

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь
Учреждение образования

БЕЛОРУССКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИНФОРМАТИКИ И РАДИОЭЛЕКТРОНИКИ

Кафедра иностранных языков №1

Text book in English Conversation Practice
for the first-second year students

Part 1

Методическое пособие

по развитию навыков устной речи на английском языке
для студентов 1-2 курсов ФКП, ФТК, ФРЭ, ЭФ

В 2-х частях

Часть 1

Минск 2001

УДК 4 (Англ.) (075.8)
ББК 81.2 Англ. Я 73
М 54

Авторы: Н.А. Новик, И.И. Илюкевич, А.М. Лазаренко,
Т.В. Левкович, И.И. Лихтарович, И.Г. Маликова, А.Н. Семенов, Г.Л. Теплякова, С.В.
Федосеева.

Методическое пособие по развитию навыков устной речи на английском языке для студентов 1-2 курсов. В 2ч. Ч.1./Н.А. Новик, И.И. Илюкевич, А.М. Лазаренко и др. – Мн.: БГУИР, 2001.- 72 с.

ISBN

Данное методическое пособие предназначено для студентов I – II курсов дневной и вечерней формы обучения.

Цель пособия – развитие навыка говорения на английском языке по темам “Рабочий день студента”, “Наш университет”, “Беларусь”, “Великобритания”.

Для каждой темы, состоящей из 4-х разделов, разработан комплекс речевых упражнений и ситуаций, подобраны аутентичные тексты и диалоги.

УДК 4 (Англ.) (075.8)
ББК 81.2 Англ. Я 73

ISBN

© Коллектив авторов, 2001

UNIT I

Students' Life

PART I

Text

Victor's Working Day

Now Victor is a first-year student of the Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics. He studies full-time. In June he left school and got his school leaving certificate. Then he took his entrance examinations in July, passed them well and was admitted to the University. The University is situated in the center of the city in 6 P. Brovka street.

Victor's working day begins early. Every morning the alarm clock tries to wake him up at seven sharp, but it can never do it. In fact, it is always his mother who awakes him every morning. He gets up, airs the room, makes his bed and does his morning gymnastics. Then he goes to the bathroom where he takes a cold shower, washes and brushes his teeth. It helps him feel strong all day long. In a quarter of an hour he's ready for breakfast.

As breakfast is usually served in the kitchen, the family are already there. It is the mother who makes and serves it to all of them, but they all help her. For breakfast they usually have tea or coffee with some sandwiches and jam. Their breakfast is always light and quick.

At half past seven Victor leaves home and hurries to the University. He goes there by bus. The bus stop is about 5 minutes' walk from his house. It takes him 20 minutes to get to the University. So, he is always in time for his classes. The students who live in the dormitory go to the University on foot, but Victor knows at least 2 of them who are always late for their lectures.

Victor takes radioengineering. His classes begin at 8 o'clock. According to the timetable Victor generally has three or four lectures every day. He attends lectures, practical classes, labs and seminars. The classes are over at 3 o'clock. He works hard at his classes and after that he has lunch at the students' canteen and spends 2 or 3 hours at the library.

Every day Victor looks through the notes of the lectures. He always takes notes of all lectures which are very helpful when he gets ready for his seminars and lab works.

Victor normally finishes his work at about half past five. He usually arrives home at 6 o'clock p.m. This is his dinner time. After dinner he likes to listen to some music or watch TV. He often helps his younger brother with his home work in maths. Sometimes he and his friend go out in the evening. They usually go to the movies or to a concert.

Along with his studies Victor goes in for swimming. He has his training in the swimming-pool three times a week.

Victor's parents usually return home at 7 o'clock. When Victor is at home, they have supper together. At supper they discuss their working day and make plans for tomorrow.

As a rule, Victor goes to bed at about 11. Before going to sleep he likes to do some reading, but sometimes he feels so tired that he falls asleep at once.

A. Active Vocabulary

Nouns and Noun Phrases

canteen – буфет, столовая

entrance – вход, прием, поступление

~ examinations – вступительные экзамены

first-year student – первокурсник

lecture – лекция

library – библиотека

time-table - расписание

Verbs and Verbal Phrases

arrive (in Minsk, at the Minsk airport, at Slutsk) – приезжать, прибывать
attend – посещать(лекции, занятия)
be fond of smth. – любить, увлекаться чем-либо
be in one's first (second, ...) year – быть на первом (втором, ...) курсе
be interested in smth. – интересоваться чем-либо
be in time for smth. – прийти вовремя, в срок (не опоздать)
be late for smth. – опаздывать куда -либо
be over – быть оконченным
do morning gymnastics (exercises) – делать утреннюю гимнастику
do smth. at breakfast (dinner, lunch, supper) – делать что-то за завтраком (обедом, ленчем, ужином)
enter a university – поступить в университет
get ready for smth. (syn.) to prepare for smth. – готовиться к чему-либо
go by bus (tram, trolley-bus, subway) – ездить на автобусе, трамвае, троллейбусе, на метро
go on foot – ходить пешком
go in for sports – заниматься спортом
graduate from a university – заканчивать университет
have smth. for breakfast (dinner, lunch, supper) – есть что-либо на завтрак (обед, ленч, ужин)
hurry - спешить
leave school (college) – заканчивать школу (колледж)
pass an exam – выдержать (сдать) экзамен
take a course (subject) – изучать курс (предмет)
take an exam – сдавать экзамен
take notes of smth. – делать заметки, записывать, конспектировать
take part in smth. – принимать участие в
work at smth. – работать над чем -то

Conjunctions

according to – согласно, в соответствии с
along with – наряду с

B. Passive Vocabulary

awake - будить
be admitted to – быть принятым в
dormitory (syn. hostel) - общежитие
fall asleep - засыпать
miss classes (a lecture) – пропускать занятие (лекцию)
school leaving certificate – аттестат

Class Vocabulary Exercises

I. Repeat and translate into Russian

a) *the following words with the stress on the first syllable:*

student, entrance, center, quarter, breakfast, kitchen, sandwich, lecture, practical, library, seminar, usually, normally, generally, listen, hurry

b) *the following words with the stress on the second syllable:*
admit, begin, awake, gymnastics, according, prepare, arrive, especially, research, discuss

c) *the following words with two or more stresses:*
university, examination, swimming-pool, investigation, along with, according to

II. Repeat and translate into Russian the following sentences

1. Now I'm a first-year student of the Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics. 2. Every morning the alarm clock tries to wake me up at seven sharps. 3. It is always my mother who awakes me every morning. 4. I get up, air the room, make my bed and do my morning gymnastics. 5. It is my mother who makes and serves breakfast to all of us. 6. The bus stop is about 5 minutes' walk from my house. 7. I take physics at the university. 8. I always take the notes of all lectures. 9. Along with my studies I go in for swimming. 10. It takes me a quarter of an hour to get to the university. 11. The plane arrives at the Dallas airport at 11 a.m. sharp. 12. Please, call me when you arrive in New York. 13. After he arrives home he usually has a short rest. 14. I like a cup of strong coffee without milk for breakfast. 15. I always listen to the latest news over radio at breakfast. 16. I'm generally quite busy on the weekdays. 17. What do you normally do on your weekend?

