic Sea, the North Dvina, the Ob, the Lena, the Yenisei, the Amur, the Nile, the Amazon, the Volga, the Valdai Hills, the Baikal (lake Baikal), the Ladoga, the Onega, the Caucasus, the Urals, (Mount) Elbrus, the Great Russian Plain, the Western Siberian Plain.

4. Write the plural of the following nouns:

state, treaty, law, branch, chamber, stripe, sea, country, city, lake, river, plain, mineral, year, stone.

5. Form degrees of comparison of the following adjectives:

ancient, long, large, deep, high, famous, valuable, different, cold, warm, hot, favourable.

6. Give the four forms of the following verbs:

to set, to be, to make, to become, to have, to rise, to speak, to see.

7. Form the nouns with the suffixes -tion, -sion, -ion and translate them into Russian:

to elect, to represent, to legislate, to occupy, to locate, to divide, to populate.

8. Form the adverbs with the suffix -ly and translate them into Russian:

natural, chief, deep, high, different, cold.

9. Form the adjectives with the suffixes -al, -able and translate them into Russian:

nature, government, form, nation, territory, culture, tradition, value, favour, centre, region.

10. Unjumble the letters to find the names of three largest lakes in Russia:

- a) Klaiab.
- b) Algado.
- c) Egona.

11. Give antonyms to the following adjectives:

white, poor, long, large, shallow, mountainous, high, cold, cool, warm, big, deep, dry.

12. Give English equivalents of the following words and word-combinations:

заключить договор, верховный главнокомандующий, верхняя палата, нижняя палата, двуглавый орел, трехцветный флаг, залежи, источник, горная цепь, ценный, смешанный лес, полупустыня.

13. Match the words in the left-hand column with their definitions in the right-hand column:

to enforce	-way taken or planned from one place to another
to appoint	-plants generally and collectively
treaty	-to choose for a post
bill	-layer of solid matter (often buried in the earth)
chamber	-to impose smth (e.g. discipline, silence)
route	-agreement made and signed between nations
vegetation	-group of legislators
deposit	-proposed law to be discussed by a parliament

14. Translate into English paying attention to the Active / Passive voice:

1. Президента избирают на 4 года.
2. Президент заключает договоры и назначает министров.
3. Законодательная власть состоит из двух палат.
4. Законодательная, исполнительная и судебная власти контролируются президентом.
5. Правительство возглавляет премьер министр.

6. На русском языке говорят на всей территории Российской Федерации.
7. Население России составляет почти 150 миллионов человек.
8. С севера страна омывается Северным Ледовитым океаном и его морями.

15. Fill in the blanks with prepositions, articles where necessary:

1. ... Russian Federation is set up Constitution ... 1993.
2. ... legislative power consists ... two chambers.
3. ... executive power belongs government.
4. ... Russia is situated Europe and ... Asia.
5. ... country is washed North Arctic Ocean and its seas.
6. ... Russia borders 14 countries.
7. ... Russia is rich ... mineral resources.
8. ... Volga is ... major transport route North South.
9. ... Russian Federation is located 2 plains.
10. ... highest mountain Caucasus is ... Mount Elbrus.
11. ... Urals are famous ... their valuable minerals and gemstones.

16. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative, then ask all types of questions:

1. There are six vegetation zones on the territory of our country.
2. The Urals divide the European and Asian parts of Russia.
3. The relief of Russia is mostly flat.
4. Each Republic within Russia has its own national language.
5. Russia is a land of long rivers and large lakes.
6. Russia borders on fourteen countries.
7. The President is elected for six years.
8. The Federal Government consists of three branches.
9. It is very cold in the North.
10. The Urals are famous for their valuable minerals.

17. Ask questions to the underlined words:

1. The President is the head of the state.
2. The Federal Government consists of three Branches.
3. The country is washed in the North by the Arctic Ocean and its seas.
4. The relief of Russia is mostly flat.
5. Russia is located on two plains.
6. The Urals extend from the Arctic Ocean to the steppes.
7. The Volga rises north of Moscow in the Valdai Hills.
8. The central part of the country has a mild climate.
9. Moscow was founded in 1147.
10. The people of our country are proud of the Moscow Kremlin.

18. Answer the following questions:

1. When was the new Constitution of the Russian Federation adopted?

2. What is the structure of the Federal Government?
3. What chambers does the Federal Assembly consist of?
4. Who is the head of the Government?
5. What are the State symbol and the National Emblem of Russia?
6. What seas is Russia washed by?
7. How many countries does Russia border on?
8. What kind of mineral resources can be found in Russia?
9. What is the population of the country?
10. How many vegetation zones are there across the country?
11. What is the role of the river Volga in the history and economy of the country?
12. Have you ever been to Moscow? What are your impressions?
13. Are you proud of living in Russia? Why?

19. Express your agreement / disagreement using the following word-combinations:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -That's right. Quite right. -That's true. True enough. -Of course. Certainly. Sure. -Most likely. -I fully agree. -I won't deny it. -Beyond all doubt. -It goes without saying that ... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I disagree. -That's wrong. -I'm not so sure. -I doubt it. -I shouldn't say so. -Surely not. Certainly not. -Impossible. -Not in the least. -On the contrary! |
|--|--|

1. The new Constitution of the Russian Federation was adopted in 1999.
2. Russia is a Presidential Republic.
3. The President is elected for 6 years.
4. The Prime Minister is the head of the state.
5. The legislative power is represented by the Federal Assembly.
6. The Prime Minister is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief.
7. The President may veto the bill.
8. The Government is headed by the Prime Minister.
9. The State Symbol of Russia is a three-colored banner with three vertical stripes.
10. A new National Emblem of Russia is a two-headed eagle.
11. Tatar is the state language of Russia.
12. Russia is situated in Asia.
13. Russia borders on 40 countries.
14. The population of Russia is about 150 million people.
15. 30% of the population live in the villages.
16. The Amur is the largest of all Russia's rivers.
17. The Baikal is one of the deepest lakes in the world.

18. The relief of Russia is mostly mountainous.
19. The Caucasus extend from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea.
20. The highest mountain in Russia is Elbrus.

20. Read the dialogue and translate it into Russian:

- What country are you from?
- I'm from Great Britain.
- Is this your first visit to Russia?
- Yes, it is the first time I've been here.
- Are you enjoying your visit?
- Oh, yes, very much, thank you. I like your nature, cities and most of all Russian people.
- Why?
- They are so kind and hospitable, always ready to help.
- You didn't think so of our people before, did you?
- No, I didn't. I didn't expect them to be so open-hearted. I'm sorry, I was badly mistaken. And now what do you think I must see first?
- Well, you must go to Red Square and see the Kremlin.
- Thank you very much.

21. Dramatize the situation:

1. A tourist visits his pen-friend from Russia.
2. A teacher of Geography checks the homework of his students, what they learnt about Russia.

22. Get ready to discuss the following:

1. Political system of the Russian Federation.
2. Geographical position of Russia.
3. Physical features of the Russian Federation.
4. The types of climate.
5. The capital of the Russian Federation.

23. Comment on the following proverbs:

1. East or West, home is best.
2. There is no place like home.
3. A house is not a home.
4. Home is where the heart is.
5. The farthest way about is the nearest way home.
6. Love begins at home.

Text 2. Moscow

1. Read and translate the text:

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 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 and 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 kilometres (ancient Moscow occupied the territory of the present-day Kremlin). The population of the city is over 8 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 Palace of Congresses, 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 is 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 30 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 Bakhrushin 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 80 higher educational institutions in it, including several universities.

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

2. Look through the vocabulary:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1) capital – столица | 14) cannon – пушка |
| 2) to found – основывать, создавать | 15) bell – колокол |
| 3) gradually – постепенно | 16) in memory of – в память |
| 4) struggle – борьба | 17) to blind – ослеплять |
| 5) liberation – освобождение | 18) mansion – особняк |
| 6) tartar yoke – татарское иго | 19) church – церковь |
| 7) target – цель | 20) art – искусство |
| 8) to destroy – уничтожать, разрушать | 21) fine arts-изобразительное искусство |
| 9) to restore – реставрировать | 22) folk arts – народное искусство |
| 10) completely – полностью | 23) to reconstruct – перестраивать |
| 11) masterpiece – шедевр | 24) unique – уникальный |
| 12) cathedral – собор | 25) tower – башня |
| 13) tsar (tsar) – царь | 26) seat – местоположение |

3. Listen and repeat:

a) centre, century, yoke, area, ancient, population, association, masterpiece, architecture, architect, mansion, cathedral, museum, theatre, culture, square;

b) commercial / cultural center, tartar yoke, historic association, ancient architecture, beautiful church / cathedral, unique museum, musical culture, best-known theatre, educational institution, Red Square;

c) listen, new, though, why, attack, architecture, tsar (tsar), folk, know, high, heart, tartar, start.

4. Write the plural of the following nouns:

century, historian, city, struggle, land, association, masterpiece, cathedral, architect, church, museum, studio, university.

5. Form degrees of comparison of the following adjectives:

powerful, large, beautiful, old, big, early, famous, good, popular, high.

6. Give the 4 forms of the following verbs:

a) to be, to have, to become, to build, to do, to see,

b) to found, to move, to destroy, to want, to create.

7. Form the nouns with the suffixes -tion, -sion, -ion and translate them into Russian:

to found, to restore, to include, to reconstruct, to associate, to occupy, to educate.

8. Form the adverbs with the suffix -ly and translate them into Russian:

powerful, large, beautiful, high, complete, gradual, total.

9. Form the adjectives with the suffixes -al, -able and translate them into Russian:

culture, centre, commerce, to accept, to move, memory, education.

10. Correct the spelling mistakes:

centre, cenchury, sity, powerfull, hart, hundrend, theater, parlament.

11. Give antonyms to the following adjectives:

powerless, small, ugly, young, bad, low, unknown.

12. Give English equivalents of the following words and word-combinations:

несколько столетий назад, борьба за освобождение от татарского ига, сердце страны, население, древняя архитектура, стать символом страны, победа над, создать шедевр, уникальный музей, наиболее известный театр, высшее образовательное учреждение.

