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**EASY  
ENGLISH  
EXAMINATION**

*Essential Topics for Better English*

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Данное пособие предназначено для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов всех специальностей. Цель пособия – подготовить студентов к сдаче итогового экзамена. В пособии представлены материалы для развития навыков устной монологической речи. Содержит все лексические темы, необходимые для изучения в течение курса.

Подготовлено на кафедре иностранных языков НХТИ КГТУ.

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# UNIT I

## About Myself

### *Topic 1*

## About Myself

#### **1. Вспомните значения следующих словосочетаний.**

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| – to be a first-year student | – to get a profitable job     |
| – to be born                 | – to get up early             |
| – to be busy                 | – to go in for sport          |
| – to be fond of              | – to go to bed                |
| – to be going to do          | – to have a lot of work to do |
| – to be interesting          | – to make a career            |
| – to be married              | – to pass examinations        |
| – to become an engineer      | – to receive higher education |
| – to devote time to          | – to take care about          |
| – to enter the institute     | – to work as a manager        |
| – to get a new profession    | – to work hard                |

#### **2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

My name is Oleg. I am 25. I was born and live in Nizhnekamsk. I am married (not married yet) and live together with my wife and a daughter (a son, with my parents, with my brother). Our flat isn't large but comfortable (cozy, well-furnished, small, inconvenient). It is a three-room flat on the second floor of the five-storeyed house.

I work as a manager (worker, driver, laboratory or shop assistant, security guard, an office worker) at the petrochemical plant (tyre plant, oil processing plant, at the shop, at the office of a company). I like (don't like) my job, because it is very interesting (dull, difficult). I am busy all day long, I have to get up very early and usually go to bed late in the evening. Every day I have a lot of work to do, but when the working hours are over, I usually go to the sport center. I do take care about my health and about my future that's why I do not smoke and do my best to go in for sport at least twice a week.

I am used to spend my weekends with my family (my friends, alone). Sometimes we go to the countryside, play different games, cook tasty things (meat, sausages, vegetables, toasts) or simply walk. When the

weather is bad we stay at home, watch TV or listen to music and chatter. Reading the English books in the original is also my hobby.

Besides I must devote enough time to my studies because I am a student. I think higher education will help me get a new profession (to make a career, to get a profitable job). That's why I decided to enter this institute last year. Today I am a first-year student of Nizhnekamsk Institute of Chemical Technology. I study at the full-time (part-time, extra-mural) department. Twice a year I have to pass the examinations some of which are rather difficult, especially because I can't (don't want to) afford much time to study thoroughly all year round. But I am going to work hard to get a diploma. And in a few years I will become a process engineer (electrical, electronical, mechanical, computer, medical engineer, a manager).

**3. Найдите в тексте слова и выражения, эквивалентные следующим.**

Получить высшее образование; поступить в институт; студент первого курса; сделать карьеру; получить новую профессию; собираться стать инженером; много работать; заниматься спортом; заботиться о своем здоровье; проводить свободное время.

**4. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.**

1. What is your name? How old are you?
2. Where do you live? What is your flat like?
3. Who are your friends? What are your friends?
4. How do you spend your free time?
5. Why do you take care about your health?
6. Where do you work? Do you like your work? Why?
7. Why did you decide to enter this institute?
8. What are you now? What are you going to be?

**5. Составьте предложения по следующей схеме.**

1. I am going to do...
2. I decided to make ...
3. I think higher education helps get...
4. I have to work...
5. I like to spend...

**6. Дополните диалог, используя слова и выражения из текста. Выучите диалог наизусть.**

- Hello! I'm Andre. I am from Paris. Who are you?

- ...

- I'm a manager at a foreign trade company. What about you?

- ...

- I think your job is difficult. Would you like to change it?

- ...

- What are you going to be?

- ...

**7. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.**

1. Я работаю распространителем в иностранной торговой компании.

2. Мне нравится моя работа, хотя я занят целый день.

3. Изучать иностранный язык очень важно.

4. Высшее образование необходимо каждому руководителю.

5. Я собираюсь поменять работу в следующем году.

6. Я надеюсь, что через несколько лет получу диплом инженера.

7. Без сомнения, будущее человека во многом зависит от его здоровья.

8. Активный отдых – лучшее средство для того, чтобы поддерживать хорошую физическую форму.

**8. Опираясь на текст, расскажите о себе.**

## *Topic 2*

### **Higher Education**

**1. Вспомните значения следующих слов и словосочетаний.**

University, higher education, teaching and learning, a curriculum, to enter, to finish, to graduate, contemporary university, the course of studies, general subjects, courses within a field of specialization, growing demands of the society, to improve one's qualification

**2. Выясните значения следующих слов и словосочетаний, используя словарь.**

– a Bachelor, a Bachelor of Philosophy, a Bachelor of Sciences

- a Master, a Master of Philosophy, a Master of Sciences
- a Doctor, a Doctor of Philosophy, a Doctor of Sciences

### ***3. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.***

Education is a process through which culture is preserved, knowledge and skills are developed, values are formed and information is exchanged. Education is the direct way to success of any person. Higher education plays an important role in the life of any country as it provides the state with highly-qualified specialists for its further development.

The standards of living are constantly changing in the industrial countries; this means that the quality of education is steadily improving too. The rapid increase of information requires modern methods and modern approaches to students' training. The contemporary universities have to find new ways to organize the process of education using the improved styles of teaching and learning according to the growing demands of the society.

Normally the university consists of several faculties; each of them has a number of specialized departments. One can choose any faculty and form he likes – a full-time, a part-time or an extra-mural department. The course of studies lasts five or six years. The applicants have to pass entrance exams in summer. The academic year starts in September; it lasts ten months and is divided into two terms or semesters. The students take examinations at the end of each term. Twice a year they usually have vacations: a week or two in winter and two months in summer. Theory is usually accompanied by practical training: the students work at specialized well-equipped laboratories or workshops and the senior students – at various plants, design offices and research institutes. Each university must have a good library and a modern computer center.

The typical academic program for university students is composed of a number of courses on general subjects and courses within a field of specialization. All academic activities for each subject fall into the following types: lectures, seminars or practical or laboratory work, research projects, examinations. During the lecture every student must listen and take notes down; at the seminar he must raise problems and discuss them with the teacher and his mates; the research project is usually required to achieve a considerable level of analytical ability; the examination is the type of work to which the student has to prepare



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 2. Higher education plays an important role | <b>B.</b> must listen and take down notes        |
| 3. The rapid increase of information        | <b>C.</b> you can continue your studies          |
| 4. The standards of living                  | <b>D.</b> to success of any person               |
| 5. After graduating from the university     | <b>E.</b> requires modern methods and approaches |
| 6. During the lecture every student         | <b>F.</b> get more advanced knowledge            |
| 7. Since the third year students            | <b>G.</b> are constantly changing                |

**6. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.**

1. How great is the role of education in the life of any country?
2. What are the main reasons for improving the style of educating nowadays?
3. What is more important: teaching or learning?
4. What does the normal university consist of?
5. Who advised you to choose the faculty you now study at?
6. What are the different forms of academic activities needed for?
7. What do you think about the rating system?
8. Who helps you to organize your work and time properly?
9. What degree are you going to get after graduating?
10. What do you study in the institute for?

**7. Опираясь на текст, расскажите о своей учебе в институте.**

**Topic 3**

**The Town I Live in**

**1. Вспомните значения следующих словосочетаний.**

- people of different religions, customs and traditions
- to be located in (on)
- to go in for skating
- to export useful goods
- to enjoy the magnificent nature
- to be a developed economic center
- to restore one's health
- energy-producing center



- the petrochemical (the tyre) plant
- especially equipped area
- an important educational center
- to celebrate the holidays of various origins
- oil-processing enterprise
- widely developed infrastructure
- the biggest industrial enterprise
- to be awarded the title of
- the place of worship
- secondary education
- to be separated by a vast forest line
- various everyday foodstuffs
- to receive higher education
- the architectural symbol
- thanks to the correct planning

**2. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. Do you like the town you live in? Why?
2. What is the most beautiful place in our town?
3. Are you going to live here for another several years?
4. Do you want your children to live and work in Nizhnekamsk? Why?

**3. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

Nizhnekamsk is a very young town, it was founded in 1966. It is located on the left bank of the river Kama, the tributary of the Volga. It is the third-large town in Tatarstan. Nizhnekamsk was accurately planned and replanned several times and during more than 40 years it was being built strictly according to the general plan of the region development. Nowadays it is a very nice town with new blocks of houses, wide avenues and streets, wonderful squares and parks. all the industrial enterprises are situated far from the living area and are separated from it by a vast forest line.

Nizhnekamsk was twice awarded with the title of the most comfortable city in Russia. The first fact that strikes any guest of the town is that it is clean, light and green. The architectural symbol of our town is the Cathedral Mosque, a very beautiful building with four minarets. There is a dozen of different mosques and nearly so many churches in the town. The center of the town and the most visited place of interest is the Monument devoted to the World War II; this is an

eternal fire inside the five-pointed star. The square in front of it is the place where the most important events are traditionally held and the citizens gather to celebrate them. The other well-known place is the Saint Spring – since 1666.

Nizhnekamsk is very green; you can enjoy thousands of beautiful flowers, a lot of green trees and bushes in spring and summer. The vast forests surround the town. You can spend your days off enjoying the magnificent nature in the town parks or in the suburbs. If you stay in the town for your days-off you can also visit a museum or watch a play at one of two theatres or go to the “Dzhalyl” cinema.

The population of our town is more than 225 thousand people of different nationalities, religions, customs and traditions and sometimes languages. But in spite of all these the citizens all together celebrate the holidays of various origins: Maslenitza, Sabantuy, Day of the Town, New Year Holiday, Christmas and so on. Most of all-town holidays are held in Maidan, a specially equipped area in the forest outside the town.

Nizhnekamsk is a new town with a widely developed infrastructure. We have a railway station, a bus station, an airport, a river port. The town transport includes the tram and the bus, but the taxi is also highly developed. Many big commercial centers are situated in different parts of the town or you can buy whatever you like in two specially equipped markets. There work three TV channels and three radio stations in our town; six different newspapers are published. You can also learn the news of the town life through Internet.

Nizhnekamsk is an important educational center of Tatarstan. There are 64 kindergartens for pre-education here. One can get secondary education at one of 35 schools and gymnasiums. Thousands of students receive higher education at higher schools, colleges and universities. The students' life is very diversified and interesting there. Sport is also paid much attention to in Nizhnekamsk: there are two Ice Palaces here. They are a sport base of “Nizhnekamskneftekhim” ice hockey team well-known in Russia. Besides, all the citizens of different ages can go in for skating here.

Nizhnekamsk is a developed economic center. It is one of the greatest among petrochemical, oil-processing and energy-producing centers in Russia. The biggest industrial enterprises of our town are the petrochemical and the tyre plants. A lot of useful goods produced here are exported to other republics and countries: the share constitutes more than 30 per cent of Tatarstan's export. During the last years the

complex oil-processing enterprise is being built in Nizhnekamsk: it will be one of the largest in Russia and even in the world. It is one of the most prospective and expensive projects. Besides, construction industry is also developed – hundreds of families get flats in newly-built houses every year. Food industry is no doubt very important – our milk and bread factories supply the citizens with various everyday foodstuffs.

Many ecological problems of the town are now being solved by the biggest industrial enterprises together with the government. The town is supplied with clean water, the air is constantly being monitored and medical help is being greatly improved during the last years. The citizens can rest and restore their health in local sanatoriums like “Shyfaly” and “Korabelnaya Rosha”.

**4. Найдите в тексте слова и выражения, эквивалентные следующим.**

Получать высшее образование; важный образовательный центр; отмечать важные события; широко развитая инфраструктура; самые большие промышленные предприятия; нефтехимический завод; экспортировать товары; архитектурный символ; располагаться на берегу реки; новые кварталы домов; красивые здания, скверы, площади; наслаждаться великолепной природой; обширные леса; железнодорожный вокзал.

**5. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.**

1. Where is Nizhnekamsk located?
2. What is the architectural symbol of the town?
3. What is exported to other countries?
4. Nizhnekamsk is an important educational center of Tatarstan, is not it? Why?
5. Do you spend your holidays in the country-side?

**6. Составьте предложения по следующей схеме.**

1. (*Nizhnekamsk*) is located on the bank of the (*Kama*) river.
2. The architectural symbol of (*Nizhnekamsk*) is (*the Mosque*).
3. The biggest industrial enterprise of (*Nizhnekamsk*) is the (*petrochemical*) plant.
4. You can receive (*higher*) education at (*university*).

**7. Дополните диалог, используя слова и выражения из текста.**

**Выучите диалог наизусть.**

- I moved to Kazan some years ago. Where do you live?

- ...

- I believe Nizhnekamsk is not very old.

- ...

- I've heard Nizhnekamsk is an economic center, isn't it?

- ...

- Do you study at college now?

- ...

- How can I get to Kazan from here?

- ...

**8. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.**

1. Кремль – архитектурный символ Москвы. Это очень старое красивое сооружение.

2. Тольятти – развитый экономический центр. Самое большое промышленное предприятие города – это автомобильный завод. Автомобили, произведённые в Тольятти, экспортируются в другие города России.

3. Казань – крупный центр образования. Казанскому университету уже более 200 лет. Вы можете получить здесь любое высшее техническое или гуманитарное образование.

4. Лондон расположен на берегу реки Темзы. Большинство зданий в центре города являются важными историческими памятниками.

5. Крупнейший аэропорт Парижа – Орли – расположен в нескольких километрах от города.

6. Рим – самый старый город в Европе. В этом городе можно наслаждаться великолепными памятниками архитектуры, которые располагаются рядом с новыми кварталами.

**9. Опираясь на текст, расскажите о городе, в котором вы живёте.**

*Topic 4*  
**The Republic I Live in**

**1. Вспомните значения следующих слов и словосочетаний.**

- to be situated in the middle part of
- the state language
- huge stocks of underground water
- to consist of three horizontal stripes
- to be rich in natural resources
- development of social security
- the capital of the republic
- the population of the republic
- a big industrial city
- oil and gas extracting
- motorcar constructing
- supplied with intellectual basis
- chemical production
- the main agricultural product
- the main branch of industry
- to proclaim the state sovereignty
- to open new prospects
- international cooperation

**2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

Tatarstan is one of 89 entities constituting the Russian Federation. It is situated on the West-European Plate in the middle part of the Volga basin where the Kama flows into the Volga. They are the greatest rivers in the republic: they supply water to population, industry and agriculture though there are huge stocks of underground water as well. The territory is 68 thousand square kilometers. Tatarstan is mostly plain with hills somewhere covered with deciduous and coniferous forests. The main part of the republic is black earth. The climate is continental, winters are cold, summers are rather warm.

Tatarstan is one of the most advanced and developed areas; it is the sixth developed region in Russia. Tatarstan is rich in natural resources especially in oil and gas. The industry of Tatarstan is highly developed, diversified and supplied with intellectual basis and qualified workers. The main branches of industry are oil and gas extracting, motorcar

constructing, chemical production. The main branches of agriculture are cattle-breeding and plant-growing. The main agricultural products are rye, wheat, and potato; meat and milk. The share of our republic in agricultural output of Russia constitutes 5 per cent. Tatarstan runs active direct international business with many countries abroad.

The population of the republic is about 4 million people, mostly the Tatars and the Russians. Besides, people of more than 120 nationalities live in our republic. The state languages are Tatar and Russian. The flag of Tatarstan consists of three horizontal stripes: green, red and white. Mostly spread religions are Islam and Orthodox Christianity.

Geographically and historically Tatarstan arose and developed at the junction of two great civilizations – eastern and western, that's why the whole culture of the republic is unique. The traditions of different nationalities have interlaced deeply: you can see a mosque standing side by side with a church. People of different religions and nationalities have been living in peace and friendship here for many centuries. There are a lot of families uniting people of different religions and nationalities.

Kazan is the capital and the largest city of our republic. It was founded more than 1000 years ago as an advanced post of Volga Bulgar, then became a center of Kazan Khanate. Since then Kazan developed greatly and is now a historical, cultural, educational and industrial center with the population more than one million people. Modern Kazan is a center of innovations in the republic's industry. The main sights of the city are connected with its history and religion; the most visited is the Kremlin. The Suyumbike Tower is the symbol of Kazan. The historical center of Kazan was rebuilt during the last century and lost a lot of historically important buildings. But you can visit many newly-built sightseeings: the Kazan Circus, the Tatar State Opera House, the Fine Arts Museum, the Exhibition Hall. State Kazan University founded in 1804 and other Kazan universities founded centuries ago are now the leading educational institutions in the country; here thousands of students receive higher education.

Other big industrial cities are Naberezhny Chelny known for a motorcar constructing plant, Nizhnekamsk known for petrochemical, tyre and oil-processing enterprises, Almetyevsk known for oil extracting and so on. Nearly 75 per cent of population lives in 22 cities and towns, the most overcrowded region is Zelenodolsk, the least one is Yelabuga.

The state sovereignty was proclaimed on the 30th of August, 1990. According to the Constitution Tatarstan is divided into 57 entities and headed by a President. One-chamber Parliament – the State Soviet – consists of 100 members; it has legislative and control authorities. The executive power belongs to the Cabinet of Ministers headed by the Prime-Minister. The agreement with Russia signed in 1994 opens new prospects for international cooperation with many other countries, promotes the development of culture, education and social security.

**3. Найдите в тексте слова и выражения, эквивалентные следующим.**

Расположен в средней части возвышенности; культурный, исторический и промышленный центр; развитие культуры и образования; население республики; государственный суверенитет; международное сотрудничество; субъекты, составляющие Российскую Федерацию; государственный язык; на стыке двух цивилизаций; автомобилестроение; химическое производство; основная сельскохозяйственная продукция; социальная безопасность; основные отрасли промышленности; нефте- и газодобыча; богат природными ресурсами; ведущее образовательное учреждение; инновационный центр.

**4. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.**

1. Is the territory of Tatarstan large or small?
2. Do you know the state languages of the republic?
3. What are the main branches of industry?
4. Is the agriculture developed in Tatarstan?
5. What are the biggest industrial cities?
6. What does the state sovereignty open?

**5. Составьте предложения по следующей схеме.**

1. (*Tatarstan*) is situated in the middle part of (*the Volga basin*).
2. The population of (*Tatarstan*) is about (*4 million*) people.
3. The state languages are (*Tatar and Russian*).
4. The main branch of industry is (*chemical production*).
5. The main agricultural product is (*rye*).
6. (*Kazan*) is the capital of (*Tatarstan*).
7. (*Kazan*) is historical and cultural center of (*Tatarstan*).

**6. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.**

1. Флаг Франции состоит из трех вертикальных полос: белой, красной и голубой.
2. Столица Италии – Рим, исторический и культурный центр Европы.
3. Государственные языки Канады – английский и французский.
4. Швейцария расположена в центре Европы. Это одна из самых посещаемых туристами стран.
5. Климат Гренландии очень суровый: лето прохладное, зима очень холодная.
6. Антарктида богата природными ресурсами. Здесь много каменного угля, а также меди, цинка, свинца и других металлов.
7. Основная отрасль промышленности Японии – высокотехнологичное машиностроение.
8. Основная продукция сельского хозяйства Индии – чай и рис.
9. Нефтедобыча – основа промышленности стран Ближнего Востока.
10. Самые крупные промышленные центры Великобритании – Ливерпуль и Манчестер.

**7. Составьте план пересказа текста. Опираясь на составленный план, расскажите о республике, в которой вы живете.**

**Topic 5**

**The Country I Live in**

**1. Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания и запомните их значения.**

- a lifeless territory
- a tributary
- extremely hot
- all kinds of surfaces
- an entity with equal rights
- legislative, executive and judicial branches
- the commander-in-chief of the armed forces
- in spite of
- a sightseeing
- to receive higher education



- to be responsible for
- to be proud of
- to promote the prosperity

**2. Прочитайте и переведите следующие интернациональные слова.**

Europe, Asia, federation, territory, million, kilometer, climate, central, continental, natural, republic, population, multinational, culture, tradition, constitution, president, to balance, popular, minister, direction, policy, symbol, industry, agriculture, unique, artist, poet, profession.

**3. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

The country we live in – the Russian Federation – is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface, its territory being over 17 million square kilometers. The climate is very different in various parts of the country: it is very cold in the North even in summer and extremely hot in the South. The climate of the central European part and Siberia is continental.

One can find all kinds of surfaces in our country – mountains, hills, lowlands, plains and deserts. There are the vast areas covered with forests in Siberia and lifeless territories covered with snow all-year-round in the north tundra. The Urals are the natural boundary separating the European and the Asian parts of the country. The longest river is the Volga with its tributaries, the deepest lake is the Baikal.

Russia borders mainly on the republics of the former Soviet Union, its sea border is one of the longest in the world. The population of the country is about 150 million people. Russia is a multinational state – it is inhabited by more than one hundred peoples and nationalities, each with its own culture, language, customs and traditions.

The Russian Federative Republic is set up by the constitution of 1993. Under the constitution Russia is a presidential republic consisting of 89 entities with equal rights. The president is the head of the state, he also serves as the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The president makes treaties, enforces federal laws, may veto a bill approved by the Federal Assembly.

The federal government consists of three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. Each of them is checked and balanced by the president. The legislative power is vested into the Federal Assembly. It

consists of two chambers: the upper chamber is the Council of Federation, the lower chamber is the State Duma. Each chamber is headed by a speaker. The 450 members of the State Duma are elected by popular vote for a four-year period, the members of the Council of Federation – two from every entity constituting the Russian Federation – are appointed by the President. The executive power belongs to the government: this is the team of ministers headed by the Prime Minister. They are responsible for the direction of the national policy. The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court.

The state symbols of Russia are the national emblem – the two-headed eagle, the national hymn and a three-coloured flag. Russian is the official language of the state. The capital of Russia is Moscow, its political, administrative, cultural, scientific, industrial and educational center founded by Yuri Dolgoruky in 1147. Nowadays it is one of the biggest and most beautiful cities in the world. There are a lot of sightseeings in Moscow; the citizens are proud of the Moscow Kremlin, the Tretyakov Art Gallery and the Bolshoi Theatre. Thousands of students from Russia and abroad receive higher education at the State Moscow University founded in 1755 by the greatest Russian scientist Mikhail Lomonosov.

Russia is very rich in raw materials, energy and mineral resources such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others that enable country to develop different industries. Agriculture is also highly developed especially in central and southern parts. At present the country's economy is being transformed into a free-market model. In spite of many problems Russia is facing today, there are a lot of opportunities for it to become one of the leading countries in the world.

Russia is a unique country, it has a lot to be proud of, first of all – its people, famous scientists, artists, writers and poets, singers and dancers, political leaders whose names are known all over the world. And thousands of simple workers, teachers, doctors, drivers and people of many other professions whose everyday work promote the prosperity and development of our native country.

