

РАБОЧАЯ ТЕТРАДЬ
для самостоятельной работы по Английскому языку
студентов специальностей

- Электромонтер по ремонту и обслуживанию электрооборудования
 - Монтажник технологического оборудования
 - Сварщик
 - Мастер по обработке цифровой информации
 - Мастер общестроительных работ
 - Слесарь по ремонту строительных машин

Рабочая тетрадь составлена в соответствии с Программой учебной дисциплины Английский язык, содержит теоретическую (грамматика) и практическую части (упражнения и топики)

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Тема № 1. Описание людей / Appearance

Описываем внешность человека на английском языке

1. Начнем с телосложения (body build). Женщина бывает стройной (slim), изящной (neat) и миниатюрной (petite). Для описания стройного мужчины мы используем слово slender. Человек может быть худощавым (lean) и долговязым (lathy) или низкого роста (short) и полным (plump / overweight). Слова fat / stout в значении толстый, упитанный тоже можно использовать, но он не столь корректны, как предыдущие.

Рассказывая о голове, мы описываем волосы (hair) и лицо (face). Обычно, волосы бывают следующих оттенков: золотисто-каштановые (auburn), черные (black), рыжие (red), седые (grey). А о человеке говорят, что он или она блондин (blond(e)), шатен (brown hair) или брюнет (brunette). Если говорить о длине волос (hair length), мы можем определить их, как длинные (long), короткие (short), до плечей (shoulder-length), до пояса (waist-length). При отсутствии волос мы именуем человека лысым (bald). Также укажем, какие у человека волосы – прямые (straight), волнистые (wavy) или кудрявые (curly). При описании внешности человека на английском языке больше внимания стоит уделить лицу. Ведь оно может подсказать черты характера, которыми обладает человек.

Прежде всего, определим тип лица. Люди обладают лицами овальными (oval), круглыми (round) и квадратными (square). Отметим, есть ли на лице веснушки (freckles). Присмотревшись, можно понять, какой нос (nose) у человека: прямой (straight), курносый (snub), орлиный (aquiline), мясистый (fleshy) или приплюснутый (flat). Если мы взглянем на губы (lips), сможем понять, молчаливый перед нами человек или самоуверенный. Ведь первые обладают тонкими (thin) сжатыми (compressed) губами, а губы вторых толстые (thick) и выступающие вперед (protruding). Глаза (eyes) – это зеркало души, поэтому о них не забываем. Глаза бывают раскосыми (slanted), узкими (narrow), навывкате (bulging), близко, глубоко или широко посаженными (close- / deep- / wide-set). Описывая цвет глаз, мы используем такие оттенки, как карие (brown), зеленые (green), серые (grey), голубые (blue), черные (dark). Завершая описание лица на английском языке, стоит упомянуть о типе подбородка (chin) и лба (forehead). У кого-то подбородок с ямочкой (dimpled) или плоский (flat), а кому-то достался острый (pointed), квадратный (square) или выступающий (protruded). Описывая лоб, мы применяем такие прилагательные, как высокий (high), открытый (open), узкий (narrow), низкий (low), широкий (broad), выпуклый (doomed) и покатый (retreating). При описании внешности человека на английском языке очень важно

указывать такие отличительные черты, как наличие бороды (beard) или усов (moustache).

Теперь в описании внешности на английском языке нам необходимо указать, какие у человека руки (hands) и ноги (legs), плечи (shoulders) и талия (waist), а также тип кожи (skin). Начнем с последнего параметра. Человек может обладать кожей белоснежной (cream-white) или загорелой (sunburnt / tanned), а в возрасте она становится дряблой (sluggish). О руках женщины мы говорим «мягкие, нежные и утонченные» (soft, tender, delicate hands), а при описании мужчины используем такие слова, как мозолистые (calloused), пухлые (puffy), волосатые (hairy), сильные (strong). Ноги у обоих полов могут быть полные (plump) и стройные (slender), короткие (short) и длинные (long), а некоторые женщины обладают ножками «точеными» (shapely). На тип нашей фигуры влияет и форма плеч: узкие (narrow-shouldered) они или широкие (broad-shouldered). Безусловно, сутулый (round-shouldered) человек портит свою внешность. И основным моментом остается наличие или отсутствие талии. Если ее нет, мы говорим о человеке «с животиком» (protruding belly) .

Когда мы подводим итог описанию внешности человека или пытаемся выразить ее в нескольких словах, мы прибегаем к таким выражениям, как: beautiful, good-looking (красивая), pretty (симпатичная), pleasant-looking (приятная), elegant (элегантная). Это о женщине. Говоря о мужчине, мы подбираем следующие слова: handsome (красивый), plain-looking (приятный), gallant (галантный). А лучше в описании внешности на английском языке используйте слово smart и для мужчин, и для женщин. Оно включает в себя все выше перечисленные характеристики отличного внешнего вида и вам не понадобится запоминать их по отдельности!

DESCRIPTION OF A PERSON'S APPEARANCE

I acquainted with my friend Katya at school. We immediately became friends because we have a lot of common interests. It is nice and pleasant to talk to her. Kate is very cute and funny. She is of medium height, slightly taller than me. From early childhood, Kate studying dance, so she is very slim and well built. She has a light step and flexible moves. My friend has a round face and a slightly upturned nose. Kate has a good sense of humor, so she is often smiling. At that time small dimples appear on her rosy cheeks. She has big green eyes. In her eyes almost always you can feel enthusiasm and kindness. Kate has recently changed her hair style. Previously, she had a long blond braid. Now she has short hair, which is really suits her. I like to spend time with my friend. We never get bored together.

CHARACTER

From the very start I should say that it is not an easy thing to speak about myself as it is hard to have a look at yourself from aside, but at the same time who knows you better than you yourself do?

I am a girl of sixteen. When I look at myself in the mirror I see a blond girl with short straight hair, dark eyes and a slender figure. As to my appearance I'm rather tall and slim. I have never thought I'm a beauty, I wish I were more beautiful. I am neither short nor tall, so I like to wear high-heeled shoes, trousers or jeans. I think that I'm even tempered, rather reserved, calm and modest. But sometimes I can lose my temper and become either angry or sad. I like staying alone and sometimes I retreat into my shell. But at the same time I like my friends, I like to laugh and joke. I have got a sense of humour. It means I understand humour and appreciate it.

There are many things in our life I like and some I dislike. I like when everything is OK. Being happy is one way of being wise. I like to study because knowledge is useful sometimes. I'm fond of reading as it gives not only knowledge, but also wonderful moments of joy and pleasure.

I was born on the 25th of April 1985 in the town of Molodechno where I live now together with my parents and my younger sister. My early years, which I remember badly, were typical of a child living in a town. I was born into a family of a teacher and a doctor. I was sent to a kindergarten at the age of three as both my parents were working. As all the children I went to school at the age of six. Here I should say that it was my lucky chance to study for 11 years at the school of fine arts in the town of Molodechno. It turned out to be the best school in our town. There I got a proper training in such subjects as English, Russian, literature and world culture. School for me was not only lessons and learning, I had a lot of friends there. We organized extra class activities such as parties and other social activities. I actively participated in most of them.

I am sociable, so I have got a lot of friends among my schoolmates. I appreciate people's honesty, kindness, sense of justice and intelligence. I don't like when people are rude and aggressive.

Very soon I'll pass my final exams at school and after a farewell party at the end of June I'll say goodbye to my teachers who are very well-educated people with broad outlook and deep knowledge of the subjects.

I asked myself a lot of times what I wanted to be when I left school. A few years ago it was difficult to give a definite answer. As years passed I changed my mind several times. But I finally made up my mind what profession I would most like to have in the future. I realized that my strongest desire was to continue specializing in humanities and learn foreign languages in particular. I hope my dream will come true.

Finally, the things I hope to achieve in my life are: to have a very successful career, so this year after finishing school I will try to enter the University, to build the house of my dreams and to find someone in my life to share all that with.

1. My Future Profession (Building/Construction)

A building profession is one of the most important and necessary in any country of the world. It used to be so since ancient times, when people built caves, made of mud, leaves and stones.

During the last 100 years many new methods of building have been discovered. Nowadays the building is completed in concrete, prestressed concrete, steel, plastics, foamed glass and bricks.

Almost everyone saw the construction of a building and followed its progress with interest. First the excavation is dug for the basement. Then the foundation walls below ground level are constructed. After this the framework is erected and clothed with various finishing materials and protected by several coats of paint. The floors, walls, roofs and other parts of a building must be carefully designed and proportioned.

The architect must decide what the size of the walls, the floors, the beams, the girders will be and how they will be placed and arranged. Every building should be provided with water, electricity, ventilation and heating systems. The water supply and sewerage systems are called plumbing.

An estimate must be calculated after which the builders' work can be started. Among the building professions you can come across a carpenter, a bricklayer (mason), a plumber, an electrician, a house painter, a concrete layer, a slater, a roofer, a welder, a fitter, a glazier and many more.

1. Building Materials
2. mud/clay-глина
3. cut stone-обработанный камень
4. brick-кирпич
5. concrete-бетон
6. prestressed concrete-железобетон
7. steel-сталь
8. plastics-пластмасса
9. foamed glass-пеностекло
10. paint-краска
11. Building Professions
12. a carpenter-плотник
13. a bricklayer (mason)-каменщик
14. a plumber-сантехник
15. an electrician-электрик
16. a house painter-маляр
17. a concrete layer-бетонщик
18. a slater-плиточник
19. a roofer-кровельщик
20. a welder-сварщик
21. a fitter-слесарь
22. a glazier-стекольщик

23. Parts of a Building
24. a basement-фундамент
25. a foundation-основание
26. a framework-каркас
27. a floor-пол, этаж
28. a wall-стена
29. a roof-крыша
30. a beam-балка
31. a girder-перекрытие
32. Systems of a building
33. plumbing-сантехника
34. water supply-водоснабжение
35. sewerage system-канализационная система
36. ventilation-вентиляция
37. heating-отопление
38. electricity-электричество
39. to erect (to build)-строить
40. to complete-завершать
41. to construct-строить
42. to clothe-покрывать
43. to design-разрабатывать
44. to proportion-рассчитывать
45. to protect-защищать
46. to provide-обеспечивать
47. estimate –смета

My home is my castle

I think, every person always dreams about a place where he can speak about his problems, chat with close friends, where he can feel happy and quiet. For me it is my family and my home. It is the best place in the world and my dearest people live here. My family is not large we are 4. I have a father, a mother and a brother. We all live together in a new flat. My father is 45. He is a tall and well-built man with short black hair and grey eyes. He is quiet and hardworking. Really, he is a bread maker of the family. Dad is handy with many things. His hobby is fixing everything at home. My mother is very lively. She is life and soul of the family. She is the pleasant woman of forty with beautiful chestnut hair and dark brown eyes. She is a ideal for me. My parents have been married for 20 years they have much in common, in everyday life Dad is impractical and needs mother to look after him. Parents have different views on music, books, films. My father is a football fan and Mum doesn't like sports. But they try to have the same opinion about the education and upbringing of their children. My brother is only 11. He goes to school. He is funny and curious. He is constantly asking many questions, often silly ones. But this only a moment - I can't imagine my life without our little monster. We all feel happy when we are together. In the evenings we often have little gatherings in the kitchen by the cup of tea, chatting, laughing and discussing the

events of the day. Those evening are the best of all. But sometimes I have problems with my parents. They don't like the clothes I wear the music I listen to and the friends I bring home. It's not easy to be a teenager. In summer I visit my Granny. I love her. When I was a child she used to tell me fairytales and stories of her life. My parents are hardworking. They combine work with housekeeping. Mum manages our household very well. We all are in the habit of helping her to run the house. They say: "My home is a cosy place." Our relatives and friends like to come to our place. My parents are very hospitable. Everybody feels at home in their flat. Really.