III. Form and translate into Russian

a) *nouns of the following verbs using suffixes: -ation, -ant, -er, -ance, -al*
to examine, to lecture, to attend, to arrive, to attend, to enter, to graduate, to leave, to situate, to discuss, to work, to prepare, to wash

b) *verbs of the following nouns*

worker, listener, reader, writer, lecturer, entrance, admittance, arrival, graduation, training, swimming, preparation

IV. Arrange the words of the two groups in pairs with similar meaning

a) to walk, to come home, to attend, to work hard, to do morning exercises, sometimes, to go to bed, to feel tired, cinema

b) to visit, to work very much, to fall asleep, movie theater, to be tired, to go on foot, to arrive home, from time to time, to do morning gymnastics

V. Arrange the words of the two groups in pairs with contrary meaning

a) morning, week end, to switch on, to go in, to pass an exam, to get up, supper, to finish, to dislike, to arrive home, to have a rest, movie theater

b) to switch off, to go out, evening, breakfast, to go to bed, to feel tired, to like, to begin, to leave home, week days, to fail in an exam, theater

VI. Make up your own sentences using the following words and word combinations

First-year student, time-table, to be in one's second year, to be interested in smth., to arrive in Moscow, to attend a lecture on chemistry, to arrive home, to be in time for, to be late for, to be over, to fail in an exam, to take notes, to be about 10 minutes' walk from, to take part in, to take subjects at a university, on the weekdays, on the weekends, to enter a university, to graduate from a university

Special Difficulties

I. Read the sentences, saying how often some things happen. Be sure you put the frequency adverb before the main verb but after don't/doesn't

Model 1: Kate's mornings start rather late (usually).
Kate's mornings usually start rather late.

Model 2: Kate has breakfast early (not often).
Kate doesn't often have breakfast early.

1. Tom brings Kate a cup of tea in bed (usually).
2. Kate does housework on Saturday (sometimes).
3. Mary takes the dog for a walk (often).
4. Susan reads the newspaper at some time during the weekend (always).
5. Ann visits her elderly mother in London (quite often).
6. They have breakfast (not usually).
7. They have Saturday lunch (not often).
8. They have a heavy meal in the evening (hardly ever).
9. Tom does the crossword puzzle in the Saturday newspaper (normally).
10. Tom lies in on Sunday morning (almost always).
11. They go out in their car on Sunday afternoons (quite often).

II. Complete the sentences using the word "to listen". Mind the use of the preposition "to" after the verb "to listen"

Model: What does she usually do in the evening?
She listens to the radio.

1. Mike ... the news.
2. We ... music.
3. Jane ... a record.
4. The students ... a new radio-program.
5. My father ... the 9 o'clock news.

III. Fill in the blanks with either "on" or "in" using the model

Model: In the evening he usually listens to the radio.
But on Sunday morning he watches TV.

1. He generally goes to bed at 10 o'clock ... the evening. But ... Sunday evening he goes to bed at 11 o'clock.
2. My father finishes his work at 6 o'clock ... the evening as a rule. But ... Saturday evening he finishes his work at 5 o'clock.
3. Helen normally gets up at 7 o'clock ... the morning. But ... Sunday morning she gets up at 9 o'clock.
4. I don't usually watch TV ... the morning. But ... Sunday morning I always watch TV.

IV. Answer the questions according to the model

Model: How long does it take you to get to the University? (half an hour)
It takes me half an hour to get to the University.

1. How long does it take Helen to have breakfast? (twenty minutes).
2. How long does it take Peter and Mary to get to the Institute? (50 minutes).
3. How long does it take Nick to do his homework? (about three hours).
4. How long does it take you to get to the bus-stop? (five minutes).
5. How long does it usually take you to do English exercises? (half an hour).
6. How long does it take him to read the newspaper? (from thirty to forty minutes).

V. Make up sentences using the word combination "to be about 10 minutes' walk from"

Model: The bus-stop / my house.
The bus-stop is about 10 minutes' walk from my house.

1. The movie theater / out Institute. 2. Our dorm / the library. 3. My house / the museum. 4. The University / the square. 5. The canteen / the reading hall.

VI. Read and translate the following sentences into Russian

1. It is always my mother who awakes me every morning. 2. It is my mother who cooks our breakfast. 3. It was Peter who was late for the lecture. 4. It is our lecturer who tells us many interesting things about radioengineering. 5. It was in my childhood when I decided to become an engineer. 6. It was in 2000 when I entered the Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics. 7. It was in Moscow where my parents got married.

Home Vocabulary Exercises

I. Arrange the following words into your own sentences

- 1) the, center, of, is situated, in, University, the, the, city.
- 2) takes, it, me, usually, not more, 20 minutes, to get, than, to, the, University.
- 3) in, am, for, I, my, always, classes, time.
- 4) always, Nick, for, lectures, his, late, is; why, ?
- 5) time-table, according, have, our, we, to, day, lectures, every, four, three, or.
- 6) are, 3 o'clock, the, at, classes, over.
- 7) home, usually, I, p.m., at, 6 o'clock, arrive.
- 8) TV, after, like, listen, to, watch, music, or, I, dinner, to.
- 9) swimming-pool, week, three, a, training, my, I, the, have, in, times.
- 10) at, parents, my, return, home, usually, 6 o'clock.
- 11) news, watch, I, the, in, evening, the, always.

II. Fill in the blanks with the words given below

Now I'm a first-year ... of the Belarusian State University. I usually ... at 7 o'clock, have breakfast and go to the I go to the University by The bus-stop is 5 minutes' walk from myit takes me 20 ... to get to the University. Our ... begin at 8 o'clock. According to our ... we have 3 lectures every day. The classes are ... at 3 o'clock. After classes I go to the ... , look through my notes of the lectures and get ready for the ... and lab works. I usually ... home at 6 o'clock p.m. I have dinner alone because my ...usually come home later. After dinner I go to my room and ... TV or listen to music. At 9 o'clock I usually have a cup of tea and a At 10 o'clock I go to bed.

arrive, bus, classes, get up, house, library, minutes, over, parents, sandwich, seminars, student, time-table, university, watch.

III. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary

1. I usually get up ... 7 o'clock ... the morning.
2. ... 6 o'clock ... evening I go home.
3. ... Sunday evening we usually go ...the movies or ... a concert.
4. ... the afternoon he works hard ...English.
5. Sometimes the students spend 4 hours ... the library.
6. My brother is ... home now.
7. ... Sunday morning I get ... late.
8. The teacher switches ... the light.
9. Don't go ... in such bad weather.
10. ... week days I usually get ... early.

IV. Use the proper tense forms

Last year James (to become) a student of the University of Toronto. Presently James (to be) a serious student. He (to work) hard. He (to get up) early every day because he (to like not) to sleep late, and he (to have) breakfast at 7 o'clock. He (to get) to the University at 7.50 because he (to like) to start his day early. He (to study) physics and astronomy and he (to have) a part-time job. He (to teach) every noon, Monday through Friday. Every Wednesday and Friday morning he (to have) a physics discussion section with his students. His physics lab (to be) on Monday from 8 to 12 and he (to do) lab work on Friday from 2 to 6. His astronomy classes (to be) on Tuesday and Thursday in the afternoon. James (to be, not) athletic, but he (to want, not) to get fat, so he (to jog) at the beach on Wednesday and Saturday in the late afternoon. He also (to play) tennis with Bill on Sunday morning. He (to be) always very busy. It is 12 o'clock on Sunday, James and Bill (to talk).

Bill: What you (to do) this afternoon?

James: I (to go) to the library.

Bill: You (to work) hard! You often (to go) to the library?

James: Every day. You see I (to take) my astronomy exam in two weeks.

Bill: How long you (to be going) to stay in the library?

James: Till 7 o'clock.

Bill: You (to want) to go to the cinema with me tonight?

James: I'd love to, but I've got appointment for 7.30.