13. Match the words in the left-hand column with their definitions in the right-hand column:

university	- a period of about 365 days or 12 months
tsar	- to damage something so badly that it cannot be repaired or so that it no longer exists
cannon	- the number of people living in a particular area, country, etc.
population	- a male ruler of Russia before 1917
to destroy	- an educational institution at the highest level
year	- physically strong
powerful	- a large, heavy, powerful gun used in the past

14. Express in one word:

a period of 100 years – c...

a long hard fight to get freedom, political rights, etc. – s...

a time of great, usually sudden, social and political change, especially the changing of a ruler or political system by force – r...

the large land mass that lies north of the Mediterranean and goes as far east as the Ural Mountains – E...

having existed for a very long time – a...

a building where Christians go to worship – c...

someone who is studying at a school, university, etc. – s...

15. Correct the word order:

1. Moscow the capital of Russia is.
2. The city became powerful more.
3. In century the 16th became Moscow the capital of the new state.
4. The Great Peter to St. Petersburg the capital moved in 1712.

5. Moscow is one of the largest cities now in Europe.
6. The population of the city over 8 million is.
7. You on the territory of Moscow can many cathedrals see.
8. Being Moscow is reconstructed now.
9. A city is students of Moscow.

16. Translate into English paying attention to the Active / Passive voice:

1. Москва была основана 8 веков назад.
2. Юрий Долгорукий основал Москву.
3. Столица была перемещена в Петербург в 1712.
4. Петр Великий переместил столицу в Петербург в 1712.
5. Три четверти города было разрушено атаками Наполеона.
6. Армия Наполеона разрушила большую часть города.
7. К середине 19 века Москву полностью отреставрировали.
8. Существует много красивых мест в Москве.
9. Москва знаменита своими театрами.
10. Сейчас Москва реконструируется (перестраивается).

17. Fill in the blanks with prepositions, articles where necessary:

1. ...Moscow is ... capital Russia.
2. It was founded ... 8 centuries ... ago Yuri Dolgoruky.
3. 16th century ... Moscow became ... capital new united state.
4. ... Peter ... Great moved ... capital St. Petersburg 1712.
5. Now ... Moscow is ... one largest cities Europe.
6. ... Kremlin has become ... symbol country.
7. ... Red Square is ... heart Moscow.
8. ... Moscow is ... seat Russian Parliament.

18. Make the following sentences first negative and then interrogative. Ask all types of questions:

1. Moscow is the capital of Russia.
2. The Bolshoi Opera House is the best-known theatre in Moscow.
3. Now Moscow is being reconstructed.
4. The city was destroyed by Napoleon's army.

19. Ask questions to the underlined words:

1. Moscow is famous for its theatres.
2. The population of the city is over 8 million.
3. St. Basil's Cathedral was built in the mid-16th century.
4. Moscow was founded by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky.

20. Answer the following questions:

1. Moscow is the capital of Russia, isn't it?
2. Has Moscow always been the capital of Russia?

3. Is Moscow an old or young city? How old is it?
4. Who was Moscow founded by? When was it founded?
5. What is the historical centre of Moscow?
6. What is the symbol of Moscow?
7. What is the Kremlin surrounded by?
8. Which of the Moscow theatres do you know?
9. Moscow is one of the world's scientific and educational centres, isn't it?
What can you say to prove it?
10. What other places of interest in Moscow can you mention?
11. What places in Moscow have a world-wide fame?

21. Express your agreement / disagreement using the following word-combinations:

That's right. Quite right.
That's true.
Of course.
Certainly. Sure. Naturally.
Beyond all doubt.
I won't deny it.
Most likely.
True enough.
It goes without saying that ...
I fully agree.

I disagree.
I'm not sure.
I shouldn't say so.
On the contrary!
Surely not.
Certainly not.
Impossible.
Not in the least.

1. Moscow is the capital of Russia.
2. Moscow was founded by Ivan the Terrible.
3. St. Petersburg was the capital of Russia in 1712.
4. Moscow became the capital again after the October revolution.
5. The population of the city is over 18 million.
6. The heart of Moscow is the Russian Parliament.
7. The Kremlin tower, the Spasskaya tower, has become the symbol of the country.
8. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see many shops and night clubs.
9. St. Basil's Cathedral was built in memory of the victory over Kazan.
10. There are more than 30 museums in Moscow.

22. Make the list of places of interest in Moscow. Using this list say so many sentences as you can after the following patterns:

... is an outstanding architectural monument.
... is worth seeing.
... has a world-wide fame.

23. Learn the following question and the different versions of the answer to it:

- Have you ever been to Moscow?
- Oh yes, I have.
- Oh, what a question to ask! Of course I have.
- Why, I have been there many times.
- No, I am sorry to say, I haven't.

24. Work "in a chain", asking and answering the above question. Each time ask about a different place of interest and give a different version of the answer:

- E.g.
- Have you ever been to the Kremlin?
 - Oh yes, I have.
 - Have you ever been to St. Basil's Cathedral?
 - Oh, what a question to ask! Of course I have.
 - Have you ever been to...

25. Learn the following dialogue. Work in pairs, substituting the italicized parts by words from the list of places of interest in Moscow:

- You see, it's my first visit to Moscow, and I'd like to see the town. Where would you recommend me to go in the first place?
- Well, if I were you, I should go to *Red Square*. It is worth seeing. It has a world-wide fame.
- Yes, you are right. I have seen *Red Square* on a postcard: it is really beautiful.

26. Read the dialogue:

Travel agent: Good morning. Can I help you?

Visitor: Yes, please. I'd like to go to Moscow this summer. Where can I get some information about holidays in Moscow?

Travel agent: Oh, that's quite easy. I'll give you some travel leaflets. You'll find lots of information there.

Visitor: Thank you. I'm interested in Russian history and literature. What would you advise me to visit?

Travel agent: Oh, there are a lot of special tours. They'll take you to all the important historic places.

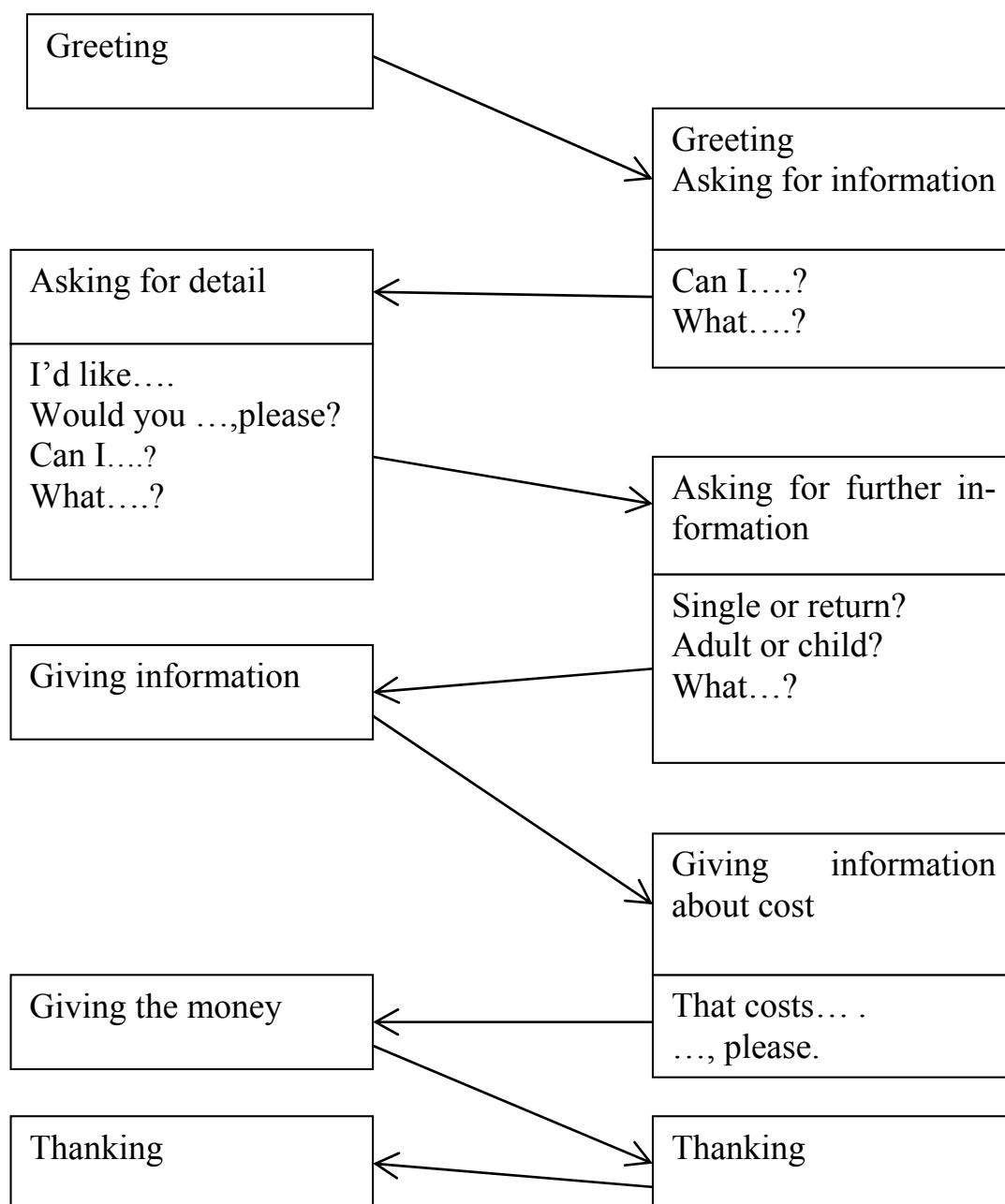
Visitor: Um... One more question, please. How much will it cost?

Travel agent: In this leaflet you'll find all the prices.

Visitor: Thank you.