Тема № 2. Межличностные отношения / Relationship between people

Family Life in Britain

A "typical" British family used to consist of mother, father and two children. But in recent years there have been many changes in family life. For example, since the law made it easier to get a divorce, the number of divorces has increased. That's why 24% of British children live with only one parent, usually their mother.

The contemporary British child doesn't have a lot of companionship from brothers and sisters, because the average family has only one or two children. Most British children live with their parents at least until they finish school at the age of 17 or 18. Then many go away to college, leaving some parents sad and lonely in their empty nest and others enjoying their release from parental responsibilities.

But many adults stay with their parents during their college years or return home after graduation. Today's parents cannot even be sure that their married children have moved out forever. After a divorce they may return to the parental home temporarily or even on a long-term basis.

Older people take pride in their independence, enjoy their freedom and don't want to be a burden to their children. The telephone, the car and the airplane keep them in close contact even when they live in different parts of the country.

Members of family — grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins-keep in touch, but they see less of each other than they used to. This is because people often move away from home town to work and so the family becomes scattered. Christmas is the traditional season for reunions.

Although the family group is smaller nowadays than it used to be, relatives often travel many miles in order to spend the holiday together. Family parties may be all the more joyous when they bring together relatives who haven't seen each other for a while.

Questions:

1. Why do a lot of British children live with only one parent?
2. What can you tell about the contemporary British child?
3. Are there many adults staying at their parents' place?
4. Older people take pride in their independence, don't they?
5. What is the traditional season for reunions?

Vocabulary:

divorce — развод

to increase — увеличиваться

contemporary — современный

responsibility — ответственность

temporarily — временно

Диалог

Знакомство парня с девушкой в кафе

Парень: Привет, как тебя зовут?

Hello, what is your name?

Девушка: Привет, меня зовут Аней. А тебя?

Hi! I'm Ann, and yours?

П.: Меня Петр. Почему ты одна сидишь за столиком? Ты кого-то ждешь?

I'm Peter. Why are you sitting by the table alone? Are you waiting anybody?

Д.: Я жду свою подругу, она опаздывает.

I'm waiting my friend, she is late.

П.: Могу я тебя угостить чем-нибудь пока ее нет?

May I treat you anything, while she is not here?

Д.: Да, конечно. Я буду Кола.

Yes, of course. I'll be Cola.

П.: Хорошо, я сейчас принесу.

Ok, I bring to you now.

Д.: Спасибо.

Thanks.

П.: Скажи, пожалуйста, мы еще как-нибудь сможем встретиться?

Tell me, can we meet anyway else?

Д.: Думаю, да.

Yes, I think.

П.: У тебя есть страница на Фейсбуке?

Do you have a page in Facebook?

Д.: Да, Анна Смит.

Yes, Ann Smith.

П.: Хорошо, я тебя найду. Увидимся. Пока!

Ok, I find you. See you. Good bye!

Для того, чтобы построить диалоговую форму можно просто запомнить ряд постоянно используемых предложений при знакомстве, что значительно упростит общение.

Примеры:

Как Вас зовут?

What is your name?

Разрешите представиться.

Let me introduce myself.

Приятно познакомиться.
Nice to meet you.
Познакомьтесь с ...
Meet...
Рад с Вами познакомиться.
I'm pleased to meet you.
Мы раньше не встречались?
Have I met before?
Я очень много о Вас слышал.
I've heard so much about you.
Как зовут вашу жену?
What is your's wife name?
I hope we'll see else.
Я надеюсь, мы еще увидимся.
See you tomorrow.
Увидимся завтра.
I'd like you to meet...
Я хотел Вас познакомить с ...
Мы еще увидимся?
Can we meet else?
Рад был Вас увидеть.
I'd pleased to see you.

Тема №3. Человек, здоровье, спорт / People, Health, Sport

People nowadays understand that good health is above wealth.

To be healthy we should avoid different bad habits that can affect our health. In my opinion, smoking and drinking too much alcohol, are the worst ones. Smoking, for example, causes a number of heart and lung illnesses , such as cancer. Besides, it makes your teeth yellow and skin unhealthy. I don't smoke, because I don't want to have unhealthy skin and teeth and die young. A lot of people like drinking coca cola and coffee, and enjoy pizzas and hamburgers. But what is tasty is not always healthy. Fast food makes you fat, that's why Americans are the fattest people in the world. To my mind, the only way to stay healthy and to keep fit is by going in for sports.

To be healthy, it is also very important to spend a lot of time in the open air. It is useful to go for a walk before going to bed, or to air the room.

Personally I believe that regularity in life promotes our health. Sleeping eight or nine hours, getting up early, regular meals, a healthy diet and going in for sports is really a good way to live.

1) «Good health is above wealth» - о чем говорит эта поговорка

- 2) О каких вредных привычках идет речь в тексте?
- 3) Какие могут быть последствия от курения?
- 4) Почему американцы считаются самыми полными людьми в мире?
- 5) Что нужно для сохранения здоровья?

Olympic Games

The Olympic Games have a very long history. They began in 777 BC in Greece and took place every four years for nearly twelve centuries at Olympia. They included many different kinds of sports: running, boxing, wrestling, etc. All the cities in Greece sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games. For the period of the Games all the wars stopped. So the Olympic Games became the symbol of peace and friendship.

In 394 AD the Games were abolished and were not renewed until many centuries later. In 1894, a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, addressed all the sports governing bodies and pointed out the significance of sports and its educational value. Two years later the first modern Olympic Games took place. Of course, the competitions were held in Greece to symbolize the continuation of the centuries-old tradition.

In 1896 the International Olympic Committee was set up. It is the central policy-making body of the Olympic movement. It is formed by the representatives of all countries which take part in the Olympic Games. The International Olympic Committee decides upon the programme of the games, the number of the participants and the city-host for the Games. Over one hundred and fifty countries are represented in the International Olympic Committee now. Besides, each country has its National Olympic Committee. Summer and Winter Games are held separately. There are always several cities wishing to host the Games. The most suitable is selected by the International Committee. After that the city of the Games starts preparations for the competitions, constructs new sports facilities, stadiums, hotels, press centres. Thousands of athletes, journalists and guests come to the Games, and it takes great efforts to arrange everything. There is always an interesting cultural programme of concerts, exhibitions, festivals, etc., for each Games. Russia joined the Olympic movement in 1952. Since then it has won a lot of gold, silver, and bronze medals. In 1980 Moscow hosted the Twenty- Second Olympic Games. Russian sportsmen got medals for their records in many sports events.

Тема №4. Город, деревня/ City and Town

Advantages and Disadvantages of city-and country life

- Where would you prefer to live in the city or in the country?
- If I could choose where to live I would have the best of both places as each of them has its own advantages to say nothing of disadvantages.
- What are the advantages of living in the modern city?

- Life in the city is much easier than in the country - developed transport system, sewerage system, information, sports, shopping malls, etc. Modern men are too sophisticated for simple country pleasures. There is far more entertainment in the city than in the country. Cities offer high concentration of good things in life: big stores, restaurants, theatres, cinema, art galleries. Life is more convenient in a city: services are always better here. In the city people are more open-minded. It is possible to go out, make friends and never be cut off from them by weather conditions. Generally, people do not mind what you do in the city. In the city people have more chances to be employed, as the range of jobs is greater than in a village. Besides in the city people have more chances to succeed. Moreover, life is never dull in the city, people always have something to do here. The objections to city living are not convincing enough. People easily adapt to various inconveniences of city life. For example, noise and traffic are hardly noticeable to city-dwellers. In the city especially in our country people live in apartments with central heating, telephone, gas, electricity, radio, TV the Internet. Most people love cities. In 330 BC Aristotle wrote that by nature man belonged to a city. Many people love the busy city life. It is enough for them to visit a country at week-ends.

London

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It's one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than million people. London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old and beautiful. It was founded more than two thousand years ago. Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. The heart of the City is the Stock Exchange. Westminster is the most important part of the capital. It's the administrative centre. The Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government, are there. It's a very beautiful building with two towers and a very big clock called Big Ben. Big Ben is really the bell which strikes every quarter of an hour. Opposite the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey. It's a very beautiful church built over 900 years ago. The tombs of many great statesmen, scientists and writers are there.

To the west of Westminster is West End. Here we find most of the big shops, hotels, museums, art galleries, theatres and concert halls. Picadilly Circus is the heart of London's West End. In the West End there are wide streets with beautiful houses and many parks, gardens and squares. To the east of Westminster is the East End, an industrial district of the capital. There are no parks or gardens in the East End and you can't see many fine houses there. Most of the plants and factories are situated there. London has many places of interest. One of them is Buckingham Palace. It's the residence of the Queen. The English are proud of Trafalgar Square, which was named so in memory of the victory at the battle. There in 1805 the English fleet defeated the fleet of France and Spain. The last place of interest I should like to mention, is the British Museum, the biggest museum in London. The museum is famous for its library -one of the richest in the world.

All London's long-past history is told by its streets. There are many streets in London which are known all over the world. Among them Oxford Street, Downing Street and a lot of others can be mentioned. And tourists are usually attracted not only by the places of interest but by the streets too. In conclusion I should say if you are lucky enough to find yourself in London some day you will have a lot to see and enjoy there.

Questions:

1. When was London founded?
2. Into which parts is London divided?
3. What is the heart of the City?
4. Do you know any places of interest in London?
5. All London's history is told by its streets, isn't it?