**3. Найдите в тексте предложения, начинающиеся со следующего. Укажите, в каком порядке предложения представлены в тексте. Предложения переведите.**

1. Agriculture is also highly developed...
2. Each of them is checked and balanced...

3. They are responsible for the direction...
4. In spite of many problems Russia is facing today...
5. The population of the country is about...
6. The climate is very different...
7. Russia is a multinational state...
8. The president is the head of the state...
9. It occupies about one-seventh...
10. The Urals are the natural boundary...

**4. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.**

1. What is the country you are living in?
2. Why does the population of Russia differ from that of the other countries?
3. What continent is Russia situated in?
4. What can you say about the territory? What part of the country would you like to live in?
5. What resources is the state rich in?
6. What is the state system and state symbols of the country?
7. Have you ever been to Moscow? Have you seen any sightseeing?
8. Are you a patriot of your country? What does it mean for you?

**5. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.**

1. Я горжусь, что живу в самой большой стране в мире.
2. Если вы живете в многонациональной стране, вы должны уважать язык, обычаи и традиции всех населяющих её народов.
3. Хотя государственный язык в России – русский, многие жители используют для общения свой родной язык.
4. В России существует единый день для проведения выборов всех типов.
5. Москва – не только один из самых древних и красивых городов мира, но также и один из самых дорогих для проживания.
6. В течение долгого времени Россия продавала на мировом рынке сырьё, однако сейчас большинство сырьевых ресурсов перерабатывается внутри страны.
7. Главная гордость России – это люди, которые живут и работают на благо своей страны.

*6. Составьте развернутый план текста, выписав из каждого абзаца главное предложение. Составьте по одному вопросу разных типов к каждому выписанному предложению.*

*7. Опираясь на составленный план, расскажите о стране, в которой вы живете.*

## UNIT II

### The English-Speaking Countries

#### *Topic 6*

### Studying a Foreign Language

**1. Пользуясь словарем, определите разницу в значении следующих слов.**

- 1) to study – to teach – to learn – to practice
- 2) a foreign language – an international language – a native language – a mother tongue
- 3) to know – to find out – to learn
- 4) to understand – to comprehend – to realize
- 5) many – much – more – the most
- 6) men – people – peoples

**2. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. How many foreign languages do you know?
2. Why do you study English?
3. Where are you going to use your knowledge later?
4. What is the best way to study a foreign language?
5. Why is it necessary to study foreign languages?
6. Are you sure that you know your native language well?

**3. Прочитайте следующий текст.**

At the present time the knowledge of foreign languages is socially demanded. The international contacts with many different countries in all spheres of our life including science, industry, technology and education are steadily growing. Foreign languages are needed as the main and the most efficient means of information exchange of the people of our planet. The question of learning foreign languages has nowadays a definite answer: the representative of any strata of our society has to know at least one.

A great attention has always been paid to the studying of foreign languages in our country. Even in Soviet Union every pupil had to study one, mainly German. There were specialized schools where a number of subjects were taught in a foreign language. This fine tradition was adopted and developed and nowadays one can obtain an

elementary knowledge of a foreign language even at nursery schools and kindergartens. In the secondary school two or three different languages are taught in a parallel form. Foreign language is one of the subjects at the school-leaving examinations. At every higher educational institution independently of its specialization the students continue to study a foreign language. The teachers combine different methods of reading, writing and conversational practice. The task is not only to teach the students to read and understand literature on their specialty published in foreign languages but to speak it.

The main reason to study a foreign language is a career. Most job demands include the knowledge of at least one or even more foreign languages obligatory – it will help you to succeed in business, to make a career, to run business with international partners, to find more prospective and profitable job. Another reason is that the knowledge of a foreign language can help you get much more information directly: reading newspapers or magazines, speaking or just listening to the author is the best way to accept information in the other language. While learning a foreign language you can perfect yourself, your memory, your intellectual abilities – that will help you develop your personal features. A foreign language is part of education and at the same time you can get education abroad using it. If you are going to marry somebody from abroad a foreign language is sometimes the only way to understand each other. Besides, you can learn a foreign language just to get acquainted with foreign culture, religion, geography, history and so on. The reason to study it may be very prosaic: you want to learn foreign cooking or you just like this foreign language! But no matter what the reason is you would enjoy its advantages in any situation you can learn a foreign language. This is true because you know your mother language. And if you have been able to learn it, you can learn any language, provided you really want to independently of the reason. The best time to start learning is now, no matter how old you are. Actually there is no magic formula to follow. But the golden rule No.1 is to have patience: if you work every day, if you practice a language, you will learn it well. In order to develop your vocabulary you are to practice not only reading of the words that are new to you but also their writing and pronunciation according to the phonetic rules. Your knowledge of language is like a snowball rolling downhill: the more you learn, the easier it is for you to learn still more.

**4. Найдите в тексте предложения, в состав которых входят английские эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний.**

Получить образование за границей; основное средство обмена информацией; независимо от причины; достичь успеха в бизнесе; получить элементарные знания иностранного языка; «золотое правило номер один»; представители всех слоёв общества; сочетать различные методы; получить образование за границей; лучший способ получить информацию.

**5. Составьте один специальный вопрос к каждому из абзацев текста. Перескажите текст, используя ответы как план пересказа.**

**6. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

The English language we speak today is in a fact a mixture of different languages. During its long historical evolution the language that people of the British Isles used survived many invasions and changed greatly. Some of the conquering languages influenced English considerably, some just left insignificant traces.

About the 4th century before our era the country we now call England was known as Britain. The Britons belonged to the Celtic race and spoke the Celtic language. The Britons were governed by a class of priests called the Druids. Some curious customs of the Druids are still kept in Britain nowadays. The traces of the Celtic language may be found in the English of today: you are likely to know the word *clan*, *avon* means *river* (*Stratford-on-Avon* is the town where Shakespeare was born).

In the 1st century before our era Britain was conquered by the Romans. Julius Caesar encamped troops all over the country; later the first English cities arose here. You can find the Latin word *castra* meaning *camp* in the names of towns of *Lancaster*, *Manchester* and others. Many things the Romans taught the Britons were given Latin names. They made the Britons build roads and bridges and a high wall in the north to keep savages out. Thus the word *wall* comes from the Latin *vallum*, *street* from *strata* meaning *road*. Romans brought Catholic Christianity (*catholic* means *universal*) and Latin became the language of the church and state. It was taught in monasteries, the centers of learning and education.

Towards the end of the 4th century the Britons had to defend themselves from Germanic tribes called Angles and Saxons who spoke different dialects of Germanic language. They forced Britons to adopt many of their customs and to speak their language. The Anglo-Saxon gave us *ring* and *town*. It was the time when the first English calendar was invented. The invaders gave the days the names of their gods (*Sunday* is the Sun's day, *Monday* – Moon's, *Tuesday* – Tiesco's (the god of darkness), *Wednesday* – Woden's (the god of war), *Thursday* – Tor's (the Thunderer), *Friday* – Freia's (the goddess of prosperity) and *Saturday* – Saturn's (the god of time).

Britain became divided into seven kingdoms which spoke their own dialects not understandable to others. By that time the first letters *runes* brought by Anglo-Saxons appeared in English. But there were no written literature yet, the stories and poems had to be memorized by the professional singers called "bards".

The tribes from the north of France conquered England in 1066. Normans spoke a mixture of Latin and French, the English spoke old English and Anglo-Saxon. During three centuries the language changed greatly: the pronunciation changed, long vowels and diphthongs appeared; runes were replaced by the Latin letters, e.g. *th* for [ð] and [θ] and *sh* for [ʃ]; French prefixes and suffixes were used with the English words: *government*, *marriage*, *admirable*, *dislike*; the indefinite article *a* (*an*) came into use. The Normans gave us words such as *city*, *palace*, *government*, *church*, *armor*, *pleasure*, *food*, *art* and so on. There appeared a large number of synonyms; the Anglo-Saxon were used in the spoken language while the French were used in the written speech: *to give in* – *to surrender*, *to come in* – *to enter*, *to go on* – *to continue*. By the beginning of the 14th century the two languages were moulded into one.

With the development of sciences the Greek language became the basis of studying and new Greek words entered the English language: *Philosophy*, *Physics*, *Astronomy*, *Rhetoric* and so on. Latin and Greek have been a fruitful source of vocabulary for many centuries. The Latin word *mini*, its opposite *maxi* and the Greek *micro* and *macro* have become popular adjectives to describe everything from bikes to fashion.

For more than 1,000 years English developed and enriched mainly by borrowing the words from other languages: Italian words depict arts (*fortepiano*, *violoncello*, *conservatoire*), Dutch are used in navigation (*cable*, *dock*, *trap*, *jeweler*) and French are connected with cooking



(*menu, restaurant*); German (*west, kindergarten, drill, crash*) and Spanish (*lasso, mosquito, toreador, pampas*) are used together with Chinese (*mandarin, ginseng, pagoda*) and Arabian (*barge, caravan, minaret, zenith*); the America aborigine's language gave us *tomato, tobacco, cacao, caoutchouc*. The contribution made by the other languages is much poorer – only isolated words were absorbed: *slalom* from Norwegian, *Samurai* from Japanese, *jubilee* from Jewish, *cola* from African and so on. At the same time the other languages enrich themselves due to English: during the last decades the words connected with the computer science has entered nearly all the world languages. Russian has also taken into use many English words, for example: *бизнес, митинг, картинг, фитнес*. With about 200,000 words in current usage English is generally regarded as the richest of the world's languages. Few other languages can match this word power. Chinese comes close. German has a vocabulary of only 184,000 words and French has fewer than 100,000 words.

**7. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.**

1. Начать изучение иностранного языка никогда не поздно.
2. Гораздо легче изучать иностранный язык, если знаешь его историю.
3. Изучение иностранного языка поможет вам улучшить память.
4. В английском языке много заимствованных слов.
5. Сегодня уже не возникает вопрос, нужно ли изучать иностранные языки.
6. Во многие языки мира заимствованы английские слова и выражения.
7. Лучший способ изучить иностранный язык – практиковать его ежедневно.
8. Я изучаю английский язык, чтобы потом использовать эти знания в своей дальнейшей работе.

**8. Опираясь на тексты, расскажите об изучении иностранных языков.**

*Topic 7*  
**The United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland**

**1. Вспомните значения следующих имен собственных.**

- the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
- the British Isles
- the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea
- the English Channel, the Strait of Dover
- Gulf Stream
- the Thames River
- Ben Nevis
- Stratford-on-Avon
- the City, the Westminster, the West End and the East End
- Buckingham Palace, Trafalgar Square, Whitehall Street
- the Houses of Parliament, Union Jack

**2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

I

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated to the north-west from the coast of Europe. It occupies the territory of the British Isles; the main isles are Great Britain and Ireland; there are also several islands along the coasts. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, and the Irish Sea. It is separated from the continent by the English Channel the narrowest part of which is called the Strait of Dover – only 32 kilometers wide. Centuries ago the British Isles were an integral part of the mainland; as a result of sinking of the land surface they became segregated. The total area of the British Isles is 244 thousand square kilometers; its population is 56 million people.

Due to the moderating influence of the warm waters of Gulf Stream the climate and the nature of Great Britain are very specific. The British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and changeable. It is not very cold in winter and never very hot in summer. The lakes and rivers in winter are very seldom covered with ice. It seldom snows but it rains very often in all the seasons. Such climate is good for plant growing. Britain is also famous for its fogs.

The United Kingdom consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England, the central part, occupies the south-east of Great Britain; the capital is London situated on the Thames River. The red rose is the emblem of England from the time of the War of Roses. To the north lies Scotland the capital of which is Edinburgh, one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. The Edinburgh Art Festivals, the annual summer performances of operas, dancing, music and drama attracts a lot of tourists. The thistle is the national emblem of Scotland. To the south-west the third part of the country, Wales, is situated. The capital of Wales is Cardiff. The emblem of Wales is the leek. Welshmen all over the world celebrate their national holiday St David's Day by wearing leeks. The fourth part is called Northern Ireland and is located on the second island. The main city of it is Belfast. Irishmen wear their national emblem on St Patrick's Day. It's a small white clover with three leaves on the stem. It is called a shamrock.

The surface of the country is much varied. Great Britain is the country of valleys and plains. The mountains in Britain are not very high. Scotland is the most mountainous region with the highest peak, Ben Nevis (1343m). The longest river is Severn, the deepest is the Thames. Wales is a country of lakes. The biggest ports at the seaside are London, Glasgow, Plymouth, Cardiff.

## II

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country; the main fields of industry are machine-building, ship-building, metallurgy and electronics. The main industrial cities are Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds and Sheffield. Lots of things such as clothes, food, planes and cars are made in London. Birmingham is the biggest town in the centre of England. Machines and automobiles, electronics are produced in Birmingham. Manchester is an industrial capital of the North of England. It is a very old centre of cotton industry. Manchester was the first city in Great Britain to build an airport in 1929. Manchester is also famous for its libraries, museums, art galleries and theatres. Glasgow is a great industrial city famous for its shipyards and also the centre of Scottish culture.

Great Britain is rich in raw materials and mineral resources such as coal, lead, zinc, copper, tin and others that enable country to develop different industries. Agriculture is also highly developed especially in central and southern parts; the climate promotes cattle- and sheep-breeding and plant-growing.

The oldest university towns in Great Britain are Cambridge (since 1209) and Oxford (since 1167). Many great men studied in these universities: Newton, Byron, Darwin and others. While visiting Great Britain one should also see Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of a well-known William Shakespeare.

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world with population more than 11 million people. London is situated on the bank of Thames River. 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 Westminster, the West End and the East End. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. The Westminster is the aristocratic official part of London, the historical and political part. Buckingham Palace, where the Queen lives, and the Houses of Parliament are situated here. The West End is the most beautiful part of London, it is for the rich. The best and the most expensive hotels, restaurants, shops, clubs, parks and houses are located there. The East End is an industrial district of London where the poor working people live. There are many factories in that part of the city. The Port of London is also situated there.

Because of many places of interest in London this city is worth visiting. The Houses of Parliament are the seat of the British Government. There one can see the famous Tower Clock with Big Ben, the largest clock and the symbol of London. Buckingham Palace is the residence of the Queen; the ceremony of changing the Guard in front of it attracts many tourists. The Tower of London was founded by Julius Caesar in 1066 and rebuilt by William the Conqueror in 1078. It was used as a citadel, a palace, then a prison, a mint, a menagerie, now it is a museum of arms where the Crown Jewels are kept. St Paul's Cathedral is the biggest English church built in 1709 by the architect Christopher Wren. Another famous church is Westminster Abbey founded in 1409 where kings and many famous people are buried.

Trafalgar Square is the central square of the city famous for Nelson's Column. To the right of the square there is the National Gallery which has a fine collection of European paintings. The Whitehall Street is the political centre of the City. London is also famous for its beautiful parks. Hyde Park is the most democratic park in the world, as anyone can say anything he likes there. Regent's Park is the home of London Zoo.

The traffic in London is heavy and keeps to the left. The main city transport includes buses and the Tube – underground railway opened in 1863. Well-known double-deckers are now used only for tourists.

### III

The official language in Great Britain is English. The flag – Union Jack – consists of three vertical red-and-white crosses on the white-blue field.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a parliamentary monarchy. The power of the head of the state – the Queen Elisabeth II – is limited by the legislative branch, the Parliament, since 1689. The English Parliament is the eldest in the world – it exists since 1265. It consists of two chambers: the upper is the House of Lords (1200 members) headed by the Lord Chancellor, the lower chamber is the House of Commons (650 members) headed by the Speaker. The House of Commons is a nation-wide representative body; it must be reelected at least every five years. The House of Lords is a hereditary chamber. The executive branch consists of the central government. The government is normally formed by the political party, which is supported by the majority in the House of Commons: the leader of the party becomes the Prime Minister appointed by the Queen. His residence is traditionally Downing Street, 10. He chooses the team of ministers – the Cabinet – who are responsible for initiation and direction of the national policy. The second largest party becomes the official opposition with its own leader and “shadow cabinet”. The main parties in Great Britain are: the Conservative Party, the Labour Party and the Liberals. The judicial branch – the Supreme Court – is independent of both the legislative and the executive ones. In Great Britain there is no written constitution, only set of laws founded upon customs and traditions.

Great Britain made a great contribution to the science, literature, music and arts of the world. It gave mankind a lot of outstanding scientists, writers and poets, musicians and painters. William Shakespeare is one of the genius writers in the world. His plays “Romeo and Juliet”, “Hamlet, Prince of Denmark”, “King Lear”, “Macbeth” were translated into almost every language and staged in every theatre. Daniel Defoe (“Robinson Crusoe”), Jonathan Swift (“Gulliver’s Travels”), Arthur Conan Doyle (“The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes”), Agatha Christie (the stories about Hercules Poirot and Miss Marple) are only a few names of English writers well-known all over the world. Robert Luis Stevenson, Walter Scott (“Ivanhoe”),

Jerome K. Jerome (“Three Men in a Boat”) were Scottish writers. Oscar Wilde (“The Portrait of Dorian Grey”) was an Irish one. Charles Dickens, the author of “Oliver Twist” was born in USA but spend many years writing in Britain. You might have read “Alice in Wonderland” by Lewis Carroll, “The Lords of the Ring” by John R. R. Tolkien or “The Chronicles of Narnia” by Clive Staples Lewis. And of course you know Joann Rowling, the author of “Harry Potter”. Sir Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Gainsborough, John Constable contributed to the world’s painting treasures.

Great Britain has also given the world many outstanding scientists. Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin was born in Scotland.

**3. Найдите в тексте предложения, в которых упоминаются следующие числа и даты, и переведите их.**

1689, 10, 1265, 1209, 32, 1167, 1200, 1709, 11, 1409, 244, 1929, 1066, 650, 1343, 1863, 56.

**4. В следующих утверждениях исключите лишнее.**

1. The main parties in Great Britain are: the Conservative Party, the Democratic Party, the Labour Party and the Liberals.
2. Great Britain is rich in oil, coal, lead, zinc, copper and tin.
3. The English Parliament consists of the House of Commons, the House of Lords and Senate.
4. The most popular English poets are George Gordon Byron, William Hogarth and Percy Byssi Shelley.
5. The United Kingdom consists of England, Scotland, Cambridge and Northern Ireland.
6. Stratford-on-Avon is a birthplace of well-known writers William Shakespeare and Arthur Conan Doyle.
7. The Tower of London was used as a citadel, a church, a palace, then a prison, a mint, a menagerie, now it is a museum.
8. Agatha Christie is the author of the stories about Hercules Poirot, Sherlock Holmes and Miss Marple.
9. Birmingham and Manchester were the first cities in Great Britain to build airports.
10. St Paul’s Cathedral and Buckingham Palace are the biggest English churches built by the architect Christopher Wren.

**5. Используя слова и выражения из текста, составьте небольшое (5-6 предложений) высказывание на одну из следующих тем.**

1. Географическое положение и климат Соединенного Королевства Великобритании и Северной Ирландии.
2. Четыре части Соединенного Королевства.
3. Промышленность и сельское хозяйство Великобритании.
4. Лондон – столица Соединенного Королевства.
5. Государственное устройство страны.
6. Наиболее известные люди Великобритании.

**6. Опираясь на текст, расскажите о Соединенном Королевстве Великобритании и Северной Ирландии.**

### *Topic 8*

## **The United States of America**

**1. Определите, к какой части речи относятся следующие слова и переведите их.**

Popular; dramatic; agriculture; largest; between; general; through; expressive; highly; settlers; significant; famous; different; growth; sheep-breeding; to land; possession; the fourth; deserts; population; unemployment; to preserve; beautiful; easily.

**2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

I

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world. It is situated in the central part of North America, stretches from Pacific Ocean to Atlantic Coast. The USA borders only on two countries — on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east, by the Pacific Ocean in the west and by the Gulf of Mexico in the south. The present territory of the USA consists of three separate parts: the USA proper and Alaska are situated in North America; the Hawaii are situated in the central part of the Pacific Ocean. Alaska was sold to America by Russians in 1867. The total area of the country is about nine and a half million square kilometers. The climate of the country varies from moderate to subtropical continental. Most of the territory is marked by sharp differences

between winter and summer. In the southern part it is subtropical while the northern part has very cold weather and a steady snow cover in winter. Average winter temperature is about 25 degrees below zero in Alaska and up to 20 degrees above zero in Florida. Along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts the climate is oceanic. The largest amount of rainfall is noted in Alaska and the southwest of the country.

No general statement can be made about the landscape of the USA. It is a country of mountains and prairies, valleys and deserts. About one half of the territory in the west is occupied by the Cordilleras. In the east there are the Appalachian Mountains. Between these great mountain chains large central valleys lie. The region of the Cordilleras has semideserts, while the rest of the territory is rich in forests. The Rocky Mountains extend from Alaska through Canada and the USA to Mexico. Together with the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California they have snow-capped peaks and clear mountain lakes. This great country has a lot of lakes. The state Minnesota is called “a land of ten thousand lakes”; here the Great Lakes are situated on the border with Canada: they are Ontario, Huron, Erie, Superior and Michigan. The largest rivers of the USA are the Mississippi, the third greatest river in the world after the Nile and the Amazon, joined to five Great Lakes by a canal; the Missouri, the Columbia, the Colorado, and the Yukon. American rivers have very expressive names: the Snake River, the Milk River, the Green River, the Sweetwater River, the White River. There are more than sixty national parks in the USA, the aim of which is to preserve the beauty and treasures of the nature: Getaways, Pocahontas, Guadalupe Mountains, Hawaii Volcanoes, Grand Canyon and so on.

The USA is a country of highly developed industry and agriculture. The economy is marked by steady growth, low unemployment and inflation, and great advances in technology. The USA has rich deposits of coal, oil, iron, zinc, copper, silver, phosphate rock, natural gas, uranium and nonferrous metals. The country has one fourth of the world's coal deposits. The main industrial regions are the following: Pennsylvania is rich in coal; Appalachia is rich in iron; North-East is famous for developed textile, rubber industries, machinery; Mississippi-Missouri-Ohio basin and Lake District – a well-known “Corn Belt” with the center in Chicago – are famous for agriculture and cattle-breeding; southern states from Virginia to Texas, called “Cotton Belt” or “The Black Zone” – are the districts of cotton and tobacco; California is known for great oil deposits. The main industrial centers



are also Chicago and Detroit, with their greatest automobile company “General Motors”. The south of the country has been an agricultural region for many years. In California, where the climate is usually mild, the famous fruit-raising area is located. Californian oranges, grapefruit and lemons are sold all over the USA and other parts of the world. The USA also grows wheat, corn and different vegetables. The plains of Wyoming, stretching for hundreds of miles, are covered with short grass and sagebrush. This is the land of cattle- and sheep-breeding.