27. Change this dialogue into reported speech.

28. Imagine you and your friends from Great Britain have agreed where to travel. Ask the clerk for a ticket to Moscow. Use the chart below:



29. Students from British schools were asked a question: “How do you imagine Moscow?” Read some of their answers:

- I imagine Moscow as having cowboys, with a lot of mountains and villages.
- In Moscow everyone wears black furry hats and long black coats.
- I imagine Moscow as a great wonderful city to live in. The children are lucky to live there.
- I imagine Moscow as a poor country and not free for what the people want to do.
- A big desert with a big sun that won't stop shining.
- A very cold place with beautiful buildings and beautiful art paintings all around.

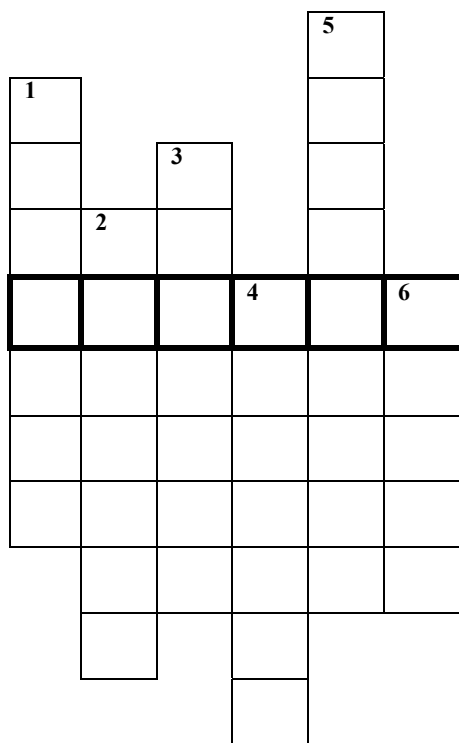
30. Discuss the information above with your friends.

31. Get ready to introduce the information about Moscow.

32. Write a letter to your pen-friend from Britain inviting him to spend his holidays in Moscow.

33. Complete the puzzle to learn the name of one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the world.

1. The government buildings of Russia and the former USSR in the capital of this country.
2. An area of land that is controlled by its own government, president, king, etc.
3. The state language of Russia.
4. An important city where the central government of a country, state is.
5. He is the founder of the capital of Russia.
6. The planet we live on, and all the people, cities and countries on it.



Text 3. The Penza State University of Architecture and Construction

1. Read and translate the text:

The Penza State University of Architecture and Construction trains highly qualified specialists for all branches of constructing industry. The University was founded in 1958. At first it was an Institute. In 1996 it became an Academy. In 2003 the Academy was reorganised into University. The seven buildings of the

University are situated in Titov Street. The buildings are with large and light classrooms, laboratories and workshops. A good library, a reading hall, a canteen, three hostels, a gym are at the students disposal.

The University has two departments: full-time and correspondent. The student body of the University exceeds 3000. Many of the teachers and instructors are outstanding specialists in various fields of technology and science. Some of them are graduates from our University. The University has four Institutes – the Institute of Economics and Management, the Institute of Engineering Ecology, the Building Institute and the Automobile Engineering Institute and three faculties: the Technological Faculty, and the Architectural Faculty and the Territory Management Faculty.

Entrance to the University is by competitive examination, which is open to anyone between the age of 17 and 35 who has finished the secondary school. In July applicants take exams. Those who pass them become first-year students.

The course runs 4 years in the full-time department and 5 years in the correspondent department. The students study in the first and in the second shift. The academic year is divided into two terms: from September to January and from February to July. Students take credit-tests and exams at the end of each term.

Students have lectures and practical hours. They attend lectures on different subjects: Mathematics, Physics, Foreign Language, Descriptive Geometry, Drawing, Geodesy and they take notes of them. During practical hours they study the material of the lectures. Besides obligatory subjects students may take optional courses if they are interested in them. They have practical hours in the laboratories, which are well equipped with the latest apparatus.

The students work for a month on construction sites where they gain certain experience. Most students receive financial support in the form of state grants.

On completion of studies each student takes the finals and presents a graduation thesis. The best students who have done some research become post-graduates.

2. Look through the vocabulary:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) a hostel – общежитие | 16) to enter the University – поступить в Университет |
| 2) a canteen – столовая | 17) first-year student – студент первого курса |
| 3) a gym – спортзал | 18) full-time department – дневное отделение |
| 4) the Institute of Economics and Management – институт экономики и менеджмента | 19) correspondent department – заочное отделение |
| 5) the Institute of Engineering Ecology – институт инженерной экологии | 20) the academic year – учебный год |
| 6) the Building Institute – строительный институт | 21) a shift – смена |
| | 22) a term – семестр |
| | 23) credit-tests – зачеты |

7) the Technological Faculty – технологический факультет	24) to attend lectures on – посещать лекции по ...
8) the Architectural Faculty – архитектурный факультет	25) to take notes – конспектировать
9) the Automobile Engineering Institute – Автомобильно-дорожный институт	26) obligatory subjects – обязательные предметы
10) competitive – конкурсный	27) optional subjects – факультативные предметы
11) an applicant – абитуриент	28) to receive grants – получать стипендию
12) to take an exam – держать экзамен	29) to take the finals – сдавать выпускные экзамены
13) to pass an exam – сдать экзамен	30) to present a graduation thesis – защищать дипломную работу
14) to fail in an exam – провалить экзамен	31) a post-graduate – аспирант
15) entrance exam – вступительный экзамен	32) to graduate from the University – заканчивать университет

3. Read the following international words:

Industry, University, architecture, construction, specialists, Institute, academy, laboratories, instructors, technology, faculty, course, lectures, Mathematics, Physics, Descriptive Geometry, Geodesy, apparatus, financial.

4. Practice reading the following words and word-combinations:

- specialists, highly qualified specialists, outstanding specialists;
- department, full-time department, correspondent department;
- examination, competitive examination, entrance examination, take examinations (exams);
- the Automobile Engineering Institute, the Institute of Economics and Management, the Institute of Engineering Ecology;
- a year, a first-year student, an academic year;
- the Technological Faculty, the Architectural Faculty, the Territory Management Faculty.

5. Read, give Russian equivalents and learn the following word combinations. Make your own sentences using these word combinations:

- 1) to be a highly qualified specialist,
- 2) to live in a hostel,
- 3) to be at smb's disposal,
- 4) to be a graduate (from / of),
- 5) to become first (second, third, ...) year students,
- 6) to study in the first / second shift,
- 7) to be interested in smth,

- 8) to be well-equipped with the latest apparatus,
 9) to work on a construction site,
 10) to do some research.

6. Match the words in the left-hand column with the words in the right-hand column. Make all possible word combinations:

to pass	an examination
to take	the University
to attend	notes
to enter	credit-tests
to present	lectures
to do (to carry out)	the finals
to become	a graduation thesis
to be interested in	a research
to make	a student
	a graduate
	Mathematics
outstanding	specialists
competitive	shift
good	exams
constructing	library
full-time	industry
different	department
practical	subjects
obligatory	hours
financial	year
academic	
the first	support

7. Find an antonym of a given word in the right-hand column:

to pass	a) to fail b) to study c) to write
to enter	a) to return b) to graduate c) to require
to receive	a) to send b) to read c) to repeat

obligatory a) different
 b) optional
 c) necessary

full-time a) correspondent
 b) possible
 c) essential

8. Answer the questions:

1. When was the University founded?
2. Where is it situated?
3. How many departments does the University have?
4. What is the student body of the University?
5. What faculties (institutes) are there at the University?
6. When do applicants take exams?
7. How long does the course of study last?
8. Do you study in the first shift?
9. How many terms are there in the academic year?
10. What subjects do you study?
11. How many lectures and practical hours a day do you usually have?
12. Do the students gain certain experience?
13. When do the students take the finals and present a graduation thesis?
14. Where do students take professional practice?

9. Say "Yes" or "No" and make necessary changes:

1. During the practical hours the students take notes of the lectures.
2. Most students receive financial support in the form of state grants.
3. The students study in the first shift.
4. Many of the teachers are outstanding specialists in various fields of technology and science.
5. The Academic year is divided into 2 terms: from September to December and from January to June.
6. At the end of studies the students take the finals and present a graduation thesis.

10. Fill in the correct word(s):

1. The University ... in 1958.
2. There are four buildings with large and light classrooms, laboratories and
3. The University has 2 departments: ... and
4. The University trains economists and managers at the Institute of
5. Entrance to the University is by
6. The students ... lectures on different subjects.

11. Paraphrase the underlined word(s):

1. A good library, a reading hall, a dining –room, three hostels, a sport hall are at the students' disposal.
2. Some students study every day, some come on definite days.
3. Some of the teachers have graduated from the University.
4. In July those who enter the University take exams.
5. The students study in day light and in the evening.
6. The year of studies is divided into two parts.
7. The students write down the lectures.
8. There are subjects that the students must attend by all means, because at the end of the term they take an exam in these subjects.
9. There are courses, that the students attend if they are interested in them.
10. Every month most students receive financial support.

12. Find the English equivalents in the text:

1. В завершении курса обучения студенты сдают выпускные экзамены и представляют диплом.
2. Семинары проходят в лабораториях, которые хорошо оборудованы современными приборами.
3. Пензенский государственный университет архитектуры и строительства готовит высококвалифицированных специалистов для всех областей строительной промышленности.
4. Библиотека, читальный зал, спортивный зал находятся в распоряжении студентов.

13. Complete the dialogue with the words and word-combinations given below and learn it by heart:

A: - Excuse me, could I ask you some questions, please?

B: - Yes, of course.

A: - Do you study here?

B: - Yes. I'm

A: - Will you tell me what Institute you study at?

B: - At the Institute of Economics and Management.

A: - Tell me, please, what faculties and Institutes there are at... .

B: - The University has four Institutes – ... and three faculties

A: - Could you tell me how many departments the University has?

B: - Two.

A: - How long does the course of study last, I wonder?

B: - ... in the full-time department and ... in the correspondent department.

A: - And what subjects do you learn?

B: - We learn... .

A: - Tell me, please, what facilities for students the University has.