What famous places can you see? Read and match.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| London Eye | A double ducker | Piccadilly Circus | Westminster Abbey |
| Beefeaters | The Gherkin | The Globe Theatre | A phone box |
| Buckingham Palace | Houses of Parliament | A mailbox | |
| The British Museum | Madame Tussaud's | Hyde Park | The Tower of London |
| | Tower Bridge | | |



1.
The **official home** of the British royal family in London, containing almost 600 rooms.



2.
A **theatre** where Shakespeare's plays were first performed. Destroyed in the 17th century, rebuilt in 1996.



3.
It is the tallest **Ferris wheel** in **Europe**, and the most popular paid tourist attraction in the **United Kingdom**.



4.
It is a famous **road junction**, built in 1819. It is situated close to major shopping and entertainment areas in the heart of the West End.



5.
A **fortress**, built in the 11th century. Early in its history it was a royal residence and prison, now it's a museum.



6.
A **bridge** which crosses the River Thames, just to the east of the Tower of London. Often used as a symbol of London.



7.
A very large gothic **church** in Westminster. Almost all British kings and queens have been crowned there.



8.
The **building** in which the members of the British parliament meet.



9.
A large **park** in central London, which includes a speaker's corner, a place where ordinary people can make speeches.



10.
One of the most distinctive **buildings** in the City of London. It's the blue coloured, glass office tower.



11.
A **museum** that contains models of famous people, both living and dead, made of wax. It was started in 1802.



12.
A famous **building** which contains a large and important collection of ancient art, writings, coins, drawings.



13.
Guards at the Tower of London, who wear a traditional old-fashioned red uniforms and guard the crown



14.
A typical British **bus** with two levels. Some of them specialise in short sight-seeing **tours** for **tourists**.



15.
A small **building** containing a telephone for use by the public.



16.
An official metal **box** in a public place, into which people can put letters to be collected and sent by post.

chose the place for the District and laid in 1790 the corner-stone of the Capitol, where Congress sits.

Washington

Washington is not the largest city in the USA. It has a population of 900 000 people. Washington is a one-industry town. That industry is government. It does not produce anything except very much scrap paper. Every day 25 railway cars leave Washington loaded with scrap paper.

Washington has many historical places. The largest and tallest among the buildings is the Capitol with its great House of Representatives and the Senate chamber. There are no skyscrapers in Washington because no other building must be taller than the Capitol. The White House is the President's residence. All American presidents except George Washington (the White House was not yet built in his time), have lived in the White House. It was built in 1799. It is a two-storied, white building.

Not far from the Capitol is the Washington Monument, which looks like a very big pencil. It rises 160 metres and is hollow inside. A special lift brings visitors to the top in 70 seconds from where they can enjoy a wonderful view of the whole city.

The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA, Thomas Jefferson, who was also the author of the Declaration of Independence. The memorial is surrounded by cherry-trees. The Lincoln Memorial devoted to the memory of the 16th President of the US, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negro slaves in America.

On the other bank of the Potomac lies the Arlington National Cemetery where President Kennedy was buried. American soldiers and officers, who died in World Wars I and II are buried there too.

Questions:

1. What city is the capital of the USA?
2. Where is Washington situated?
3. To which state does the city of Washington belong?
4. In whose honour is the district of Columbia named?
5. Who was the first President of the USA?
6. Who chose the place for the District?
7. Is Washington the largest city in the USA?
8. What is the population of Washington?
9. What industries are situated in the city?
10. What do 25 railway cars leave Washington loaded with?
11. Why are there no sky-scrapers in Washington?
12. Where is the President's residence?
13. When was the White House built?
14. In whose memory was the Jefferson Memorial built?
15. Who is the author of the Declaration of Independence?
16. Which document gave freedom to Negro slaves in America?
17. Who was buried at the Arlington National Cemetery?

Vocabulary:

separate - отдельный

to be named in honour - быть названным в честь

except - кроме, за исключением

scrap paper - макулатур

hollow - полый, пустой

to enjoy a wonderful view of - любоваться прекрасным видом

cherry-trees - вишневые деревья

on the other bank - на другом берегу

Moscow

1). Moscow is the capital of Russia. 2). It is the largest city in our country and one of the largest cities in the world. 3). More than 8 million people live there. 4). Besides, every day about one million people come to Moscow from all over Russia and other countries. 5). Moscow was founded more than 800 years ago by Yuri Dolgoruki. 6). Our capital is situated on the banks of the Moscow River. 7). It is a main political, economic-al and cultural centre of our country. 8). Moscow is the seat of our Government. 9). Here numerous state and government offices are located. 10). The President of Russia lives and works in Moscow.

11). The heart of Moscow is Red Square. 12). Here you can see the most beautiful masterpieces of Russian architecture - the Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral. 13). They attract lots of tourists. 14). Thousands of visitors enjoy the Tsar-Bell and the Tsar-Cannon, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, churches and museums of the Kremlin.

15). Moscow is the city of highly developed industry. 16). It has numerous modern enterprises, mostly engineering and metalworking plants. 17). They produce machine tools, motor cars, transformers, electric motors, TV sets, watches, etc. 18). Moscow is also a centre of the chemical industry.

19). Moscow is the port of five seas. 20). Four airports connect it with other parts of our country and many other countries. 21). There are nine railway stations in Moscow.

22). Moscow can be called a city of students. 23). There are a great number of schools, gymnasiums, lyceums, colleges, institutes and universities there.

24). Moscow is also an important cultural centre. 25). Worldwide-known theatres (the Bolshoi Theatre, the Maly Theatre, the Moscow Art Theatre, the Theatre in Taganka and many others), museums and art galleries (the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Tretyakov Gallery, etc.), exhibition halls are situated there.

26). Moscow is very beautiful. 27). Plenty of green parks, large squares and wide streets make Moscow very attractive.

Dialogue:

- Have you ever been to Moscow?

- Yes, I have. It goes without saying, I was greatly impressed by the city. But still I am very fond of St. Petersburg. I was there some time ago. I believe it is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

- What is it famous for?

- Well, of course, it's famous for its museums. In fact, it is a museum in itself, which is situated on the banks of the Neva river. I was impressed by lots of bridges. They say there are more than 350 bridges in St. Petersburg.

- What monuments there attract tourists?

- First of all, the monument of Peter the First - the Bronze Horseman is widely known. It is the monument to the founder of the city.

- And when was the city founded?

- In 1703, by Peter the Great.

- What other places of interest are worth visiting?

- Well, first comes the Winter Palace, Palace Square, then there are Peter-and-Paul Fortress, the Rostral Columns, Saint Isaac's Cathedral and many others.

About my Republik Bashkortostan

I live with my mum and dad in Bashkortostan. Have you ever heard of this republic? My republic is one of the largest sovereign republics within Russian Federation. It's situated at the foot of the South Urals.

In the south Bashkortostan there is a small village, Zilair, where I was born and where I live now.

Bashkortostan is the great land. It is the pearl of the Urals. Our nature is nice and rich. There are many unique places of nature and every place is great.

There are more than thousand rivers in Bashkortostan. The main rivers are the Aghithel, the Karaitel, the Eyek, the Yurizan, the Hakmar and others. My native village is on the Zilair River.

Bashkortostan is rich in beautiful lakes. There are the Aslykul, the Kandrakul, the Talkath and others. The Talkath is the cleanest lake among others. There are beautiful forests around it. I can sit and enjoy the beauty of this lake by hours.

Bashkortostan is also famous for its caves. The Shulgan Tash cave is one of the famous ancient caves. It is the pride of Bashkortostan. It's worth seeing.

The cave is not only a monument of nature, but also an original picture gallery. On its walls you can see the pictures of horses and different wild animals.

It is impossible to imagine the beauty of Bashkortostan's nature without visiting the ancient place of Bashkorts. Everybody who visits Bashkortostan calls it the second Switzerland. I agree with them and I am proud of my republic.

Ufa is the Capital of Bashkortostan

The capital of my republic is a beautiful city Ufa. Ufa is one of the largest cities not only in Bashkortostan, but in Russia. Ufa today is a major industrial, agricultural, scientific and cultural centre of our Republic.

Ufa is a centre of science and education, too. There are a lot of universities, lyceums, gymnasiums, secondary schools and kindergartens.

There are many theatres, a philharmonic society, the Opera and Ballet Theatre, the circus, dozen of cinemas and cultural centres. There are many monuments and museums and other places of interest in Ufa. The Monument to Friendship is one of the places of interest in Ufa.

Ufa develops foreign economic relations in the fields of science, production and construction with companions from other countries, as well as republics and regions of Russia.

Bashkortostan is strong in oil and chemical industries and agriculture.

Bashkortostan is a sovereign republic within the Russian Federation. We have our own flag, national symbol and anthem.

Our national flag has three stripes on it. The stripes are blue, white and green. The upper stripe is blue, the middle stripe is white, and the green stripe is at the bottom. These colours have their symbolic meanings. The blue colour means honesty and devotion. The Bashkort people were always devoted to their friends, families and to the country. The white colour means nobility and sincerity to the Bashkort people. The green colour means the earth, freedom, wisdom of people and the eternity of life.

There is our golden symbol – the flower of the kurai in the centre of the white stripe. There are seven leaves of kurai on it. The flower of the kurai is the symbol of friendship, and the seven leaves mean consolidation and the unity of the people of the ancient Bashkortostan.

The State Symbol of the Republic of Bashkortostan is the monument to Salawat Yulayev against the background of the rising sun with a circle framed with the national ornament.

I am happy because our republic is beautiful, rich, beneficial and free and we have all the opportunities to work and study, to live and rest, to create and enjoy ourselves.

*Bashkortostan, my land, my sky,
Your mountains are very high.
Bashkortostan, you are rich and dear,
I am free and happy here.
You give us food,
And happy childhood.*

*You give us your love,
The sky is blue above.
Bashkortostan – my native land,
You always give your helping hand.
Your heart is open for all of us,
For our generous and kind friends.*

More than 180 nationalities live together in peace and friendship in a friendly multicultural family. I am proud of many talented writers, poets, composers, actors and actresses, scientists and other specialists from here.

I like reading books of Bashkir writers and poets. I like Mustay Karim most of all. His books teach us to live in friendship and agreement, to be kind and live in peace; to respect and understand each other. I like his poem «Not Russian, I was born on Russian Soil»

*Not Russian, I was born on Russian Soil,
And now I speak my mind, being strong and free,
I drank the waters of Great Russian Rivers,
And grew up sturdy as the green oak-tree.
Proud of my life am I, and rightly so,
The Russians destiny is ours forever...*

Our Republic was awarded with two Orders of Lenin, the Order of October Revolution and the Friendship of Peoples.