V. Translate into English

1. В июле я сдавал вступительные экзамены, сдал их хорошо и был принят в университет.
2. Каждое утро я просыпаюсь в семь часов ровно.
3. Мне требуется не больше 20 минут, чтобы приготовить себе завтрак.
4. За завтраком вся наша семья собирается вместе и обсуждает планы на день.
5. Я не люблю опаздывать в университет, поэтому я выхожу из дома рано.
6. Я усердно работаю на занятиях и в библиотеке и надеюсь сдать экзамены хорошо.
7. Наряду с моими занятиями я занимаюсь теннисом.
8. Прежде чем заснуть, я немного читаю, но иногда я чувствую себя таким уставшим, что засыпаю сразу.

Text Comprehension Exercises

I. Listen to the text "Victor's working day" and answer the following questions

1. Where does Victor study?
2. When does his working day begin?
3. When are his classes over?
4. What does Victor usually do after his classes?

II. Listen to the text again and say which of the following replies is correct

- 1) a) Victor is a second-year student.
c) He is a first-year student.
d) He is a third-year student.
- 2) a) His working day begins at 7 o'clock.
b) His working day begins late.
c) His working day begins at 6 o'clock.
- 3) a) Victor leaves home at 25 minutes past 8 every morning.
b) He leaves home at 25 minutes past 8 on Sunday.

- c) He leaves home at half past seven on week days.
- 4) a) The bus-stop is about 15 minutes' walk from his house.
b) The bus-stop is far from his house.
c) The bus-stop is 5 minutes' walk from his house.
- 5) a) He goes to the University by bus.
b) He goes to the University by trolley-bus.
c) He goes to the University on foot.
- 6) a) He usually goes straight home after classes.
b) He usually goes to the library after classes.
c) He usually goes to his girl friend's place after classes.

Text Exercises

- I.** *Read the text and find in it the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations and sentences*
- a) первокурсник, аттестат об окончании средней школы, вступительные экзамены, быть принятым в университет, фактически, за ужином, на завтрак, ходить в кино, стелить постель, идти спать, засыпать, по крайней мере, итак
- b) 1. Мне требуется не более 20 минут, чтобы добраться до университета.
2. Автобусная остановка находится в 5 минутах ходьбы от дома.
3. Я всегда прихожу вовремя на занятия.
4. В соответствии с расписанием у нас 3 или 4 лекции каждый день.
5. Я работаю упорно на занятиях и после этого я провожу 2 или 3 часа в библиотеке.
6. Наряду с моими занятиями в университете я еще занимаюсь плаванием.
- II.** *Read the text "Victor's Working Day" and answer the following questions*
1. Is Victor a full-time or part-time student of the Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics?
 2. What does Victor take at the University?
 3. Where is Viktor's university situated?
 4. What time does Victor get up on the weekdays?
 5. What is his usual morning routine at home?
 6. How does Victor get to the University?
 7. What does Victor do at the University till 3 p.m.?
 8. Why does he take notes of all lectures?
 9. Where does Victor normally have his meals?
 10. What does Victor do when he arrives home from the University?
 11. Does Victor play sports?
 12. What does he do in the evening?
 13. When does Victor see his parents?
 14. What do all members of the family discuss in the evening?
- III.** *Agree or disagree to the following sentences. In your answers use the following conversational formulas of agreement and disagreement: That's right, true, what you say is absolutely correct, I fully agree with you; I'm afraid you are not right, sorry but you are mistaken, etc.*
1. Victor is a high school student.
 2. Every morning he gets up at 8 o'clock.
 3. It is Victor's younger sister who gets his breakfast ready.
 4. His classes start at 9 in the morning and he goes to school by subway.
 5. It regularly takes him 20 minutes to get to school.

6. Victor often misses his classes.
7. After classes he plays tennis 3 or 4 hours every day because he is very interested in this kind of sport.
8. As a rule he goes to bed at around midnight.

IV. Get ready to speak on the following problems using the word combinations suggested

1. Victor is very busy in the morning (to get up at 7 sharp, to do morning exercises at the open window, to go to the bathroom, to wash, to take a shower, to shave, to brush one's teeth, to have breakfast, to prepare breakfast, for breakfast, at breakfast).
2. It takes Victor 20 minutes to get to the University (to leave home, to hurry to the University, to go by bus, to go on foot, to be about 5 minutes' walk from, to be late for classes, to be in time, always, never).
3. Victor takes radioengineering (to begin, to be over, classes, lectures, practical classes, seminars, to take notes of all lectures, to be helpful, to spend 2 or 3 hours at the library, to have lunch at the students' canteen).
4. Victor arrives home at 6 o'clock p.m. (after dinner, to listen to music, to watch TV, to help smb. With the home work in maths, to go out, to go to the movies, to a concert, to go in for swimming, to have one's trainings in the swimming pool, to return home, three times a day, to have supper together, to discuss smth., to make plans for the coming day, to go to bed, to go to sleep, to fall asleep, to feel tired, to do some reading).

V. Get ready:

- a) to describe what victor does in the morning,
- b) to speak on his way to the University'
- c) to speak on his work at the University,
- d) to tell us about Victor's free time in the evening.

PART II

Conversation: Students' Life

Standard Phrases

Hi, I'm Andy	Привет, меня зовут Энди
Nice to meet you	Рад с тобой познакомиться
How do you find the dorm?	Как тебе нравится общежитие?
I feel a little confused	Я немного смущаюсь
You'll get used to	Ты привыкнешь
I think I'll manage	Я думаю, что я справлюсь
By the way	Кстати
We share the same room	Мы живем в одной комнате
As far as know	Насколько я знаю
To tell the truth	По правде говоря
Could you lend me your notebook?	Ты не мог бы одолжить мне свой конспект?
No wonder	Не удивительно
In my opinion	По моему мнению
It wasn't as good as you are saying	Не все было так хорошо, как ты говоришь
Why don't you come with us?	Почему бы тебе не пойти с нами?
Come on don't be shy	Да ладно, не смущайся
Don't worry	Не волнуйся

You'll get over it soon
See you on Saturday

Ты это скоро преодолеешь/ Это скоро пройдет
Увидимся в субботу

Exercises

I. Complete the missing standard phrases in the following conversation

- A: Hi, my name is I'm... .
B: Oh, hello. Nice to meet you.
- A: I feel confused, as I don't know anybody around here.
B: Don't... . You'll ... soon.
- A: Why ... your lectures, Bob?
B: ... I overslept. Could you ... your notebook to ... it?
- A: What are you doing on Saturday? We are going to the
Why...?
B: Well, I
A: Come on ... , you'll meet some new people there.
- B: I've heard a lot about the students' life. I think ...
A: You'll have to manage with many things: exams, boring seminars and labs, unending lectures.
- T: I can't get up at 7 in the morning. It's too early for me.
A: ..., with your habit of going to bed at 3 a. m.
- T: Last year when we were in the afternoon shift everything was terrific.
A: It wasn't.... ..., the morning shift is much better.

II. Translate the following conversations with standard phrases

- A: Ты должно быть Тим?
B: Совершенно справедливо.
A: Привет, меня зовут Энди.
B: Рад тебя видеть.
- A: Я немного смущаюсь, так как никого здесь не знаю.
B: Не волнуйся. Это скоро пройдет.
A: О, да, я слышал о студенческой жизни. Я думаю, я справлюсь с этим.
- A: Ты не мог бы одолжить мне свой конспект?
B: Конечно, он на полке, ты знаешь где.
A: Спасибо. Ты настоящий друг.
- A: Что ты делаешь в субботу вечером? Мы собираемся пойти на дискотеку. Почему бы тебе с нами не пойти?
B: Я не знаю.....
A: Да ладно, ты там сможешь познакомиться с новыми интересными людьми.
B: Хорошо. Встретимся в субботу.

III. Listen to the conversation "Students' Life" and answer the following questions

- Where do the speakers live?
- Do they all study in the same year?
- What are their names?
- What are the pros and cons of studying in the morning shift?