## II

Christopher Columbus was the first European to land in the territory of what is now the United States in 1492. It was the beginning of the colonial history of the United States. The thirteen English colonies that would become the original US states were founded along the east coast beginning in 1607. Spain, France and Russia also founded small settlements in what would become US territory; some territories remained to be under Indians control. Later the former British colonies, then 13 states, won the War of Independence (1776-1783) and became free. The Constitution was adopted in 1787; the Bill of Rights was introduced in 1790. During the next two centuries 37 new states were added to the original 13 as the nation expanded their frontiers across the North American continent and acquired a number of overseas possessions. The three most dramatic experiences in the nation's history: the Civil War (1861-1865), the Great Depression of the 1930s and the Vietnam War of the 1960-70s. Modern history of the country added the Iraq War and a series of coordinated suicide attacks by al-Qaeda upon the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in New York and upon the Pentagon on September 11, 2001. Nowadays the USA is world's third-largest country by size after Russia and Canada and by population after China and India. Today its population is about 310 million people. Sometimes the USA is called “Melting Pot”. The United States has a very diverse population. European white Americans constitute about 80 per cent of it; African Americans – about 13 per cent; Asian – about 5 per cent. The US population includes about five million people with some native ancestry. The population growth of Hispanic and Latino Americans is a major demographic trend. Much of this growth is from immigration. About 82% of Americans live in urban areas; about half of those reside in cities with populations over 50 thousands. The main cities are located on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. New-York is the largest city of the country. Other important cities are Washington, San

Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Phoenix and Dallas, Detroit. The main ports are New York, Boston, Los Angeles, Chicago.

Washington, the capital of the United States of America, founded in 1791, is situated on the north bank of the Potomac River. In comparison with other ancient historical cities as Rome, London, Moscow or Paris, Washington is quite young. It was George Washington, the first president of the USA, who chose an area for the capital and laid in 1790 the corner-stone of the Capitol. A hundred square miles were taken from states of Maryland and Virginia. It was called the District of Columbia. The city is divided into four sections: north-western, north-eastern, south-western and south-eastern; numbered streets run north and south, lettered streets run east and west. Every section has its own independent street system additionally.

Washington is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the United States. It has little industry, and about six million people. There are no sky-scrapers in Washington because no other building may be higher than the Capitol – they would hide the city's many monuments from view. The largest and highest among the buildings is the Capitol with its great House of Representatives and the Senate chamber. The most impressive and the best-known monuments are: the Lincoln Memorial with the figure of Lincoln and 36 columns around – the number of states then; the Washington Monument, the tallest stone structure in the USA on the Potomac River, opened in 1888; the Library of Congress containing 13 million books and 19 million manuscripts; the White House with 132 rooms – the residence of President, constructed in 1792-1829. The National Gallery of Arts contains art collections by the great masters of the 14th to 18th centuries. Thousands of tourists visit Washington every day. One can easily find a park, a square or an open area there. The industry of the city is not well developed, but Washington is a large scientific and cultural centre. Many research and designing institutes are concentrated here. There are five universities in the city and the National Academy of Sciences. New York is the largest city in the USA and the biggest sea-port. It was founded in 1613 in the mouth of the Hudson River by Dutch settlers. It is the business centre of the United States. The citizens often call New York "Big Apple". The total area is 900 square kilometers, its population amounts to 16 million people. Among the inhabitants of New York one can meet people of almost all nationalities; they settled

here during the immigration in the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century. There are five districts in the city: the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn, Richmond and Manhattan. The island of Manhattan was bought from Indians by the Dutch in 1626 for \$24. Nowadays it is the central and the oldest part of the city – the district of business and finance. It is here in Wall Street that many business offices, banks and the world famous New York stock exchange are situated. The New York stock exchange dominates business life of many countries.

New York is the city of skyscrapers. The highest of them, Empire State Building, is 102-storeyed. New York, one of the USA leading manufacturing cities, is the home of great firms and banks. The most important branches of industry are those producing vehicles, glass, chemicals and all kinds of machinery. The city has very busy traffic. Its streets and highways are full of cars and buses. The mouth of the Hudson River makes an excellent harbour for numerous passengers and cargo ships from all over the world. The Statue of Liberty, which is on Liberty Island, was presented by France in 1886. The Statue of Liberty carries the torch of freedom in her right hand; in her left hand she is holding a tablet with the inscription "July 4, 1776" – American Independence Day. The United Nations Building is also situated in New York. New York City Hall, located at the center of City Hall Park is the office of the Mayor of New York City and the chambers of the New York City Council.

Speaking about New York one can't but mention the outstanding role the city plays in the cultural life of the country. New York has many museums and art galleries: the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Whitney Museum of Art and Modern Arts Museums attract many visitors. The New York Public Library is the second largest public library in North America and is one of the United States' most significant research libraries. Most of the theatres and cinemas and night clubs are in or near Broadway, the longest street and the biggest shopping district in New York. Columbia University, one of the biggest universities of the USA is situated in Broadway in Manhattan. Rockefeller Centre, another shopping district, and the Fifth Avenue – a place of shopping, hotels, night clubs – attracts a lot of citizens and tourists. Times Square is the site of the annual New Year crystal ball drop. Boston, one of the first cities of America, is an important port and a financial and cultural centre. It has three universities. Chicago is one of the biggest industrial cities in the USA and the second largest one after

New York. Los Angeles, in California, is the centre of modern industries. Not far from Los Angeles there is Hollywood, the centre of the US film industry. The main Universities are also located in Harvard and Philadelphia.

### III

Since 1959 the USA is a Federation which comprises 50 states and District Columbia, a special federal area where the capital of the country is situated. However, no official language exists at the Federal level, English is actually the national language of the United States, with 82% of the population claiming it as the mother tongue and some 96% claiming to speak it "well" or "very well". The American flag is often called "The Stars and Stripes"; it is also called "Old Glory". It represents the growth of the nation. It has 13 horizontal stripes, seven red and six white which stand for the original 13 states. In the top left hand corner there are 50 white stars on a blue background: one star for each state. The eagle became the national emblem of the country in 1782; it has an olive branch – a symbol of peace and arrows – a symbol of strength. You can see the eagle on the back of a dollar bill. Besides, every state has its own flag, its own emblem and its own anthem too.

The United States of America is a federal constitutional republic. It is the world's oldest surviving federation. The president is the head of the state and executive body. He is also the commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the USA. He appoints the eleven members of the Cabinet. The president and vice-president are elected for four years. All the legislative power is vested into Congress, which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are 100 senators and 435 members in the House of Representatives. Two Senators from each state are elected by popular vote for six years; the Representatives are elected for a two-year term. Both houses must approve the bill for it to become a law. An essential role in the US political system is played by the Supreme Court, which may declare a law, passed by Congress, to be contradictory to the Constitution of the country. The various states have legislative and executive bodies of their own. Their structure, function and competence are determined by the Constitution of each state. There is an elected governor at the head of each state. The states enjoy independence in their domestic affairs, including financial matters. However, state laws and actions of state authorities must not conflict with the Constitution of the USA. The United States has operated under a two-party system for most of its history. The main parties are: the

Republican Party – conservative – founded in 1854; its symbol is an elephant, and the Democratic Party – liberal – founded in 1824; its symbol is donkey. George Bush, the former president, is a representative of the Democratic Party; Barack Obama, the 44th president, is a democrat.

The USA made a great contribution to the science, literature, music and arts of the world. The most popular writers you must know are: Ernest Hemingway (“A Farewell to Arms”, “The Old Man and the Sea”, for which he has got a Nobel Prize); Theodore Dreiser (“Sister Carrie”, “The American Tragedy”); O’Henry, a short-stories writer; Mark Twain – a pen-name of Samuel Johnson – (“The Adventures of Tom Sawyer”), Alan Milne (“Winnie-the Pooh”), Gerald Durrell, a world well-known amateur naturalist. The most popular poets are Robert Frost and Henry Longfellow. Norman Rockwell and Andy Warhol are the world-known artists. The USA is a country with great holidays, customs and traditions. It is one of the most beautiful and interesting countries in the world.

**3. Найдите в тексте предложения, в которых упоминаются следующие числа и даты, и переведите их.**

1782, 13, 1824, 50, 82, 1959, 96, 1854, 44, 1907, 100, 1776, 16, 102, 24, 1886, 36, 1888, 132, 1613, 900, 1492, 1607, 435, 1790, 82, 1867, 4, 1626.

**4. Укажите, какие из следующих утверждений являются ложными.**

1. The United States of America is a federal constitutional republic.
2. The state Minnesota is called “a land of ten thousand lakes”.
3. The citizens often call New York “Melting Pot”.
4. The most popular American poets are Norman Rockwell and Andy Warhol.
5. The United States has operated under a two-party system for most of its history.
6. No official language exists in the USA at the Federal level.
7. Columbia University, one of the biggest universities of the USA is situated in Harvard.
8. The Statue of Liberty was presented to USA by France in 1886.
9. No other building in Washington may be higher than the Capitol.

10. In 1607 Sweden, France and Russia also founded small settlements in what would later become US territory.

11. The United States of America is the third largest country in the world.

12. There are 435 senators and 100 members in the House of Representatives.

**5. *Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.***

1. Соединенные Штаты Америки занимают очень большую территорию с разнообразным рельефом.

2. Аляска когда-то была частью территории России, но позже была продана Америке.

3. На территории США расположено более 60 национальных парков, задача которых – способствовать сохранению растительного и животного мира.

4. В Калифорнии самый благоприятный климат для выращивания фруктов.

5. Самый знаменитый символ США – Статуя Свободы, подаренная Францией в 1886 году.

6. Федеральная республика в США – самая старая из всех существующих ныне федераций.

7. Среди жителей Нью-Йорка можно встретить людей многих национальностей.

8. Эрнест Хемингуэй, знаменитый американский писатель, получил Нобелевскую премию за повесть «Старик и море» в 1954 году.

**6. *Опираясь на текст, расскажите о Соединенных Штатах Америки.***

***Topic 9***  
**Canada**

**1. *Вспомните значения следующих слов и словосочетаний.***

- the least settled and the least exploited part of the world
- to be covered by glacier ice
- snow-capped mountains and ocean bays
- crashing waters surrounded by huge rock formations
- an economically significant area

- to be exceptionally rich in forests and fur-bearing animals
- to lead to the position of a highly-developed country
- a broad spectrum of tourist attractions
- exciting sightseeing opportunities
- a large network of paved multi-use pathways
- to contain many outstanding natural and cultural features

## ***2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.***

I

Canada is the second largest country in the world after Russia. Its area is almost 10 million square kilometers. It is situated in the northern part of the North America including a lot of isles in the north: the largest ones are the Newfoundland, the Baffin Isle, the Victoria Isle and the Islands of Queen Elisabeth. Canada is washed by the Pacific Ocean in the west, by the Atlantic Ocean in the east and by the Arctic Ocean and its seas in the north that is why the climate and the nature of Canada are very much varied.

The northern parts lie in the subarctic and arctic climatic zones. The Canadian north remains one of the least settled and the least exploited parts of the world. About 2 per cent of the Canadian territory is covered by glacier ice, besides many northern islands are covered with ice for 9-10 months a year. This territory has a climate with very cold winters and short, cool summers. The average summer temperature is only about 4 degrees above zero. It contrasts with the rest of the territory, where the climate is moderate. The eastern parts of the country are mainly valleys and plains. This part gets enough amounts of rainfall and heat. In the south there are large areas of fertile soils.

The west of the country has a mild and humid climate thanks to a warm Pacific current. The average winter temperature is about 4 degrees above zero there. Canadian west is the most attractive part of the country. The snow-capped mountains and ocean bays create a surprisingly beautiful atmosphere. Canadian south is known for its changeable weather. Sometimes it is too humid, and sometimes it is too dry: the weather can change very quickly. Three Niagara Falls situated in that part of the country attracts people from all over the world by its unusual beauty: they can even rent a helicopter to see crashing waters surrounded by huge rock formations. The western territories are occupied by the Cordilleras, the Appalachia and the Rocky Mountains. They stretch from the American border to the Arctic Ocean. The

Cordillera region is composed of numerous mountain groups: the Coast Mountains, Notre Dame Mountains, Mackenzie Mountains. The highest mountain in the Cordillera is the Logan Mountain– it is 1591 meters high. The region of the Cordilleras is famous for its beautiful forests.

There are a lot of rivers and lakes in Canada. The largest rivers are the St Lawrence River – 3775 kilometers long, the Nelson, the Ottawa, the Mackenzie and the Yukon. The largest lakes are five Great Lakes on the border with the USA; they are Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior and Michigan. The Niagara Waterfalls connect Erie and Ontario. Also there are the Great Bear Lake and the Great Slave Lake.

## II

The economically significant area of the country is its western part. Canada is rich in mineral resources, such as non-ferrous metals, uranium, oil, natural gas and coal. It is also exceptionally rich in forests and fur-bearing animals. It holds the first place in the world in the amount of forests. All these factors led Canada to the position of a highly-developed country.

Canada is an independent federative state. It is one of the most developed countries. Canadian industries produce cars, airliners, locomotives, sea vessels, snow-removal machines and agricultural equipment. The most developed industries are timber, mining, chemical, meat and milk and food industries. Canada grows wheat, barley, flax, potatoes, vegetables and fruit. Fishing is also one of the important industries. Canada is a founding member of the United Nations. It is a country with rapid growth of the population: nowadays the population of Canada is about 25 million people. It is mainly concentrated in large cities – Ottawa, Toronto, Quebec, Montreal and Vancouver. Every city of Canada contains a broad spectrum of tourist attractions and exciting sightseeing opportunities.

The most important among them is the capital of the country, Ottawa, which is situated on the picturesque bank of the Ottawa River. One fourth of its more than 800 thousands population is descendants of English and French immigrants. Before the colonization the Ottawa region for a very long time was an Indian fur-trading centre: the name of the city comes from the Indian word meaning “trade”. The suburbs of the city house different industrial factories: electronic enterprises, food processing factories, paper mills and others. Ottawa is famous for its beautiful parks in which about a million of tulips bloom in spring and also known as the city of bridges – there are more than 20 bridges



in it. The traffic is rather heavy: the capital city of Canada is served by a network of freeways. There is a large network of paved multi-use pathways that wind their way through much of the city; these pathways are used for transportation, tourism, and recreation. They include bicycle lanes – cycling is a popular mode of transportation in the region throughout the year. There are over 220 kilometers of bike paths located throughout the city. Some downtown streets are intended only for bicycles or pedestrians. Ottawa is also served by two main regional airports, by intercity passenger rail and bus services. Ottawa has the highest per capita concentration of engineers, scientists and residents with Doctor of Philosophy degrees in Canada. It is known as the "most educated city in Canada" with over half of the population having graduated from College and/or university. There are 77 Universities in Canada, the main ones are situated in Ottawa. The tourists can visit numerous historic and natural museums in the city and a National Gallery of arts located here.

Toronto, one of the largest cities, is the home of leading banks and corporations. It is the major industrial centre of the country. Toronto is a port on Lake Ontario, one of the Great Lakes. Another huge port of Canada is Montreal, situated on the St Lawrence River: more than 5000 freight ships come to that port every year. It is one of the main educational cities, you can receive higher education at one of the three universities situated here. It is also one of the shopping and cultural centers of the country. Vancouver is a garden city. It is a very picturesque city, which lies between snow-capped mountains and an ocean bay in the west of Canada. It is the largest port on the Pacific coast and the centre of Canadian trade.

Canada is famous for its National Parks: there are more than thirty of them all around the country. Entry to the parks is free unless you are going to hunt or camp there. All parks are professionally run by a federal body. Wood Buffalo National Park was established in 1922 to protect a wood bison whose declining population had dropped greatly by 1900. Now it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Prince Albert National Park protects a slice of the northern coniferous forest. The park lies in a transition zone between natural regions with a diversity of wildlife. The park contains many outstanding natural and cultural features, including the fully protected white pelicans, bisons and rare grey owls. A rich aboriginal history in the area dates back over 8000 years. Roosevelt Campobello International Park serves as a memorial to

Franklin D. Roosevelt and a symbol of cooperation between the USA and Canada.

### III

The official languages of Canada are English and French. Nearly 60 per cent of the population speaks English and 27 per cent speaks French. The rest speaks other languages, such as Eskimo, Indian, German, Ukrainian and Italian. The flag of Canada also known as the Maple Leaf consists of a vertical triband of red-white-red, with a red maple leaf charged in the centre. The use of the maple leaf as a Canadian symbol dates back to the early XVIIIth century and is depicted on its flag, the penny and on the coat of arms.

Canada is a parliamentary monarchy as the part of Commonwealth of Nations. The Constitution of the country was adopted only in 1982. According to the constitution the head of the state is the Queen of the United Kingdom Elizabeth II. She is represented by a Governor General. As a federation, Canada is made up of ten provinces and two territories. Canadian central government in Ottawa represents all the peoples of Canada. Each province has its own government and parliament. Canada combines the American federal form of government with the British cabinet system. Parliament of Canada consists of two houses, the Upper House called the Senate, and the Lower House called the House of Commons. The Senate 104 members are appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister and have less power than the House of Commons. 301 members of the House of Commons are elected for a five year term. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are usually members of the House of Commons. The cabinet system of Canada unites the legislative and the executive branches; it consists of 20 or more ministers, chosen by the Prime Minister from leaders of the majority party in the House of Commons. Today most of the Governor General's powers have disappeared and he follows the directions of the Cabinet. The two leading political parties in Canada are the Progressive Conservative Party and the Liberal Party. The New Democratic Party is also rather influential.

Canada gave mankind a lot of outstanding people – scientists, writers and poets, musicians and painters. There are a lot of Canadians we know quite well: Jack Warner, co-founded of Warner Bros.; James Cameron, director of "Aliens", "Terminator" and "Titanic"; actors and actresses Jim Carrey, Leslie Nielsen, Pamela Anderson Lee, Sandra Bullock; Celine Dion is a worldwide famous Canadian pop singer,

songwriter and actress. But the most significant people are known only because of their inventions we use: Alexander Bell invented the telephone in 1874; Cluny MacPherson invented the gas mask in 1611; Charles Fenerty is the inventor of the wood pulp process for making paper; Hugh Le Caine invented the music synthesizer in 1945; Otto Sundback invented zipper; Lewis Urry invented the long-lasting alkaline battery. Dr. James Naismith was a notable sports coach and innovator who invented basketball in 1891; Tommy Ryan invented 5-pin bowling; Gosling James, the world's most famous computer programmer, is best known as the father of the Java programming language. Abraham Gesner was a notable Canadian physician and geologist who invented kerosene and became the primary founder of the modern petroleum industry. Frederick Banting was a Canadian medical scientist, doctor and Nobel laureate noted as one of the co-discoverers of insulin. This medical discovery has saved and continues to save millions of lives world-wide. The discovery of insulin was one of the most revolutionary in the history of mankind. James MacDonald is considered one of Canada's most important landscape painters; MacDonald was also a teacher, muralist, and poet. Henry Hudson was a well-known explorer who discovered Hudson Bay. There are many Canadian leaders, thinkers and scientists, heroes and pioneers, artists and entertainers, who have one thing in common: this category of people made in a significant contribution to the Canadian society, as well as to the world in which we live.

***3. Найдите в тексте предложения, начинающиеся со следующего. Укажите, в каком порядке предложения представлены в тексте. Предложения переведите.***

1. Ottawa has the highest per capita concentration...
2. The use of the maple leaf as a Canadian symbol...
3. The western territories are occupied...
4. Today most of the Governor General's powers have disappeared...
5. The traffic is rather hard...
6. It is a very picturesque city...
7. According to the constitution...
8. The Canadian north remains...
9. A rich aboriginal history in the area...
10. Canada is famous for its National Parks...
11. All these factors led Canada...

12. Before the colonization the Ottawa region for a very long time...
13. It is a country with rapid growth of the population...

**4. В следующих утверждениях исключите лишнее.**

1. The official languages of Canada are English, German and French.
2. Canada holds the first place in the world in the amount of forests and fur-bearing animals.
3. Ottawa is known as the major industrial centre of the country and the "most educated city in Canada".
4. The western territories are occupied by the Cordilleras, the Appalachia and the Coast Mountains.
5. Canada is the third largest country in the world after Russia and the USA.
6. The west and the south of the country have a mild and humid climate thanks to a warm Pacific current.
7. The cabinet system of Canada unites the legislative, the executive and the judicial branches.
8. The largest lakes are five Great Lakes on the border with the USA; they are Ontario, Yukon, Erie, Superior and Michigan.
9. The flag of Canada is known as the Old Glory or Maple Leaf.
10. The most developed industries in Canada are chemical, cotton textile and food industries.

**5. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.**

1. What is the geographical position of Canada?
2. How is the today's population of the country connected with its official languages?
3. What are the main characteristic features of its climate?
4. What are the industry and agriculture of Canada represented by?
5. What is worth seeing for the tourists in the country?
6. What is the state system in Canada?
7. What are the state symbols of Canada?

**6. Опираясь на текст, расскажите о Канаде.**

**Topic 10**  
**Commonwealth of Australia**

**1. Прочитайте и переведите следующие интернациональные слова.**

Desert; de facto; to record; tropical; kilometer; cyclone; to originate; continent; territory; proportion; population; ocean; agricultural; boulevard; distance; criminals; navigator; museum; coalition; official; million; seasonal; nature; cultural; modern; exotic; internationally; evolutionary; infectious; colonial-era; ethnic; to illuminate.

**2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

I

Australia, or the Commonwealth of Australia, as it is officially called, is situated on the island continent, which lies south-east of Asia, the island of Tasmania and some minor islands round the coast of the continent. Its area is about 8 million square kilometers. It is the only state in the world that occupies the territory of a whole continent. Australia is the smallest continent and the sixth largest country in the world. It is washed by the Indian Ocean in the south and west and by the Pacific Ocean in the east. The Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest coral reef, lies a short distance off the north-east coast and extends for over 2000 kilometers.

The climate of Australia is significantly influenced by ocean currents and correlated with periodic droughts and the seasonal tropical low pressures that produce cyclones and induce rainfalls. Australia is the driest continent on the earth. About one half of its territory is occupied by deserts and semideserts. It is also the land of Great Plains. The main part of Australia lies in tropics. Southwestern parts of the country are situated in subtropics. December, January and February are summer months in Australia; winter comes in June, July and August.

The largest rivers in Australia are the Darling and the Murray. In the middle part of Australia there are salt lakes, such as Lake Eyre and Torrence. Mount Washington is the peak of 1917 meters famous for its dangerously erratic weather, and long held the record for the highest wind gust directly measured at the Earth's surface. Mount Augustus claimed to be the world's largest monolith, is located in Western Australia. Mount Kosciuszko is the highest mountain on the Australian mainland – it is 2228 meters, although Mawson Peak on the remote Australian territory of Heard Island is taller – 2745 meters high. The highest mountains are also Airs Rocks.

As for the nature, the commonest forests of Australia are mostly made up of evergreen species, particularly eucalyptus and the Australian acacia or mimosa, the national emblem of the country. Such unusual animals as a kangaroo, a wombat or a koala-bear originate from Australia. Australia is home to well-known birds such as emu and kookaburra; it is inhabited by many dangerous animals including some of the most venomous snakes in the world.