I hope that you liked this story about my homeland Bashkortostan. And I invite everybody to visit this magical, great, beautiful, unique land.

Country and City

People are always wondering whether the country or the city is the ideal place to live. If there is one preference-which I take leave to make a conclusion-then it is the country rather than the city that provides people with optimal living conditions. There widespread testimonies for it and the primary ones are listed as follows.

The foremost reason for dwelling in the countryside is the soothing and comfortable life provided by the pastoral view. Hardly anyone could resist the clean atmosphere, the friendly neighbors, the closeness to nature and the gentle pace of living. Those who have enjoyed the first cock crow in the morning, the twittering of birds in the tress and the breathtaking sight of the rising sun would go into rapture at only mere mention of the idyllic life. Relaxed suburban dwellers are able to hold a more positive attitude for life and achieve more accomplishment.

Another subtle explanation rests on the fact that country habitants are fortunate enough to enjoy the cozy and pleasant ambience of the family without exhausting social life. How satisfactory and refreshing it must be to have dinner together with your loved ones in the spacious and pastoral surroundings after a frustrating day! Furthermore, nothing can be compared with the joy of watching heart warming TV programs, playing convivial games and sleeping in the tranquil and relaxing atmosphere.

It would be far more difficult to acquire such pleasure for those urbanites. Consecutive and excessive recreations not only thrift money but also deteriorate people's health, which is the last thing one would like to encounter. Still, it will be a mistake to argue that nothing beneficial combines with city life since several accompanying merits also come along with it. Living in the metropolis means having more accesses to various people involved in multiple attractive cultures. Living in the metropolis also provides plentiful opportunities, both in career and studies.

Nevertheless, the fact that city life makes it more convenient to get a job does not prevent us from concluding that country life is more enjoyable as well as healthful.

Тема 5. Природа и человек / Nature and People

HUMAN KINDS RELATIONSHIP TO NATURE

Humans and nature has lived together for thousands and thousands of years, as we humans try to conquer it. Ever since England landed in North America we took land and destroyed it. for hundreds of years have been taking resources for granite but now we have learned that most of the resources are not renewable, when its gone its gone. We have brutally killed animals just for sport almost leading them to extinction but that was then this is now.

Its Peoples instinct to want and need power. People then and now crave it power, money, and territory. Its led to the extinction of many animals and destroyed millions of acres of forests. The early settlers in North America stole the land from the Indians and destroyed the tree and killed the animals for food and sport. Indians would not waste hardily any part of the animal nor even think of killing an animal just to kill it. Americans were savages back then and yet still some of us still are.

The Indians we at peace with mother nature, the white people were at war with her. When the Indians were roaming around North America they worshiped nature and gave thanks for every kill they made to food their tribe. Used everything without hardly wasting a thing. White people were not that way, they killed buffalo to near extinction in which the native Americans who lived out on the plains the buffalo was there essence of survival.

As we turn to the middle of the decade, we try to fix what we have done wrong as we tree to make peace with nature, we try to save the endangered species that we made endangered, plant more trees that have been chopped, save the rain forest that we once tried to chop down. Most of natures beauty isn't seen till its almost all gone. Humans make mistakes, mistakes make us learn more and become more wise about how delicate mother nature is.

My favorite season

There are four seasons in the year. There are winter, spring, summer and autumn. My favorite season is summer, because I was born in summer. It is warm and sometimes hot. There are many fruits, berries and vegetables. In summer I can spend my time on the beach of lakes and rivers. I swim in lakes and rivers. I can drive my bicycle and our car. We go to the forest for looking for berries and mushrooms. We go to Slonim for a month. My grandmother and grandfather live there. My sister and I help them in the garden. And of course I like Summer very much because there is the longest holiday in summer.

Задание: Написать сочинение о любимом времени года.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

1) The word environment means simply what is around us. Some people live in a town environment; for others, their environment is the countryside.

2) Nowadays people understand how important it is to solve the environment problems that endanger people's lives. The most serious environmental problems are: pollution in its many forms (water pollution, air pollution, nuclear pollution), noise from cars, buses, planes, etc., destruction of wildlife and countryside beauty, shortage of natural resources (metals, different kinds of fuel), the growth of population.

3) There is no ocean or sea, which is not used as a dump. Many seas are used for dumping industrial and nuclear waste. This poisons and kills fish and sea animals. "Nuclear-poisoned" fish can be eaten by people.

4) Many rivers and lakes are poisoned too. Fish and reptiles can't live in them. There is not enough oxygen in the water. In such places all the birds leave their habitats and many plants die. If people drink this water they can die too. It happens so because factories produce a lot of waste and pour it into rivers. So they poison water.

5) Most of the pollution in big cities comes from cars and buses. More and more often people are told not to be in direct sunlight, because ultraviolet radiation from the sun can cause skin cancer. Normally the ozone layer in the atmosphere protects us from such radiation, but if there are holes in the ozone layer ultraviolet radiation can get to the earth. Many scientists think that these holes are the result of air pollution.

6) Both clean air and clean water are necessary for our health. If people want to survive they must solve these problems quickly. Man is beginning to understand that his environment is not just his own town or country, but the whole earth. That's why people all over the world think and speak so much about ecology.

Вопросы к тексту

1. What does the word environment mean?
2. What are the most serious environmental problems?
3. What makes the sea waters dangerous nowadays?

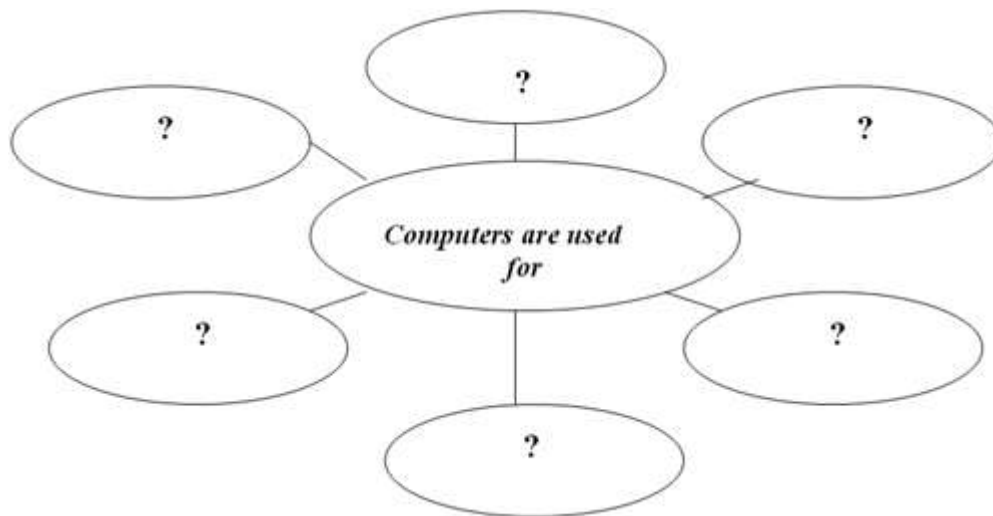
4. Why is it dangerous to dump industrial waste in the sea?
5. Why was the Statue of Liberty in New York damaged?
6. Where does air pollution in the cities mostly come from?
7. Why is it not safe to be in direct sunlight in certain places?
8. Why are nuclear power stations dangerous?

Тема №6. Научно-технический прогресс / Scientific and Technological Progress

Scientific and technological progress

It's difficult to overestimate the role of science and technology in our life. They accelerate the development of civilization and help us in our co-operation with nature. Scientists investigate the laws of the universe, discover the secrets of nature, and apply their knowledge in practice improving the life of people. Let's compare our life nowadays with the life of people at the beginning of the 20th century. It has changed beyond recognition. Our ancestors hadn't the slightest idea of the trivial things created by the scientific progress that we use in our every day life. I mean refrigerators, TV sets, computers, microwave ovens, radio telephones, what not. They would seem miracles to them that made our life easy, comfortable and pleasant. On the other hand, the great inventions of the beginning of the 20th century, I mean radio, airplanes, combustion and jet engines have become usual things and we can't imagine our life without them. A century is a long period for scientific and technological progress, as it's rather rapid. Millions of investigations the endless number of outstanding discoveries have been made. Our century has had several names that were connected with a certain era in science and technology. At first it was called the atomic age due to the discovery of the splitting of the atom. Then it became the age of the conquest of space when for the first time in the history of mankind a man overcame the gravity and entered the Universe. And now we live in the information era when the computer network embraces the globe and connects not only the countries and space stations but a lot of people all over the world. All these things prove the power and the greatest progressive role of science in our life. But every medal has its reverse. And the rapid scientific progress has aroused a number of problems that are a matter of our great concern. These are ecological problems, the safety of nuclear power stations, the nuclear war threat, and the responsibility of a scientist. But still we are grateful to the outstanding men of the past and the present who have courage and patience to disclose the secrets of the Universe.

Fill in the mind map



- searching for information
- typing and keeping information
- listening to music
- reading books
- downloading information
- watching films
- printing documents
- using e-mail
- chatting with friends and relatives
- using social networks...

Great Inventions

Television (1920s)

The invention that swept the world and changed leisure habits for countless millions was pioneered by Scottish-born electrical engineer John Logie Baird. It had been realised for some time that light could be converted into electrical impulses, making it possible to transmit such impulses over a distance and then reconvert them into light.

Motor Car (late 19th Century)

With television, the car is probably the most widely used and most useful of all leisure-inspired inventions. German engineer Karl Benz produced the first petrol-driven car in 1885 and the British motor industry started in 1896. Henry Ford was the first to use assembly line production for his Model T car in 1908. Like them or hate them, cars have given people great freedom of travel.

Electricity

The name came from the Greek word for amber and was coined by Elizabeth I's physician William Gilbert who was among those who noticed that amber had the power to attract light objects after being rubbed. In the 19th century such great names as Michael Faraday, Humphry Davy, Alessandro Volta and Andre Marie Ampere all did vital work on electricity.

Photography (early 19th Century)

Leonardo da Vinci had described the camera obscura photographic principle as early as 1515. But it was not until 1835 that Frenchman Louis Daguerre produced camera photography. The system was gradually refined over the years, to the joy of happy snappers and the despair of those who had to wade through friends' endless holiday pictures.

Telephone (1876)

Edinburgh-born scientist Alexander Graham Bell patented his invention of the telephone in 1876. The following year, the great American inventor Thomas Edison produced the first working telephone. With telephones soon becoming rapidly available, the days of letter-writing became numbered.

Computer (20th Century)

The computer has been another life-transforming invention. British mathematician Charles Babbage designed a form of computer in the mid-1830s, but it was not until more than a century later that theory was put into practice. Now, a whole generation has grown up with calculators, windows, icons, computer games and word processors, and the Internet and e-mail have transformed communication and information.