5. Will Tim manage with his student's life?

IV. Listen to the conversation "Students' Life" and read it imitating the speaker's pronunciation

A: You must be Tim, Jeff's new roommate.

B: Exactly.

A: Hi, I'm Andy. I'm your neighbor, I live in room 204.

B: Oh, hello Andy! Nice to meet you!

A: As far as I know you are a first-year student.

How do you find the dorm?

B: It's OK. I like it. But I feel a little confused, as I know nobody around here, except for Jeff.

A: Don't worry, you'll get over it soon. It's great to be a student. At first, it's a bit difficult to get up early, to hurry to the University and sit 3 or 4 lectures a day, but you'll get used to. Everyone does.

B: Yeah, I've heard a lot about the students' life. I think I'll manage with it.

A: You'll have to manage with many other things: exams, boring seminars and labs, unending lectures. By the way, meet my friend Bob. We share the same room. Bob, this is Tim.

C: Oh yeah, Jeff's roommate. Glad to meet you.

B: So am I, Bob.

A: Why did you miss the lectures, Bob?

C: To tell the truth, I overslept. I can't get up at 7 you know, it's too early for me.

A: No wonder, with your habit of going to bed at 3 a.m.

B: Well, Andy, relax. Could you lend me your notebook to Xerox copy it?

A: Certainly. It's on the shelf, you know where.

C: Thanks, Andy, you are a real friend.

A: O.K., but don't miss your lectures in the future. You will have problems with our dean.

C: I agree with you, Andy, but last year when we were in the afternoon shift everything was so terrific: we could get up at 10 a.m., have brunch, begin our classes at 1 p.m. and finish at 6 or 7 in the evening.

A: It wasn't as good as you are saying. We didn't have any time to work in the library or to play sports. In my opinion, the morning shift is much better. By the way, Tim, what are you doing on Saturday? We are going to the disco. Why don't you come with us?

B: Well, I don't know.

A: Come on; don't be shy, besides you'll meet some more people.

B: O.K. I'll go.

A: Good. See you on Saturday.

B: Bye.

Notes

brunch	поздний завтрак
boring	скучный
habit	привычка
shift	смена
terrific	прекрасный
oversleep	проспать
unending	бесконечный

V. *Memorize and play out the conversation*

PART III

Supplementary Reading

I. *Read this interview with Patty Carter, a model, and answer the questions given below*

Helen: Well, how do you keep yourself in such fantastic shape, Patty? Do you belong to a health club?

Patty: No, I don't. I don't need to because I get plenty of exercise. I try to exercise every day.

Helen: Oh, what do you do? I suppose you have all sorts of expensive equipment?

Patty: No, I don't use equipment actually.

Helen: Do you jog?

Patty: No, I don't. I don't like jogging much. It bores me.

Helen: You don't jog? Did you use to jog?

Patty: Well yes, I did use to jog, but it bored me so I stopped.

Helen: So what sports do you play?

Patty: I swim a lot. I go to the pool about four times a week, and I try to swim at least a mile.

Helen: Wow, you swim four miles a week?! How long does that take you?

Patty: About forty minutes.

Helen: And what other sports do you play?

Patty: Well, tennis is my major sport.

Helen: Really. And how often do you play tennis?

Patty: Oh, a couple of times a week.

Helen: What about your diet? Do you keep to any special diet?

Patty: Well, I eat very little meat. I don't think it's good for you to eat a lot of meat. Mind you, I'm not a vegetarian. But I usually have meat only once or twice a week. I eat a lot of fruit and vegetables.

Helen: I see. And I don't suppose you smoke.

Patty: No. I haven't smoked for over five years.

Helen: And how much sleep do you usually get?

Patty: Well you really need to get plenty of sleep in my profession. We often have to start work very early in the day. So I try to get at least seven hours every night.

Helen: Oh, is that enough?

Patty: Yes, it is for me.

Helen: Well, thanks for sharing some of your beauty secrets with us. Oh, there is one more question. Have you always been so slim? I mean, when you were a child, did you ever have a weight problem?

Patty: Well, now that you ask, when I was a little girl, I was pretty fat. In fact, people used to call me Fatty Patty.

Helen: They did?

Patty: Yes, that is how I learned the value of exercise. I hated being called Fatty patty.

Helen: Hmm, may be we could show our readers a picture of you as a fat little girl?

Patty: Oh, I don't think that's a good idea at all ...

Helen: What a good idea. The readers will just love it. Yes, let's definitely get a picture ...

Patty: Oh, no, please let's not.

Notes

Did you use to jog? – Вы имели привычку бегать трусцой?

Questions:

1. Does Patty belong to a health club?
2. She has all sorts of expensive equipment, doesn't she?
3. Why doesn't she like jogging much?
4. What kind of sports does she go in for?
5. How often does she go to the pool?
6. How often does she play tennis?
7. Does she keep to any special diet?
8. Did she have a weight problem when she was a child?
9. Why did she decide to become a model? How do you think?

II. *Read the interview with the well-known scientist Lily Tarkis and tell us if you are ready to have the same lifestyle she has*

Interviewer: So, Lily, now that we've heard about your work, the listeners would like to know something about your life outside work. Tell us about what you do on the weekends – when you get up, what have for breakfast, what you do for fun, things like that.

Lily: Well, I get up very early, around five o'clock, because ...

Interviewer: Five o'clock?! That early! Even on weekends?! Do you do that often?

Lily: Oh yes, nearly every weekend. I never sleep late. There is just too much to do. I hate waking up late. Even on weekends. And then I sometimes go for a run.

Exercise is very important for me.

Interviewer: At five in the morning you go for a run?

Lily: Yes, sometimes, or as I said, I sometimes go for a swim.

Interviewer: OK ... and then?

Lily: Well, then I have breakfast, and after breakfast I get down to work.

Interviewer: Oh, you work on the weekends, too?

Lily: Oh yes, I always work on the weekends.

Interviewer: But don't you ever relax?

Lily: Relax?!

Interviewer: You know, take the day off and have a good time, enjoy yourself? Go to a museum or to the park or something?

Lily: To the park? Oh no, I never go to the park. But enjoy myself? I always enjoy myself at work.

Interviewer: Well, OK. Thank you, Lily Tarkis. It has been very interesting hearing about your work and your, uh, your, uh, your work.

III. *Read the letter. Write a reply to Nancy's letter. Agree to be her pen pal and write about your daily routine*

Nancy Armstrong
196 Stanford, CA 94316
USA
October 14, 2000

Shu Tsui Wen
5 Nanking East Rd.
Sec 2
Teipei, Taiwan
R.O.C.

Dear Shu Tsui Wen,

I found your name in the international Pen Pals Newsletter. I would like to be your pen pal. My name is Nancy Armstrong. I'm an American and live in Stanford, California. Stanford is a university town near San Francisco. I'm 15 and I'm a student of Stanford High School. I'm a junior. I'm studying English, French, Biology, Chemistry and History. My hobbies are swimming and reading.

My family is pretty small. I have one brother – Peter, and a sister – Ellen. Peter is 19 and he is a university student. Ellen is 8 and is in the third grade. My father works in a bank in San Francisco. My mother runs a small shop in Palo Alto.

I have enclosed a photo of my family and me. I hope you will be able to write to me. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Nancy

PART IV

Speech Exercises

I. Answer the following questions

1. What time do you get up as a rule? 2. Do you like to get up early? 3. What time do you have breakfast? 4. What do you prefer to have for breakfast? 5. When do you leave home for the University? 6. How do you get to your University? 7. Are you ever late for your classes? 8. Do you often miss your classes or lab works? 9. Do you take notes of all your lecturers? 10. When do you start your classes and when are they over? 11. Where do you have your meals? 12. What do you usually do in the afternoon? 13. What do you do to stay in good shape?