There are many national flora and fauna parks in Australia. Kakadu National Park is located within the Alligator Rivers Region in the North; it covers an area of nearly 2 million hectares. The cultural and natural values of Kakadu National Park were recognized internationally when it was placed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Daintree National Park Queensland became a World Heritage Site in 1988. A large portion of this park consists of the Greater Daintree Rainforest which has existed for 110 million years and is thought to be one of the oldest on earth. The Wild Life Park hosts over 300 animals mostly of native Australian origin including wombats, koalas, kangaroos, Tasmanian Devils, various parrots and birds of prey, snakes and reptiles. The animals roam freely amongst the visitors and can be fed by hand. Phillippe Island famous for penguins is an island located about 140 km away from Melbourne. Named after the first Governor Phillip Island is a tourist destination visited by 3.5 million people annually. The Penguin Parade, in which penguins come ashore in groups, attracts visitors from all over the world. Another popular tourist attraction is the Seal Rocks, which host the largest colony of fur seals in Australia - up to 16 thousands.

The largest sand island on the Earth – Fraser Island stretches over 123 kilometers in length. Fraser Island is a precious part of Australia's natural and cultural heritage, it is protected for all to appreciate and enjoy. It is a place of exceptional beauty, with its long uninterrupted white beaches flanked by strikingly coloured sand cliffs, and over 100 freshwater lakes, some tea-coloured and others clear and blue all ringed by white sandy beaches. The highest dunes on the island reach up to 240 meters above sea level. Ancient rainforests grow in sand along the banks of fast-flowing, crystal-clear creeks. They are of particular evolutionary and ecological significance, and provide magnificent wildflower displays in spring and summer.

II

For at least 40,000 years before European settlement in the late 18th century, Australia was inhabited by indigenous aborigines. Australia's eastern half was discovered by Dutch explorers in 1606; in 1770 James Cook sailed along, mapped the east coast of Australia and claimed it for Great Britain. The British Crown Colony was formed on 26 January, 1788, when Captain Arthur Phillip led the First Fleet to Port Jackson. This date became Australia's National Day. The ruins of Port Arthur colony, a small town and former convict settlement founded in 1877, now attract a lot of tourists. Port Arthur is one of Australia's most significant heritage areas and the open air museum and a home to many reputed cases of haunting and ghosts – particularly of convict origin. These include cases of cells with ghostly screams and empty rocking chairs that move.

The indigenous population, estimated at 350 thousands at the time of European settlement, declined steeply for 150 years following settlement, mainly due to infectious disease. The number grew steadily in the following years; the continent was explored and an additional five self-governing colonies were established during the XIXth century. On 1 January, 1901, the six colonies became a federation after a decade of planning, consultation, and voting and the Commonwealth of Australia was formed. Since Federation, Australia has maintained a stable liberal democratic political system and is a Commonwealth realm. From 1787 to 1867 Australia was a place where criminals were sent from Britain. Although Australia has no official language, English is so entrenched that it has become the national language de facto.

Australia is one of the most unusual and exotic countries of the world. A significant feature of a modern Australian society is the representation of a lot of cultures drawn from many lands by its people. Most of the estimated 22 million Australians are descended from colonial-era settlers and immigrants from Europe. For generations, the vast majority of immigrants came from the British Isles, and the people of Australia are still mainly of British or Irish ethnic origin. 60 per cent of population concentrated in and around the mainland state cities of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth and Adelaide. The population density, 2.8 inhabitants per square kilometer, is the lowest in the world, although a large proportion of the population lives along the temperate south-eastern coastline.

The nation's capital city is Canberra which became the capital only in 1927. It is a young and comparatively small city. It was founded in the

20th century and now has a population of about 345 thousand people. The centre of Canberra is a small hill. Several streets run from that hill. Special charm is given to Canberra by an artificial lake in the centre of the city. A fountain more than 100 meters high is in the western part of the lake. At night powerful lights illuminate the water. It is the Captain Cook Fountain, one of the main places of interest in Canberra. Another one is a memorial military museum. The building of the Australian Academy of Sciences is quite unusual in form — it is like a huge overturned bowl. The city's main industry is government administration and defence.

Melbourne is the second largest city in Australia. It was the capital of the country till 1927 and now is the centre of Australian business world. It is also one of the largest ports in the country. Melbourne is a beautiful city with numerous skyscrapers, straight boulevards and large parks and gardens. One of Melbourne's places of interest is the house of Captain Cook, a famous British navigator. Sydney is Australia's largest and oldest city. It was the first British settlement. Sydney has the oldest in the country botanical gardens and the Zoo. One of the main places of interest of the city is the famous bridge over the Bay of Port Jackson. Another one is the Opera House, which resembles large white shells surrounded by the sea. Sydney is the city of three universities. Government grants have supported the establishment of Australia's 38 universities; all but one are public. There is a state-based system of vocational training. The main Universities are situated in Sydney, Melbourne, and Canberra.

### III

A highly developed country Australia has the world's thirteenth largest economy; it is a relatively prosperous and independent nation. Australia ranks highly in many international comparisons of national performance such as human development, quality of life, health care, life expectancy, public education, economic freedom and the protection of civil liberties and political rights. Australia is a member of the United Nations, G20, Commonwealth of Nations and the World Trade Organization. It is a highly developed industrial-agrarian country. Almost a half of Australian territory is occupied by deserts and semideserts – for quite a long period of time it was thought to be useless for economic development. But it is rich in coal, iron ore, bauxites, uranium, lead and many other mineral resources. One of the most productive uranium mines in the world is located within the



Kakadu National Park. Now the most important industries are oil, chemical, ore mining, radio electronics, and food industry. The country exports agricultural products and raw materials. The main industrial cities are Sidney, Melbourne, Brisbane and New Castle. The main ports are Adelaide, Brisbane, Darwin and Melbourne.

Australia is an agricultural country. For almost a century the production and export of sheep wool was the basis of the economy of the country. Cattle-breeding is highly developed in Australia: it exports sheep wool, meat, butter and cheese. Its major partners are Japan, the USA and Great Britain. Australia is the flattest continent with the oldest and least fertile soils and deserts. Droughts are common in Australia that's why a special plan was worked out for irrigation of plains.

Australia is a parliamentary democratic monarchy as the part of Commonwealth of Nations; according to the Constitution of 1901 the head of the state is the Queen Elizabeth II. She is represented by Governor General, who is appointed by the Australian government in each state. It consists of six states and two territories. The Governor General appoints members of the Executive Council, his advisory cabinet. The main legislative body in the country is Federal Parliament. It consists of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The members of the Senate are elected for a six-year term. There are ten senators from each state and two from each territory in the Senate, 76 totally. The House of Representatives has 150 members elected by general direct vote for a three-year period. The executive power belongs to the government. It is headed by the Prime Minister. The ministers are chosen from members of Parliament and the Executive Council. There are two major political parties that usually form government in Australia: the Australian Labour party and a coalition of the Liberal and the Agrarian parties. Since 1931 Australia became fully independent from Great Britain in its political affairs. The judicial branch is represented by the High Court of Australia whose judges are appointed by the Governor General on advice of the Council.

Australia made a great contribution to the science, literature, music and arts of the world. There are many famous Australians, past and present, and no list would ever do them all justice. Here is a small selection of famous Australians: Sir Douglas Mawson, Antarctic explorer and geologist, first to reach the South Magnetic Pole; Sir John Carew Eccles, physiologist, was awarded with the Nobel Prize in 1963 for the discoveries of the nerve cell membrane; the Crocodile hunter,

Steve Irwin; Olympic gold medalist Dawn Fraser; Mary Elizabeth Donaldson – a wife of Crown Prince Frederik of Denmark; Actresses Nicole Kidman and Kate Blanchett; actors Hugh Jackman, Heath Ledger, Mel Gibson, Paul Hogan (*Crocodile Dundee*); bands and singers AC/DC, Kylie Minogue, the Bee Gees, Natalie Imbruglia; a model Elle MacPherson.

**3. Подберите к следующим выражениям английские эквиваленты.**

Значительное влияние оказывают океанские течения; основа экономики страны; искусственное озеро в центре города; самая низкая в мире плотность населения; процветающая и независимая нация; важная черта современного общества; внесла большой вклад в мировую науку; самый засушливый континент на земле; имеют особое значение для эволюции и экологии; разработанный для орошения равнин; очень необычный по форме.

**4. Завершите предложения из текста, подобрав вариант окончания в правой колонке.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. There are two major political parties that usually form government in Australia | A. it is inhabited by many dangerous animals including some of the most venomous snakes in the world. |
| 2. It consists of two chambers   | B. was the basis of the economy of the country.   |
| 3. For quite a long period of time it was thought                                  | C. one of the main places of interest in Canberra.  |
| 4. Australia is home to well-known birds such as emu and kookaburra;               | D. and provide magnificent wildflower displays in spring and summer.                                  |
| 5. They are of particular evolutionary and ecological significance,                | E. the Australian Labour party and a coalition of the Liberal and the Agrarian parties.               |
| 6. For almost a century the production and export of sheep wool                    | F. to be useless for economic development.  |
| 7. It is the Captain Cook Fountain   | G. the Senate and the House of Representatives.   |

**5. Укажите, какие из следующих утверждений являются ложными.**

1. The climate of Australia is significantly influenced by ocean currents.
2. Australia is a parliamentary federation as the part of Commonwealth of Nations.
3. A prosperous developed country Australia has the world's thirteenth largest economy.
4. One of the most productive uranium mines in the world is located within the Kakadu National Park.
5. Government grants have supported the establishment of Australia's 28 universities; all but one are public.
6. The people of Australia are still mainly of British or Scottish ethnic origin.
7. Australian acacia is the national emblem of the country.
8. The House of Representatives has 170 members elected by general direct vote for a three-year term.
9. From 1787 to 1867 Australia was a place where criminals were sent from Britain.
10. Canberra was founded in the 20th century and now has a population of about 543 thousand people.

**6. Составьте один специальный вопрос к каждому из абзацев текста. Расскажите об Австралии, используя ответы как план пересказа.**

### **Topic 11**

## **New Zealand**

**1. Вспомните значения следующих глаголов.**

To develop, to settle, to hold, to be situated, to elect, to investigate, to belong to, to force, to consist of, to survive, to represent, to divide, to include, to adopt.

**2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

New Zealand, an independent state and a member of the Commonwealth, is situated to the south-east from Australia in the south-west part of the Pacific Ocean. It belongs to a large island group called Polynesia. It's a country consisting of two large islands: the North Island and the South Island, divided by Cook Channel which is

34 kilometers wide, and a lot of smaller islands. New Zealand also includes Cook Islands, Niue Isle, Tokelau Isles in the south part of the Pacific Ocean and Antarctic Ross territory. Its total area is nearly 270 thousand square kilometers.

The total population is about 4.4 million people with the average population density 16 persons per square kilometer. About 85 per cent of them are classified as Europeans – they are of British descent. The first to settle here were the Maoris, a Polynesian people; it was about one thousand years ago. “The Aurora” the first British ship to come to New Zealand at the end of the XVIIIth century, was under the command of the Dutch sailor Abel Tasman. But more famous was James Cook who investigated the islands in 1768. It was his travel that became the beginning of British invasion. The British forced the Maoris to adopt many of their customs and to speak their language and destroyed the disobedient. Thousands of the Maoris were killed or died because of diseases and alcohol but their culture survived. Beautiful songs and dances are as old as the Maori people itself.

New Zealand has a temperate, moist ocean climate without seasonal variations in temperature or rainfall. It never gets too hot in summer and there are no frosts in winter so the forests are very thick and always green because of the climate. The main characteristic features of its climate are smoke and steam from volcanoes and geysers. Sometimes New Zealand is called the country of long white clouds. The South Island is mountainous: the highest mountain is Cook Mountain, 3764 meters high in New Zealand Alps. There are another 18 mountains here the height of which is more than three thousands meters. The mountain stream is very specific: water is ice-cold near one of its banks and is boiling hot near the other. Earthquakes are common here; sometimes there may be several quakes a day.

The economy of New Zealand is traditional. Industry is represented only by light branches but agriculture is highly developed because of the climate. Sheep-breeding is the main part of output for export: this small country holds the second place in the world in wool production. The large part also belongs to plant-growing – the climate allows it all-year-round.

Tourism is also highly developed due to the country’s beauty, diversity and compactness. Besides, there are unusual geographical and flora and fauna phenomena you can see only there. Kiwi is a bird found only in New Zealand; it has no wings and its feathers are like hair. New

Zealand has put it on its national emblem together with a silver fern. Other places of interest worth visiting are national parks: Tongariro, founded in 1887, Fiord Land, Abel Tasman Park, Queenstown.

New Zealand consists of 90 counties and 3 administrative areas. There are four large towns in New Zealand. The main towns are the main ports: Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, Hamilton, Dunedin. Wellington is the capital of this country; it was built by the British. There are 5 Universities in New Zealand. The official languages are English and Maori.

New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. It is the part of Commonwealth of Nations and according to the constitution act of 1852 the head of the state is the Queen of the United Kingdom Elizabeth II. It is represented in the country by the Governor General, appointed for a five-year term. There is one chamber in the Parliament – the House of Representatives – which is elected by a popular vote for a three-year period. It consists of 1200 members, only 7 of them are aborigines; it is a legislative branch. The executive power belongs to the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister chosen by the parliament. The judicial branch is represented by the Supreme Court.

The flag of New Zealand is blue with four red stars of South Cross on it; there is a small flag of the United Kingdom in the left upper corner.

New Zealand gave mankind a lot of outstanding people, among them are Ernest Rutherford, a famous physicist, Colin Murdoch, a chemist who invented a syringe valid for one occasion only, Russell Crowe, a famous actor and many others.

***3. Найдите в тексте предложения, начинающиеся со следующего. Укажите, в каком порядке предложения представлены в тексте. Предложения переведите.***

1. It is represented in the country by...
2. Earthquakes are common here...
3. Other places of interest worth visiting...
4. The main characteristic features...
5. New Zealand also includes...
6. It never gets too hot in summer...
7. Tourism is also highly developed...
8. The large part also belongs to plant-growing...
9. It belongs to a large island group...
10. Beautiful songs and dances...

**4. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.**

1. What is the geographical position of New Zealand?
2. How is the today's population of the country connected with its history?
3. What are the main characteristic features of its climate?
4. What are the industry and agriculture of New Zealand represented by?
5. Why is tourism developed highly in the country?
6. What is the state system in New Zealand?
7. What are the state symbols of New Zealand?

**5. Составьте краткую аннотацию к тексту.**

**6. Опираясь на текст, расскажите о Новой Зеландии.**

**Topic 12**

**National Traditions**

**1. Прочитайте следующие интернационализмы, определите, к каким частям речи они относятся, и переведите.**

Meeting; business; emotion; manner; reputation; characteristic; sort; public; special; social; religion; universal; poet; composer; ceremonial; history; typical; discipline; talented; nation; nationality; multinational; international; human; local; strange; humour; tradition; culture; patriotism; to ignore; to compromise; family; optimistic; tolerant; restaurant; territory; globalization; ethnic; economy.

**2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

Almost every nation and country has a reputation of some kind. But these statements can't be universal. The English are reputed to be cold and reserved, they are well-disciplined people and it is probably no exaggeration to say that they have the best manners in the world. The national character of the English has been described as a sense of superiority. English patriotism is based on a deep sense of security: the English display a surprising unity in a crisis. They also have a strong sense for public order. Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. The English are stay-at-home people. They

prefer a small house built for one family, with a small garden and a fire in the centre of the house. English people keep to their traditions even in meals. The English are tea-drinkers; they have it many times a day. Some Englishmen have tea for breakfast, tea at lunch time, tea after dinner, tea at tea-time and tea with supper. The typical feature of the English is their love for playing all sorts of games. But they are very serious in business. The British have long been famous as a nation of animal-lovers. There is a pet in nearly every family which has a special chair near the fire, special food and a special place in the hearts of its owners. All this doesn't mean that the English differ from other human beings. They certainly feel the same emotions as others: jealousy, envy, joy and happiness –but their external reactions are different.

“So many countries so many customs”, an English proverb says. The American way of life means change, the spirit of adventure; they like to move away, to change houses and jobs. While the Englishman thinks it is ill-mannered to ask private questions, the American doesn't feel that at all. The American prefers sociability with overwhelming hospitality. They cannot exist without humour. They say, an American must have one wife, two cars, three children, four pets, five suits, six acres, seven credit cards – and is lucky to have eight cents in his pocket.

The main characteristic features of Russian people are hospitality, their «open hearts» and «golden hands», described in wise Russian fairytales. They are hardworking, patient and optimistic. The Russians are a very talented nation. Russia gave us the world famous poets, writers, composers, scientists. Russia is a multinational country; all the nationalities living here preserve their cultures, traditions and languages and they deserve the respect for their own set of tradition as everybody else in the world does. The difference between them is great enough for everyone who lives in Russia, but for the outside world it is less apparent. But there are some things that unite these nations all together: national patriotism and friendship.

Good and bad manners make up the social rules of a country. They are not always easy to learn because they are often not written down in books. For example, queuing is a national habit of the British and it is considered polite or well-mannered to wait for your turn. In some countries it is accepted ill-mannered to eat in the street, whereas in Britain it is common to see people having a snack walking down the road, especially at lunchtime. Britons may be surprised to see young children in restaurants; and if they make a noise in public it is

considered very rude. It's becoming less and less acceptable to smoke in a public place. Social rules are an important part of our culture as they passed down through history. Local customs and traditions may be different from our own and strange and even 'stupid' but this may be because we don't understand the history of the custom.

The British have an expression "When in Rome, do as the Romans do". If you show respect for the customs of the country you are visiting, the people will appreciate it, and trust you. You're travelling to experience their culture after all! In most places local people are aware that you do not know or understand the local ways, they will be tolerant and put it down to you being a foreigner, but that should not be interpreted as a permission to ignore local tradition. Take the time to find out what behaviour is acceptable and what isn't. Always ask permission to take photos of people and respect their wishes if they refuse. Try to learn as much as possible about the country you are visiting: it can help you avoid pitfalls, save you money and time, and make the trip more enjoyable. It also makes your interactions more meaningful and memorable. Respect their language: if a foreign word sounds funny or like a "bad" word don't laugh. When someone is communicating in their native tongue in their native country, remember who the foreigner is. Be prepared to speak clearly and think of simpler or different ways to say the same thing, so they can respond to you. It's amazing how many things are lost in translation! Absorb the culture using all five senses: breathe in the air, taste spices and culinary combinations, discover traditions new to you. Don't be afraid to ask questions as most people respond very positively to inquiries about their culture. Ask a variety of people so you can get a balanced view. Through careful observation, you just might find an understanding not only of how people in other countries move, work, eat, talk, but how you cope and operate in unfamiliar territory. That is an invaluable life experience. Lessons have to be learned in a hard way. If your kind of job involves dealing with international business, then the concept of respect for international culture should be the first thing you must keep in mind. International business culture comprises the coming together of business people of different backgrounds and cultures to work towards a particular business goal. Do not be surprised about how people run business in other countries. Germans, for example, discuss business strictly inside the meeting room, and never during meals. Japanese people exchange business cards, a process which seems



almost ceremonial; the more you read the card, the more respectful you are. While you can never drink alcohol during negotiations in Australia, social drinking is encouraged in Russia. The only key to successful interaction is respect.

With globalization on the rise and an increased need for cultural sensitivity, only through equality of respect between races and nations we can reach positive international relations in this global economy as well as peace at home. It simply means respecting other cultures, religions, beliefs, and living conditions. There are cultural and ideological differences and it is good to have an understanding about them. These differences between cultures and peoples are real and can add richness and sometimes humor to our life. Education, social strata, religion, personality, experience, affection shown and a billion of other factors will affect human behavior and culture. But studying cross cultural differences, comparing one ethnic group against others, we can't despite that people everywhere have much in common, such as a need for affiliation and love, participation, and contribution. When the exterior is peeled off, there are not so many differences after all!

**3. Найдите в тексте слова и выражения, эквивалентные следующим.**

Более значительные и запоминающиеся; люди разного происхождения и культур; понимать историю происхождения обычая; отличаться от других людей; общаться на родном языке; могут добавить юмора в нашу жизнь; игнорировать местные традиции; утверждение не может быть универсальным; теряется при переводе; существуют культурные и идеологические различия.

**4. Укажите, в каком порядке следующие утверждения представлены в тексте.**

1. When the exterior is peeled off, there are not so many differences after all.
2. Social rules are an important part of our culture as they passed down through history.
3. The only key to successful interaction is respect.
4. Do not be surprised about how people run business in other countries.
5. Take the time to find out what behaviour is acceptable and what isn't.
6. Certain lessons have to be learned the hard way.

7. Ask a variety of people so you can get a balanced view.
8. They cannot exist without humour.
9. But they are very serious in business.
10. But there are some things that unite them all together.

**5. Исходя из содержания текста и вашего личного опыта, ответьте на следующие вопросы.**

1. What is the main principle of successful international communication?
2. Does the reputation of a nation or a country coincide with the reality?
3. What is more important: national reputation or your personal opinion?
4. What rules are obligatory when you are a foreigner?
5. What must you consider when dealing with international business?
6. What are the same characteristic features all the people have in spite of their nationality or the country they live in?

**6. Опираясь на текст, расскажите об особенностях и основах межнационального общения.**

### **Topic 13**

## **Travelling**

**1. Пользуясь словарём, выясните значения следующих понятий.**

- 1) an explorer – a tourist – a traveller – a holiday-maker
- 2) travelling – a journey – a trip – a voyage
- 3) an advantage – a disadvantage
- 4) to translate – an interpreter

**2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

People began to travel ages ago. The very first travellers were explorers who went on trips to find wealth, or fame or something else. Their journeys were very dangerous but still people keep on going to the unknown lands. Modern life is impossible without travelling; thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. Nowadays it is not so dangerous and much more convenient. If you want to go somewhere hundreds of companies are there to help you – they will take care about your tickets and make all the reservations

needed. If you don't speak the language of the country you go to there are interpreters that will help you. With modern services you can travel around the world and you can choose the means of transport you like: the plane, the train, the ship, the bicycle or you can travel just on foot.

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of a scene. It's always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms. Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun. Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them — the sights of cities, old churches and castles; views of mountains, lakes, valleys, waterfalls; different kinds of flowers and plants, animals and birds. Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy time they had here. And means of travelling have their advantages and disadvantages. While planning the tourist takes into consideration a number of important factors; they are: the speed and comfort of the vehicle, the price of the journey, the possible rest, food, luggage and ecological factors as well. But the most important factor is, of course, safety of journey. The more positive factors are included, the more expensive your travelling will be. Nevertheless, there does not exist any means of travelling that can meet all the requirements. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations. People travel to have a holidays or to have business. If people have business trips they choose the fastest transport. They often travel by plane or by train. It is expensive but it is very fast. And if people want to have a rest they choose travelling by boat, by car, on horseback and alike.

Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too. It is well known that airplanes are more comfortable than trains and the time of a trip is also shorter, but the risk of an accident is very high. Once the airplane is in the air it is very difficult to have full control over it and thus many undesirable things can occur. Besides you must get to the airport sometimes very far from the city and wait hours for your departure; the luggage weight

is limited; some things are forbidden on board the plane. After all you will see practically nothing while travelling. But when you go from one continent to another or you are in a great hurry – an airplane is the best choice.

Travelling by train is slower than by plane and sometimes crowded and delayed, but it has its advantages. You can see much more interesting places of the country you are travelling through. Modern trains have very comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars which make even the longest journey enjoyable. During your way on the train you can work, read newspapers or books, look out of the window, drink tea, communicate with your neighbours or sleep. You can have something to eat at the stations when the train makes stops. Speed, comfort, safety and pleasure combined – that are the main advantages of trains. Besides, it is cheaper than a plane. That is why many people prefer it to all other means.

Travelling by sea is very popular. Large ships and small river boats can visit foreign countries and different places of interest within their own country. Sea travel has developed from unpredictable voyages under sail to the latest luxury cruise ships. Sea travel reached its highest level of speed and luxury in the passenger liners that offered regular services across the oceans. These liners took a long time to develop, but were nearly destroyed in just a few years by growing air travel – the number of passengers making liner voyages decreased greatly. The answer was to send the ships cruising. Their splendid accommodation, excellent service and fine cuisine would appeal to passengers going to sea just for pleasure.

Some people prefer travelling by car because it is very convenient, others think that it's dangerous and pollutes the environment. No doubt, travelling by car has both many advantages and a lot of disadvantages. Of course, it is fast; moreover you don't waste time waiting at the station or in airport. You can travel wherever and whenever you want, you can choose any route you want. To add to this, you don't need to buy tickets and to carry your luggage. You may take whatever you like with, even a pet. All you need is a map and a good driver. On the other hand, travelling by car is not very comfortable for a driver. He cannot relax, he has to be careful all the time. Vehicles are forced to stay in traffic jams, it is also very uncomfortable. Travelling by car is dangerous, too. There are many crashes on the roads and we should be very careful and sensible. Using a car is also very expensive. If you

have a car you have to pay much money for petrol and services the prices for which are very high. To sum up, if we have money and remember about politeness, patience and responsibility we can enjoy driving for many years.

Travelling on foot is called differently in different countries: walking, trekking, tramping, rambling, hiking, bushwalking... It's the ultimate slow travelling, taking a lot of your time to get from one place to the next and it's physically demanding, but it has a lot of advantages instead. It keeps you fit, distressed and serene; it puts you in touch with nature and allows you to meet local people along the way; it brings you close to the tastes, smells and sounds of your host country and it is absolutely free. But walking does have a few rules: you'd better team up with other hikers especially if you care about safety, let someone know where you're going and when you expect to arrive, carry a good map, bring along plenty of water and food and always wear something bright enough to be seen.

If you are an absolute lazy person and prefer to study the world lying on the sofa, you can buy a lot of travelling magazines or subscribe for a TV geographical channel. But if you are really fond of travelling – pack your suitcase and go! You will see and learn a lot of things that you can never see or learn at home, though you may have read about them in books and newspapers, and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand people is to meet them in their own homes. Any kind of travelling helps you understand the world.

### ***3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.***

1. How can you classify travelling according to the aim and the means of the journey?
2. What is your favorite means of travelling?
3. What are the most important factors taken into consideration while planning the journey?
4. Have you ever travelled by airplane or by train?
5. Why is the ships cruising the most profitable voyage nowadays?
6. Are you lazy enough to prefer travelling with magazines and TV?
7. Why is it interesting to travel?

### ***4. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.***

1. Первыми путешественниками были люди, которые искали богатства или славы.
2. Туристический бизнес сегодня предлагает все возможные услуги, вплоть до персональных переводчиков.
3. Те, кто отправляется в деловое путешествие, обычно выбирают наиболее быстрый вид транспорта.
4. Согласно статистике, самый безопасный вид транспорта – железнодорожный.
5. Люди путешествуют, чтобы узнать что-то новое, познакомиться с новыми людьми или чтобы просто сменить обстановку.
6. Выбирая способ путешествия, всегда следует учитывать степень его безопасности.
7. Лучше составить свое собственное мнение о стране, посетив её, чем верить мнению других.

**5. Заполните следующую таблицу.**

<i>The type of travelling</i>	<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<i>1. Travelling by airplane</i>		
<i>2. Travelling by train</i>		
<i>3. Travelling by sea vehicle</i>		
<i>4. Travelling by bus</i>		
<i>5. Travelling by car</i>		
<i>6. Travelling by bicycle</i>		
<i>7. Travelling by boat</i>		
<i>8. Travelling on horseback</i>		
<i>9. Travelling on foot</i>		
<i>10. Travelling with magazines and TV</i>		

**6. Составьте один специальный вопрос к каждому из абзацев текста. Расскажите о возможных способах путешествия, используя ответы как план пересказа.**

## UNIT III

### My Future Profession

#### Topic 14

### My Future Profession

#### 1. Запомните значения следующих слов и словосочетаний.

- 1) engineering – техника, технология; конструирование; машиностроение; строительство
- 2) chemical engineering – химическая технология
- 3) civil engineering – гражданское строительство
- 4) mechanical engineering – механическое машиностроение
- 5) military engineering – военное строительство
- 6) electrical engineering – электротехника
- 7) mining engineering – горное дело
- 8) metallurgical engineering – металлургическая технология
- 9) agricultural engineering – сельскохозяйственное машиностроение
- 10) aerospace engineering – авиакосмическая техника
- 11) nuclear engineering – атомная техника
- 12) electronic engineering – электронная техника
- 13) industrial engineering – промышленное строительство
- 14) computer engineering – вычислительная техника
- 15) medical engineering – медицинская техника
- 16) food engineering – технология пищевой промышленности
- 17) design engineering – технический дизайн
- 18) design engineer – инженер-конструктор
- 19) development engineering – разработка методов развития производства
- 20) development engineer – инженер по развитию производства
- 21) managing engineer – ведущий инженер
- 22) sales engineer – инженер по сбыту
- 23) research engineer – инженер-исследователь
- 24) production engineer – инженер-технолог производства

## **2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

What is engineering? Engineers do so many things that this question could have a very long answer. Basically, engineers use science to solve problems creatively. They apply science that is why engineering is often referred to as applied science. The principal work of an engineer is design; he has to design products, machines and production systems. When you make toast in the morning, phone your friend or fly in a plane, you experience the work of an engineer. Moon landings, cellular phones and satellites orbiting through space are possible because of engineers. Engineers are involved with the design, construction and operation of everything from razor blades and microchips to skyscrapers and bridges.

The result of rapid expansion of scientific knowledge was an increase in number of engineering specialties. By the middle of the last century they included civil, military, mechanical, mining and metallurgical engineering; then agricultural, chemical and electrical were added. This growth continued and nowadays we have aerospace, nuclear, computer, electronic, medical and industrial engineering as well. Today the specialists in engineering are so diversified that it is impossible to classify them satisfactory. There are almost 200 different types of engineering nowadays!

Technological and industrial process depends on a scientist, an engineer and a technologist; each makes major contribution to progress and plays an important role in the modern world. An engineer depends upon the scientist for new knowledge and upon the technologist for specialized assistance in translating plans into operating reality. He must have a basic knowledge of the sciences and understanding of the abstract techniques of the research engineer and he should know much of the technology employed by technologists. Perhaps the most important function of an engineer is to integrate the abstract-theoretical world and the technical-practical world. Every engineer is a member of a team often headed by a system engineer who must be able to combine the advantages of different branches.

Engineering is often defined as making practical application of theoretical sciences such as physics and mathematics. But it is impossible to cover all the subjects which an engineer may find useful in a lifetime. The education and training of an engineer must be a partnership between industry and higher education, between theory and practice. Another result of the increase in scientific knowledge is that



engineering has become a profession that requires specialized advanced education. Today it must include at least 4 or 5 years of university studying leading to a Bachelor of Science degree: although technology is advancing rapidly, the underlying scientific theories and principles it is based on are constant. More often engineers, especially those engaged in research, get an advanced Master's or Doctor's degree. Engineers require specialized knowledge and intensive preparation with continued study after graduating from the university. Engineering education must become a lifetime study: to compete successfully every engineer must keep up with changes in his profession.

The profession has a strong organizational structure, requires high standards, and operates in the public service. Professional engineers must follow a code of professional conduct and ethics and a series of legal requirements. They have to be technically competent and operate with responsibility in conformity with accepted notions of professionalism. For an engineer the result of his labour – be it a bridge, air-conditioning unit, automobile or computer – is interposed between himself and the user. However, since people's lives are often at stake if an error is made, a high level of competence is essential.

**3. Найдите в тексте слова и выражения, эквивалентные следующим.**

Непрерывное обучение; в соответствии с принятыми нормами профессионализма; поскольку на карту поставлена жизнь людей; вносит значительный вклад в прогресс; преимущества различных областей; базовые научные теории и принципы; быстрое расширение научных знаний; инженерные специалисты очень различаются; чтобы решать проблемы творчески; соблюдать правила профессионального поведения и этики.

**4. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.**

1. What do you know about the profession of engineer?
2. Why have you chosen this profession?
3. How many engineering specialties do you know?
4. What education does engineering require?
5. Why do engineers need a high level of competence?
6. What can you say about the results of engineers' labour?
7. What are the main classifications of engineer specialties?

**5. Завершите предложения из текста, подобрав вариант окончания в правой колонке.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Engineering is often defined as                                   | A. often headed by a system engineer.   |
| 2. Every engineer is a member of a team                              | B. making practical application of theoretical sciences.                          |
| 3. Perhaps the most important function of an engineer is             | C. the underlying scientific theories and principles it is based on are constant. |
| 4. Although technology is advancing rapidly,                         | D. was an increase in number of engineering specialties.                          |
| 5. Engineers require specialized knowledge and intensive preparation | E. to integrate the abstract-theoretical world and the technical-practical world. |
| 6. The principal work of the engineer is design;                     | F. with continued study after graduating from the university.                     |
| 7. The result of rapid expansion of scientific knowledge             | G. he has to design products, machines and production systems.                    |

**6. Составьте и задайте вопросы, с помощью которых вы сможете узнать специальность вашего собеседника. Выясните следующую информацию.**

- 1) age of your partner;
- 2) his/her education;
- 3) his/her qualifications;
- 4) nature of his/her work;
- 5) what he/she is responsible for;
- 6) what he/she feels about his/her work.

**7. Внимательно изучите аргументы, представляющие противоположные точки зрения. Обсудите данную проблему в группе, приведите свои собственные аргументы в пользу одной из позиций.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. There is no alternative to narrow specialization.                 | 1. A really great scientist has always had wide interests.         |
| 2. It is unrealistic to expect a scientist to be interested in other | 2. It is impossible to understand a particular science in complete |

fields except his own.

3. Every specialist has a limited amount of time.

4. A person who is interested in many things is sure to become a dilettante.

isolation.

3. The scientist should not be treated as a machine for solving specialized problems.

4. A narrow specialist may tend to become a narrow-minded person.

**8. Опираясь на текст, расскажите о профессии инженера.**

## *Topic 15* **Chemical Engineering**

**1. Прочитайте следующие интернациональные слова.**

Chemistry, characteristic, technological, problem, material, faculty, natural, future, profession, process, progress, engineer, specialist, synthetic, polymer, macromolecular, special, biological, vital, industry, laboratory, design, engineering, medicine, automatic.

**2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

Chemical engineering is the branch of engineering that deals with the application of sciences to the process of converting raw materials or chemicals into more useful or valuable forms. Chemical engineering largely deals with the design, improvement and maintenance of processes involving chemical or biological transformations for large-scale manufacturing. Chemical engineering is applied in the manufacture of a wide variety of products – a variety of substances found in everyday life has been made under the supervision of a chemical engineer. In addition to producing useful materials, modern chemical engineering is also concerned with pioneering valuable new materials and techniques - such as nanotechnology and biomedical engineering. Chemical engineers in this branch are usually employed under the title of a process engineer. I study at the Technological Faculty. My future profession will be a process engineer. I am satisfied with my future profession. I work in it now and I hope to be a very good specialist. The specialist has many reasons to study chemistry. Chemistry is becoming one of the leading branches of the economy. Now chemistry solves many vital problems and one of these problems is the creation of new

materials. Numerous institutes and laboratories are in a constant search for new materials. Natural materials do not possess all properties we require and the present great progress in the production of artificial materials is due to synthetic polymers, to chemistry. Chemistry gives our industry completely new materials which are light, strong and plastic. Chemistry will remake existing materials and create new ones. Chemical engineers are now engaged in the development and production of a diverse range of products. These products include high performance materials.

Science is being enriched by a large number of new polymers. Polymers are known to be used everywhere. The chemistry of macromolecular compounds is stated to be one of the most actively developing branches of chemical science at the present time. Its rapid development could be explained by the fact that the chemistry of high polymer syntheses is involved in progress in the most important fields of polymer technology as plastics, synthetic rubbers, synthetic fibers and synthetic film formers. Very great advancements have been made in work on polymers designed for different industries, such as engineering, motorcar construction and medicine. An especially characteristic feature of contemporary polymer synthesis is the tendency to produce polymers having wide range of special properties: heat-resistant, semiconducting and electrically conducting polymers, polymers with photoelectric activity, light sensitivity and biological activity. The modern discipline of chemical engineering encompasses much more than just process engineering. Chemical engineers design processes to ensure the most economical operation. This means that the entire production chain must be planned and controlled for costs. A chemical engineer can both simplify and complicate reactions for an economic advantage. Chemical engineers of a new type cannot be trained apart from modern production, science and technology. In recent years there has been a great emphasis on training engineers not only in general subjects, such as chemistry, mathematics, physics, but in applied subjects too: applied mathematics, power engineering, electronics, designing of electric instruments and automatic devices, automatic control systems and computer processing of information.

Chemical engineer must know the main technological processes of modern chemistry, technological equipment and its use. A modern process engineer must also have an understanding of the various processes and materials available. Such work requires creative ability

and some working knowledge of scientific principles. The engineer must also deal with economics to assure himself that he produces what is economically demanded. Engineers must also have a comprehensive review of the various trends of modern science, its new concepts and methods and techniques of investigations, newly received data and interpretations of experimental results.

**3. Найдите в тексте слова и выражения, эквивалентные следующим.**

Инженер-технолог; ведущая отрасль; производство искусственных материалов; вовлечены в постоянные исследования; наиболее важные сферы; очень большие продвижения; используются повсеместно; характерная черта; широкий спектр особых свойств; творческие способности; знание научных принципов; широкомаштабное производство; различные направления современной науки; технологическое оборудование; наиболее активно развивающиеся отрасли; автомобилестроение; современная наука и технология.

**4. Найдите в тексте предложения, начинающиеся со следующего. Укажите, в каком порядке предложения представлены в тексте. Предложения переведите.**

1. The engineer must also deal with economics...
2. Its rapid development could be explained by the fact...
3. The modern discipline of chemical engineering encompasses...
4. Natural materials do not possess all properties...
5. In addition to producing useful materials...
6. This means that the entire production chain...
7. Chemical engineering largely deals with the design...
8. Very great advancements have been made...

**5. Составьте по одному специальному вопросу к каждому из абзацев текста.**

**6. Составьте 5-8 предложений, подтверждающих следующее.**

Chemistry is nowadays one of the leading branches of the economy of any country.

**7. Опираясь на текст, расскажите о своей будущей профессии.**

## *Topic 16*

### **Computer Engineering**

#### ***1. Прочитайте следующие интернациональные слова.***

Faculty, automatics, control, profession, technical, specialist, industry, sphere, manufacturing, horizon, production, generate, design, integration, parallel, processor, material, bionics, mathematics, economics, concept, method, technique, course, constant.

#### ***2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.***

Computer industry is developing so fast that it comprises almost all spheres of professional life. No business now is possible without a computer, especially automated manufacturing of products and robotics. Computer control there opens new horizons for cheap and quality production of goods. Information is now generated, transmitted, received and stored electronically through computer networks on a scale unprecedented in history.

I study at the Faculty of Automatics and Control systems. My future profession will be a computer engineer. I hope I will be a very good specialist in my future profession. Computer engineering deals with the research, design, integration, and application of hardware and software designed for the transmission and processing of information. In designing communication systems computer engineers rely on various branches of advanced mathematics, they work on control systems which are used extensively in automated manufacturing and in robotics.

Computer engineering is now the most rapidly growing field. Computer engineers have a lot of employment opportunities. Nowadays computer makers are working at the problem of introducing small computers into our everyday life making them personal and trying to develop a computer that will understand human language. The main tasks are still ahead: creation of artificial intelligence through development of higher level machine language is generally regarded as a dream of computer science. Besides, engineers continue to work to fit greater and greater numbers of circuit elements onto smaller and

smaller chips. Another trend is increasing the speed of computer operations through the use of parallel processors and superconducting materials.

Looking into the future, computer makers see no end to the things they would like to accomplish. Each new generation of computers opens up new possibilities for basic and applied research. The computer of the future seems to be developed by using bionics – biological functions of plants and animals – as a guide in designing electronic circuits. Engineers of a new type cannot be trained apart from modern production, science and technology. In recent years there has been a great emphasis on training engineers in applied mathematics, electronics, designing of electric instruments and automatic devices, automatic control systems and computer processing of information. The engineer must also deal with economics to assure himself that he produces what is economically demanded. Engineers must also have a comprehensive review of the various trends of modern science, its new concepts and methods and techniques of investigations, newly received data and interpretations of experimental results.

All electronic equipment requires a trained engineer to run it. There is a great demand for such specialists. But even after you take the courses and graduate, the training does not stop: the engineers need to take additional classes and attend lectures and seminars to stay current with the new technology. Changes are always occurring because instant science is the object of constant research.

**3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы, используя выражения из текста.**

1. Why is the computer science one of the youngest branches?
2. What must you do to become a required specialist in it?
3. What are the advantages of a modern computer?
4. What will the computer in the future resemble?

**4. Дополните следующие предложения, опираясь на текст и свой опыт. Предложения переведите.**

1. Computer industry comprises ...
2. Computer opens new horizons for...
3. Computer engineering deals with...
4. Computer makers are working at the problem of...
5. Computer makers see no end to...

6. The computer of the future seems to be...
7. Engineers must have a comprehensive review of...

**5. Выпишите из каждого абзаца предложение, выражающее главную мысль.**

**6. Используя выписанные предложения как план пересказа, расскажите о своей будущей профессии.**

### *Topic 17*

## **Electrical/Mechanical Engineering**

**1. Подберите русские эквиваленты к следующим словам и выражениям.**

- to be at the core of the plant
- a research, design or production engineer
- to require creative ability
- to be concerned with machines and mechanisms
- the devices for the generation and transmission of electrical power
- to keep the plant running
- a working knowledge of scientific principles
- to work in service industries
- to improve performance
- an understanding of the various processes

**2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

I study at the faculty Automatics and Control Systems. My future profession will be an electrical/mechanical engineer. Electrical/mechanical engineers are concerned with machines and mechanisms. Electrical and mechanical equipment is at the core of the plants. Demand for qualified electrical/mechanical engineers is very high. Electrical/mechanical engineers have a wide range of job opportunities. They may be managing, sales, development, research, design or production engineers in different industries. They also can work in service industries such as transport and gas, water and electricity. Electrical engineering is the application of the laws of physics governing electricity, magnetism, and light to develop new technologies to help humankind. Electrical engineering encompasses all aspects of electricity from power engineering, the development of the



devices for the generation and transmission of electrical power, to electronics. Electronics is a branch of electrical engineering that deals with devices that use electricity for control of processes; it is the engineering specialty that has grown the most in recent decades. Electrical engineers have used their knowledge to create computer technology and software, neon lights, cordless telephones and refrigerators.

Mechanical engineering is a huge and diverse field. Mechanical engineering is concerned with the design, construction, and operation of power plants, engines, and machines: it deals mostly with things that move. The different types of engineers in this area have a common interest in heat and motion. One common way of dividing mechanical engineering is into heat utilization and machine design. The generation, distribution, and use of heat are applied in boilers, heat engines, air conditioning, and refrigeration. Machine design is concerned with hardware, including that making use of heat processes. Mechanical engineer might study how to make sure the space shuttle doesn't overheat in orbit, or how to build a better artificial foot for disabled golfers. Electrical/mechanical engineers' jobs are demanding and exciting. Their skills, technical and managerial, are used to the fullest. In plant operation the job is to keep the plant running and stimulate the team to make better use of the equipment to improve performance. Engineers design and make machines, equipment and the like. Such work requires creative ability and some working knowledge of scientific principles. An engineer must also have an understanding of the various processes and materials available.

Engineers of a new type cannot be trained apart from modern production, science and technology. In recent years there has been a great emphasis on training engineers in applied mathematics, power engineering, electronics, designing of electric instruments and automatic devices, automatic control systems and computer processing of information.

**3. Найдите в тексте предложения, эквивалентные следующим.**

1. Моя будущая профессия – инженер-электрик.
2. Инженер имеет широкий круг должностных обязанностей.
3. Они могут работать в обслуживающих отраслях промышленности.

4. Электрическое и механическое оборудование – основа любого предприятия.
5. Их технические и управленческие навыки используются в полном объеме.
6. Такая работа требует творческих способностей и знания научных принципов.
7. Инженер должен также иметь представление о различных процессах и доступных материалах.

**4. Составьте список должностных обязанностей инженера-механика/электрика; используйте в каждом предложении различные модальные глаголы.**

**5. Опираясь на текст, расскажите о своей будущей профессии.**

## **Topic 18**

### **Food Engineering**

**1. Вспомните значения следующих словосочетаний.**

- to be satisfied with one's future profession
- a professional technologist in the food industry
- to provide energy and the materials for growth
- the top priorities
- healthy eating and drinking
- a healthy balanced diet
- environmentally responsible waste treatment systems
- to contain the right proportions of the main nutrients
- traditional ways of cooking
- the main technological processes of making food
- the professional skills of the staff
- to use the knowledge in everyday work
- prospective major employers

**2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

Food engineering is a multidisciplinary field of applying science and engineering education for food and related industries. Food engineering includes the application of agricultural engineering, chemical engineering principles and microbiology to food materials. Food

engineers provide the technological knowledge essential to the cost-effective production and commercialization of food products and services. Food engineering is a very wide field of activities. Prospective major employers for food engineers include companies involved in research and development of new foods; biological and pharmaceutical production processes; manufacturing, packaging and distributing systems for drug and food products; design and installation of food, design and operation of environmentally responsible waste treatment systems.

In the development of food engineering one of the many challenges is to employ modern tools and knowledge, such as computer science and nanotechnology, to develop new products and processes. Simultaneously, the improving of quality, safety and security remains critical issues in food engineering study. New packaging materials and techniques are being developed to provide more protection to food and novel preservation technologies are emerging. Additionally, process control and automation regularly appear among the top priorities identified in food engineering. Advanced monitoring and control systems are developed to facilitate automation and flexible food manufacturing. Furthermore, energy saving and minimization of environmental problems continue to be important food engineering issues, and significant progress is being made in waste management, efficient utilization of energy and reduction of effluents.