Aeroplane

The plane was the invention that helped shrink the world and brought distant lands within easy reach of ordinary people. The invention of the petrol engine made flight feasible and the American Wright brothers made the first flight in 1903.

Answering machine

The answering machine was originally invented in 1898 by Valdemar Poulsen, and was the first practical device used for recording telephone conversations. Poulsen's device, known as a telegraphone, laid the foundation for the invention of the answering machines used today. The creation of the first practical automatic answering device for telephones is in dispute. Many claim it was William Muller in 1935, but it could have been created already in 1931 by William Schergens

The first commercial answering machine offered in the US was in 1949, the *Tel-Magnet*, which played the outgoing message and recorded the incoming message on a magnetic wire. It was priced at \$200 but was not a commercial success

The first commercially successful answering machine was the *Ansafone* created by inventor Dr. Kazuo Hashimoto, who was employed by a company called *Phonetel*. This company began selling the first answering machines in the US in 1960.

While early answering machines used **magnetic tape** technology, most modern equipment uses **solid state** memory storage; some devices use a combination of both, with a solid state circuit for the outgoing message and a **cassette** for the incoming messages. In 1983, **Kazuo Hashimoto** received a patent for a *digital answering machine*.

COMPUTER REVOLUTION

50 years ago people didn't even heard of computers, and today we cannot imagine life without them. Computer technology is the fastest-growing industry in the world. The first computer was the size of a minibus and weighed a ton. Today, its job can be done by a chip the size of a pin head. And the revolution is still going on.

Very soon we'll have computers that we'll wear on our wrists or even in our glasses and earrings.

The next generation of computers will be able to talk and even think for themselves. They will contain electronic "neural networks". Of course, they'll be still a lot simpler than human brains, but it will be a great step forward. Such computers will help to diagnose illnesses, find minerals, identify criminals and control space travel.

Some people say that computers are dangerous, but I don't agree with them.

They save a lot of time. They seldom make mistakes. It's much faster and easier to surf the Internet than to go to the library. On-line shopping makes it possible to find exactly what you want at the best price, saving both time and money. E-mail is a great invention, too. It's faster than sending a letter and cheaper than sending a telegram.

All in all, I strongly believe that computers are a useful tool. They have changed our life for the better. So why shouldn't we make them work to our advantage?

WILL WE LIVE IN SPACE?

People have dreamed of travelling in space for thousands of years. But it was not until 1957 that it became a reality.

On October 4, 1957 the USSR launched the first man-made satellite into space. It was called Sputnik 1.

On April 12, 1961 the soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin became the first man to orbit the Earth. The first spacewoman in the world was Valentina Tereshkova. She made 48 orbits in 1963 in her Vostok 6.

On July 20, 1969 the American astronaut Neil Armstrong became the first man to set foot on the Moon.

In 1986 the Russian space station Mir was launched.

Progress is inevitable and soon we'll be able to visit and even live on other planets. The 21st century may turn science fiction into science fact. Scientists are already at work on the International Space Station, a "city of space". It will be the size of a football field and will weigh over 200 tons. A team of 10-15 spacemen will probably be able to live and work at the International Space Station in 2005.



The next step will be the first moonbase. 20 or 30 scientists will live inside a dome with an artificial atmosphere. This will make it possible for them to live and work without spacesuits. It also means that they will be able to grow food. If the moonbase is a success, the first lunar city will be built. It will have schools and universities, cinemas and discos, scientific laboratories and hospitals. Even babies will be born on the moon!

The next great step will be when people land on our nearest planet Mars. Scientists say that the planet once had water on its surface. If that water is now frozen underground, humans will be able to use it someday. By the end of the 21-st century, scientists hope, it will be possible to "terraform" Mars — transform the planet into an earthlike place with air and water. Space awaits the 21st century's pioneers.

НАУЧНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ПРОГРЕСС В РОССИИ / SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS IN RUSSIA

We are living in the modern world, full of computers, automatic devices, gadgets, cell phones and many other different interesting and useful things that technological progress has given us for usage. Although not even years have passed as we couldn't even dream about time when it would be enough just to tap on a screen and get connected with the other person on the different end of the world.

Science has given us possibility to fly into space and step on the moon, to start studying different parts of our galaxy and even farther. For example, what wonderful pictures of our galaxy and planets and stars surrounding Earth Hubble telescope has

showed to us. Now we can develop further and maybe even step on the other planets and even populate it.

Technology has considerably made our life easier due to different discoveries. For example, nowadays we can travel with extremely high speed in different directions: many countries have high-speed trains which help us to feel comfortable all the way.

Older people have different devices that have highly improved the level of their life, such as special cars for driving or hearing aid that helps them to no more feel useless in the society.

On the other hand all this computerized environment may damage us too. Our children spend more and more time playing computer games, texting their friends instead of meeting them in the streets, living more and more in their own virtual world. Girls try to compete whose cell phone or tablet is better and more modern, or who has more friends on Facebook.

Anyway technology has its advantages and disadvantages, but we cannot escape from progress, the development is inevitable. But our responsibility is to preserve ourselves as modern, just and peaceful civilization.

Тема №7. Моя повседневная жизнь/ My Day

My Daily Routine

As a rule, I get up at half past six. I put on my dressing-gown, go into bathroom and turn on the bath taps. Good health is better than wealth, so I do my morning exercises. I get breakfast at seven-thirty and listen to the news over the radio.

I like to begin the day well, so my breakfast is always a good one. For breakfast I usually have hard-boiled eggs or an omelette, bread and butter, tea or coffee; I read my newspaper with my last cup of coffee before I leave home.

Then, I say "Good-bye" to my mother, take my school-bag and go to school. I don't live far from my school, so it doesn't take me long to get there. The lessons start at half past eight. Each lesson lasts for 45 minutes. The classes are over at two o'clock.

I come back home, have dinner, wash up and go shopping. I buy foodstuffs for the family. Coming back I begin to clean the house and get the vegetables ready for supper. We have supper at seven. I do my homework for the next day. It usually takes me several hours to prepare well for the lessons.

In the evening, I always try to spend at least an hour at the piano. As a rule my parents and I sit and talk, watch a film on TV, read newspapers and magazines. Sometimes, we go to the cinema or to the theatre. Once or twice a month, I visit exhibitions in my home town.

I go to bed at about eleven o'clock, but my parents like to sit up late and write letters or read.

Questions:

1. When do you get up as a rule?
2. Why do you do your morning exercises?
3. What do you have for breakfast?
4. How long does each lesson last?
5. When do you begin to clean the house?

Vocabulary:

dressing-gown — халат

tap — кран

to turn on — включать

health — здоровье

hard-boiled — сваренный вкрутую

to get... ready for... — готовить, подготавливать к...

at least — по крайней мере

to sit up — не ложиться спать

to go to bed — ложиться спать

Как построить рассказ о себе на английском языке

Если вы знакомитесь с человеком на английском или вам дали задание в школе/университете рассказать о себе на английском, то от вас ожидают услышать определенный ответ.

В качестве вве дения упомяните, что рассказывать о себе нелегко, потому что объективно тебя оценить могут только со стороны (It is hard to speak about myself as only people surrounding me can see me objectively). Далее будет вполне уместна фраза “Let me introduce myself”, которая превращает вашего собеседника во внимательного слушателя. Давайте посмотрим приблизительный план рассказа о себе:

1. Имя и фамилия (name and surname).
2. Возраст и место рождения (age and place of birth).
3. О моей семье (about my family).
4. Чем я занимаюсь, и почему мне это нравится (what I do and why I like it).
5. Планы на будущее (plans for the future).
6. О моем характере и внешности (about my character and appearance).
7. Увлечения и хобби (interests and hobbies).

Фраза	Перевод
It is hard to speak about myself as only people surrounding me can see me objectively.	Трудно говорить о себе, потому что только люди, которые меня окружают, могут видеть меня объективно.
Let me introduce myself.	Позвольте представиться.
My name is... / I am...	Меня зовут...
I was born on the (date) of (month), (year).	И родилась такого-то числа, такого-то месяца в таком-то году.
I am from... (city/village).	Я из города/деревни...
I have a large/small family with ...brothers/sisters.	У меня большая/маленькая семья, у меня ... братьев/сестёр.
I am an only child in my family.	Я единственный ребенок в семье.
My father (mother/brother/sister/grandmother) is a doctor/pilot.	Мой папа (мама/брат/сестра/бабушка) работает доктором/пилотом.
I am a pupil/student of... from, school #... or university.	Я ученик/студент... класса школы №... или университета.
My favorite subjects are...	Мои любимые предметы...
Now I am getting a proper training in such subjects as...	Сейчас я усиленно изучаю такие предметы, как...
I like these subjects because I am interested in...	Мне нравятся эти предметы, потому что я увлекаюсь...
In future I would like to become...	В будущем я хочу стать...
When I was a child I dreamt to be...	Когда я был ребенком, я мечтал стать...
When I look at myself in the mirror I see(describe appearance)...	Когда я смотрю на себя в зеркало, я вижу (опишите внешность)...
My friends and family members say I am(describe character)...	Мои друзья и члены моей семьи считают, что я (опишите

	характер)...
I appreciate/like when people are (describe positive traits of character)...	Я ценю в людях / мне нравится в людях, когда они (опишите положительные черты характера)...
I hate it when people are (describe negative traits of character)...	Я ненавижу, когда люди (опишите отрицательные черты характера)...
As for my interests, I am fond of...	Что касается моих интересов, я увлекаюсь...
I am interested in...	Мне интересно...
I adore...	Я обожаю...
I devote much time to...	Я посвящаю много времени...
Thank you for your attention.	Спасибо за внимание.
It is nice to meet you.	Приятно познакомиться.

Примеры

Давайте составим несколько примеров о своей жизни.

I'm from a small Russian village named Vasilievka. – Я родом из маленькой башкирской деревни, которая называется

I was born in I still live there. – Я родился в Я до сих пор там живу.

I grew up in Russian and Bashkir are my mother tongues. I'm bilingual. – Я вырос в.... У меня два родных языка – русский и башкирский. Я двуязычный.

My family consists of me, my parents and my two younger sisters. – Моя семья состоит из меня, моих родителей и моих двух младших сестрёнок.

I like my native town very much. – Я очень люблю свой родной город.

I grew up in Salavat, but then I came living to Ufa. I visit my family in Salavat from time to time. — Я вырос в Салавате, но затем переехал жить в Уфу. Время от времени я навещаю свою семью в Салавате. I study at college and work at the same time. — Я учусь в колледже и в то же время работаю.