II. Speak on:

a) your working day, b) your friend's working day, c) your parents' daily routine

III. You like evenings at home better than mornings. Say why?

IV. You don't like public transport, but without your own car you have to use it. Say how you travel in Minsk.

V. Imagine you are a journalist. What questions you will ask while interviewing your friend, your father, your lecturer on their daily schedule, on what they like and hate doing.

UNIT II

OUR UNIVERSITY

Part I

Text

THE BELARUSIAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATICS AND RADIOELECTRONICS

On September 1, 1964 the Minsk Radioengineering Institute admitted students for the first time. The youngest Institute of the Republic was established on the basis of the oldest Polytechnic Institute of the Republic of Belarus. It was assigned to meet the demand of the Republic in highly qualified specialists for evolving national radioelectronic industry. 2500 students were enrolled in the full-time and evening departments of the two faculties - Radioengineering Faculty and Automatics and Computers Faculty. 127

professors, among them 2 doctors and 30 candidates of sciences, lectured in the only building.

In 1994 the Minsk Radioengineering Institute celebrated its 30th anniversary as the Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics. Within this period the University has trained over 35 thousand engineers, 58 doctors and 650 candidates of science. The University is proud of its graduates: scientists, politicians, diplomats, managers of big enterprises including first Vice Premier of the Republic of Belarus V.B.Dolgalev, the Belarus Ambassador to the BENELUX countries academician V.A.Labunov, the Belarus Ambassador to South Korea professor I.A.Malevich, the Minister of Industry of Belarus A.D.Kharlap and many others.

The Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics offers training in 17 specialities and 32 specializations in computer sciences, informatics, radioengineering, microelectronics, telecommunication, automated systems of artificial intelligence, computer controlled systems, electronics manufacturing, medical electronics, economics, etc.

Over 7 thousand students from the country and outside study at its 10 faculties: the Faculty of Computer-Aided Design, the Faculty of Information Technologies and Control, the Faculty of Radioengineering and Electronics, the Faculty of Computer Systems and Networks, the Faculty of Telecommunication, the Economic Faculty, the Correspondence Department, the Evening (or part-time) Department, the University Preparation and Occupational Guidance Faculty, the Advanced and Conversion Training Faculty and at 36 departments as full-time, correspondence or part-time students.

The students master such specialities as design and manufacture of radioelectronic devices, electronic-optic instrumentation design, radioengineering, microelectronics, telecommunication system, economics and enterprise management, etc.

The educative process and scientific research are conducted by highly competent teaching staff, among them there is an academician, a correspondent member of the National Academy of Science of Belarus, 10 academicians of subject academies, 2 full members of New-York Academy of Science, 62 professors and doctors of science, 334 assistant professors and candidates of science.

Scientists of highest qualification in 22 specialities are trained at post-graduate and doctorate courses. There are three Interdepartmental Specialized Scientific Councils to present dissertations for a Doctor's and Candidate's degree.

The University has all necessary facilities for teaching including up-to-date computer and laboratory equipment, robots, closed-circuit TV and language laboratories. A large library with reading halls is at the students' disposal.

Different subjects are taught at the University depending on a faculty and a year of study. The students attend physics, higher mathematics, descriptive geometry, technical drawing. Special attention is given to such subjects as computing technology, impulse techniques, analogue and digital computers, theoretical foundations of electroengineering. The outlook of students is influenced considerably by such subjects as political science, aesthetics, sociology, theory and history of world culture, history of Belarus. Nobody can deny the vital importance of mastering foreign languages nowadays. Two departments teach the English, French, German and Spanish languages to the students, post-graduates and specialists of the University. Free of charge the students also have an opportunity to advance in one of the above mentioned foreign languages and to acquire the speciality of a translator.

The course of study lasts five years. The academic year is divided into two terms. The first term runs from September to February, the second - from February to July. Terminal examinations are held in January and in June.

Advanced students can join the Students' Scientific Society and carry out their research under the guidance of supervisors. They also present their research papers at

the seminars and conferences. Research results obtained by the students are used in practical work.

Great attention is paid to the student health, to providing necessary living, study and recreation conditions. The students can improve their health in students' rest homes in the country, or have a great time during vacations in the University summer camp at the Braslav lakes.

The students financially covered by the government get monthly student grants. The students from other cities as well as foreign students lodge in the University's hostels of total capacity of 2100 people. The hostels are located in the centre of Minsk, not far from the University, in a district with all necessary services and recreation centres available.

The University student club organizes parties, discos, festivals of amateur art of the students and teaching staff. The University takes special pride in its brass band, which was awarded the title of the national band, in its vocal group "Tutashiee" ("Tuteishiya"), the ballet dance group, the group of acrobatic rock-n-roll, the group of national Gypsy song "Shadritsa", the bard song club, etc.

To sum up, the University provides a good engineering education. The graduates of the University work at computer centres, design offices, industrial enterprises, research laboratories and institutes, joint ventures and banks.

A. Active Vocabulary

Nouns and Noun Phrases

attention - внимание

to pay attention to - уделять внимание

closed-circuit TV - замкнутая система телевидения

course - курс

course of study - учебный курс

post-graduate courses - аспирантура

doctorate courses - докторантура

degree - степень

department - отделение; факультет

the Evening (Part-time) Department - вечерний факультет

the Correspondence Department - заочный факультет

disposal - возможность распорядиться чем-либо

to be at the disposal of smb. - быть в чьем-то распоряжении

equipment - оборудование

facilities - возможности, условия; оборудование

faculty - факультет

the Faculty of Computer-Aided Design - факультет компьютерного проектирования

the Faculty of Information Technologies and Control - факультет информационных технологий и управления

the Faculty of Radioengineering and Electronics - факультет радиотехники и электроники

the Faculty of Computer Systems and Networks - факультет компьютерных систем и сетей

the Faculty of Telecommunication - факультет телекоммуникаций

the Economic Faculty - экономический факультет

the University Preparation and Occupational Guidance Faculty - факультет университетской подготовки и профессиональной ориентации

the Advanced and Conversion Training Faculty - факультет переподготовки кадров и повышения квалификации

foundation - основание, основа, учреждение

full-time students - студенты, проходящие очный курс обучения
government - правительство
graduate - выпускник
post-graduate - аспирант
grant - стипендия
guide - руководитель
under the guidance of - под руководством
hostel - общежитие
term - семестр
staff - штат служащих, служебный персонал
teaching staff - преподавательский состав
training - подготовка, обучение
vacations - каникулы

Verbs and Verbal Phrases

acquire - приобретать, получать, овладевать
award - присуждать, награждать
be awarded a grant - получать стипендию
carry out - выполнять, осуществлять
conduct - вести, руководить
establish - основывать, учреждать, создавать
involve - включать
master - изучать, овладевать
offer - предлагать
represent - изображать, представлять
train - готовить (специалистов)

B. Passive Vocabulary

aesthetics (n) - эстетика
advance (v) - делать успехи, продвигаться
available (a) - доступный, имеющийся в распоряжении
demand (n) - требование
deny (v) - отрицать
enrol (v) - зачислять
enterprise (n) - предприятие
free (a) - свободный
free of charge - бесплатный
lodge (v) - поселить, временно проживать
outlook (n) - кругозор
recreation (n) - развлечение, отдых
supervisor (n) - руководитель
vital (a) - жизненный, существенный