Food supplies nutrients necessary to provide energy and the materials for growth, body-building, and body maintenance. It provides energy for work and the building material for your body. A healthy balanced diet must consist of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, and water containing the right proportions of the main nutrients: carbohydrates, proteins, fats, fibre, minerals and fluids. A balanced diet also contains enough energy in the form of food to power the chemical reactions of living. So, food is the basic of life, a source of human energy and life is impossible without it. That's why skillful cooking became one of the most important professions. For centuries people have been changing and improving ways of cooking, inventing thousands of complex formulae of food preparation, accommodating them to economic conditions, climate and taste. Each country has its own traditional ways of cooking based on, among other things, the food available, the climate and the religions and customs practiced there. Cooking is not only done out of necessity. Many people, who cook for

themselves, their families or friends, as well as those who cook for a living, do it for pleasure. Cooking is my hobby when I have spare time.

I study at the Technological Faculty. My future profession will be a food engineer. I am satisfied with my future profession. I think higher education will help me become a professional technologist in the food industry. Engineers of a new type cannot be trained apart from modern production, science and technology. In recent years there has been a great emphasis on training engineers not only in general subjects, such as chemistry, mathematics, physics, but in applied subjects too. We must know the main technological processes of making food. Besides, we must know modern technological and refrigerating equipment and its use. The service level in modern restaurant or café depends not only on the professional skills of the staff, but also on their communicational skills. In my future work I'll constantly contact with people, I must be communicative, attentive, polite, and self-controlled, that's why we also study psychology to use this knowledge in everyday work.

**3. Дополните следующие предложения, опираясь на текст и свой опыт.**

1. I think higher education will help me...
2. We must know the main...
3. In my future work I'll constantly...
4. Food is needed to...
5. Each country has its own traditional...
6. To stay healthy we need to...
7. Skillful cooking became one of...
8. A balanced diet must contain...
9. Engineers of a new type must know...

**4. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.**

1. Пища необходима, чтобы поддерживать жизнь любого живого организма, давать ему возможность расти.
2. Здоровая сбалансированная диета должна содержать основные питательные вещества в правильных пропорциях.
3. Все химические реакции внутри живого организма происходят с использованием энергии, получаемой при расщеплении пищи.
4. Рецепты приготовления пищевых продуктов изобретались и совершенствовались веками.

5. Традиционная кухня основывается, прежде всего, на доступных продуктах питания и религиозных и других традициях.
6. Кроме основных технологических процессов, инженер-технолог пищевой промышленности должен также знать современное оборудование и его использование.
7. Основными приоритетами в работе инженера-технолога пищевой промышленности являются качество и безопасность пищевых продуктов и медикаментов.

**5. Используя слова и выражения из текста, составьте небольшое (5-6 предложений) высказывание на одну из следующих тем.**

1. Пища как источник жизни.
2. Сбалансированная диета.
3. Традиционная кухня.
4. Искусство кулинарии.
5. Современный технолог пищевой промышленности.

**6. Опираясь на текст, расскажите о своей будущей профессии.**

### *Topic 19*

## **Medical Engineering**

**1. Прочтите и переведите следующие интернациональные слова.**

Engineering; automatics; control; specialist; aspect; available; technical; qualified; opportunity; design; production; biological; service; machine; principle; process; material; industry; laboratory; producing; technique; data.

**2. Ответьте на следующий вопрос.**

What do you think is the difference between the profession of a doctor and a profession of medical engineer? Supply your point of view with the examples.

**3. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

Medical engineering is the application of engineering principles and techniques to the medical field. This field encompasses the close

interrelation between engineering and medicine. It is a multi-disciplinary subject integrating professional engineering activities with a basic medical knowledge of the human body and an understanding of how it functions when healthy, diseased or injured. It combines the design and problem solving skills of engineering with medical and biological sciences to improve healthcare diagnosis and treatment. Many of the advances in this field now seem commonplace - hip replacements, pacemakers, medical imaging, life support systems and medical lasers are just a few examples of the results of the work of Medical Engineers.

I study at the Faculty of Automatics and Control systems. My future profession will be a medical engineer. I am satisfied with my future profession; I have chosen it because I want to help people to become and to stay healthy as the health is the one of the most important parts of our life. I hope to be a very good specialist in the future. Medical engineers' job is demanding and exciting. Medical engineers are concerned with all aspects of machines and medical equipment. Their technical skills are used to the fullest. In operation their job is to keep the available equipment running and to make better use of all medical equipment. Medical equipment is nowadays the core of every medical institution.

Medical engineers have a wide range of job opportunities. They may be managing, production, development, research, design or sales engineers in production of medical equipment. They also can work in medical and biological service. Demand for qualified medical engineers is very high. All the equipment requires a trained medical engineer to run it. There is a great demand for medical engineers in hospitals and other medical enterprises. But even after you take the courses and graduate, the training does not stop: medical engineers need to take additional classes and attend lectures and seminars to stay current with the new technology in medicine. Changes are always occurring because instant medicine is the object of constant research.

Medical engineers design and make machines, equipment and the like. Such work requires creative ability and some working knowledge of scientific principles. The engineer must also have an understanding of the various processes and materials available. In designing medical equipment, engineers must rely on various branches of modern chemistry. Chemistry gives medical equipment industry completely new suitable materials which are light, strong and plastic. Numerous

institutes and laboratories are engaged in a constant search for new materials. Another pressing problem is that of producing polymers for medical purposes having various combinations of properties, such as ability to be absorbed in the organism and pharmacological activity, which are known to be necessary for construction of an artificial heart, liver and other organs.

Engineers of a new type cannot be trained apart from modern production, science and technology. In recent years there has been a great emphasis on training engineers in applied mathematics, modern chemistry, power engineering, electronics, designing of electric instruments and automatic devices, automatic control systems and computer processing of information. The engineer must also deal with economics to assure himself that he produces what is economically demanded. Biomedical engineers require considerable knowledge of both engineering and biology. Medical engineers must also have a comprehensive review of the various trends of modern science, its new concepts and methods and techniques of investigations, newly received data and interpretations of experimental results.

***4. Найдите в тексте слова и выражения, эквивалентные следующим.***

Факультет автоматизированных систем обработки информации и управления; связанный со всеми аспектами; медицинское оборудование; технические навыки; использовать наилучшим образом; поддерживать оборудование в рабочем состоянии; центр медицинского учреждения; квалифицированный инженер; широкий круг должностных обязанностей; создавать машины и оборудование; требуются творческие способности; знание научных принципов работы; понимание различных процессов; совершенно новые подходящие материалы; постоянный поиск; неотложная проблема; способность рассасываться в организме; необходимый для создания искусственных органов; различные направления современной науки; вновь полученные данные; компьютерная обработка информации.

***5. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.***

1. What will your future profession be?
2. Why is medical equipment the core of any medical institution?
3. Where can a medical engineer work?

4. Why should any medical engineer rely on chemistry?
5. Why must an engineer have an understanding of other branches of science?
6. What university subjects are the most necessary for medical engineer education?

**6. В следующих утверждениях исключите лишнее.**

1. Medical engineers design and make machines, equipment and automatic control systems.
2. Biomedical engineers require considerable knowledge of electronics, engineering and biology.
3. Chemistry gives medical equipment industry completely new suitable materials which are light, opaque and plastic.
4. Medical engineering combines the design and problem solving skills of engineering with chemical sciences.
5. Medical engineers are concerned with all aspects of medical equipment and power engineering.
6. Another pressing problem is that of producing polymers for medical purposes and interpretations of experimental results.
7. Medical engineering encompasses the close interrelation between computer processing of information and medicine.
8. Medical engineers may be managing, industrial, development, mining, design or civil engineers in production of medical equipment.

**7. Опираясь на текст, расскажите о своей будущей профессии.**

**Topic 20**

**Economic Management**

**1. Вспомните значения следующих глаголов.**

To succeed; to imply; to achieve; to provide; to mean; to communicate; to set; to avoid; to increase; to receive; to develop; to decide; to direct; to perform; to select; to require; to staff; to measure; to assume; to describe; to determine; to deal with; to influence; to predict; to distinguish.

**2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**



All organizations, whether small or large, have to be managed. Management is always described as a social process involving responsibility for economical and effective planning and regulation of operation of an enterprise in the fulfillment of given purposes. It is a dynamic process consisting of various elements and activities. There are five fundamental functions of management – planning, organizing, staffing, directing and controlling; they are highly inseparable and interrelated. ~~Planning~~ ~~Planning~~ is the basic function of management. It deals with chalking out a future course and deciding in advance the most appropriate actions for the achievement of pre-determined goals. A manager should decide what the goals should be and how the organization can achieve them. Planning is necessary to ensure proper utilization of human and non-human resources. It is all pervasive, it is an intellectual activity and it also helps avoid confusion, uncertainties, risks, wastages, etc. For this task manager need analytical ability.

Organizing is the process of bringing together physical, financial and human resources and developing productive relationship amongst them for the achievement of organizational goals. To organize a business means to determine and provide human and non-human resources. Managers must decide how the resources of the company are to be used, how the work is to be classified and divided. They must select people for the work to be done. For this they need not only analytical ability but also understanding of human beings.

Staffing is the function of manning the organization structure and keeping it manned. Staffing has assumed greater importance in the recent years due to advancement of technology, increase in size of business, complexity of human behavior, etc. Having set targets and standards managers have to measure the performance of organization and of its staff in relation to those targets. The main purpose of staffing is to put a right man to a right job.

Directing is that part of managerial function which actuates the organizational methods to work efficiently for achievement of organizational purposes. Directing is that interpersonal aspect of management which deals directly with influencing, guiding, supervising, motivating of subordinates for the achievement of organizational goals. The task of a manager is to motivate and communicate effectively at all levels of the organization – with superiors, colleagues and subordinates. He must be able to get people to work as a team and to be as productive as possible. Managers develop

people, including themselves. They help to make people more productive and to grow as human beings; they make them bigger and richer persons. Directing includes supervision, motivation, leadership and communication. For this task managers need social skills.

Controlling implies measurement of accomplishment against the standards and correction of deviation if any to ensure achievement of organizational goals. The purpose of controlling is to ensure that everything occurs in conformities with the standards. An efficient system of control helps to predict deviations before they actually occur.

I study at the economical faculty. My future profession will be an economic manager. In my future work I'll need plenty of intelligence, common sense and business judgement. Besides, scientific knowledge will be required to distinguish between good and bad expert advice. Managers of a new type cannot be trained apart from modern science. We must know the main classifications of branches of economics according to the approach of methodology that is used. Besides, we must also have a comprehensive review of the various trends of modern economical science and management, its new concepts, methods and techniques of investigations, newly received data and interpretations of experimental results. Knowledge of humanity will be needed for a balanced viewpoint. In my future work I'll constantly contact with people as none of the managing functions can be performed without communication. I must be communicative, attentive, polite, and self-controlled. That's why we also study psychology to use this knowledge in everyday work.

**3. Продолжите предложения, подобрав завершение из текста.**

1. Management means...
2. Managers perform...
3. Managers decide what...
4. They must select people...
5. To succeed in this task...
6. Measuring also requires...
7. Managers develop...

**4. Укажите, какие из следующих утверждений являются ложными.**

1. The purpose of controlling is to ensure that everything occurs in conformities with the standards.

2. The main purpose of directing is to put a right man to a right job.
3. Managers must decide how the non-human resources of the company are to be used.
4. Planning is the basic function of management.
5. Management is a dynamic process consisting of various elements and activities.
6. Staffing is the function of making people more productive and to grow them as human beings.
7. Managers must select people for the work to be done.
8. Controlling is necessary to ensure proper utilization of human and non-human resources.
9. Organizing implies measurement of accomplishment against the standards and correction of deviation.
10. To organize a business means to determine and provide human and non-human resources.

**5. Задайте к каждому из абзацев текста по одному специальному вопросу.**

**6. Опираясь на текст, расскажите о своей будущей профессии.**

## *Topic 21* **Looking for a Job**

**1. Объясните значение следующих выражений, встречающихся в тексте.**

- job hunting
- the decision maker
- interviewing in-person with the potential employer
- a know-it-all and can-do-anything man
- to create the ultimate résumé
- a looking-for-a-job school
- do whatever it takes
- to respond to a job posting
- to build a "muscle memory"
- it may be just a lucky chance
- you can afford to take chances
- people who already care for you

- hiring authorities
- materials prepared for all occasions
- to help frame responses

**2. Используя словарь, выясните разницу в значениях следующих слов.**

- 1) a profession – a job – a work
- 2) to look for – to find – to hunt
- 3) an employee – an employer – an interviewer – a recruiter
- 4) a résumé – a curriculum vitae – an application form
- 5) an applicant – a job seeker

**3. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

To find a suitable job is not an easy task – it is one of the toughest projects we face in our professional lives. It is the only project that seems to require virtually every muscle in our body, every brain cell we can tap, and touches all of our emotions. Job hunting can be stressful, and if you don't tap into the right resources and networks, you can lose precious time in finding and securing the job that is right for you. They say, successful people aren't free from problems, successful people solve problems. To be successful in your job search, you must solve problems – lots of them – between now and the day you get hired. From creating the ultimate résumé to interviewing in-person with the potential employer the entire process can be a lengthy one. The faster and more creatively you do so, the shorter your search for work will be.

Sometimes job hunting is a result of hard long-term efforts, but sometimes it may be just a lucky chance. In any case you will have to make up some activity to achieve the result. The first step you should do is to gather information about the labour market. Do not avoid the contacts that might help you find a job. Let as many people as possible know about your “job hunting” – they can inform you about accidentally found vacancies. Spend more time talking to people who already care for you. Contact everyone to tell exactly what type of job you seek, the company you'd like to work for and the city where you want to work; ask each relative for the names of at least three people who know of potential employments or who might know of them.

Never hesitate to fill in application forms and take tests and examinations – the more vacancies you apply, the better chance you can have. Most employers demand the standard résumé or a CV and

sometimes references. Résumé usually includes your professional, educational and personal information, your professional experience and references; it must be rather detailed but short. Curriculum vitae (CV) differs from résumé mainly in amount – it should constitute about 7-8 pages; the employer may ask for CV if you apply for a managing position or are going to work abroad. In that case it must contain information about your previous managing work and your analytical and communicative abilities.

When responding to a job posting, do whatever it takes to find out who the decision maker is. To get the names of these hiring authorities try your personal network first. Any information about an employer you can gather from people you know (or the people they know) is of value. Before taking an interview learn ahead about the company and its products – it will help you greatly. Make sure you have materials prepared for all occasions. If there is no free information about the company, call executives in the company you're applying to (or their customers, or competitors!), say that you're writing a freelance article, and interview them about a hot topic in their industry. Then the writing sample you submit will be all about the company you're applying to!

In any job market but especially in a competitive one it is essential for a résumé to stand out and make a powerful impression: when your résumé or CV is too long, unstructured or lacking measurable accomplishments, you give a little chance to a recruiter. Fill in your résumé with personal information and recount professional experience needed exactly for this job; stress your education and qualification demanded. Specialized higher education is always of great value for a job seeker but sometimes short-time courses can also help. You need experience to prove that you can do the job then you will be more attractive to employers.

Punctual, self-assured and optimistic applicant will have much more advantages; but be afraid to make an impression of a know-it-all and can-do-anything man. You should rather speak about the future than the past and indicate your flexibility and readiness to learn. The questions of working-hours, salary, rest conditions, compensations and alike are to be discussed only at the end of the interview. Besides, the employer may be interested in your location, immigration status or even age. Since you don't know exactly what questions you will be asked, refresh your memory and consider some special situations you have dealt with or projects you have worked on. You may be able to use them to help

frame responses. Prepare stories that illustrate times when you have successfully solved problems or performed memorably. The stories will be useful to help you respond meaningfully.

If you didn't get the job, do not feel upset or outraged – let the employer remember your stability and self-control; maybe they will have another vacancy for you later. Besides, you may accept this failure as a good lesson at looking-for-a-job school. You need to practice live interviews for the same reason airline pilots practice making emergency landings in a flight simulator – to build a "muscle memory" so that your mind and body will react correctly in real life. You can afford to take chances! But if you get the position, be ready to new difficulties: different working conditions, relations with superiors, colleagues and subordinates and after-hours activities. Despite whatever difficulties you have faced, whether it is one that has been listed above or something even more unusual, you will still find that with persistence comes success.

**4. Найдите в тексте предложения, в которых встречаются следующие выражения.**

Punctual, self-assured and optimistic applicant; to find a suitable job; to fill in application forms; hard long-term efforts; professional experience and references; to make a powerful impression; accidentally found vacancies; to react correctly in real life; to demand the standard résumé or a CV; analytical and communicative abilities; to interview about a hot topic in the industry; professional, educational and personal information; to gather information about the labour market; to have materials prepared for all occasions.

**5. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.**

1. What are the main steps in looking for a job?
2. How can your friends and relatives help you?
3. What does it mean for résumé to be the ultimate?
4. Why must your résumé be the ultimate?
5. What is the difference between résumé and CV?
6. Why should you learn ahead about the company and its products?
7. What are the main rules to keep to during the interview?
8. What are the major problems you face after being employed?

**6. Составьте предложения по следующему образцу.**

I think one of the most important characteristic feature of a good employee is ..., because ...

**7. Составьте небольшой рассказ (5-8 предложений) на основе следующего выражения.**

Successful people are not free from problems, successful people solve problems.

**8. Составьте резюме, используя следующий образец.**

### RÉSUMÉ

<i>1. Name/Surname</i>	Marianna Smirnova
<i>2. Age</i>	14 October, 1974
<i>3. Marital status</i>	Single
<i>4. Contact telephone</i>	(8495) 412 70 81
<i>5. Languages</i>	English (fluent), German (basic)
<i>6. Education</i>	A fourth-year student at the evening department of the Institute of Foreign
<i>7. Courses and professional training</i>	English and computer courses in 1994, interpreting courses in 1995
<i>8. Computer skills</i>	Office programs, Internet
<i>9. Previous work experience</i>	MOSTRANSSERVICE General Director Office Assistant in 1995-97: oral and written translation, business letters and contracts making, arrangements of meetings, negotiations and travels, administrative duties about the office
<i>10. Salary history</i>	\$500 per month including lunch
<i>11. Interpersonal qualities</i>	Good communication skills, energetic, well-organized, flexible, friendly, honest, responsible, intelligent

**9. Расскажите, как лучше всего подготовиться к собеседованию.**

## UNIT IV Science

### *Topic 22* Science

#### **1. Вспомните значения следующих слов.**

Science; influence; mankind; existence; meaning; knowledge; answer; terrestrial; human; branch; important; significance; nature; universal; world; applied; hazardous; development; judgement.

#### **2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.**

1. What is the main task of science?
2. What is the difference between fundamental and applied sciences?
3. What will the main scientific branches of the future be?
5. Why is it important to study?

#### **3. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

On the simplest level science is knowledge of the world of nature. Science defined simply as knowledge of natural processes has been universal among mankind since the dawn of human existence. There were many regularities in nature that people had to recognize for survival. The motion of the Sun and the Moon correlate with important terrestrial events: day and night provide the basic rhythm of human existence; the seasons determine the migration of animals needed as food and influence the agriculture. At that time nature was explained only through human senses, everything that they couldn't explain rationally was credited to the God. But mere recognition of nature regularities does not exhaust the full meaning of science. It must unite scientific methods with technology to search for answers to fundamental question: what is happening all around us in the living world. During the Middle Ages any attempt to develop science was cruelly suppressed by the Catholic Church, but nevertheless the scientists



continued to work. The names of Galileo and Paracelsus have entered the history of science and their studies have withstood years of testing and serve as a model for explaining and predicting.

The nineteenth century period was a great contribution to all branches of natural science from physics and mathematics to biology and chemistry. But it was not until the beginning of the last century when the real expansion of knowledge both in depth and range began. By 1900 nuclear energy was unknown, many chemical elements have not been identified, and no computers have been developed. Similarly, the significance of environmental changes, such as water pollution and the dumping of hazardous waste on the living world were not well understood.

The XXth century science has supplied us with direct answers to previously unknown questions, has given birth to absolutely new branches of science as nuclear physics, genetic engineering, nanotechnology, computer science. It was the time of Venus landing, fiber optics, DNA code, space stations, microchips and computers and superconductivity. The explosive increase of knowledge in the sciences has led to enormous advances in both fundamental and applied science and the development of technology.

Scientific knowledge is becoming acceptable and useful part of our lives. Science can be fascinating; the more we know science, the better we understand life. Nowadays it is a matter of simple survival for us. The human world of the future will be greatly affected by the science; but it will not only facilitate our life – we must be ready to respond to the ethical and moral issues that step from new technologies.

Science is a means of answering questions. Learning to analyze the nature of question, to interpret data and to assess the reliability of a source will help you evaluate new information. Developing connections between new and previous knowledge assists you to detect errors in logic and the content of the material. With increased knowledge you are more prepared to cope with the problems of grown scientific knowledge, to make intelligent decisions and informed judgements in the future.

***4. Подберите к следующим словам и выражениям русские эквиваленты. Составьте свои предложения, используя данные выражения.***

– the knowledge of the world of nature

- the dawn of human existence
- the basic rhythm of human existence
- to exhaust the full meaning
- to serve as a model for explaining and predicting
- the expansion of knowledge both in depth and range
- to make intelligent decisions and informed judgements

**5. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.**

1. What is science?
2. What was the meaning of science in the early times?
3. How was the science developing until the XXth century?
4. What are characteristic features of the XXth century science?
5. How will your life in the future be affected by the science?

**6. Составьте предложения из двух частей.**

1. You are more prepared      **A.** withstood years of testing
2. Their studies have         **B.** will be greatly affected by the science
3. Day and night provide     **C.** will help you to evaluate new information
4. Learning to analyze the nature of question      **D.** to cope with the problems
5. Your life in the future      **E.** the basic rhythm of human existence

**7. Выпишите из каждого абзаца предложение, выражающее главную мысль.**

**8. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

I want to tell you about one of the outstanding scientists of our time. Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev, the greatest Russian chemist, was born in Siberia in 1834. Seven years old he went to gymnasium in Tobolsk. He studied very hard, especially natural sciences. At the age of 16 he entered Pedagogical Institute in St Petersburg to study chemistry. Having graduated from it with gold medal he began to teach theoretical and organic chemistry at the University. He carried out a great research work, made a number of important investigations. He achieved great results, his works were both of theoretical and practical significance. Soon after he was granted the Doctor of Science degree and appointed the Professor of General Chemistry.

But the greatest discovery he was world-wide famous for was the Periodic Law. By comparison of chemical properties of different elements he gave an explanation of elements properties dependence on their increasing atomic weight. While developing the theory he analyzed an enormous amount of literature, made thousands of experiments and calculations in Russia and abroad. Thanks to that he was able not only to develop the Periodic Table but also to predict the existence of the unknown elements and their properties as well.