Продолжить рассказ о себе

My Day

1. My every day activities are quite routine. They do not differ much from those of any other pupil of our country. My working day begins at 7 o'clock in the morning when I get up. I do my physical jerks, wash, brush my teeth and comb my hair. Then I have breakfast. For breakfast I usually have toasted bread, fried eggs, corn flakes, tea or coffee and some jam.

At ten to eight I leave for school. I go to school five days a week. It takes me twenty minutes to get to school by bus. At school I usually have six or seven lessons. The lessons are over at two o'clock. I return home at three o'clock. I have lunch and take a short rest. I go for a walk with my friends. In spring we play football, in winter we play hockey or ski. I am back at home at a quarter past four. At four thirty I begin to do my home-work. It takes me three hours to do it. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday I attend preparatory courses at the University. I leave home, at four thirty and come back at eight thirty.

My parents usually return home at seven o'clock. When I am at home we have dinner at seven thirty. After dinner we go to the sitting-room. There we read books, watch TV, chat with the friends on the phone.

At ten o'clock I take a shower, brush my teeth and go to bed. I fall asleep fast and have no dreams.

2. As a rule, I get up at half past six. I put on my dressing-gown, go into bathroom and turn on the bath taps. Good health is better than wealth, so I do my morning exercises. I get breakfast at seven-thirty and listen to the news over the radio. I like to begin the day well, so my breakfast is always a good one. For breakfast I usually have hard-boiled eggs or an omelette, bread and butter, tea or coffee; I read my newspaper with my last cup of coffee before I leave home. Then, I say "Good-bye" to my mother, take my school-bag and go to school. I don't live far from my school, so it doesn't take me long to get there. The lessons start at half past eight. Each lesson lasts for 45 minutes. The classes are over at two o'clock. I come back home, have dinner, wash up and go shopping. I buy foodstuffs for the family. Coming back I begin to clean the house and get the vegetables ready for

supper. We have supper at seven. I do my homework for the next day. It usually takes me several hours to prepare well for the lessons.

In the evening, I always try to spend at least an hour at the piano. As a rule my parents and I sit and talk, watch a film on TV, read newspapers and magazines. Sometimes, we go to the cinema or to the theatre. Once or twice a month, I visit exhibitions in my home town.

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to go to bed — ложиться спать

My home



I would like to tell you a few words about my home. To begin with, I live in the City, it's one of the largest and oldest cities of Europe.

Our family lives in a new apartment in one of the largest newly built residential areas. We moved into our apartment seven years ago. It is a three-bedroom apartment on the ninth floor of the nine-stored building. It consists of a living-room, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, a kitchen, a cabinet and two balconies (the first one is in the living-room and the second one is in the Master's bedroom). Our apartment has all modern conveniences: central heating, running cold and hot water, electricity, telephone and Internet, gas and central air-condition. Besides, there are a lift and a dumpster outside.

The rooms in our apartment are light, though not very large. But the windows face the park with the waterfront and this view is really amazing.

Our living-room is about 25 square meters. It is the largest room in our apartment. We don't like too much furniture at home, so in the living-room there are two comfortable armchairs, sofa, coffee-table, very soft carpet on the floor and TV-set and DVD-player which are opposite the window. During the day, the light comes in through the window, but at night when it gets dark, we switch on the light and draw the curtains across the windows. We like to receive our guests in this room. And now I would like to describe our cabinet. At first the room was empty, but soon it has become as a cabinet for me and my husband. There are two writing-tables with computers, a bookcase and a sofa in this room.

Our bedrooms are smaller than a living-room. But the most popular and favorite place with all of us is the kitchen, as we spend so much time there. We aren't big-eaters, but use the kitchen as a place where we can have a chat about our problems and life, solve some of them.

In the kitchen you can see some bar-stools, a table, a cupboard, a set of built-in closets, a sink with water taps, a fridge and a gas cooker. Of course, we usually have our meals there. We like our apartment very much. It is very important that our house is rather close to the subway station and we can easily get to any place we need.

My duties about the house

My name is I am 17 years old. I have already finished my school. There are four people in my family: my mother, my father, my brother and me. We have a two-room flat. There is always much work to do about the house. There is always much work in the garden near the summer-cottage. My duties about the house are to clean the rooms, to wash the dishes after meals, to do shopping. Sometimes I help my mother to bake cakes and pies, to lay the table for meals. I usually help my sister to do lessons. In the spring and in the autumn I often help my parents in the garden. I look after the flowers and vegetables. I enjoy helping my parents.

Список слов к тексту

to consist of... - состоять из...

to move into – переехать, въехать

a dining-room – столовая

a living-room – гостиная, жилая комната

a bedroom – спальня

a cabinet, a study – кабинет

a sitting-room – общая комната в квартире, комната отдыха.

a bathroom – ванная комната

a kitchen – кухня

a balcony – балкон

a toilet, a lavatory, a rest-room (амер.) – туалет

a closet – кладовая, стенной шкаф.

modern conveniences – современные удобства

central heating – центральное отопление

garbage disposal – мусоропровод
to look out on (to face smth) – выходить на
a view – вид
space – место
furniture – мебель
a carpet – ковер
a wall unit – мебель «стенка»
a sofa – диван
an armchair – кресло
a wardrobe – шкаф
a bookcase – книжный шкаф
a chest of drawers – комод
a gas cooker – газовая плита
a sink – раковина
hall (Entrance Hall) – прихожая
a (coat) rack – вешалка
a (coat) hook - крючок
a (coat) hanger – плечики
stairs – лестница
to go downstairs – спускаться по лестнице
to go upstairs – подниматься по лестнице
principal staircase – центральная лестница
a key – ключ
a doorway – вход в помещение
a door plate – дощечка на дверях
a doorstep – порог
a doormat – половичок (на пороге двери)
a backdoor – задняя дверь, «черный» вход
a sidedoor – боковая дверь
a door bell (doornob) – дверной звонок (кнопка)
a door-handle – дверная ручка
a spyhole – «глазок»
a dressing table – тумбочка
a mirror – зеркало
a window sill – подоконник
a lift (elevator) – лифт
a garage - гараж
a chimney – труба, дымоход
an antenna – антенна
a drainpipe – канализационная труба
a porch – крыльцо
shutter – ставни
a roof – крыша

Living-room –гостинная
a coffee-table (low) – журнальный столик
a cushion – диванная подушка
a lampshade – абажур
a standard lamp – стоячая лампа, торшер
a curtain – штора, занавеска
a net curtain – тюль
ash-tray – перельница
fitted carpet – ковровое покрытие
a planter, flower pot – горшок для цветов
a drape – портьера
a chandelier – люстра

Dining-room – столовая
a fork – вилка
a knife – нож
a spoon – ложка
a coffee spoon – кофейная ложка
a teaspoon – чайная ложка
a soup-spoon – суповая ложка
a carving-knife – нож для нарезания мяса
cutlery – ножевые изделия
a bowl – глубокая тарелка
a plate – тарелка, блюдо
a cup – чашка
a saucer – блюдце
a tablecloth, a placemat – скатерть, небольшая скатерть
a napkin – салфетка
a tray – поднос
a carafe – графин
a goblet – бокал
a tumbler – высокий стакан(фужер) без ножки
China – фарфор
crookery – фаянсовая посуда
a glass – стакан

Bedroom (Bedchamber) – спальня

a night table – ночной столик
a bed, a bedstead – кровать
a bed-spread – покрывало на кровать
a pillow – подушка
a pillowcase – наволочка
a sheet – простыня

a blanket – одеяло
an eiderdown – пуховое одеяло
a blanket cover, a blanket slip – пододеяльник
a roll-away bed – раскладушка

Bathroom and Toilet – ванная и туалет

a bath-tub – ванная
a tap – кран
a mixer tap – кран-смеситель
a diverter – переключатель на душ
a drain plug - пробка для ванны
a sink, a washbasin – раковина
a toothbrush – зубная щетка
a toothpaste – зубная паста
an razor – бритва
a soap – мыло
a soap dish – мыльница
a sponge – мочалка, губка
a towel – полотенце
a cistern – бачок (унитазный)
a toilet – унитаз

kitchen – кухня

a gas (an electrical) cooker – газовая (электрическая) плита
an oven – духовка
a stove - печь, кухонная плита
a burner – конфорка
a cooker hood – вытяжка
a pot holder – ухват
a cutting board – разделочная доска
a frying pan – сковорода
a pot – горшок, кастрюля
a kettle – чайник
a coffeepot – кофейник
a salt-cellar – солонка
a pepper-box – перечница
a cruet-stand – судок
a jug – кувшин
a mug – кружка
a mixer – миксер
a mincer – мясорубка
a saucepan – кастрюля
a toaster – тостер
a microwave oven – микроволновая печь

a dishwasher – посудомоечная машина
matches – спички
a bread bin – хлебница
a ladle - разливная ложка
a strainer – ситечко
a cake tin – форма для выпечки кекса
a lid, coker – крышка
nut crackers – ореходавилка
garlic press – чеснокодавилка
a baking sheet – противень
a sugar basin – сахарница
a coffee maker – кофеварка
a thermos – термос
a whisk – взбивалка
a grater – терка
a sieve – решето
a skimmer – шумовка
a spatula – лопатка
a peeler – нож для снятия кожуры
a can (tin, bottle) opener – ключ для открывания банок
a cork-screw – штопор

Household objects – Предметы домашнего обихода

a vacuum cleaner – пылесос
an iron – утюг
an ironing board – гладильная доска
a washing machine, a washer – стиральная машина
a brush – щетка
a mop – швабра
a dust pan – совок
a light bulb – лампочка
a hair drier – фен
a plug switch – штепсельный выключатель
a socket – розетка
a bucket – ведро
a sweeper – веник
a washing line, a clothesline – бельевая веревка
a clothespin – прищепка
a refrigerator, fridge – холодильник
an air conditioner – кондиционер
a lock – замок
key to the lock – ключ к замку
house key – ключ от дома

electric meter – счетчик для электричества

electric wiring – электропроводка

electricity – электричество

Expressoins

I live in a multistoreyed building – Я живу в многоэтажном доме.

What street do you live in? – На какой улице вы живете?

I live instreet – Я живу на улице...

How many rooms are there in your flat (apartment)? – Сколько комнат в вашей квартире?

We live in a three-bedrooms (three-rooms) apartment (flat)? – Мы живем в трехкомнатной квартире.

What floor is your apartment on? – На каком этаже ваша квартира?

Our apartment is on the ninth floor. – Наша квартира на девятом этаже.

What furniture have you got in your apartment? – Какая у вас мебель?

Where is the lift (elevator)? – Где лифт?

The lift(elevator) stops on each floor? – Лифт останавливается на каждом этаже.