CLASS EXERCISES

I. Repeat and translate into Russian

a) the following words with the stress on the first syllable:

course, government, graduate, influence, lodge, vital, scientist, offer, faculty, subject, candidate, council, impulse, digital, culture, language, cover, national, enterprise, specialist

b) the following words with the stress on the second syllable:

admit, acquire, research, deny, capacity, advance, attend, conduct, establish, attention, degree, equipment, demand, disposal, facilities, intelligence, available, award, technology, successfully, foundation, aesthetics, academy

c) the following words and word combinations with two or more stresses:

closed-circuit TV, artificial intelligence, teaching staff, recreation, university, radioelectronics, microelectronics, automated systems, manufacture, economics, anniversary, investigation, outside, sociology, free of charge, speciality, specialization

II. Repeat and translate the following sentences

- 1) The Oxford University was established in the XII century.
- 2) She's taking a course of mathematics.
- 3) He is a graduate of Oxford.
- 4) Students don't attend lectures on Sundays.
- 5) Helen masters her English in the language laboratory.
- 6) The boy in the back row was not paying attention to what the teacher was saying.
- 7) These books are entirely at your disposal.
- 8) Thousands of young men and girls are admitted to the universities of our country every year.
- 9) Peter graduated from the University in 1998.

iv. Form and translate into Russian

a) nouns of the following verbs using the suffixes: -(e)ance, -ion, -ment, -(o)er

admit, graduate, lodge, attend, establish, develop, train, improve, grant, celebrate, research, acquire, maintain, conduct, provide, locate, organize

b) verbs of the following nouns :

advance, government, equipment, foundation, management, education, information, correspondence, investigation, teacher, master, translator, recreation, resistance, establishment, supervisor, guide

V. Arrange the words of the two groups in pairs with similar meaning

a) to attend a lecture, importance, to found, field, to receive, to consist of, research, to join, to master, possibility, to conduct, to be located, to take part in, conditions, to equip, to pay attention, hostel, vacations

b) to be situated, to give attention, to take notice of, to become a member, significance, investigation, to be divided into, holidays, opportunity, dormitory, to carry out, sphere, to furnish, to participate in, facilities, to come to a lecture, to study, to get, to create

VI. Arrange the words of the two groups in pairs with contrary meaning

a) to graduate from, to receive, to rest, advance, artificial, outside, competent, admit, to improve, the first, include

b) inside, to become worse, exclude, natural, to give, to work, the last, incompetent, expel, to enter, regress

VII. Make up your own sentences using the following words and word combinations
 to be admitted to, faculty, to graduate, to get a grant, department, to be conducted by, to attend, term, to be at the disposal of smb., to pay attention to, education, teaching staff, subjects, full-time students, graduate courses, to master

Special Difficulties

I. Translate into Russian the following sentences. Pay special attention to the use of the word "last"

1. At last he made a decision.
2. Yesterday the lecture lasted till 6 o'clock.
3. He answered all the questions except the last one.
4. Steve graduated from the University last year.
5. How long does the lesson last?
6. When the approval was granted at last, he wasn't even glad.
7. We were at the tourist camp last summer.
8. The discussion began at 10 a.m. and lasted till the evening.

II. Insert the proper words in the required form

a) offer, suggest

Note: offer smth. - предлагать, давать что-л.; offer to do smth. - предлагать, вызываться сделать что-л.
 suggest smth. - предлагать, подавать идею; suggest that smb. should do smth.; suggest doing smth.

1. The plan which you ... is very interesting.
2. The woman ... us a cup of tea.
3. The job he was ... didn't interest him much.
4. The dean ... discussing it at once.
5. He ... to do the translation.
6. She ... that we should play tennis before dinner.
7. I ... we take lunch first and then go to the cinema
8. Philip ... to take me for a drive in his new car.

b) join, enter

Note: join - присоединяться к; соединять, вступать в партию
 enter - входить в; поступать в институт

1. She ... the office at 9 o'clock.
2. Let me ... you in five minutes.
3. The island and the town are ... by the bridge.
4. I've ... the University this year.
5. May I ... you?
6. We'd happy if you ... us on Sunday.
7. He would have gone to college if he hadn't ... the army.
8. He ... the office and found a number of business letters on his desk.
9. Many school-leavers try to ... the universities every year.

III. Make up your sentences using the following tables

a)

His week-end	depend(s)	on	the weather of course.
It			your behavior.
Everything			their decision.
He doesn't want to			his father .
Much			what happens in the next few weeks.

b)

All of us					this interesting fact.
They	didn't	pay			our warning.
He	must	pays	attention to		trifles.
You	may not	paid			my words.
Nobody					her.
					self-education.

c)

She					son.
Helen	is			her	daughter.
We	are	proud	of	their	husband.
The parents				our	ancient city.
Londoners					University.

IV. Turn the following sentences from the Active into the Passive Voice

1. In 1964 the Radioengineering Institute admitted the students for the first time.
2. Two departments teach the foreign languages.
3. They have offered the graduates a very interesting job.
4. Local education authorities award grants to the best students.
5. The University has admitted over 30 graduates to the post-graduate course this year.
6. The students give special attention to research work.
7. Within the period of 30 years the University has trained over 35 thousand engineers.
8. The University provides a good engineering education.
9. 14 research groups carry out the scientific investigations in different areas.
10. In 1995 this University enrolled 1500 students in the full-time departments.

HOME VOCABULARY EXERCISES

I. Arrange the following words into your own sentences

1. 1964, was, the BSUIR, in, established.
2. the University's, lodge, the students, in, hostels.
3. activities, an, active, the, students, part, social, take, in.
4. work, at, the, graduates, industrial, the University, of, enterprises.
5. engineering, provides, a, good, the, University, education.
6. two, the academic, is, into, year, terms, divided.
7. carry out, research, advanced, students.
8. their, a, students, health, can, the, rest, improve, home, in.
9. celebrated, in, anniversary, its, the BSUIR, 30th, 1994.
10. the, speciality, can, free, the, students, of, a translator, of, charge, acquire.

II. Fill in the blanks with the words given below

terms, departments, attend, disposal, graduates, attention, master, acquire, conducted, lodge

1. The University has right to be proud of its... : scientists, politicians, diplomats.
2. The academic year is divided into two
3. The students have an opportunity to ... foreign languages in language laboratories.
4. The students ... lectures and practical courses.
5. The scientific laboratories and the computing centre are at the ... of the students.
6. A lot of students ... at the University's hostels.
7. 2500 students were enrolled in the full-time and evening... .

8. The students ... profound knowledge in electronics, cybernetics, etc.
9. The students pay much ... to such subjects as impulse techniques, analogue and digital computers.
10. Training scientists of highest qualification is ... at the post-graduate and doctorate courses.

III. Fill in the blanks with the prepositions given below
of, under, in, by, to, out, at, from

1. The Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics offers training ... 17 specialities and 32 specializations.
2. Over 7 thousand students study ... 10 faculties and 36 departments.
3. A large library with reading halls is ... the disposal ... the students.
4. The outlook ... the students is influenced considerably ... such subjects as aesthetics and sociology.
5. The students have an opportunity to advance ... one of the foreign languages.
6. The first term runs ... September ... February.
7. Great attention is paid ... the student health.
8. The hostels are located ... the centre ... Minsk.
9. The University takes special pride ... its brass band.
10. Advanced students carry ... their research ... the guidance ... supervisors.

IV. Translate into English

1. Белорусский государственный университет был основан в 1921 году.
2. 160 студентов было принято на три факультета на очный курс обучения.
3. Срок обучения длился 3-4 года.
4. Сейчас БГУ насчитывает около 16200 студентов, обучающихся на 14 факультетах.
5. Учебный процесс обеспечивает высококвалифицированный преподавательский состав.
6. В университете есть все необходимые условия для успешного обучения.
7. В распоряжении студентов находятся научно-исследовательские лаборатории, современное компьютерное оборудование, огромная библиотека.
8. Студенты изучают различные предметы в зависимости от специальности и года обучения.
9. Иногородние студенты имеют возможность проживать в общежитиях.
10. Несколько лет назад было присвоено звание ведущего вуза нашей страны.
11. Университет по праву гордится своими выпускниками.