But Mendeleev enriched not only the chemistry; he made a great contribution into many other fields of world science. His numerous works dealt with properties of liquids and gases, theories of solutions, the use of oil, the development of coal, petroleum, iron, steel industries in Russia.

D.I. Mendeleev was a great patriot and did everything he can for the development and progress of his country. His studies have withstood years of testing and serve as a model for the great majority of scientists.

**9. Составьте краткий рассказ об известном учёном и его изобретениях или открытиях. Используйте следующие выражения:**

- to be one of the outstanding scientists
- to make a great contribution into
- to be world-wide famous for
- in the field of
- to carry out a research in
- to give the explanation of
- to search for the answer for previously unsolved questions
- to develop the theory of
- to introduce the application of
- to achieve great results
- to withstand years of testing

**10. Опираясь на тексты, расскажите о значении науки для человека.**

### *Topic 23* **Chemistry in Our Life**

**1. Вспомните значения следующих глаголов.**

To affect; to access; to improve; to call; to change; to create; to discover; to develop; to exist; to employ; to extract; to feel; to generate; to involve; to improve; to lead; to learn; to modify; to manufacture; to occur; to provide; to purify; to power; to sustain; to think; to touch; to understand; to value.

**2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

Over the last two centuries chemistry has changed our daily lives more than any other of the sciences. It has made our world more colourful, more efficient, more reliable and safer. Chemistry doesn't make our life easier, it simply makes it possible. Almost anything we do involves chemistry in some way and takes place due to chemistry. The associations are practically limitless: the air we breathe, the ground we stand on, the seas we sail, and the variety of living things including our own bodies – all these are made of substances that we call chemicals. Over time, we have learned much about chemicals and have mastered numerous chemical reactions, giving us the ability to modify existing substances and synthesize new ones. We have created a whole new realm of materials – plastics, nylon, PVC, silicone, polyester and polycarbonate can be found in every part of our lives at homes, schools and work places. Development of chemical research affects where and how we eat and play and it allows us to have many hobbies and interests. Without chemistry, we would not have such items as computers, CDs, DVDs, iPods, fuel for vehicles, oil to heat our homes, radios, televisions, and so much more. No air conditioning, no refrigeration, no batteries, no electricity in the house. Chemical research and development have improved the production of safe food and clean water. Cooking also includes chemical processes. Kitchen items such as pots, pans, plates and cups were created with the help of chemistry. In the field of medicine, we would not have drugs as antibiotics and pain relief medications. Without chemicals used to develop surgical products such as anesthetics, latex gloves, sterilization equipment and solutions we would not have access to life saving health care.

Everything we find in our bathrooms is the result of research in chemistry. Chemical processes have created a broad variety of products and materials needed, for instance, soap, toothpaste, deodorant, shampoo, toothbrushes, shaving supplies, makeup and other personal care products. The chemical coloring agents used in makeup and nail

polish would not be possible without an understanding of the chemicals involved.

Chemistry plays a central role in business and commerce. Chemistry provides new products and new processes which generate monetary and commercial value that leads to new business and new employment opportunities. In the manufacturing industries there is chemistry in the drugs, materials, machines. In the oil, gas and mining industries there is chemistry in the extraction and purification of valuable raw materials. In the utility and transportation industries there is chemistry in the fuels and in the pollution generated from these activities.

Farming and food production wouldn't be nearly as productive and starvation would be a massive problem. When it comes to sustaining life on the planet, without chemical research we would not have essential products as fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides needed for the agricultural industry.

For centuries, chemical research and discovery has played a fundamental role in improving the quality and extension of life. Without chemistry, we would not have nearly all of the products that we wear, eat and use daily. You probably wouldn't even be alive if it were not for chemistry. Our whole body is a huge laboratory with thousands chemicals and chemical reactions occurring every single second. Sometimes we call them hormones, sometimes vitamins, enzymes, oxidants or receptors, but they are chemical substances. We exist because of the chemistry in every single cell in our body, we learn, think, love, sleep, and feel well or bad due to the level of chemicals in our body. It is still chemistry.

Chemistry is creative and innovative. Research in chemistry is essential to understanding life and the environment. New materials and new processes are developed on a daily basis to make our lives healthier and easier and our environment safer and healthier for all living organisms. Chemistry is central in studying biological, environmental, physical, material and medical phenomena. It provides a proper basis for understanding how nature works. Wherever we are, some part of research in chemistry is touching our lives. Chemistry is not simply all around us – it is our life.

***3. Найдите в тексте предложения, в состав которых входят английские эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний.***

Происходит благодаря химии; возможность изменять существующие вещества; развитие химических исследований; усовершенствовались производство чистой воды; медицина, сохраняющая жизнь; химические красящие вещества; создают финансовую и коммерческую ценность; добыча и очистка ценного сырья; сохранение жизни на планете; улучшение качества и продолжительности жизни; огромная лаборатория с тысячами химикатов; разрабатываются ежедневно; обеспечивает основу для понимания.

**4. Укажите, в каком порядке следующие утверждения представлены в тексте.**

1. Chemistry is not simply all around us – it is our life.
2. We exist because of the chemistry in every single cell in our body.
3. Chemistry doesn't make our life easier, it simply makes it possible.
4. We have created a whole new realm of materials.
5. Chemistry plays a central role in business and commerce.
6. Over the last two centuries chemistry has changed our daily lives more than any other of the sciences.
7. Chemistry is creative and innovative.
8. You probably wouldn't even be alive if it wasn't for chemistry.

**5. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.**

1. What is the role of chemistry in your life?
2. Are you ready to give up all the chemicals you use in everyday life?
3. What is the main chemical reaction you use every day in the kitchen?
4. Is it better to use chemical drugs or to cure oneself with natural medicine?
5. Are you afraid to eat chemically made food and food additives?
6. What does your body need chemicals for?
7. How does knowledge of chemistry help you to understand other sciences?
8. Make up a list of the most important achievements of chemistry.

**6. Составьте краткую аннотацию к тексту.**

**7. Опираясь на текст, расскажите о значении химии в жизни человека.**

## **Topic 24**

## Four Industrial Revolutions

### *1. Выясните по словарю значения следующих словосочетаний.*

- industrial revolution
- mechanical engineering
- rollers and levers
- great reserves of power
- railway engines and ships
- the growing importance of science-based industries
- the use of scientifically designed production methods
- semi-automatic assembly lines
- automation in its inflexible form
- the control of manufacturing processes
- systems engineer for automation projects

### *2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.*

The history of mechanical engineering goes back to the time when the man first tried to make machines. We can call the earlier rollers and levers the work of mechanical engineering. Mechanical engineering, as we understand it today, starts from the first Industrial Revolution. People have labeled as “revolutions” three episodes in the industrial history of the world and now we are entering the fourth. The first industrial revolution took place in England between 1760 and 1840. Metal became the main material of an engineer instead of wood, and steam gave man great reserves of power. This power could drive not only railway engines and ships but also the machines which built them.

In the second revolution, from 1880 to 1920, electricity was the technical driving force. It provided power for factories that was easier and cheaper to control than steam. It was marked also by the growing importance of science-based industries such as chemistry and electricity, and the use of scientifically designed production methods such as semi-automatic assembly lines.

The third industrial revolution coincided with the advent of automation – in its inflexible form. In this revolution, the main features were advances in the control of manufacturing processes so that things could be made more cheaply, with greater precision and often with fewer people. And this change, which occurred around the middle of

the XXth century, also marked the appearance of an electronic computer – a new machine that was to influence the world greatly.

An electronic computer indicated the beginning of the fourth industrial revolution. It will be characterized by automated machines that are versatile and programmable and can make different things according to different sets of computer instructions, the most interesting example of which is a robot.

We now use the term automation for specific techniques combined to operate automatically in a complete system. These techniques are possible because of electronic computers and devices, most of which have come into use in the last thirty years. They include program, action, sensing or feedback, decision, and control elements as components of a complete system. The program elements determine what the system does and the step-by-step manner in which it works to produce the desired result. Sensing or feedback returns the information to the central system control. The decision element is used to maintain the system correctly and can give instructions or commands to the system. The control element makes the necessary corrections or adjustments to keep the system in conformity with its program.

An industrial engineer working with an automated system is a part of the system too. Coordinating the activities of all the members of the system an industrial engineer with expertise in all these fields becomes a systems engineer for automation projects.

**3. Завершите предложения, подобрав вариант окончания в правой колонке.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. People have labeled as “revolutions” three episodes in the industrial history of the world    | A. when the man first tried to make machines.   |
| 2. This power could drive not only railway engines and ships                                     | B. and now we are entering the fourth.  |
| 3. In this revolution, the main features were advances in the control of manufacturing processes | C. so that things could be made more cheaply, with greater precision and with fewer people. |
| 4. It will be characterized by flexible, automated machinery,                                    | D. that was easier and cheaper to control than steam.                                       |
| 5. An industrial engineer working with automated system  | E. the most interesting example of which is a robot.  |
| 6. It provided power for factories   | F. is part of a system too.   |



7. The history of mechanical engineering goes back to the time **G.** but also the machines which built them.

**4. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.**

1. What was the beginning of mechanical engineering?
2. What was the essence of the second industrial revolution?
3. What was the aim of the third revolution?
4. What is the situation in industry nowadays?
5. What does an automated system consist of?

**5. Переведите предложения на английский язык.**

1. Чтобы создавать современные автоматизированные комплексы, мы должны знать историю машиностроения.
2. Электронный компьютер не только был огромным продвижением в технике, но и оказал значительное влияние на процесс создания роботов.
3. Автоматизированная система управления включает в себя несколько элементов, и каждый компонент является важной частью системы в целом.
4. Инженер, работающий с автоматизированной системой управления, должен иметь точные знания о назначении и работе каждого компонента системы.
5. Следует использовать новые источники электроэнергии, чтобы обеспечить необходимое её количество для производственных процессов.

**6. Опираясь на текст, расскажите об основных этапах развития промышленности.**

*Topic 25*

**Electricity in Our Life**

**1. Выясните значение следующих терминов.**

Electricity; electric power; electric power station; power generation; the consumption of electricity; high voltage transmission line; chemical electricity; electrochemistry; electrometallurgy; electrostatics; electromagnetism; piezoelectricity; photoelectricity; thermoelectricity.

**2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

It is impossible to imagine our civilization without electricity: economic and social progress will be turned to the past and our daily lives will be completely transformed. Without electricity, what would your life be like? You would have to find a way of ascending 15 floors with no elevator and preventing food in your refrigerator from spoiling. You could not watch television, warm your dinner up in the microwave oven, listen to your favorite music on the stereo, quickly dry your hair, cool down your bedroom by means of air conditioning, brighten the room with the touch of a switch or operate essential machines like your dishwasher or washing machine. At night, your home would be dark and unsafe, and you would live deprived of the many time-saving technologies which all make our life so much easier. On a larger scale, traffic, communications, transport, security systems, workplaces, water distribution, energy production, publishing and the press – all depends on electricity as well.

The importance of electricity, whose interruption can bring our life to a complete standstill, goes far beyond this. Just as a city's functioning depends on the continuation of the established order, so there is a need for electricity in the human body in processes analogous to energy production, maintenance and repair. In short, our life would be impossible in the absence of our bodies' electrical system, which is even more essential than the power in cities.

Electrical power has become universal. Thousands of applications of electricity such as using it for everyday needs of people at home, transport driving and lighting, industrial applications as electrochemistry and electrometallurgy are longstanding and unquestionable. A whole range of various time and labour saving appliances in our flats have become a usual part of our everyday existence. With the appearance of an electrical motor power cables which replaced transmissions of the XIX century workshops and the streets of our towns changed completely. The devices based on the electric power facilitate and improve your life whether you watch TV or listen to music, speak on the telephone or play computer game, do shopping with your credit card or simply go to the University by bus or by ~~Soma~~ train. devices are based on the specific properties of electricity: electrostatics in the case of photocopying machines, electromagnetism in the case of television, piezoelectricity – electricity that comes from pressure or weight applied to certain kinds of crystals – when you use the lighter and photoelectricity which is familiar to most of us in the

photoelectric cells that open and close automatic doors when a beam of light is broken.

Since the first industrial application of an electricity generator in the silver workshop in Paris nearly a century and a half ago, a successful development of electricity has completely changed the industry throughout the world. Today the consumption of electricity by the population of the country is one of the basic indicators of state development and economic health of nation. New powerful electric stations being built in many countries offer new improved standards of life and work. In our country all the power stations have been connected by a high voltage transmission line into several networks which provide the prolonged service.

Electricity is now successfully replacing the other sources of energy because it offers improved service and reduced cost. Electric cars still cannot compete with cars powered by internal combustion engines, though they burn extraordinary expensive gasoline. But an electric car produced at a low enough price and with a long enough operation time would offer two advantages over the internal combustion engine: it would save fuel and avoid further pollution of the atmosphere.

Researchers are also trying to develop new systems of generating electricity. Really promising is thermoelectricity or the generation of electricity through heat. Thermoelectric generators with heat supplied from radioactive materials have been used in equipment for the space program. Fruitful attempts are being made to improve the means of producing electricity from chemical reactions in cells and batteries.

Electricity has provided mankind with the most efficient source of energy. For less than two centuries it has become universal. The greatest advantages of electricity are its being clean, easily-regulated and generated with no by-products. Nowadays one can hardly find a field of human activity where the electricity is not applied. It is an efficient source of the latest technological advances such as the laser. It is really the energy of the future.

**3. Укажите, в каком порядке следующие утверждения представлены в тексте.**

1. New powerful electric stations are being built throughout the world.
2. Nowadays one can hardly find a field of human activity where the electricity is not applied.

3. Really promising is thermoelectricity or the generation of electricity through heat.
4. Electrical power has become universal.
5. They offer new improved standards of life and work.
6. For less than two centuries it has become universal.

**4. Найдите в тексте предложения, эквивалентные следующим.**

1. Какой была бы ваша жизнь без электричества?
2. Приборы, работающие на электричестве, облегчают и улучшают вашу жизнь.
3. Самое большое преимущество электричества в том, что оно не вырабатывает побочных продуктов.
4. Электричество успешно вытесняет другие источники энергии.
5. Жизнь была бы невозможна в отсутствие электрической системы человеческого организма.
6. Потребление электричества населением – это один из основных показателей развития страны.

**5. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.**

1. What is the role of electricity in our life?
2. What properties of electricity do you know?
3. What electrical appliances do you use every day?
4. What other sources of energy can be used nowadays?
5. Why is electricity the energy of the future?

**6. Используя слова и выражения из текста, составьте небольшое (5-6 предложений) высказывание на одну из следующих тем.**

1. Электричество как источник жизни.
2. Виды электричества.
3. Преимущества и недостатки использования электричества.
4. Новые источники энергии.

**7. Опираясь на текст, расскажите о значении электричества в жизни человека.**

**Topic 26**  
**Development of Computer**

**1. Прочитайте следующие интернациональные слова и выражения. Вспомните их значения.**

Incorporated microprocessor; computer communication; a machine language; to integrate; generation; binary-coded program; to limit; to design; machine; especial characteristics; a programmer; a component; operation instruction; energy-efficient; business and financial operation; assembly language; vacuum tube; data storage; abbreviated programming code; mathematical formula; to monitor; industrial production; manufacturing; from desktop to laptop; human operator.

**2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

The first generation of computers appeared by the middle of the XXth century and was designed mainly for the military purposes. The especial characteristic features of those machines were a very low speed of operating and their breathtaking size: they were about half-long as a football field and contained about 500 miles of wiring. The operation instructions were made-to-order for the specific task for which the computer was to be used. Each computer had a different binary-coded program called a machine language that was printed on a card and told the computer how to operate. This made the first computers difficult to program and limited their versatility and speed greatly. Other distinctive features of the first generation computers were the use of vacuum tubes and magnetic drums for data storage.

By 1948 the invention of the transistor greatly changed the computer's development and led to the creation of the second generation of these machines that were much smaller, faster, more reliable and more energy-efficient. The machine language was replaced by an assembly language allowing abbreviated programming codes instead of long, difficult binary codes containing words, sentences and mathematical formulas. These computers could be effectively and productively used in business and financial operations and in industry. New types of careers, such as a programmer, and the software industry began to develop. But in spite of all their advantages the second generation computers were very costly and demanded too much power.

Though transistors were clearly an improvement over the vacuum tubes, they still generated a great deal of heat which damaged the computer sensitive internal parts. The integrated circuit developed in 1958 combined three electronic components onto a small silicon disk made from quartz. The scientists later managed to fit much more

components on a single chip, as a result, computers were reduced in size greatly. Another third-generating development included the use of an operating system that allowed machines to run many different programs at once with a central program that monitored and coordinated the computer's memory.

Large scale integration brought an opportunity to fit hundreds of components onto one chip. Further development increased that number to millions, moreover, it gave the possibility to locate all the components of the computer on one chip and create a microprocessor that could be programmed to meet any number of demands. Incorporated microprocessor was a great step to the industrial production of electronic devices and became the basis for manufacturing of a personal computer. The size of a computer becoming smaller gave the possibility to minimize it from desktop to laptop and further to palmtop – a pocket computer. The fourth generation computers came complete with user-friendly software that offered even non-technical users a great variety of applications up to video games. The computer became affordable and the number of users increased to millions for a decade. Then came the idea that smaller computers can be linked together through a mainframe computer using telephone or direct wires. That was the beginning of Internet – the new era of computer communication. Many computer communication of computer design and technology are coming together to enable the creation of the fifth generation computers. The parallel processing allows to use the power of many processing units to work as one and superconductor technology, to improve greatly the speed of information flow. Computers today already have some attributes of the fifth generation computers: they are able to accept spoken word instructions and to imitate human reasoning. The ability to translate a foreign language is also a very powerful advantage; it appeared much more difficult to realize it as human understanding relies mainly on the context, not on the simple translation of words. Nevertheless, the artificial intelligence well enough to hold conversation with its human operator, to use visual input and to learn from its own experience is still the objective of the future.

### ***3. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.***

1. What were the especial characteristic features of the first generation computers?

2. How can you describe the advantages and disadvantages of the second generation computers?
3. What was the basis of the third generation computers?
4. How do the fourth generation computers differ from their predecessors?
5. What features of artificial intelligence does modern computer imply?
6. Why does the quantity of people using Internet increase annually?
7. Do you often use Internet? Why?

**4. Заполните следующую таблицу.**

	<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<i>1. The first generation computers</i>		
<i>2. The second generation computers</i>		
<i>3. The third generation computers</i>		
<i>4. The fourth generation computers</i>		
<i>5. The fifth generation computers</i>		

**5. Составьте предложения-рекомендации, используя модальные глаголы.**

What should a person do to avoid diseases because of the computer?

**6. Подготовьте краткое сообщение, начинающееся со следующего.**

When Ch. Babbage, a professor of mathematics at Cambridge University, invented the first calculating machine in 1812 he could hardly have imagine the situations we found ourselves in today. Almost everything in modern world is done with the help of computers. Computers are being used more and more extensively in the world today for the simple reason that they are far more efficient than human beings...

**7. Опираясь на текст, расскажите об основных этапах развития компьютеров.**

### *Topic 27*

## **Scientific Approach to Economics**

### **1. Вспомните значения следующих глаголов.**

To mean, to change, to produce, to consume, to grow, to develop, to drop, to modify, to achieve, to concern, to describe, to exist, to purchase, to express, to explain, to reveal, to distinguish, to determine.

### **2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

Originally the Greek word “economics” means the skill of housekeeping. Nowadays the meaning of the word has rather changed and its modern interpretation means an economic basis of a society. Current economic models developed out of the broader field of political economy in the late XIXth century, owing to a desire to use an empirical approach. Many subjects, such as political science and sociology, which were once regarded as a part of the study of economics, have today become separate disciplines, although the study of any one generally implies a working knowledge of the others.

British philosopher Adam Smith is often cited as the father of modern economics for his work “The Wealth of Nations” published in 1776. His ideas were built upon a considerable body of his predecessors work in the eighteenth century. His book appeared on the eve of the Industrial Revolution with associated major changes in the economy. Smith's successors included such classical economists as David Ricardo and John Mill. They examined ways the landed, capitalist and labouring classes produced and distributed national output and modeled the effects of population and international trade. In London Karl Marx castigated the capitalist system, which he described as exploitative and alienating. From about 1870 neoclassical economics attempted to erect a positive, mathematical and scientifically grounded field above normative politics. John Maynard Keynes led a reaction against what has been described as governmental abstention from economic affairs, advocating interventionist fiscal policy to stimulate economic demand and growth. After the wars of the early twentieth century the world was divided between the capitalist, the communist and the poor “third



world” countries. Governmental economic policies from the 1980s were challenged and development and information economists introduced new ideas to economic thought in the twenty-first century.

Economics is the social science that is concerned with the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. Economics as one of the social sciences is a study of the way in which wealth of the people is produced and consumed. Economics aims to explain how economies work and how economic agents interact. Economic analysis is applied throughout society, not only in business, finance and government, but also in crime, education, family life, health, law, politics, religion, war and science. One of the fundamental characteristics of economics is the large body of formal, abstract theory; much of it formulated mathematically. Unlike the situation in the natural sciences the subject matter of economics is constantly changing. Moreover, the structure of economics was never planned; it simply grew and developed as economists pursued new lines of enquiry, dropped or modified the old ones, developed new techniques and so on. But because of all these changes a historical perspective is more important in economics than in natural sciences. The achievements in the field of economics are very important for people because they have a bearing on their material well-being. These data, usually expressed in mathematical language, explain the outputs, unemployment, prices, investments and so on. Economists have to analyze a great variety of market terms and structures, revealing the advantages and disadvantages.

Many economists specialize in a particular branch of the subject, for example, there are labour economists, energy economists, monetary economists, international economists. What distinguishes these economists is the segment of economic life which they are interested in. Labour economics deals with problems of the labour market as viewed by firms, workers and society as a whole. Urban economics deals with city problems: land use, transport, congestion, and housing. Welfare economists examine the role of the state in economic life.

We can also classify branches of economics according to the approach of methodology that is used. The primary distinction is between microeconomics and macroeconomics. Microeconomics

examines the behavior of basic elements in the economy, including individual markets and agents such as consumers and firms, buyers and sellers; macroeconomics addresses issues affecting an entire economy, including the determination of the total output of the economy, the aggregate level of unemployment, and the rate of inflation or growth of prices of goods and services as a whole and monetary and fiscal policy. Microeconomics places the emphasis on a detailed understanding of a particular market. Macroeconomics is the study of the economy as a whole; it is concerned not with the details but with the overall picture. Other distinctions included are between positive economics describing "what is" and normative economics advocating "what ought to be"; between economic theory and applied economics and so on.

**3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.**

1. What does economics study?
2. What is the difference between economics as the social science and the natural studies?
3. What are the main problems the particular branch of economics deals with?
4. What classification according to the approach of methodology exists?