B: - The University has ... classrooms, laboratories, a good library, a ... hall, ..., 3 ... ,

A: - Do you receive financial ... ?

B: - Yes. The best students receive

A: - How can I enter the University, I wonder?

B: - ...to the university is by ... in July.

A: - Thank you very much.

B: - You are welcome.

Words and word-combinations:

competitive examination, a first year student, grants, support, entrance, the Penza State University of Architecture and Construction, the Institute of Economics & Management, the Institute of Engineering Ecology, the Automobile Engineering Institute, the Civil Engineering Institute, large and light, a canteen, a gym, hostels, reading, full-time and correspondent, the Technological Faculty, the Architectural Faculty, the Territory Management Faculty, 5 years, 4 years, Mathematics, Foreign Language, Physics, Descriptive Geometry, Drawing, Geodesy, etc.

14. Present information on:

- 1) the name of your University (Institute, faculty),
- 2) its location,
- 3) the departments at your Institute (full-time or correspondent),
- 4) how long the complete course lasts,
- 5) the number of students at the Institute,
- 6) the subjects you study (humanities, technical subjects, science),
- 7) the equipment the Institute is provided with,
- 8) the examinations you take,
- 9) the students' hostels,
- 10) what you like and don't like about your Institute.

Text 4. My Profession

1. Read and translate the text:

It is common knowledge that it is very difficult for a person to choose the right profession. Many young people do not know for sure what kind of occupation they will choose after finishing school. We understand them very much because there are many trades and professions and all of them are important and useful. On the other hand, there are many boys and girls who know very early what trade they will take up and they prepare themselves to this trade.

To choose the right occupation one should take into account many factors: his gifts, capabilities, tastes, turn of mind. For example, for those who have a practical turn of mind it is better to choose the profession of an engineer, or a worker or a technician. For those who love children it is better to become a teacher or a children's doctor.

People choose their occupation in different ways. Some are ready to take up a profession in which they can help other people. Others prefer to follow their parents' example and take up their professions. There are some young people who choose only popular professions. I think it is not right to choose your future occupation this way. We must be interested in it and must be suited for it.

As for me I decided to become an engineer. I am sure it is one of the most useful professions. I want to become a good specialist. I do my best to get good knowledge of all subjects. I read books and magazines with special information about my future profession. My parents approve of my choice.

2. Look through the vocabulary:

- 1) It is common knowledge that – Известно, что
- 2) On the other hand – С другой стороны
- 3) For example – Например
- 4) I think – Я думаю, что
- 5) As for me – Что касается меня
- 6) I am sure – Я уверен.

3. Answer the questions:

1. Why is it difficult to choose the right profession?
2. What factors should you take into account while choosing your occupation?
3. What is the right way to choose your future profession?
4. What is important for you in your career: money, experience, challenges and opportunities?
5. What do you do to become a good specialist and to succeed in life?
6. Do you plan to choose science for your career?
7. What famous scientists do you know?
8. What are their most famous ideas or theories?

Say "True", "False" or "Not given" and make necessary changes:

1. It is not easy for a person to choose the right profession.
2. All young people prepare themselves to their future profession.
3. The chief factor to take into account is one's turn of mind.
4. Engineering is for those having a practical turn of mind.
5. Girls become better teachers or doctors.
6. There are many ways of choosing your occupation.
7. For some people their parents' example may be useful and important.
8. You should take into account only popular professions.

Discuss the following questions. Use the model:

I would like / want / plan ... to become a good specialist, to start my own business, to learn how to drive, to earn a lot of money, to buy a luxurious car, to become famous, to design a unique building.

1. What are your ambitions or dreams?
2. What are your plans for the future?
3. Do you do your best to reach the goal?

Text 6. London

1. Read and translate the text:

Modern London is a wonderful place to be! It has great museums with priceless exhibits, old markets, clean green parks and the best shops and nightclubs in Europe. There is something for everyone.

London is situated on the River Thames about 40 miles from the sea. It is the largest city in Britain and one of the largest in the world. Now London has about 9 million people living in and around it. London dominates the life of Britain. It is a big port and most important financial, manufacturing and cultural centre but it is probably most famous for being the home of the British monarchy. You can see the Changing of the Guard everyday outside Buckingham Palace.

The City extends over an area of about 2.6 square kilometres in the heart of London. About half a million people work in the City but less than 6000 live there. It is the financial centre of the United Kingdom with many banks, offices and the Stock Exchange. But the City is also a market for goods of almost every kind, from all parts of the world.

The West End can be called the centre of London. Here you can admire the historical palaces as well as the famous parks. Hyde Park with its Speaker's Corner is also here. Among other parks are Kensington Gardens, St. James's Park. It is in the West End that is Buckingham Palace (the Queen's residence) and the Palace of Westminster which is the seat of Parliament.

The best-known streets here are Whitehall with important Government offices, Downing Street, the London residence of the Prime Minister and the place where the Cabinet meets, Fleet Street where most newspapers once had their offices, Harley Street where the highest-paid doctors live and some others.

The name "West End" came to be associated with wealth, luxury and goods of high quality. It is the area of the largest department stores, cinemas and hotels. There are about 40 theatres, several concert halls, many museums including the British Museum, and the best art galleries. It is in the West End that the University of London is centred with Bloomsbury as London's student quarter.

The port of London is to the east of the City. Here were kilometres and kilometres of docks and the great industrial areas that depended upon shipping. This is the East End of London, formerly unattractive in appearance, but now changing because of the introduction of new industries and very expensive housing.

In London you can travel on the bus, train, the Underground or taxi to get to different places. London has 3 main airports: Heathrow which is the biggest, Gatwick and Stansted.

A lot of popular actors, actresses and musicians live in London, for example, Mick Jagger, George Michael, Annie Lennox and other great people. Even if you do not see them in the street, you can “meet” them as wax figures in Madame Tussaud Museum.

Dr Johnson once said: “When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life”.

2. Look through the vocabulary:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) a wonderful place – удивительное место; | 12) a luxury – роскошь; |
| 2) priceless exhibits – бесценные экспонаты; | 13) including – включая; |
| 3) to dominate – преобладать, господствовать; | 14) industrial areas – промышленные районы; |
| 4) financial – финансовый; | 15) to depend upon – зависеть от; |
| 5) manufacturing – производительный; | 16) unattractive in appearance – непривлекателен внешне; |
| 6) a monarchy – монархия; | 17) expensive housing – дорогое жилье; |
| 7) the Changing of the Guard – смена караула; | 18) to get to some place – добраться до места; |
| 8) a palace – дворец; | 19) musicians – музыканты; |
| 9) to extend – тянуться, простираться; | 20) wax figures – восковые фигуры; |
| 10) to admire smth. – восхищаться ч.-л.; | 21) to be tired of – устать от ч.-л. |
| 11) to be associated with – ассоциироваться с ч.-л.; | |

3. Pronounce the following words and word-combinations:

a) wonderful, priceless, clean, largest, important, financial, manufacturing, cultural, famous, historical, unattractive, expensive, popular;

b) museum, exhibit, market, shop, nightclub, centre, monarchy, palace, bank, office, parliament, residence, wealth, luxury, quality, concert hall, department store, cinema, art gallery, quarter, appearance, industry, housing, Underground, airport, actor, actress, musician;

c) the Stock Exchange, Speaker’s Corner, Kensington Gardens, St. James’s Park, Buckingham Palace, Whitehall, the Palace of Westminster, Downing Street, Fleet Street, Harley Street, Bloomsbury.

4. Give English equivalents to the following word combinations and make your own sentences with these words:

- удивительный экспонат,
- финансовый центр,
- Британская монархия,
- восхищаться удивительным дворцом,
- ассоциироваться с роскошью,
- внешне привлекателен,
- добраться до Сент-Джеймс Парка,

- восковые фигуры известных музыкантов,
- устать от жизни.

5. Express your agreement /disagreement using the following word-combinations:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -That's right. Quite right. -That's true. True enough. -Of course. Certainly. Sure. Naturally. -Most likely. -I fully agree. -I won't deny it. -Beyond all doubt. -It goes without saying that ... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -I disagree. -That's wrong. -I'm not so sure. -I doubt it. -I shouldn't say so. -Surely not. Certainly not. -Impossible. -Not in the least. -On the contrary! |
|---|---|

1. Modern London is famous for its priceless exhibits, old markets, clean green parks and the best shops and nightclubs in Europe.

2. Today about 6 million people live in and around London.

3. The City is a cultural centre of the UK with many theatres, museums and the best art galleries.

4. In the East End you can admire Buckingham Palace which is the Queen's residence.

5. The best-known streets as Whitehall, Downing Street, Fleet Street and Harley Street are situated in the West End of London.

6. Nowadays the East End has changed its appearance because of new industries and very expensive housing.

7. There are 4 main airports in London.

6. Make your plan of the text.

7. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is London situated?
2. What is the population of London?
3. What is London famous for?
4. What do you know about the City?
5. Where can we see famous Buckingham Palace?
6. What are the best-known streets in the West End?
7. The University of London situated in the City, isn't it?
8. Does the East End of London is remain unattractive in appearance?
9. What kind of transport one can use in London?

8. Speak about the most interesting places of London.

9 Read the following conversations and replace the underlined words:

1) A: Could you tell me, please, which is the nearest way to the Stock Exchange?

B: Why, sure. Go straight ahead until you come to the Department Store.
Turn right there and ask again.

A: Is it far from here?

B: No. It's about 15 minutes' walk.

A: Oh, could I get there by bus?

B: Yes, take a 23-A. The bus-stop is over there.

A: Thank you very much.

B: Not at all.

2) A: Excuse me, conductor, is this bus going to Fleet Street?

B: No, you'll have to get off and change to a 23.

A: Could you tell me where to get off, please?

B: The next stop. All fares, please.

A: What's the fare to the next stop?

B: Five pence, please.

A: Here is six pence.

B: Take a penny change.

10. Make up the dialogue. Choose your route: the departure – the destination. The map will help you to find the direction.