Up or down? – Лифт идет вверх или вниз?

I left my key in the room and slammed the door shut – Я захлопнул дверь, а ключ остался внутри.

Rent – квартплата

To pay the rent (to pay bills) – оплатить квартплату (оплачивать счета).

One-room (one-apartment, studio, efficiency) – однокомнатная квартира.

Furnished apartment – меблированная квартира

Private house – частный дом

To share the room (apartment, flat) – жить в одной комнате (квартире)

Utilities, amenities, conveniences – удобства, коммунальные услуги

To provide amenities – предоставлять удобства

Traffic noise – уличный шум

What amenities are there in the apartment? – Какие удобства имеются в квартире?

I find the apartment (room) comfortable. – Мне кажется, эта квартира (комната) удобная.

Shops and Shopping

When we want to buy something, we must go to the shop where it is sold. In the shop window we see what is sold in the shop.

Sugar, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, ham, bacon, and so on are sold at the grocer's. Bread is sold at the baker's, meat at the butcher's. We go to the greengrocer's for vegetables and fruit. We buy boots and shoes at the shoeshop. We buy books at the bookseller's and jewellery and watches at the jeweller's.

The salesman or salesgirl stands behind the counter. We ask the salesman: "How much is this?" or "What is the price of that?" He tells us the price. He gives us the bill. At the cashdesk we give the money and the bill to the cashier, who gives us a check and our change. The salesman wraps up the goods and gives them to us. We put them in our bag.

Some shops have many departments. We can buy nearly everything we need there.

They are called department stores. In some shops there are no salesmen, but only cashiers. The customers choose the goods they want and pay at the cashdesk. These are called self-service shops. If someone tries to take things from a shop without paying they are almost certain to be caught. Most shops have store detectives who have the job catching shoplifters. Shoplifting is considered a serious crime by the police.

Shopping



When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery and a butchery.

I like to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, for example, true to its name, is composed of many departments: readymade clothes, fabrics,

shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there.

There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. The things for sale are on the counters so that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc.

In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woollen jackets. In the perfumery they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos.

In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, tea. At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the bakery you buy brown and white bread, rolls, biscuits.

Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocery which is stocked by cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and what not. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed. If you call round at a dairy you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other products.

The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a selfservice shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If it is not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the shop-assistant helps the customer in finding what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the change.

Questions:

1. What do we do when we want to buy something?
2. What kinds of shops are there in every town?
3. Where do you like to do your shopping?
4. What departments is a department store composed of?
5. Where are the things for sale?
6. What can we buy in the knitwear department?
7. What can we buy in a food supermarket?
8. What methods of shopping are there?

Vocabulary:

supermarket — супермаркет

store — магазин, отдел

various — разнообразие

under one roof — под одной крышей

to be composed of... — состоять (из чего-то)

ready-weighed and packed — в расфасованном и упакованном виде

fabrics — ткани

escalator — эскалатор

customer — покупатель

FOOD

- Cucumber – огурец.
- Tomato – помидор.
- Potato – картошка.
- Carrot – морковь.
- Mushrooms – грибы.
- Cabbage – капуста.
- Beans – бобы.
- Egg – яйцо.
- Corn – кукуруза.
- Pea – горох.
- Cheese – сыр.
- Spaghetti, pasta – макароны.
- Meat – мясо.
 - To cook – готовить.
 - To boil – варить.
 - To fry – жарить.
 - Soup – суп.
 - Porridge – каша.
 - Mashed potato – картофельное пюре.
 - To cut – резать.
 - To chop – рубить, крошить.
 - To peel – очищать (от кожуры).
 - To bake – печь.
 - To grate – тереть (на тёрке).
 - To stir – мешать.
 - Dish – блюдо.
 - Salt – соль.
 - Sugar – сахар.
 - Spicy – острый.
 - To put in – класть.
 - A little – немного.
 - Favorite – любимый.
 - To taste – пробовать.
 - To eat – есть.
 - Salad – салат.



My favorite dish is fried potato with mushrooms. – Мое любимое блюдо – это жареная картошка с грибами.

I like to eat spaghetti covered with grated cheese. – Мне нравится есть спагетти покрытые тёртым сыром.

When I cook pasta I boil water and put in a little salt. – Когда я готовлю макароны, я довожу воду до кипения и кладу в неё немного соли.

When you cook porridge don't forget to stir it from time to time. – Когда вы готовите кашу, то не забывайте мешать её время от времени.

I don't like spicy food. – Мне не нравится острая еда.

I prefer hard-boiled eggs. – Я предпочитаю яйца, сваренные вкрутую.

Тема №8. Досуг. Хобби, увлечения.

My Hobby

Tastes differ. Different people like different things, different people have different hobbies.

I go in for sports, I like to play tennis. I go to play tennis every day. Sport is very important part of our life. Many people go in for sports, they jogging, walking, swimming, skating, skiing, train themselves in clubs and different sections.

Physical training is an important subject at school. Pupils play volleyball, football, basketball. I have been playing tennis for 5 years. Tennis became very popular now. I take part in different competitions.

To be in a good shape I'm jogging every morning and do my morning exercises. Everyone should do all he can to stay healthy and choose the sport he is interested in. I do not understand people who say that they like sport, but they only watch sport on TV.

If one goes in for sports he feels much better, looks much better, sleeps much better. Your physical appearance will change too. You will be slimmer and trimmer. And what is even more important you will not get sick often.

Why do I go in for sports? Because I think that it is very important for a man to be strong and well-built. Sport is not for weak, because, you have to learn how to lose, and it's not easy. My favourite proverb says: "A sound mind in sound body".



**I ♥
Mein
Hobby**

Questions:

1. What is your hobby?
2. What sports do you go in for?
3. Do you like summer (winter) sports?
4. What does it mean to be healthy?

5. Why did you chose tennis?
6. Who is your favourite tennis-player?

Vocabulary:

to jog — бегать
to skating — кататься на коньках
to skiing — кататься на лыжах
competition — соревнование
shape — форма
health — здоровье
slim — стройный
trim — в хорошей форме
weak — слабый
to lose — проигрывать

My hobby

I love photography. Photography is a true art which is not so easy to master. In fact, it is not just an art but a whole science. I like learning new things about photography equipment, exposure, colours and lighting. I read blogs of famous photographers and try to follow their advice.

There are a lot of genres in photography. I like to take pictures of nature and people. Still nature comes alive in a photograph. People, on the contrary, become motionless only in the picture and let the photographer perpetuate the moment of their life. I love portraits. I have taken full-length and half-length portraits as well as family and group portraits.

ARTS

There are many different types of arts in the world. The most popular ones are cinema, theater, literature, music and painting. I'd like to tell you a little bit about each of these arts. First of all, my favourite type of art is music. It has always fascinated me how people create such melodic tunes. I love all genres of music, be it jazz, classical, pop, rock, reggae, opera, blues or else. Music can change my mood. If I'm sad I try to listen to something cheerful, for example, to disco music. If I want to think in loneliness, I prefer alternative rock. I'm glad that there are so many devices nowadays which allow us to listen to music everywhere we wish. It includes radios, MP-3 players, CD-players, mobile phones. My second favourite type of art is literature. I like reading interesting novels and detective stories. I also value the works of famous writers and poets. Speaking of Russian writers I've read some works of Pushkin, Lermontov, Tolstoy, Turgenev, Dostoevsky and Mayakovski. Their works are world-famous and many books have been translated into other languages. Theater is gradually becoming

an outdated type of art. On the contrary, cinemas become more popular. There are many great theatres and large cinemas in Russia. I think people should respect the work of actors and attend theatres more often. As for me, I don't really like cinemas. If I want to watch a new movie, I buy and watch it at home. Painting is another form of art. Museums and art galleries have always attracted me. I think that painting is a rather interesting activity. One of my friends is really good at it. He is going to enter the University of Arts after graduating from school. His works include oil paintings and pastel. I really admire his talent. I wish I could be as good at painting as him.

Cinema plays an important role in the life of any society. The cinema has become part of the modern way of life. There is no denying the fact that the cinema is an excellent vehicle of culture. Its possibilities are unlimited. In the earliest years of the cinema its power to show contemporary events was recognized and appreciated. More than anything else this unique quality secured popularity for the film as a new form of instruction and entertainment. That's why the cinema is considered to be one of the best ways of spending their leisure time.

There are a lot of different kinds of films: feature films, theatrical films, horror films, thriller films, popular science films, travelogues, mystery films, documentaries, animated cartoon films. Besides, the films may be color or black and white, full-length or short, sound or silent, dubbed in mother tongue, three-dimensional or wide-screen.

We can see films either in the cinema or on the TV. As I am often short of time, I have practically no time for going to the cinema. For this reason I see films on television more frequently. But sometimes I manage to go to the cinema. I prefer feature films and amusing comedies. It's a pity the life is so difficult nowadays and I want to relax a little, sometimes even to laugh. But at the same time I am fond of true-to-life films describing the life of the ordinary people, their feelings and problems. Such films move me deeply, they arouse the feelings of sympathy or hatred for the heroes. As a rule such films leave a deep and lasting impression upon me.

A modern cinema program contains a newsreel which shows us pictures of important recent developments. It is usually shown before a feature film and it's often worth seeing. Sometimes they show animated cartoon film at seeing which the audience is in a state of excitement from the beginning to the end. Especially I like Walt Disney's cartoons "Duck Tales", or "Vinnie-the-Pooh's Adventures". In my opinion the animated cartoon films are popular both with children and adults. Showing the educational films is arranged mainly for schoolchildren and students.