**4. Укажите, какие из следующих утверждений являются ложными.**

1. Macroeconomics places the emphasis on a detailed understanding of a particular market.
2. A historical perspective is more important in economics than in natural sciences.
3. Welfare economists examine the role of the state in economic life.
4. One of the fundamental characteristics of economics is a great variety of market terms and structures.
5. Many economists specialize in a particular branch of the subject.
6. Like the situation in the natural sciences the subject matter of economics is constantly changing.
7. Current economic models developed out of the broader field of political economy in the early 20th century.
8. David Ricardo and John Mill examined ways the landed, capitalist and labouring classes.

9. John Maynard Keynes attempted to erect a positive, mathematical and scientifically grounded field above normative politics.

10. We can also classify branches of economics according to production, distribution and consumption of goods and services.

**5. Составьте краткую аннотацию к тексту.**

**6. Опираясь на текст, расскажите о предмете и структуре экономической науки.**

### *Topic 28*

## **Modern Medical Science**

**1. Вспомните значения следующих глаголов.**

To connect; to aid; to research; to learn; to decide; to keep; to apply; to convert; to reject; to replace; to solve; to resist; to acquire; to release; to promise.

**2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.**

1. What are the new genetic technologies?
2. What do you know about surgery transplantation of organs?
3. What are the main problems of modern surgery transplantation?
4. What have you heard about cloning?

**3. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

The progress of modern medical science during the last decades is closely connected with the development of fundamental sciences and technological progress. One of the most important branches is genetics: genetic engineering is aiding many areas of biological and medical research. Genes and chromosomes provide the genetic link between generations. However, the newly acquired ability to manipulate genetic materials has a great promise; it is not without controversies and dangers. It raises a lot of ethical, legal and public policy questions that are difficult to answer.

The advantages of using DNA technologies are evident: new genetics has made a great contribution to all spheres of our life. Biologists are able to answer previously impossible questions about the regulation of genes and the development of organism. Large amounts of specific genes and their products – substances such as insulin and human growth hormone – now can be economically produced. New genetic technologies also provide a tool to identify certain variations in humans and may allow us to detect, diagnose and treat human genetic disorders. Researchers are working at the development of a complete map of a gene linkage that will provide enough information to detect any disease-causing gene including prenatal diagnose. Application of a human gene therapy may be possible in the nearest future.

Another potential application of recombinant DNA technology is artificial producing of human tissues and organs for transplantation. Though transplanting the life-sustaining organs is practiced since 1951, the successful transplants involved only identical twins or the people whose body tissues are very much alike. The recipient's bodies rejected the foreign tissues and organs replaced from unrelated healthy donors. Doctors have learned now to control the body's tendency to destroy foreign tissues through the use of drugs; some surgeons irradiate the transplant area with X-rays and use chemotherapy. Now transplantation of hearts, lungs, livers and other organs is being made in thousands of hospitals but the problems of a lack of donors for transplantation and rejection still exists. Another pressing problem is keeping the body parts until needed. The human organ may deteriorate during a very limited period of time even having been frozen. Cloning gives a possibility to grow genetically engineered organs from recipient cells, thus solving the problems of obtaining, keeping and rejecting the transplanting tissues.

One of the basic principles of modern medicine equipment is a wide application of achievements in science and engineering. In recent years there have been significant developments in this field of medicine. The equipment of modern surgery is impossible without the use of electronics, ultrasonic, X-ray and laser devices, modern polymeric materials and metal-and-plastic alloys. The very common devices being used in surgery for years have changed greatly. Modern pulsoximeter is safe and accurate; it enables a physician to monitor vitally important functions of the body such as oxygen-transporting function of blood. Laser device is now used for cutting and welding of bones instead of a

well-known scalpel. With a laser doctors will be able to remove tissue with much more precision and not to damage surrounding tissues; it is a new procedure that coagulates blood and stops bleeding. Lasers also are being used by surgeons to stop the bleeding of ulcers, repair detached retinas in the eye, improve your vision and treat a growing list of other medical problems. Modern complicated X-ray scanner can examine slices of a body tissue; it can give much more information about a patient, make often painful examinations unnecessary and help make accurate diagnoses. Scanning tunneling microscope can depict the helical twists and turns of a single strand of DNA under normal atmospheric conditions.

The role of science in the protection of health of the population is steadily growing. Fundamental directions of medical science with application of molecular-biological, immunological and genetic approaches to the study of the functioning of a healthy and a sick organism will be further developed. The union of science and medicine will accelerate the solution of important medico-biological problems of combating cardio-vascular, oncological, endocrine, nervous and psychic diseases.

**4. Подберите к следующим словам и выражениям английские эквиваленты.**

Развитие фундаментальной науки; технический прогресс; преимущества использования генетических технологий; определять; диагностировать и лечить болезни; полный генетический код; применение геной терапии; увеличить продуктивность; искусственное производство человеческих тканей; успешная трансплантация жизненно-важных органов; обеспечивать генетическую связь между поколениями; избежать ужасных непоправимых последствий.

**5. Заполните следующую таблицу.**

<i>Using of DNA technologies</i>	
<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
1.	1.
2.	2.

**6. Составьте 5-8 предложений по следующему образцу.**

I think the using of genetic technologies will change our future because...

I am sure the medicine of the future will differ from today's greatly because...

I believe that people in the future will live to 120 or even 150 because...

**7. Напишите краткую аннотацию к тексту.**

**8. Опираясь на текст, расскажите о значении науки для развития медицины.**

### ***Topic 29***

## **Modern Food Production Technologies**

**1. Вспомните значения следующих слов и словосочетаний.**

To improve food quality; to preserve natural biologic activity; to meet the demands of; to expand the range of production; to keep to the healthy way of living; to confer resistance to disease; to increase the productivity of food crops; to convert atmospheric nitrogen; to increase consumption; to foresee the final aftermath; to avoid food-poisoning organisms; to buy convenience food; to avoid the consequences.

**2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

The progress in the food production during the last decades is closely connected with the development of fundamental sciences and technological progress. The food industry is characterized by a wide variety of technological processes and a high degree of concentration and automation of production. The demand for high-quality food products is growing very fast every year and food industry is being mechanized and robotized to meet the demands of the developing economy. The machinery is being improved constantly. Nowadays nearly all bread making plants, meat products and milk products manufacturing are provided with mechanized production lines. Factories, which are equipped with automatic machine tools, transfer

lines and management information systems, can promote removing people completely from production areas where conditions are dangerous: harmful fumes, excessively high or low temperatures and pressures. One hundred per cent automated food production is no longer a dream.

New promising technologies of raw food processing are being introduced into production. The main purpose of scientific research is to find ways of complex processing of raw food to create new kinds of foodstuffs. Constant care is taken to improve food quality, to expand the range of production and to increase consumption. Peculiarity of some technologies is the absence of heat treatment. It makes possible to preserve natural biologic activity, vitamins, nutrient and energy value of a product. It is especially important because of most people's wish to keep to the healthy way of living.

Special attention is being paid to the use of DNA technology while producing foodstuff. Agriculturists use recombinant DNA technology to increase the productivity of food crops and animals. A great deal of research focuses on the introduction of genes into plants to confer some resistance to diseases, insect pests, herbicides or harsh conditions. There is also a great interest in using this technology to increase the ability of soil microorganisms to convert atmospheric nitrogen into forms usable by plants: such organisms would decrease plant dependence on nitrogenous fertilizers.

Alongside with the problem of making proper food is the question of its preserving. For many years the process of heat sterilization was the main way of it. But the heat treatment destroys the greatest part of vitamins and useful microorganisms. Modern technologies make it possible to freeze and store food products at very low temperatures about minus 18 degrees C to avoid food-poisoning organisms but to preserve all advantages of the product. Besides, new technologies allow the consumer to buy convenience food: semi-cooked products and food concentrates, half-ready or even ready-to-eat, for example breakfast cereals, soup mixes, rolls, fish and chicken sticks, and compound food such as frozen pizza and salads. The cooking and rapid freezing of many dishes is now a well-established practice but not the only way of preserving.

One of the greatest problems connected with production and preserving is the use of food additives especially while producing baby and diet foodstuffs. Modern large-scale food production cannot avoid

them; they are used for manufacturing new convenient foodstuffs. Most vegetable oils are normally liquids but they can be converted into solids – the process called hydrogenization – adding hydrogen and nickel as the catalyst.

Nowadays more than 500 kinds of food additives are known to be used in the process of food production, about one hundred being the conservants. Never before had people been used synthetic food additives in such quantities, so the consequences of such intervention into the human’s organism cannot be even vaguely foreseeable. For too little do we know for certain about the way they act in our body and too many variables of food additives are involved, to be able to foresee the final aftermath. The only way to avoid such consequences is to eat only healthy foodstuff but the process of its production is rather expensive and taking into account the growing population not accessible at least in the following decades.

**3. Заполните следующую таблицу.**

	<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<i>1. Using of food additives and conservants</i>		
<i>2. Sterilization of food</i>		
<i>3. Freezing at very low temperatures</i>		
<i>4. Production and using of DNA-modified food</i>		
<i>5. Production of healthy foodstuffs</i>		
<i>6. Production of semi-cooked products and food concentrates</i>		

**4. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. How did food production change during the last decades?
2. What achievements of modern science and technology are used in food production now?
3. When will robots replace people in food industry?
4. What products do you usually buy for your family and for yourself? Why?
5. How can we avoid the use of synthetic food?
6. Do you use food additives?



7. Do you believe that semi-cooked products and food concentrate are unhealthy?

**5. Опираясь на текст, расскажите о значении современных технологий для развития пищевой промышленности.**

### **Topic 30**

## **Environmental Protection**

**1. Вспомните значения следующих словосочетаний.**

- to live in harmony with nature
- a developed industry
- the contradictions between man and nature
- an intensive development of science
- to result in global pollution of the environment
- to be overcrowded
- rapid growth of population
- to increase the pollution
- to suffer from dust and harmful substances
- the destruction of the ozone layer
- a global catastrophe
- to receive great publicity
- the protection of environment
- the next generation

**2. Выучите значения следующих словосочетаний:**

- 1) all living matter - все живое
- 2) to make things still worse - усугублять
- 3) to bring great benefits to - приносить большую пользу
- 4) in terms of - с точки зрения
- 5) quality of environment - состояние окружающей среды
- 6) to take adequate control - принимать соответствующие меры
- 7) in unexpected ways - непредсказуемо
- 8) to induce adverse effects - оказывать вредное воздействие
- 9) to confirm the finding - подтверждать результат
- 10) it became clear - стало очевидным

**3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.**

1. What is the main reason for ecological problems?
3. Do you want to live in a big city? Why?
4. What are the ecological problems of big cities?
5. What is happening to the environment beyond the city area?
6. Are you worried about the situation?
7. What can everyone do to save the planet?
8. What international organizations that struggle for the protection of environment do you know?

**4. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

About two hundred years ago man lived in harmony with nature because industry was not so much developed. Today the situation is quite different: the contradictions between man and nature are dramatic: the intensive development of science, industry and chemistry during the last century resulted in the global pollution of the environment. Nowadays we cannot ignore the problems of environment protection. Rapid growth of population increases the pollution of the environment greatly. People living in big cities suffer from smog. Factories, electric power stations, the chemical industry and heavy industry throw out into atmosphere billions tons of dust and harmful substances. The destruction of the ozone layer could lead our planet to a global catastrophe. The very existence of human race is threatened. Science and technology have reached such a level of development that endangers all living matter: plants, animals, and people. To make things worse nature is polluted by nuclear wastes which are buried all over the world and influence all living matter.

Our native land faced the danger of pollution almost 40 years ago when chemical industry began to develop in our republic. Chemical factories cause damage to nature and people: pollute the air, the land the Kama river. The things we eat, the place we live in and the air around us are made dirty and unhealthy by machines; people's health is becoming worse; flora and fauna die out. People suffer from serious diseases, they have lung, heart, kidney and stomach troubles. The number of people suffering from cancer increases. In the last few decades, there have been enormous developments in the use of chemicals in a wide range of human activities. While there can be no doubt that chemicals have brought great benefits to society, it is now apparent that there is a price to pay in terms of human health and the

quality of the environment, which could escalate unless actions are taken to control their use.

Much consideration for possible health effects have been taken after a series of tragic incidents in different countries associated with industrial use of chemical compounds that were believed to be safe. These accidents highlighted that fact that the questions of the safety of many chemicals used in industry should be raised again. In recent years the pollution problems have received the great publicity. People all over the world are worried about what is happening to the environment. Newspapers and magazines write about water, air and land pollution. The protection of nature is becoming a political program of every country. It became clear that, unless collaborative efforts were made, toxic effects, not only on present but on future generations, could result from exposures to chemicals in air, food and at the place of work. Urgent steps should be taken by mankind to rescue the Earth and its inhabitants from a foreseeable disaster. The Earth is our home that's why we must take care of it and keep it clean for ourselves and for the next generations.

**5. Найдите в тексте слова и выражения, эквивалентные следующим.**

Уровень развития; ядерные захоронения; химические элементы; человеческая раса; защита окружающей среды; безопасность; совместные усилия; ртутные соединения; выявлять факты; будущие поколения; быстрый прирост населения; общественный резонанс; быстрый рост населения; перенаселённый; быстрое развитие науки; развитая промышленность; жить в гармонии с природой; защита окружающей среды; противоречия между природой и человеком; увеличить загрязнение окружающей среды; получить широкую огласку; страдать от вредных выбросов; следующее поколение; завершиться глобальной катастрофой; уничтожение озонового слоя.

**6. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.**

1. When did chemical industry begin to develop in our republic?
2. What does the chemical industry cause damage to?
3. What threatens the existence of human race?
4. What ranges of human activities are chemicals used in?
5. Has adequate control been taken in the use of any chemicals?
6. Do synthetic chemicals play any role in the daily life of people?

7. What tragic incidents have occurred in the world?
8. What is necessary to do to save present and future generations from the harmful effects of chemicals?
9. What is being done to preserve the environment?

**7. Исходя из содержания текста и вашего опыта, обсудите в группе следующие вопросы.**

1. We often hear the words “harmful effects of civilization on nature”. What do they mean? Illustrate the results of harmful and helpful influences of human contacts with nature.
2. Show the examples how scientists, journalists, public and political leaders draw people’s attention to the problem of environmental protection.
3. Explain how and why our attitude towards nature is changing together with the knowledge we are acquiring.
4. What is happening in your own country with regard to the problems of ecology? Speak about the practical steps which are taken to protect the environment in your own country.
5. Did you ever come across traces of holiday-makers (tins, eggshells, paper-bags, rubbish, bottles left lying about) when you happened to go hiking or camping? Characterize the people who were there before you.

**8. Опираясь на текст, составьте рассказ о современных экологических проблемах и путях их решения.**

### **Topic 31**

## **Self-care and Self-cure**

**1. Дайте определения следующим понятиям.**

Public health; prophylactic; polyclinics; dispensary; ambulance service; pharmaceutical establishment; oncological; antibiotics; immune system; a balanced diet; healing technique.

**2. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What does a healthy way of life mean?
2. How do you care about your health?
3. Do you go in for sport regularly?

4. Why do doctors recommend avoiding eating fast food?
5. Would you support the law prohibiting smoking in public places? Why?
6. What are the consequences of bad habits?
7. Do you agree that laughter is the best remedy?

**3. Запомните значения следующих слов и словосочетаний:**

- 1) self-care – забота о своём здоровье, здоровый образ жизни
- 2) self-cure – самолечение
- 3) crucial value and considerable scope – решающее значение и большие возможности
- 4) an overburdened health care system – перегруженная система здравоохранения
- 5) primary prophylactic – профилактика
- 6) public health service – система здравоохранения
- 7) wide-spread diseases – широко распространенные болезни
- 8) cardiovascular diseases – сердечно-сосудистые заболевания
- 9) further decrease of casualties – дальнейшее снижение смертности
- 10) occupational diseases – профессиональные заболевания
- 11) acute gastro-intestinal infections – острые гастро-энтерологические инфекции
- 12) establishments of out-patient medical service – учреждения амбулаторного лечения
- 13) problems of combating diseases – проблемы борьбы с заболеваниями
- 14) to obliterate in short order just about all diseases – уничтожить немедленно почти все болезни
- 15) fiber – клетчатка
- 16) nutrients – питательные вещества
- 17) a curative agent – оздоравливающий компонент;
- 18) natural healing techniques – естественные методы оздоровления

**4. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст.**

Self-care is personal health maintenance. It is any activity of an individual, family or community, with the intention of improving or restoring health or preventing disease. Self-care includes all health decisions people make for themselves and their families to get and stay physically and mentally fit. Self-care is maintaining physical fitness

and good mental health. It is also eating well, practicing good hygiene and avoiding health hazards such as smoking to prevent ill health. Smoking can do much more harm to your health than any disease; taking drugs reduce your life greatly. It's common knowledge that smoking and drinking can shorten our lives dramatically. Unlimited appetite may lead to a risk of heart attack or diabetes. To be healthy we should avoid different bad habits that can affect our health.

People nowadays are more health-conscious than they used to be. They understand that good health is above wealth. The idea of being healthy so that one can be of more service to the mankind is a worthy idea. Proper nutrition and physical exercises are really valuable means for maintaining such a health. Experts and professionals support self-care because it has crucial value and considerable scope in developing countries with an already overburdened health care system. But it also has an essential role to play in affluent countries where people are becoming more conscious about their health and want to play a greater role in taking care of themselves. To enable people to do enhanced self-care, they can be supported in various ways and by different service providers.

Much attention is paid nowadays to the problems of public health service. It is necessary to realize large-scale measures aimed at primary prophylactic of wide-spread non-infectious diseases, first of all, cardiovascular diseases, cancer of some localities, chronic diseases, diabetes, as well as at the reduction of the risk factors causing these diseases. Special attention should be paid to further decrease of casualties, occupational diseases, acute gastro-intestinal infections and children's infections. Much work is still to be done in the field of control of infectious diseases. The health policy of the government envisage radical improvement of the work of polyclinics, dispensaries and other establishments of out-patient medical service and staffing them with doctors and paramedical personnel. Ambulance service will be further developed. Public health organizations must solve important problems of providing better medical service to women and children, decreasing disease incidence, maternal and children's mortality. One of the central tasks is the realization of measures aimed at better supply of the population with drugs, at the improvement of work of pharmaceutical establishments. Another pressing problem is the development of vaccines protective against troublesome infectious illnesses.

The role of science in the protection of health of the population is steadily growing. Fundamental directions of medical science with application of molecular-biological, immunological and genetic approaches to the study of the functioning of a healthy and a sick organism will be further developed. The union of science and medicine will accelerate the solution of important medico-biological problems of combating cardio-vascular, oncological, endocrine, nervous and psychic diseases.

Some 30 or 40 years ago, there was a general belief that “scientific medicine” would obliterate in short order just about all diseases. Optimism continued to mount as new antibiotics and tranquilizers were discovered, new surgical procedures were devised and perfected. For a while it seemed that if we could all live just a few more years, new discoveries might make us immune to death itself. What was ignored then was the importance of natural healing: strengthening the body’s immune system through nutritional and other natural means, physical therapies, stress reduction, diet improvement and lifestyle change. To ignore these factors means to forget a conservative but, perhaps, even more effective treatment. Even done correctly, the medical approach to disease is incomplete: when extensive medical intervention is required, we know, the battle against disease cannot be won by medicine alone.

Nutrition is of great importance for natural healing: to stay healthy we must eat a balanced diet. Not all food contains the right proportion of main nutrients: proteins, fats, carbohydrates, fiber, vitamins, minerals and fluids. Less dangerous habits as eating unhealthy food or overeating are not so deadly but they also does harm to our health. What is tasty is not always healthy! Fast food makes you fat that leads to serious health problems. In recent years eating habits have undergone changes. High fiber and low fat foods have taken the place of steak and ice cream. The fashion for health food is growing all the time. But it is not just the quantity of food eaten that is important but also the variety. People who follow the specialized diets containing only one or two kinds of nutrients may still become ill because they are eating too much of one kind of food and not enough of another. The excessive dieting may be dangerous too. Any food consumed in moderate amounts is safe for our health.

The best way to stay healthy and to keep fit is to go in for sports. The body needs physical exercises sufficient in type and quality to be kept in a good working order. Lack of physical exercises often leads to

irregularities in the normal human physiology which in turn lead to diseases. The amount of calories you've got with food must not exceed the number you need for everyday work. It means that there should be a proper balance between nutrition and elimination – the two processes that keep the body in a good working order. One should follow the principle of “prevention is better than cure”. Besides, the physical health, a systemic course of selected physical exercises, work not only as an immunity and prevention against diseases, but at the same time acts as a curative agent. It is now admitted and applied as physiotherapy by all leading medical authorities. Among the benefits of regular exercises are the healthier heart, stronger bones, quicker reaction time and more resistance to various diseases.

Some people reacting against doctoring have rejected the technological approach almost completely. They have returned to the XIXth century, relying on herbs, untested diets and unscientific procedures to treat all illness. A self-cure occurs when somebody tries to cure the disease with only his or her own efforts without seeing a doctor. People usually come to see a doctor only if they have failed to cure on their own and things got much worse. But there is no need to reject all of modern medicine because of its occasional excesses. Today we are in the unique position of being able to take advantage of the best technological medical care and the best natural healing techniques. By using both approaches, as dictated by good sense, we can literally enjoy the best of two worlds.

**5. Найдите в тексте слова и выражения, эквивалентные следующим.**

Факторы риска; радикальное улучшение; защита здоровья населения; подход к изучению; союз науки и медицины; важность естественного оздоровления; укрепление иммунной системы; изменение образа жизни; безопасный для здоровья; в достаточном количестве; недостаток физических упражнений; технологический подход; использовать преимущества.

**6. Укажите, в каком порядке следующие утверждения представлены в тексте.**

1. One should follow the principle of “prevention is better than cure”.
2. It seemed that new discoveries might make us immune to death itself.



3. We are able to take advantage of the best technological medical care and the best natural healing techniques.
4. Another pressing problem is the development of vaccines protective against troublesome infectious illnesses.
5. It is not just the quantity of food eaten that is important but also the variety.
6. Special attention should be paid to further decrease of casualties, occupational diseases.
7. Proper nutrition and physical exercises are really valuable means for maintaining such a health.
8. The role of science in the protection of health of the population is steadily growing.

**7. Составьте один специальный вопрос к каждому из абзацев текста. Перескажите текст, используя ответы как план пересказа.**

**8. Исходя из содержания текста и вашего личного опыта, ответьте на следующие вопросы.**

1. What do people mean saying “good health is above wealth”?
2. What is the worst habit affecting your health?
3. What is the influence of smoking?
4. What tasty things are not always healthy?
5. What changes in the eating habits do we see now?
6. What is the most popular way to lose weight?
7. What do you think about vegetarian diet?
8. What is the role of sport in your life?

**9. Опираясь на текст, расскажите о преимуществах здорового образа жизни.**

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# **EASY ENGLISH EXAMINATION**

# *Essential Topics for Better English*

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