Text 7. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1. Read and translate the text:

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies the territory of the Britain Isles. It consists of four main countries which are: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official name of the state which is sometimes referred to as Great Britain or Britain (after its major isle), England (after its major historic part) or the British Isles.

The UK is an island state: it is composed of 5,500 islands, large and small. The two main islands are: Great Britain (in which are Northern Ireland and the Independent Irish Republic) to the west. They are separated by the Irish Sea.

The UK is one of the world's smaller countries (it is twice smaller than France or Spain), with an area of some 244,100 square kilometres. The UK is situated off the northwest coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean on the north and northwest and the North Sea on the east and is separated from the European continent by the English Channel (or La Manche) and the Strait of Dover (or Pas de Calais).

The population of the United Kingdom is over 57million people.

English is not the only language which people use in the UK. English is the official language. But some people speak Scottish in western Scotland, Welsh – in parts of northern and central Wales, and Irish in Northern Ireland.

The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of three crosses. The upright red cross is the cross of St George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross is the cross of St Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross is the cross of St Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

Geographically, the island of Great Britain is subdivided into two main regions – Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. Lowland Britain comprises southern and eastern England. Highland Britain consists of Scotland, most of Wales, the Pennines, and the Lake

District. The Pennine Chain extends southward from the Cheviot Hills into the midlands, a plain region with low hills and valleys.

England is separated from Scotland by the Cheviot Hills, running from east to west. The chief rivers of Great Britain are: the Severn, flowing along the border between England and Wales, tributaries of which include the Avon, famed by Shakespeare; the Thames, which flows eastward to the port of London and some others. Part of the border between Scotland and England is along the lower reaches of the Tweed, near which is made the woolen fabric that bears its name.

There are many lakes in Great Britain. On the northwest side of the Pennine system lies the Lake District, containing the beautiful lakes which give it its name. This district is widely known for its association with the history of English literature and especially with the name of William Wordsworth (1770-1850), the founder of the Lake School of poets.

The largest cities of Great Britain are: London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds, Edinburgh. The most important ports are: London, Liverpool, Southampton, Belfast, Glasgow and Cardiff.

2. Look through the vocabulary:

- 1) the English Channel – Английский канал (Ла-Манш)
- 2) the Strait of Dover – Дуврский пролив (Па-де-Кале)
- 3) the Union Jack – государственный флаг Соединенного Королевства
- 4) Lowland and Highland Britain – низменная и гористая части Великобритании
- 5) the Lake District – Озерный край
- 6) the Pennines = the Pennine Chain – Пеннинские горы
- 7) the Cheviot Hills – Чевиот-Хилс (горы)
- 8) the Midlands – Мидлендс, центральные графства Англии
- 9) the Lake School – «Озерная школа» (литературное сотрудничество поэтов-романтиков начала XIX в.)

3. Answer the questions:

1. What are the main countries of the UK and their capitals?
2. Why is the UK also called Great Britain, England or the British Isles?
3. Which countries of the UK occupy the two main islands?
4. What is the area of the UK?
5. Is Great Britain a large or a small country in area and in population?
6. Which is the highest point in the British Isles?
7. Which river is associated with the name of Shakespeare?
8. Which is the swiftest flowing river in the UK?
9. What is the Lake District known for?
10. Which is the largest, industrial and most densely populated country of the UK?
11. How long is the longest river in the UK and which river is it?
12. What makes London important for the life of Great Britain?

4. What do you know about ...

- 1) the UK as an island state?
- 2) the languages spoken in the UK?
- 3) the chief rivers of Great Britain and their importance in the life of people?
- 4) the largest lakes in the British Isles and what they are associated with?
- 5) the countries and largest cities in the UK?
- 6) the distribution of population in the UK?
- 7) the reason why Scotland is not densely populated?
- 8) the reason why the sea has been important in the history of England?

Text 8. The United States of America

1. Read and translate the text:

The USA is one of the largest countries in the world. It is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The area of the USA is over nine million square kilometers. Its oceans are the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic. The population of the United States is nearly 250 million people. Most of people live in towns. People of different nationalities live in the USA. There are a lot of rich people in the USA but the life of many coloured people is very difficult. Some Americans live in poverty and some people can't get work.

The official language of the country is English. The capital of the country is Washington. It was named in honour of the first President, George Washington. As the USA is a large country, the climate is different in different regions. For example, the Pacific coast is a region of mild winters and warm, dry summers but the eastern continental region has a rainy climate. The region around the Great Lakes has changeable weather.

There are many mountains in the USA. For example, the highest peak in the Cordilliers in the USA is 4418 metres.

The country's main river is the Mississippi but there are many other great rivers in the USA: the Colorado in the south and the Columbia in the north-west. There are five Great Lakes between the USA and Canada.

The USA produces more than 52 per cent of the world's corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco.

There are many big cities in the country. They are Washington (the capital of the country), New York (the city of contrasts and the financial and business centre of the USA), Boston (which has three universities), Chicago (one of the biggest industrial cities in the USA), San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit (one of the biggest centres of the automobile industry) and Hollywood (the centre of the US film industry).

It is a highly developed industrial country. The USA is rich in mineral resources, such as aluminium, salt, zinc, coppers, and others. The country is rich in coal, natural gas, gold and silver, too. It holds one of the first places in the production of coal, iron, oil and natural gas. Such industries as machine-building and ship-building are highly developed there. American agriculture produces a lot of food products: grain, fruit and vegetables.

The USA is a federal republic, consisting of fifty states. Each of these states has its own government. The Government in the USA is divided into three separate branches. The legislative branch of the government is called Congress. It consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The second executive branch has the responsibility to carry out the laws, it is headed by the President. The Supreme Court and lower national courts make up the third or judicial branch.

The President and Congress have almost complete political independence from each other because they are both chosen in separate elections. The Constitution has a "Bill of Rights" which must protect specific individual rights and freedom.

The president is the head of the state and the government. He is elected for four years. There are two main political parties in the USA. They are the Democratic Party (organized in the 1820s) and the Republican Party (organized in the 1850s).

2. Look through the vocabulary:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1) poverty – бедность | 17) to elect – выбирать, избирать |
| 2) honour – честь | 18) chamber – палата |
| 3) changeable – переменчивый | 19) dry – сухой |
| 4) mountains – горы | 20) to develop – развивать |
| 5) corn – зерно, хлеба | 21) to separate – отделять, разделять |
| 6) wheat – пшеница | 22) to situate – располагаться |
| 7) copper – медь | 23) to be headed by smb. – возглавляться кем-либо |
| 8) coal – уголь | 24) the North American continent – Северная Америка |
| 9) government – правительство | 25) the Pacific Ocean – Тихий Океан |
| 10) to divide – делить | |
| 11) branch – ветвь, отрасль | |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 12) legislative – законодательный | 26) the Atlantic Ocean – Атлантический океан |
| 13) executive – исполнительный | |
| 14) responsibility – ответственность | 27) the Great Lakes – Великие озера |
| 15) judicial – судебный | 28) the Cordilliers – Кордильеры |
| 16) freedom – свобода | 29) Supreme Court – Верховный суд |

3. Pronounce the following words and word-combinations:

a) political, constitution, republic, nationality, legislative, executive, judicial, government, region, resources, production, population, aluminium, mountain, financial, honour, individual, climate, responsibility, official, continental, Congress, Chambers, the Constitution;

b) official language, Federal Republic, mineral natural resources, highest peak, continental region, industrial cities, mild winters, scientific institutions, highly developed, separate branches, national courts, the legislative branch, the Supreme Court, Bill of Rights, the Democratic Party, the Republican Party;

c) The United States of America, the North American Continent, the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, George Washington, the Great Lakes, the Cordilliers, the Mississippi, the Colorado, the Columbia, Canada, New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit, Hollywood, Academy of Sciences.

4. Write the plural of the following nouns:

state, capital, law, branch, chamber, mountain, ocean, country, city, lake, river, industry, court, party, region.

5. Form degrees of comparison of the following adjectives:

great, main, large, changeable, high, famous, big, different, dry, rich, many, low.

6. Give the four forms of the following verbs:

to live, to name, to have, to be, to elect, to develop, to make.

7. Form the nouns with the suffixes “-tion”, “-ion” and translate them into Russian:

to elect, to separate, to legislate, to protect, to organize, to divide, to populate.

8. Form the adverbs with the suffix “-ly” and translate them into Russian:

great, main, complete, high, different, separate.

9. Form the adjectives with the suffixes “-al”, “-able” and translate them into Russian:

continent, government, centre, nation, area, culture, industry, nature, politics, region.

10. Unjumble the letters to find the names of three large cities in the USA:

- Sntobo
- Igachoc
- Torited

11. Give antonyms to the following adjectives:

dry, difficult, warm, large, rich, mountainous, high, different.

12. Give English equivalents of the following words and word-combinations and learn them by heart:

различные регионы, дождливый климат, научные учреждения, сельское хозяйство, медь, высоко развитый, правительство, верховный суд, законодательный, исполнительный, судебный, политическая независимость, личные права, свобода.

13. Match the words in the left-hand column with their definitions in the right-hand column:

population	the state of being poor
to situate	source of supply for what is needed
poverty	official group of people with the same political ideas
bill	process of choosing by voting
chamber	to place
resource	agreement made and signed between nations
party	group of legislators
elections	number of people who live in a place

14. Translate into English paying attention to the Active / Passive voice:

1. Население Соединенных Штатов составляет почти 250 миллионов человек.
2. Официальный язык страны – английский.
3. Конгресс – это парламент Америки, который состоит из двух палат.
4. Правительство США делится на три ветви.
5. Исполнительную власть возглавляет Президент.
6. Личные права и свободы граждан защищены конституцией.
7. Соединенные Штаты омываются Тихим и Атлантическим Океанами.
8. Машиностроение очень развито в США.