TEXT COMPREHENSION EXERCISES

I. Listen to the text "The Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics" and answer the following questions

1. When did the history of the Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics begin?
2. How many faculties are there at the University?
3. What subjects are taught at the University?
4. Where do the graduates of the University work?

II. Listen to the text again and say which of the following replies is correct

1. a) The Minsk Radioengineering Institute celebrated its 20th anniversary as the Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics.
b) The Minsk Radioengineering Institute celebrated its 30th anniversary as the Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics.

- c) The Minsk Radioengineering Institute celebrated its 30th anniversary as the Belarus State Polytechnic Academy.
2.
 - a) The educative process is conducted by highly competent teaching staff.
 - b) The educative process is conducted by post-graduate students.
 - c) The educative process is badly organized.
 3.
 - a) Different subjects are taught at every faculty.
 - b) Different subjects are taught at the University depending on a faculty and a year of study.
 - c) The same subjects are taught at different faculties.
 4.
 - a) The course of study lasts 6 years.
 - b) The course of study lasts 5 years.
 - c) The length of a course of study depends on a faculty.
 5.
 - a) The students are awarded grants monthly.
 - b) The students financed from the state budget get their grants monthly.
 - c) The students financed by their parents get their grants every day.

TEXT EXERCISES

- I. Read the text "The Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics" and find in it English equivalents of the following words and word combinations:*

аспірантура і доктарантура; вечэрнее аддзеленне; замкнутая сістэма тэлевідення; знаходзіцца ў распаражэнні; атрымліваць спецыяльнасць; радыётэхніка; прапедаватальскі склад; лабараторнае абсталяванне; жыццёвая неабходнасць; магчымасці; стыпендыя; курс навучання; вывучэнне іностранных мов; вялікае ўважанне; ступень; атрымліваць стыпендыю; выконваць даследаванні, у заключэнне

- II. Read the text and answer the following questions*

1. When was the Minsk Radioengineering Institute founded?
2. When was the Minsk Radioengineering Institute granted the status of University?
3. How many students study at the University?
4. What faculties are there at the University?
5. What can you say about the teaching staff?
6. What is at the disposal of the students?
7. What facilities do the students have in mastering foreign languages?
8. How long does the course of study last?
9. When are terminal exams held?
10. Where do the students from other cities lodge?
11. Where can the students improve their health?
12. What does the Students' Club organize?
13. Does the University have right to be proud of the graduates? Why?

- III. Degree or disagree with the following sentences, in your answers use the expressions of agreement or disagreement*

1. On September 1, 1964 the Radioengineering Institute admitted students for the first time.
2. The Minsk Radioengineering Institute was established on the basis of the Belarusian State University.

3. The Minsk Radioengineering Institute celebrated its 30th anniversary as the Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics.
4. Over 7 thousand students study at 6 faculties and 34 departments.
5. The educative process is conducted by highly competent teaching staff.
6. Training scientist of highest qualification is conducted at post-graduate and doctorate courses.
7. The students of the University attend physics, technical drawing, biology, geography.
8. The academic year is divided into two terms. The first term runs from September to January, the second - from January to June.
9. The students from other cities lodge in different hotels.

IV. *Develop the following ideas, use the words and word combinations provided in brackets*

1. The Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics is the national leader among educational institutions of the Republic of Belarus (to train; professionals and scientists; fields of science; radioengineering).
2. On September 1, 1964 the Minsk Radioengineering Institute admitted students for the first time (to be established; the Polytechnic Institute of the Republic of Belarus; to be enrolled; the full-time and evening departments; faculties).
3. The educative process and scientific investigations are conducted by highly competent teaching staff (an academician; a full-member of New-York Academy of Science; professors; doctors of science; docents; candidates of science).
4. Training scientists of highest qualification is conducted at post-graduate and doctorate courses (specialities; to be admitted; every year).
5. The University has all necessary facilities for teaching (up-to-date computer and laboratory equipment; closed-circuit TV; language laboratories; library; reading halls; to be at the disposal of smb.).
6. Different subjects are taught at the University (the faculty; to attend; higher mathematics; descriptive geometry; special attention; theoretical foundations of electroengineering; outlook; to be influenced by).
7. Foreign languages are of great importance for highly qualified specialists (to deny; the vital importance; to master; to have opportunity; to acquire the speciality; a translator; free of charge).
8. The students have good recreation conditions (the Students' Club; to organize; parties; discos; festivals; to take pride in; brass band; vocal group; the ballet dance group).

V. *Extend the following statements, use the text for your reference*

1. The Belarusian State University of Radioelectronics offers training
2. The Minsk Radioengineering Institute celebrated its 30th anniversary as
3. The University has all necessary facilities for
4. The outlook of the students is influenced considerably by
5. The students have one more opportunity to advanced in
6. The students can improve their health in
7. The University takes special pride in
8. The graduates of the University work at

VI. *Speak on:*

1. the history of the BSUIR,
2. the faculties and departments of the University,
3. the teaching staff of the University,
4. the teaching facilities and subjects taught at the University,
5. students' leisure and recreation opportunities.

PART II

Conversation: Examinations Are Coming

Standard Phrases

to like smth. in particular	нравиться в особенности
actually	на самом деле, действительно
exactly	именно так, совершенно верно
probably	вероятно, наверняка
I am dead certain	я полностью уверен
It is not my thing	это не мое/ это не для меня
It's up to you	все зависит от тебя
That's it, I give up!	всё, я сдаюсь!
I can't stand it any more	Я не могу этого больше терпеть
You'll fail/ flunk an exam in smth	Ты провалишь экзамен по
compulsory	обязательный
optional	факультативный, необязательный
Come on!	Брось ты!

Exercises

I. Complete the missing standard phrases in the following conversations

- You ... a lot of lectures.
- I know, but I don't have much time to study during football season.
- You'd better be careful, you'll ... your exams.
* *
- What you ... of the play, Nick?
- Superb! I liked the first act
- Me too.
* *
- When ... your sister ... from the University?
- Two years ago. She is a post-graduate now.
* *
- You are doing your first year, aren't you?
- ...
* *
- I can't stand philosophy! ...

II. Translate the following short conversations in English using standard phrases

- 1.- Ты учишься на первом курсе, не так ли?
 - Да, именно так.
2. – Это правда, что ваши лекции обязательны?
 - Нет, они все факультативные.
3. – Я полностью уверен, что провалюсь на химии.
 - Да брось, ты наверняка справишься лучше, чем ты думаешь.
4. – Я не могу этого больше терпеть! Всё, я сдаюсь!
 - Ну, все зависит от тебя.
5. – Почему ты пропускаешь обязательные занятия?
 - На самом деле, я думал об этих занятиях и решил, что это не для меня.

III. *Listen to the conversation “Alex’s First Examinations Are Coming” and answer the following questions:*

1. What University does Alex study at? 2. What are his Faculty and the year? 3. Is it easy for him to study there? 4. Do the studies take all his time? 5. What subjects does he consider the most difficult ones? 6. What credit did he fail? 7. What decision did he arrive at?

IV. *Listen to the conversation “Alex’s First Examinations Are Coming” again and read it imitating the speakers’ pronunciation*

- What do you think of the concert, Nick?

- That was amazing! I liked the brass band in particular. But I didn’t catch its name.

Do you know where it is from?

- Oh, it’s special pride of our University. They were awarded the title of the national band.

- What University do you study at?

- The Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics.

- You’re doing your first year then, aren’t you?

- Yes, that’s right. I entered it last summer and I’m a first-year student of the Faculty of Computer-Aided Design. I’m very interested in studying radioelectronics but sometimes it’s rather difficult and I don’t have much time even for my football practice.