In Great Britain and the USA the cinemas ("movies" as they often call them) sell more than one billion tickets a year. Movies are also shown on television and can be rented or purchased as a DVD-recorder. People in these countries are equipped with video recorders in their majority. Although people once feared that television would ruin

movie industry, movie popularity has soared in recent years in these countries.
Attending movies is a relatively inexpensive leisure time activity that is very popular.

way of life – образ жизни
vehicle – средство выражения, распространения
possibilities – возможности
unlimited – безграничный, неограниченный, многочисленный
contemporary – современный
appreciate – оценивать, высоко ценить, понимать
unique – не имеющий подобных или равных, единственный в своем роде, уникальный
to secure – сохранить, укрепить, гарантировать, обеспечивать, приобретать
instruction – предписание, инструкция, указание, обучение
entertainment – развлечение, увеселение
feature film – художественный фильм
horror film – фильм ужасов
thriller film – сенсационный фильм, боевик
popular science film – научно-популярный фильм
travelogue – фильм о путешествиях
mystery – детектив
documentary – документальный фильм
animated cartoon – мультипликационный фильм
color – цветной
black-and-white – черно-белый
full-length film – полнометражный фильм
short film – короткометражный фильм
sound film – звуковой фильм
silent film – немой фильм
dubbed (in) film – дублированный фильм
three-dimensional film – стереофильм
wide-screen film – широкоформатный фильм
to be short of time – иметь мало времени
more frequently – более часто
amusing – забавный, смешной
nowadays – в наше время
true-to-life film – реалистический, правдивый фильм
ordinary – обычный, заурядный
to move deeply – глубоко тронуть
to arouse a feeling of sympathy or hatred – вызывать чувство симпатии или ненависти
to leave a deep and lasting impression upon smb. – оставить глубокое незабываемое впечатление
newsreel – кинохроника, киножурнал
to be popular with... - быть популярным среди...
to arrange – устроить, организовывать

billion – миллиард (в Англии – миллион миллионов; в Америке – тысяча миллионов)

to be equipped with – быть оборудованным, снаряженным

to fear – бояться, опасаться

to soar – парить, высоко летать, подняться ввысь

inexpensive - недорогой

Unforgettable trip

Almost everyone likes to travel. Some people like travelling by air. As for me, I'm afraid of this way of journey. But I want to try it in my future life.

Some people like the sea. You can feel the deck of the boat under your feet, the cry of seagulls and of course to feel the fresh sea wind. Once I had a cruise by boat. I liked it because it was very amusing and thrilling. We were lucky that the weather was fine and the water wasn't rough.

I know many people who prefer travelling on foot or hitch-hiking. So do I. You leave the dull broad highway and go along a narrow road where cars can't go. You see all the beauty of country, a lot of animals living in the forests, many young birds in their nests, the wild flowers and a lot of original and unique scenery and people.

For some people there is nothing like travel by train. Travelling by train we can have comfort, speed and many other things combined. Some of us like to have a meal in the dining-car, a wonderful bed.

Recently we've visited St. Petersburg. We had a splendid view of the whole countryside.

We saw many small villages and big cities during the journey. It took us 24 hours to reach the city. During our trip we went sightseeing in the city, visited the Concert Hall. We

lived in the hotel on the fourth floor. Our hotel was very nice and cosy. We took part in the scientific conference.



We made friends with a lot of young people, especially with the foreigners. Some of us were impressed by the people reading books, newspapers and magazines in the underground. At first it was sad that the weather was awful and changeable. In spite of it we had a good time. We'll remember this trip for a long time. In conclusion, I can say if I have a chance to go there, I'll visit this city with pleasure.

In airport

1. When preparing to fly, passengers are requested to arrive at the airport 2 hours before departure time. They must register their tickets, get a seat assignment, and weigh and check their luggage.
2. Most airlines have at least 2 classes of travel, first class and economy class. Economy class tickets are much less expensive. Each passenger more than 2 years old gets a free luggage allowance. Generally this weight limit is 20 kg of checked baggage for economy class passengers and 30 kg for first class passengers. If you check excess luggage you'll have to pay a fee calculated by the number of extra pieces and the extra weight. Every passenger is also allowed one small carry-on bag, for instance a laptop computer or small suitcase.
3. The rules for passengers who are traveling abroad are similar in most countries but there are, sometimes, slight differences. Here are some things to remember: if, for instance, you need to go through Customs, try to fill in the customs declaration before you talk to the customs officer. He will ask every passenger the same, routine questions about whether he is carrying anything he wants to declare: like tobacco, alcohol, presents, and sums of money.
4. At the check-in counter, your ticket is looked at, your things are weighed and labeled with their destination. The next formality is filling in the immigration form and going through passport control. Remember to have a black or blue pen with you because the immigration form has to be filled in block letters. You write your name, nationality, permanent address and the purpose of your trip. In most countries there is also a security check when your carry-on-luggage is inspected.
5. After fulfilling all these formalities you go to the departure lounge where you can have a snack, read a paper or buy something in the duty-free shop and wait for the announcement to board the plane.
6. When you arrive at your destination, some of these same formalities will undoubtedly be repeated. Often while on board the plane you will be given a customs declaration and immigration form to fill in. At the airport you may be met by a specially trained dog whose job it is to make sure that no passengers are carrying any illegal drugs. In addition, the immigration officer might want to inspect your visa, your invitation and even your return ticket.

Тема № 9. Новости, средства массовой информации.

Newspapers and Magazines

Newspapers and magazines play a very important part in our life. Practically there is no family that does not read them. We can learn many things from newspapers. Perhaps that is why many years ago an American humorous writer said: "All I know is what I see in the papers"; and another American author more than half a century ago wrote that "the careful reader of a few good newspapers can learn more in a year than most scientists do in their great libraries".

We can agree or disagree with these statements (better to disagree, because scientific books and magazines have more information than newspapers), but we'll have to say that newspapers help us in many ways. There are a lot of different kinds of newspapers in our country. One can buy them practically everywhere. It is impossible to read all the newspapers and magazines. Everyone has favourite ones.

My favourite newspaper is "Komsomolskaya Pravda". We can read almost about everything in this newspaper. There are articles dealing with home and abroad news, sport events, life of favourite actors and singers and even the weather. We can find many interesting things there. We can read some useful pieces of advice, some stories about our life, and so on. There are puzzles, songs and even anecdotes there. "Komsomolskaya Pravda" is one of the most interesting newspapers, to my mind.

Radio and TV in my life

I think it is impossible to imagine our life without radio and TV. Radio and TV are widely used in today's world. It is the quickest means of spreading news and the information. Radio plays an important role in reflecting the life of society and building opinions. It performs the service of information well enough but on TV everything is much more real. Radio and TV keep us informed about current events, extend the education, provide the cultural recreation, allow us to follow the latest developments in science and politics and offer an endless number of programmes which are both instructive and entertaining. So they give us a lot of useful information and are exciting.



When I come home from school I turn on the radio, leave it on and go about my household duties. So I am actually doing two things at one and the same time. The best radio station for me is Europa Plus and Radio Maximum. I watch TV at the evening when all the lessons I have done. I prefer to see news programs such as: "Vesty" and "The Time". Sometimes we can watch rather interesting films at TV. There are different kinds of films, for instance: a nature film, a war film, a crime film, a travelogue, an adventure film, a musical film and comic film. As for me I prefer to see comic and crime films.

My favorite channel is the “6th channel”. There are many interesting programs for me like “The world of computer”, “Farcop”, “News” “Show-Business” and others. I like this program because there are not so many advertisement. Also every weekend there are three films which are popular all over the world. So the “6th Channel” program is my favorite one because it satisfy my different interests in the best way. As for me my favourit radio station is “Europa plus”. It broadcasts many programs , for instance: “Press-Digest”, “Prezent”, “Garage”, “News” and others. Also there are a lot of programs where everyone can win something. It satisfies my interests in the best way. Sometimes when I came home from school I turn on the radio and leave it on and go about my household duties. So the best radio for me is “Europa Plus” and I like to listen to it.

That’s why I think that we can’t live without TV and radio nowadays.

Freedom of the Press

Freedom of the press. Speak on freedom of the press, its basic principles and criteria and its status in major countries.

The topic presented to you today is devoted to the problem of the freedom of the press. In my speech I am to dwell upon the following points:

- Firstly, I am to give the definition of freedom of the press;
- Secondly, I would like to speak about what restricts this freedom nowadays;
- Finally, I am to draw a conclusion expressing my opinion.

By way of introduction I would like to give the definition of freedom of the press. Freedom of the press is the freedom of communication and expression through vehicles including various electronic media and published materials. While such freedom mostly implies the absence of interference from an overreaching state, its preservation may be sought through constitutional or other legal protections.

Speaking about current state of freedom of the press, I should say that it is one of the central problems of mass media and of democratic society on the whole. To have a democratic society means to have a viral healthy journalism – objective, honest, incorruptible. At the same time government is not ready to have that kind of democracy, in which press is allowed to tell the truth about everything including government itself. As a result of this controversy democracy and freedom of the press both come under question.

However, not only government restricts journalism. News giants also establish their own codes and rules. In fact, they find it much better business holding their news division to a fierce accounting than giving journalists autonomy in their professional decisions since "right" news is much more profitable. Therefore modern newspapers and TV programs are full of trivial news such as celebrity gossip or numerous scandals, which are high on sensationalism but low on information. As a result, the current state of freedom of the press is questionable.

The situation is the same in the majority of countries; the very idea of freedom of the press seems to remain utopian until the standards of democratic society are reached. Thus up to this point journalists do not cope with performing their main function of telling credible news.

In conclusion I would like to say that freedom of the press should be properly protected by law in the first place, which will allow no corruption or bias in mass media. Secondly, there should be an organization which responsibility is to check information for its credibility. And finally journalists should be encouraged to tell the truth, their revealing independent reports and investigations should be rewarded by professionals and public.

Internet Addiction

Last week, in a private rehabilitation clinic outside Edinburgh, Leo Edwards, a sixteen-year-old schoolboy, was going through severe withdrawal symptoms. His body often shook violently and uncontrollably, and at mealtimes he regularly threw cups and plates around the dining room. The boy's addiction had nothing to do with alcohol, drugs, gambling or food. His problem was 'Net obsession'— an over-dependency on the Internet.

An international group of psychologists has recently suggested that anyone who surfs the Internet for long periods is clinically ill and needs medical treatment. According to their report, Internet addicts should be treated in the same way as alcoholics, drug addicts, compulsive gamblers and people with eating disorders.

Leo Edwards is not an isolated case. Russell Hopkins, aged fifteen, from Gateshead in north-east England, is a typical online addict.

Every day after school, and after dinner until three or four in the morning, he will be found in his room surfing the Net or playing computer games. By the end of the day he will have spent more than six hours online. Understandably, his parents are extremely worried. Not only has his school work suffered, but Russell's addiction has also destroyed his social life and his spare-time interests. For instance, he has just dropped out of his school's basketball team in order to spend more time at his computer. Instead of spending next weekend having a good time out with friends, he'll be spending it indoors surfing the Internet.

Russell has recently joined an Internet online support group. It may seem ironic that many of the support groups for Internet addicts are online but at least Russell has sought help. Not everyone does. Dr Ann Hoffman, who runs an online support group, says, "People don't realise that being online for more than four hours a day amounts to addiction and that they have a serious problem. I predict that the number of people

who join online support groups will have risen dramatically within three years."

Vocabulary:

withdrawal symptom — абстинентный синдром, синдром

отмены withdrawal — уход

addiction — пагубная привычка, наркомания

drugs — наркотики

gambling — игра в азартные игры

dependency — зависимость

to surf the Internet — рыскать по Интернету

disorder — болезнь

spare-time — свободное время

to predict — предсказывать