15. Fill in the blanks with prepositions, and articles where necessary:

1. ... USA is one ... largest countries ... world.
2. Most ... people live ... towns.
3. ... official language is ... English.
4. ... climate is different ... different regions.
5. ... country is washed ... Pacific Ocean and ... Atlantic Ocean.
6. ... USA is rich ... mineral resources.
7. ... American agriculture produces ... lot ... products.
8. ... Mississippi is ... country's main river.
9. ... President is ... head ... state and ... government.
10. ... Supreme Court and lower national courts make up ... judicial branch.
11. ... Constitution has ... "Bill of Rights".

16. Make the following sentences first negative and then interrogative. Ask all types of questions:

1. The official language of the country is English.
2. There are many scientific institutions, museums, libraries and theatres in the USA.
3. The USA is a federal republic, consisting of fifty-three states.
4. Such industries as machine – building and ship – building are highly developed there.

17. Ask questions to the underlined words:

1. The President is the head of the state.
2. The Government consists of three Branches.
3. The country's main river is The Mississippi.
4. There are five Great Lakes between the USA and Canada.

18. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. What is the official language of the country?
3. What is the capital of the USA?
4. What do you know about the climate of the country?
5. What is the highest peak in the USA?
6. What oceans is the USA washed by?
7. What big cities of the country can you name?
8. What kind of mineral resources can be found in the USA?
9. What is the population of the country?
10. What products does the country produce?
11. What are the main political parties of the country?
12. Who heads the executive branch?
13. What branch is called Congress?

19. Express your agreement /disagreement using the following word-combinations:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| - That's right. Quite right. | - I disagree. |
| - That's true. True enough. | - That's wrong. |
| - Of course. Certainly. Sure. Naturally. | - I'm not so sure. |
| - Most likely. | - I doubt it. |
| - I fully agree. | - I shouldn't say so. |
| - I won't deny it. | - Surely not. Certainly not. |
| - Beyond all doubt. | - Impossible. |
| - It goes without saying that ... | - Not in the least. |
| | - On the contrary! |

1. The USA is situated in the central part of the North American continent.
2. Its oceans are the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean.

3. The official language of the country is English.
4. The climate in the USA is the same in all the regions.
5. New York is the capital of the country.
6. Hollywood is the center of US film industry.
7. There are five Great Lakes between the USA and Mexico.
8. There are scientific institutions, museums, libraries, theatres and many other interesting places in the USA.
9. The country is rich in mineral resources.
10. The first US President was Thomas Jefferson.
11. The USA is a parliamentary republic.
12. Each state in the USA has its own government.
13. The president is the head of the state and the government.
14. The President is elected for seven years.
15. The Democratic Party was organized in the 1920-s.
16. The Government in the USA is divided into two separate branches .
17. The executive branch is headed by the President.
18. The Constitution has a “Bill of Rights”.
19. The population of the USA is nearly 250 thousand people.

20. Read the dialogue. Translate it into Russian:

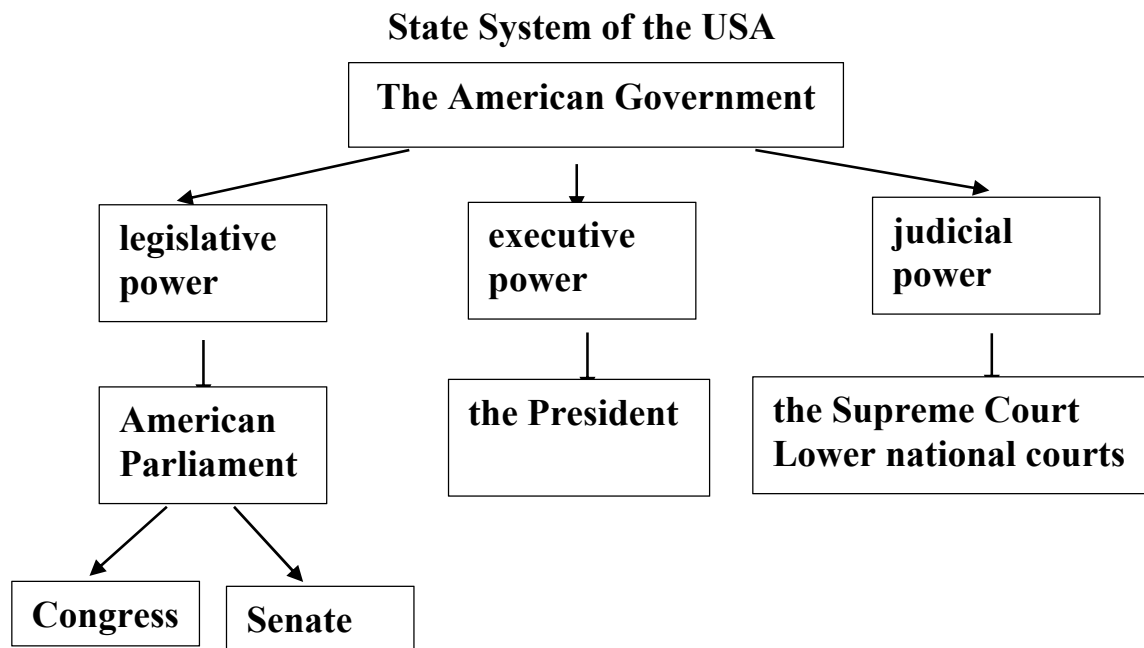
- What country are you from?
- I'm from Russia.
- Is this your first visit to the USA?
- Oh, no. I've already been in the USA and it's my second visit.
- I'm sure you are enjoying your visit.
- Yes, very much, thank you. I like the nature, cities and most of all American people.
- What American cities did you see?
- I was in New York, Boston and Washington.
- Did you like them?
- Of course and especially New York with its parks, squares, buildings.
- What do you like most of all in New York?
- Central Park in Manhattan.

21. Learn the dialogue by heart. Answer the question: “What other US cities do you know?”

22. Dramatize the situation:

1. You are a teacher of Geography. Give your students some information about the USA.
2. Your friend has just returned from the USA. Ask him / her about the country.

23. *Speak about the USA state system using the chart below:*



Text 9. Washington DC

1. Read and translate the text:

The city of Washington, the capital of the United States of America is located in the District of Columbia (DC for short). Washington, D.C. was founded in 1790. It was the first American city planned for a specific purpose. It was designed to be a beautiful city with wide streets and many trees. The city's business is centered around the government. Another name for Washington, D.C. is the District of Columbia. The district was originally a 10 miles square crossing the Potomac River into Virginia. Both Virginia and Maryland donated parts of their land for the capital district.

Many people consider Washington DC to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It is filled with many parks, wide streets and impressive buildings.

Many visitors come to Washington DC to see the White House. It is the greatest attraction for many of them. The White House is the official residence of the President. The largest room in this building is the East Room, scene of many state receptions, balls and musicals. Other famous rooms are: the Green Room, the Blue Room, the Red Room, which are used for afternoon teas and for receptions held before state dinners.

The National Archive building lies halfway down the mall on a side street between the Washington Monument and the Capitol Hill. The National Archive is truly awesome. Its vaults permanently house and protect the original Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and Bill of Rights among other items of interest.

The Capitol is in the very centre of Washington. It is located on the Capitol Hill, the highest point in the city. The Capitol is the highest building in Washington. There is a law in Washington not to build buildings higher than the Capitol.

The cornerstone of the Capitol was laid by George Washington on September 18th, 1793. The Capitol is the seat of the government of the United States of America.

Other landmarks in Washington DC include memorials to three Presidents: The Washington Memorial, The Lincoln Memorial and The Jefferson Memorial; The Library of Congress, The National Gallery of Art, The John F. Kennedy centre for the Performing Arts.

Washington DC's primary industry after the federal government is tourism. Other important industries include trade associations, as Washington, DC is home to more associations than any other U.S. city, law, higher education, medicine, medical research, government-related research and publishing.

2. Look through the vocabulary:

- 1) purpose – намерение, цель
- 2) to design – проектировать, конструировать
- 3) to donate – дарить, жертвовать
- 4) to consider – рассматривать, принимать во внимание
- 5) attraction – привлечение, приманка
- 6) reception – прием
- 7) mall – место для гулянья
- 8) truly – действительно, правдиво, честно говоря
- 9) awesome – устрашающий, внушающий страх
- 10) vault – подвал, хранилище
- 11) item – пункт, отдельный предмет
- 12) landmark – объект на местности, ориентир, знак
- 13) primary – первостепенный, основной
- 14) trade – торговый
- 15) publishing – издательская деятельность, публикация
- 16) cornerstone – камень в основании здания

3. Pronounce the following words and word-combinations:

a) primary, square, impressive, attraction, receptions, building, items, memorials, around;

b) government-related research, capital district, impressive buildings, greatest attraction, official residence, state receptions, items of interest, primary industry, trade associations, medical research, higher education, specific purpose;

c) The United States of America, Washington, The National Gallery of Art, The John F. Kennedy center, the District of Columbia, the Potomac River, Virginia, Maryland, the White House, the National Archive building, the Washington Monument, The Capitol Hill, Declaration of Independence, Bill of Rights, Constitution, The Lincoln Memorial, The Jefferson Memorial, The Library of Congress.

4. Write the plural of the following nouns:

industry, purpose, district, capital, people, residence, building, law, city.

5. Form degrees of comparison of the following adjectives:

high, wide, many, impressive, great, large, famous, beautiful.

6. Give the four forms of the following verbs:

to build, to found, to design, to consider, to fill, to come, to see, to use, to lie, to locate, to be.

7. Unjumble the letters to find the proper names:

- a) Snhitongaw
- b) Тоспайл
- c) Nladyarm

8. Give antonyms to the following adjectives:

large, high, beautiful, wide, many, famous, short.

9. Give English equivalents of the following words and word-combinations and learn them by heart:

широкие улицы, особая цель, впечатляющие здания, официальная резиденция президента, государственные приемы, действительно внушающий страх, самая высокая точка города, камень в основании здания, месторасположение правительства, федеральное правительство.

10. Match the words in the left-hand column with their definitions in the right-hand column:

research	- aim
purpose	- a place where someone lives
to plan	- scientific study
government	- main city of a country
part	- group of people ruling a country
residence	- a bit of smth.
Capital	- to scheme, to propose to do smth

11. Translate into English paying attention to the Active / Passive voice:

1. Вашингтон – столица Соединенных Штатов Америки.
2. Вашингтон был основан в 1790 г.
3. Многие люди считают Вашингтон одним из самых прекрасных городов мира.
4. Прежде всего, туристы хотят увидеть Белый Дом.
5. Белый Дом – это официальная резиденция президента.
6. Капитолий является самым высоким зданием Вашингтона.
7. Камень в основание Капитолия заложил Джордж Вашингтон в 1793 г.
8. Два штата пожертвовали часть своей земли для территории столицы.

12. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary:

1. The capital ... the United States ... America is located ... the District ... Columbia.
2. It was designed to be a beautiful city ... wide streets and many trees

3. Both Virginia and Maryland donated parts ... their land ... the capital district.
4. Many visitors come ... Washington DC ... to see the White House.
5. The Capitol is ... the very centre ... Washington.
6. There is a law... Washington not to build buildings higher than the Capitol.
7. Washington DC's primary industry ... the federal government is tourism.
8. Many people consider Washington DC to be one ... the most beautiful cities ... the world.

13. Make the following sentences first negative and then interrogative. Ask all types of questions:

1. Washington, D.C. was founded in 1790.
2. The city is filled with many parks, wide streets and impressive buildings.
3. The White House is the greatest attraction for tourists.
4. The cornerstone of the Capitol was laid by George Washington on September 18th, 1793.
5. The city's business is centered around the government.
6. The Capitol is the seat of the government of the USA.
7. Washington is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

14. Answer the following questions:

1. When was Washington founded?
2. What is another name of the city?
3. What states donated parts of their land for the capital district?
4. What is the official residence of the US President?
5. What is the highest point in Washington?
6. What is the largest room in the White House?
7. What is the National Archive famous for?
8. Where is the Capitol located?
9. Who laid the cornerstone of the Capitol?
10. What are the main industries of Washington?

15. Express your agreement /disagreement using the following word-combinations:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| - That's right. Quite right. | - I disagree. |
| - That's true. True enough. | - That's wrong. |
| - Of course. Certainly. Sure. Naturally. | - I'm not so sure. |
| - Most likely. | - I doubt it. |
| - I fully agree. | - I shouldn't say so. |
| - I won't deny it. | - Surely not. Certainly not. |
| - Beyond all doubts. | - Impossible. |
| - It goes without saying that ... | - Not in the least. |
| | - On the contrary! |

1. New York is the capital of the USA.
2. The abbreviation DC means the District of Columbia.

3. Washington, D.C. was founded in 1890.
4. Washington is filled with many parks, wide streets and impressive buildings.
5. Many visitors come to Washington DC to see the White House.
6. The Capitol is the official residence of the President.
7. The largest room in the White House is the Green Room.
8. There are museums, libraries, theatres and many other interesting places in the city.
9. The National Archive is truly awesome.
10. The Capitol is located on the Capitol Hill, the highest point in the city.
11. There is a law in Washington not to build buildings higher than the Capitol.
12. Washington DC's primary industry after the federal government is mining.

16. Read the dialogue. Translate it into Russian:

- What is Washington famous for?
- Mmm... First of all it is the capital of the USA and the place of the seat of the American government.
- What is the most impressing thing in the city?
- For me it is the Capitol. George Washington himself laid the cornerstone of it.
- And what about the White House?
- I find it quite boring. True, it's beautiful. True, it's the home of the president. True, it's behind a huge electric gate that will shock the living daylights out of anyone who tries to climb over it.
- You don't say so! Some people come to see the White House only.
- Perhaps... but I was impressed by the National Archive. I find its massive "boxed" structure imposing. It's even intimidating. I find it at the same time a huge cage. When one sees such a cage, one can't help but wonder what monstrosity it holds.
- Did you like the city in the whole?
- Of course and especially its parks, squares and beautiful buildings.

17. Dramatize the situation:

1. You are a guide. Tell your tourists about the places of interest of Washington.
2. Imagine that you are going to visit Washington. What place would you like to see first of all? Why?

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ЗАЧЕТНОГО ГРАММАТИЧЕСКОГО ЗАДАНИЯ

Студентам рекомендуется следующая последовательность работы по подготовке к выполнению зачетного грамматического задания:

Изучение лексико-грамматического материала на основе объяснений преподавателя, учебного пособия и методических указаний, входящих в его структуру.

1. Выполнение тренировочных упражнений под руководством преподавателя.

2. Иностраннный текст задания следует переписывать на левой странице тетради, на правой странице давать его русский перевод. Каждый абзац текста должен начинаться с новой строки.

3. По получению проверенного преподавателем задания следует внимательно ознакомиться с его замечаниями и проанализировать отмеченные в работе ошибки.

4. Руководствуясь указаниями преподавателя, следует повторить недостаточно усвоенный материал, т.е. перечитать текст, повторить правила, исправить ошибки в переводе в упражнениях.

5. Все предложения, в которых были обнаружены орфографические и грамматические ошибки или неточности, следует исправить и переписать начисто в конце работы.

TENSES OF THE VERB

PRESENT SIMPLE

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
<i>I work</i>	<i>I don't work</i>	<i>Do I work?</i>
<i>You work</i>	<i>You don't work</i>	<i>Do you work?</i>
<i>He works</i>	<i>He doesn't work</i>	<i>Does he work?</i>
<i>She works</i>	<i>She doesn't work</i>	<i>Does she work?</i>
<i>It works</i>	<i>It doesn't work</i>	<i>Does it work?</i>
<i>We work</i>	<i>We don't work</i>	<i>Do we work?</i>
<i>They work</i>	<i>They don't work</i>	<i>Do they work?</i>

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
<i>I am working</i>	<i>I am not working</i>	<i>Am I working?</i>
<i>You are working</i>	<i>You are not working</i>	<i>Are you working?</i>
<i>He is working</i>	<i>He is not working</i>	<i>Is he working?</i>
<i>She is working</i>	<i>She is not working</i>	<i>Is she working?</i>
<i>It is working</i>	<i>It is not working</i>	<i>Is it working?</i>
<i>We are working</i>	<i>We are not working</i>	<i>Are we working?</i>
<i>They are working</i>	<i>They are not working</i>	<i>Are they working?</i>

FUTURE SIMPLE

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
<i>I will work</i>	<i>I will not work</i>	<i>Shall I work?</i>
<i>You will work</i>	<i>You will not work</i>	<i>Will you work?</i>
<i>He will work</i>	<i>He will not work</i>	<i>Will he work?</i>
<i>She will work</i>	<i>She will not work</i>	<i>Will she work?</i>
<i>It will work</i>	<i>It will not work</i>	<i>Will it work?</i>
<i>We will work</i>	<i>We will not work</i>	<i>Shall we work?</i>
<i>They will work</i>	<i>They will not work</i>	<i>Will they work?</i>

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
<i>I will be working</i>	<i>I will not be working</i>	<i>Will I be working?</i>
<i>You will be working</i>	<i>You will not be working</i>	<i>Will you be working?</i>
<i>He will be working</i>	<i>He will not be working</i>	<i>Will he be working?</i>
<i>She will be working</i>	<i>She will not be working</i>	<i>Will she be working?</i>
<i>It will be working</i>	<i>It will not be working</i>	<i>Will it be working?</i>
<i>We will be working</i>	<i>We will not be working</i>	<i>Will we be working?</i>
<i>They will be working</i>	<i>They will not be working</i>	<i>Will they be working?</i>

PAST SIMPLE

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
<i>I worked</i>	<i>I did not work</i>	<i>Did I work?</i>
<i>You worked</i>	<i>You did not work</i>	<i>Did you work?</i>
<i>He worked</i>	<i>He did not work</i>	<i>Did he work?</i>
<i>She worked</i>	<i>She did not work</i>	<i>Did she work?</i>
<i>It worked</i>	<i>It did not work</i>	<i>Did it work?</i>
<i>We worked</i>	<i>We did not work</i>	<i>Did we work?</i>
<i>They worked</i>	<i>They did not work</i>	<i>Did they work?</i>

PAST CONTINUOUS

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
<i>I was working</i>	<i>I was not working</i>	<i>Was I working?</i>
<i>You were working</i>	<i>You were not working</i>	<i>Were you working?</i>
<i>He was working</i>	<i>He was not working</i>	<i>Was he working?</i>
<i>She was working</i>	<i>She was not working</i>	<i>Was she working?</i>
<i>It was working</i>	<i>It was not working</i>	<i>Was it working?</i>
<i>We were working</i>	<i>We were not working</i>	<i>Were we working?</i>
<i>They were working</i>	<i>They were not working</i>	<i>Were they working?</i>

PRESENT PERFECT

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
<i>I have worked</i>	<i>I have not worked</i>	<i>Have I worked?</i>
<i>You have worked</i>	<i>You have not worked</i>	<i>Have you worked?</i>
<i>He has worked</i>	<i>He has not worked</i>	<i>Has he worked?</i>
<i>She has worked</i>	<i>She has not worked</i>	<i>Has she worked?</i>
<i>It has worked</i>	<i>It has not worked</i>	<i>Has it worked?</i>
<i>We have worked</i>	<i>We have not worked</i>	<i>Have we worked?</i>
<i>They have worked</i>	<i>They have not worked</i>	<i>Have they worked?</i>

PAST PERFECT

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
<i>I had worked</i>	<i>I had not worked</i>	<i>Had I worked?</i>
<i>You had worked</i>	<i>You had not worked</i>	<i>Had you worked?</i>
<i>He had worked</i>	<i>He had not worked</i>	<i>Had he worked?</i>
<i>She had worked</i>	<i>She had not worked</i>	<i>Had she worked?</i>
<i>It had worked</i>	<i>It had not worked</i>	<i>Had it worked?</i>
<i>We had worked</i>	<i>We had not worked</i>	<i>Had we worked?</i>
<i>They had worked</i>	<i>They had not worked</i>	<i>Had they worked?</i>

FUTURE PERFECT

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
<i>I will have worked</i>	<i>I will not have worked</i>	<i>Will I have worked?</i>
<i>You will have worked</i>	<i>You will not have worked</i>	<i>Will you have worked?</i>
<i>He will have worked</i>	<i>He will not have worked</i>	<i>Will he have worked?</i>
<i>She will have worked</i>	<i>She will not have worked</i>	<i>Will she have worked?</i>
<i>It will have worked</i>	<i>It will not have worked</i>	<i>Will it have worked?</i>
<i>We will have worked</i>	<i>We will not have worked</i>	<i>Will we have worked?</i>
<i>They will have worked</i>	<i>They will not have worked</i>	<i>Will they have worked?</i>

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
<i>I have been working</i>	<i>I have not been working</i>	<i>Have I been working?</i>
<i>You have been working</i>	<i>You have not been working</i>	<i>Have you been working?</i>
<i>He has been working</i>	<i>He has not been working</i>	<i>Has he been working?</i>
<i>She has been working</i>	<i>She has not been working</i>	<i>Has she been working?</i>
<i>It has been working</i>	<i>It has not been working</i>	<i>Has it been working?</i>
<i>We have been working</i>	<i>We have not been working</i>	<i>Have we been working?</i>
<i>They have been working</i>	<i>They have not been working</i>	<i>Have they been working?</i>

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
<i>I had been working</i>	<i>I had not been working</i>	<i>Had e I been working?</i>
<i>You had been working</i>	<i>You had not been working</i>	<i>Had you been working?</i>
<i>He had been working</i>	<i>He had not been working</i>	<i>Had he been working?</i>
<i>She had been working</i>	<i>She had not been working</i>	<i>Had she been working?</i>
<i>It had been working</i>	<i>It had not been working</i>	<i>Had it been working?</i>
<i>We had been working</i>	<i>We had not been working</i>	<i>Had we been working?</i>
<i>They had been working</i>	<i>They had not been working</i>	<i>Had they been working?</i>

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
<i>I will have been work- ing</i>	<i>I will not have been working</i>	<i>Will I have been working?</i>
<i>You will have been working</i>	<i>You will not have been working</i>	<i>Will you have been working?</i>
<i>He will have been working</i>	<i>He will not have been working</i>	<i>Will he have been working?</i>
<i>She will have been working</i>	<i>She will not have been working</i>	<i>Will she have been working?</i>
<i>It will have been work- ing</i>	<i>It will not have been working</i>	<i>Will it have been working?</i>
<i>We will have been working</i>	<i>We will not have been working</i>	<i>Will we have been working?</i>
<i>They will have been working</i>	<i>They will not have been working</i>	<i>Will they have been working?</i>

EXERCISES

1. Choose the correct item.

1. It ... now.

a) snows	b) snowed	c) is snowing
----------	-----------	---------------
2. Do you like spaghetti? Yes,

a) do I	b) I do	c) I don't
---------	---------	------------
3. She ... tennis well.

a) play	b) doesn't play	c) don't play
---------	-----------------	---------------
4. Ann ... coffee now.

a) drank	b) drink	c) is drinking
----------	----------	----------------
5. She ... to Institute yesterday,

a) is going	b) goes	c) went
-------------	---------	---------
6. Look at him! He

a) is swimming	b) swam	c) swims
----------------	---------	----------

V. Choose the correct item.

1. What are you cooking? It ... very nice!
a) is smelling b) smells c) smelt
2. John ... very hard at the moment
a) worked b) has worked c) is working
3. ...I help you carry those bags? Yes, please.
a) Shall b) Will c) Do
4. I ... a new bike last week
a) bought b) have bought c) will buy
5. They ... in England for twenty years
a) are living b) live c) have lived
6. We always ... fish on Fridays
a) are going to eat b) eat c) eats
7. I ... Elvis Presley in 1965
a) have seen b) saw c) am seeing
8. Why have you got those flowers? Because I ... my aunt in hospital.
a) will visit b) am going to visit c) visit

VI. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. We are going swimming on Saturdays.
2. I have written a book last year.
3. Look out! The wall will fall down.
4. Will we go to the beach tomorrow?
5. He have seen that film three times.
6. I have been a teacher since two years.
7. Helen is not here. She's been to the cinema.

VII. Fill in the correct tense.

Sue Thomas is a fashion designer. She ... (make) clothes ever since she ... (be) a young girl. She ... (get) her first job in a clothes factory when she was sixteen. She ... (sew) buttons onto a shirt one day when she ... (have) a brilliant idea for a design. After she ... (speak) to her bank manager, she got a loan and she ... (open) her own little workshop. Now she ... (make) lots of money. Next year she ... (open) a shop which will sell all her own designs. She ... (sell) clothes to a lot of famous people, including film stars and singers, and she ... (think) she will be very rich soon.

VIII. Fill in the correct tense.

Kevin Adams ... (love) trains. He first ... (see) one when he was four years old and he ... (think) it was great. He ... (go) to a different railway station every week and ... (write down) the engine number of every train he sees. He ... (do) this since he was eight. By the time he was fifteen he ... (collect) over ten thousand different engine numbers in various counties. Once, while he ... (stand) in a station in

Cheshire he saw something very unusual. He ... (wait) for over an hour for a train to go by when suddenly he ... (see) a very old steam train coming down the track. It ... (not / stop) at the station and, as it passed, Kevin noticed that all the passengers (wear) old-fashioned clothes. When he told the station guard about this, the poor man turned pale. He said that no steam train ... (pass) through that station for years, and that the last one ... (crash), killing everyone on board.

IX. Fill in the correct verb forms.

I ... (remember) the first flight of Concorde, the aeroplane which ... (build) with the co-operation of the British and French Governments. I ... (stay) at my grandparents' house in Bristol. My granddad ... (be) retired by that time, but he ... (work) at the factory that built Concorde. That morning we ... (have) breakfast early, as granddad ... (promise) that he ... (take) us to the factory ... (watch) Concorde take off. As we ... (walk) towards the factory, we ... (join) by many other people. Finally, we ... (arrive) at a bridge near the factory where hundreds of people ... (stand). Some ... (wait) there for over two hours. Minutes later we ... (get) our first sight of Concorde. It ... (be) beautiful. It was the longest and thinnest plane I ... (ever/see). I'll never forget ... (watch) it take off and disappear into the clouds.

X. Choose the correct item.

1. Jane ... Spanish for five years now.

a) teaches	b) is teaching
c) taught	d) has been teaching
2. "Did you speak to John?" "Yes, he ... his homework when I phoned him."

a) did	b) has done
c) was doing	d) does
3. "Are you coming out with us?" "I can't, I ... late tonight."

a) will work	b) am working
c) have worked	d) had worked
4. Would you mind ... the TV down?

a) to turn	b) turn
c) have turned	d) turning
5. "Did you grow up in the city?" "No. When we were children we ... in the country

a) would live	b) have lived
c) had lived	d) used to live
6. I think that Dave ... a new car this year.

a) had bought	b) will buy
c) buys	d) have bought
7. She said that she ... the actor several times before.

a) met	b) was meeting
c) meets	d) had met

moon. Since then he 4) ... (always / dream) of doing the same. Every night when there is a full moon, he 5) ... (stare) up at it for hours and 6) ... (imagine) himself walking around on it. At the moment, however, he 7) ... (work) as a night-watchman at a meat factory. He 8) ... (do) the same job since he left school fifteen years ago, but he still hopes that one day his dream 9) ... (come) true. He 10) ... (hear) that in the 21st century they 11) ... (sell) tickets to fly to the moon. For this reason he 12) ... (save) half of his wages every month for the past two years.

XIV. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Tom Wilson 1) ... (be) an explorer. He 2) ... (be) to nearly every country in the world, but the most exciting time he 3) ... (ever / have) was when he 4) ... (go) to the Congo jungle. A magazine 5) ... (ask) him to retrace the route of a famous explorer who 6) ... (disappear) in the 1920's. As he 7) ... (follow) a small river he got separated from his guides. He 8) ... (go on alone), hoping he 9) ... (find) them, but instead he 10) ... (encounter) a group of natives. He 11) ... (stay) with them for several days and 12) ... (find out) that a very old woman 13) ... (actually/meet) the famous explorer. She 14) ... (know) how he 15) ... (die). Tom 16) ... (become) very friendly with the natives and now he 17) ... (plan) to go back and see them again. He is sure they 18) ... (welcome) him back.

XV. Choose the correct form of the verbs.

1. My sister *has been / was* interested in medicine ever since she *has been / was* a child.

2. How long have you studied/did you study before you *have qualified / qualified!*

3. Where *have you first met / did you first meet* your husband?

4. Is this the first time *you've cooked / you cooked* pasta?

5. We have wanted/wanted to go to the theatre last night, but there *haven't been / weren't* any seats.

6. Oh dear. What can we do? I'm sure something dreadful *has happened / happened*; we've been waiting / we waited over an hour and he *hasn't phoned / hasn't been phoning* yet.

7. We *have posted / posted* the parcel three weeks ago. If you still *haven't received / didn't receive* it, please inform us immediately.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

В условиях более плотного сотрудничества с зарубежными государствами иностранный язык становятся всё более востребованным. Он используется на деловых встречах, конференциях, для официальной переписки.

Профильный характер материала, на основе которого построены все тексты и задания учебно-методического пособия по подготовке к зачету, способствует формированию и развитию у студентов словарного запаса на иностранном (английском) языке; навыков чтения оригинальной литературы с целью поиска необходимой информации, перевода с русского языка на английский, подготовки монологических сообщений по заданной тематике.

Представленное учебно-методическое пособие к зачету по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» способствует совершенствованию исходного уровня владения иностранным языком и достижению необходимого и достаточного уровня коммуникативной компетенции для практического применения иностранного языка в профессиональной деятельности направлений подготовки 08.03.01 «Строительство».

Авторы надеются, что предложенное учебно-методическое пособие к зачету окажут реальную помощь выпускникам в подготовке к сдаче зачета по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» и в плане деловой коммуникации в сфере профессиональной деятельности.

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