- Well, the things are always like that with University studies.

- I know you are graduating from the University, aren’t you, Nick?

- It’s not actually a University. I am in my last year at the Technical College and, in addition, I often attend public lectures at the University of London.

- Is it true that your lectures in Great Britain are not compulsory?

- Well, yes, they are optional.

- You know, here to prepare well for the seminars and then for credits I need to attend all the lectures and to take notes of everything.

- You’ll have your first examinations soon, I guess. I can’t really remember how I passed my exams for the first time. But I reckon they were easy.

- Maybe they were easy enough for you but they will be much too hard for me. I’m dead certain I’ll fail in chemistry and descriptive geometry.

- Oh, come on. You’ll probably do better than you think.

- No, I’ve already flunked my credit in philosophy. It wasn’t really my thing.

- I guess it is difficult for everyone to try to interest oneself in subjects like that.

- Exactly! That’s it, I give up.

- Well, it’s up to you, but isn’t it better to do some more reading?

- No, I’ve had enough of reading.

- Then take a day off, relax and get down to work again.

- I can’t stand it any more. I don’t know why I decided to go to this university. I think I’ll run away and join the army or something.

Notes

Technical College – технический колледж (высшее техническое учебное заведение, не входящее в состав университета)

to reckon – полагать, думать

to get down to work – приниматься за работу

credit – зачет

V. *Memorize and play out the conversation “Alex’s First Examinations Are Coming”*

VI. Role-play the following situations;

- a) Your friend has just failed in maths and he doesn't think it was his fault. Explain that he is wrong.
- b) You are a post-graduate. Your younger sister/brother is a first-year student. She/he is already tired of studying.

PART III

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

- I. *Read the text and tell us what difference between the BSUIR and the University of Cambridge you've noticed*

C A M B R I D G E

The University of Cambridge, institution of higher education, is the second oldest university in Great Britain after the University of Oxford. It is located in the city of Cambridge.

Several religious orders, including the Franciscans and Dominicans, established houses of residence and affiliated schools in Cambridge early in the 12th century. Students of the University of Oxford and the University of Paris left to study in Cambridge in the 13th century. By the year 1209 the University of Cambridge had been formed. In 1318 Pope John XXII issued a bull recognizing Cambridge as a studium generale, or place of study; that is, a university. Five new colleges were established during the 14th century, four in the 15th, and six in the 16th; not until the 19th century were other colleges founded.

Nowadays the University of Cambridge is a system of faculties, departments, and 31 independent colleges. Although the colleges and the university per se are separate corporations, all are parts of an integrated educational entity. The university examines candidates for degrees during their residency and at the conclusion of their studies; confers degrees; regulates the curricula of the colleges and the system of education; deals with disciplinary problems; and administers facilities, such as libraries, lecture rooms, and laboratories, that are beyond the scope of the colleges. The colleges provide their students with lodgings and meals, assign tutors, and offer social, cultural, and athletic activities. Every student at the University of Cambridge is a member of a college.

The academic year is divided into three terms of approximately eight weeks each: Michaelmas (autumn), Lent (late winter), and Easter (spring). Students are required to be in residence for the duration of each term. Much of the year's work is done, however, out of term time, during the vacations. Students study under supervisors, usually members of the college's faculties who maintain close relationships with the small groups of students in their charge and assist them in preparing for university exams.

Bachelor of Arts degrees may be conferred, upon the satisfactory completion of exams, after nine terms or three years of residency. The majority of students are candidates for honor degrees and take a special examination called a tripos (named after the three-legged stools on which examiners formerly sat). Successful candidates for triposes are classified as first, second, or third class according to their standing. Other degrees conferred by the university include the master of arts and doctor of philosophy degrees, and higher doctorates in law, medicine, music, science, and theology.

Notes

bull - (папская) бѹлла
curriculum (pl - curricula) - ученый план
tutor - преподаватель, куратор
confer - присуждать
honor degree - степень с отличием
master of arts - магистр гуманитарных наук

Questions:

1. When was the University of Cambridge founded?
2. What are the main functions of the University?
3. What do the colleges provide their students with?
4. Is academic year divided into 3 or 2 terms?
6. What degrees are conferred by the University?

II. Read the text “Napier Polytechnic of Edinburgh. Students’ Association” and speak on its role and functions. Say if the students of the BSUIR have their own self-governing body

Every student full-time or part-time, who registers for a course at Napier, is a member of the Students’ Association and as such is entitled to participate in its activities and to use its facilities. The students democratically elected by the student body, who have overall responsibility for implementing these policies and for representing the interests of Napier students.

Every class is entitled to elect a class representative to represent its interests to the teaching staff and to the Council of the Students’ Association. Regular newsletters are produced to inform students about what is happening at the Polytechnic and the Association.

The Association funds the activities of many student clubs. These cover a range of social, cultural, political activities. Any student with the support of nine others, can set up a new club and apply for financial assistance from the Association.

The Physical Education Unit is responsible for the operation and development of Sporting Facilities in the Polytechnic. The Unit provides a service of coaching, expert advice, supervision and administrative support for all students of all courses both individually and as members of the various clubs of the Sport Union.

Notes

to be entitled - иметь право на
to elect - выбирать
responsibility - ответственность
to represent - представлять

III. Read the following text «Oxford» quickly. Try to do it in two or three minutes. Find out this information:

- a) On what basis are Oxford students selected and why is it said that teaching at Oxford is “pleasantly informal and personal”?
- b) What is so dreadful about ‘Finals’?
- c) How is the research done by Oxford post-graduates?

OXFORD

What is it like, being a student at Oxford? Like all British universities, Oxford is a state university, not private one. Students are selected on the basis of their results in the national examinations or the special Oxford entrance examination. There are many applicants, and nobody can get a place by paying a fee. Successful candidates are admitted to a specified college of the university: that will be their home for the next three years (the normal period for an undergraduate degree), and for longer if they are admitted to study for a post-graduate degree. They will be mostly taught by tutors from their own college.

Teaching is pleasantly informal and personal; a typical under-graduate (apart from those in the natural sciences who spend all day in the laboratories) will spend an hour a week with his or her 'tutor', perhaps in the company of one other student. Each of them will have written an essay for the tutor, which serves as the basis-for discussion, argument, the exposition of ideas and academic methods. At the end of the hour the students go away with new essay title and a list of books that might be helpful in preparing for the essay.

Other kinds of teaching such as lectures and seminars are normally optional: popular lectures can attract audiences from several faculties, while others may find themselves speaking to two or three loyal students, or maybe to none at all. So, in theory, if you are good at reading, thinking and writing quickly, you can spend five days out of seven being idle: sleeping, taking part in sports, in student clubs, in acting and singing, in arguing, drinking, having parties. In practice, most students at Oxford are enthusiastic about the academic life, and many of the more conscientious ones work for days at each essay, sometimes sitting up through the night with a wet towel round their heads.

At the end of three years, all students face a dreadful ordeal, 'Finals', the final examinations. The victims are obliged to dress up for the occasion in black and white, an old-fashioned ritual that may help to calm the nerves. They crowd into the huge, bleak examination building and sit for three hours writing what they hope is beautiful prose on half-remembered or strangely forgotten subjects. In the afternoon they assemble for another three hours of writing. After four or five days of this torture they emerge, blinking, into the sunlight, and stagger off for the biggest party of them all.

Postgraduates (often just called graduates) are mostly busy with research for their dissertations, and they spend days in their college libraries or in the richly endowed, four-hundred-year-old Bodleian library.

PART IV

SPEECH EXERCISES

I. Pair-work

1. Convince your friend who doesn't believe in University education that University is the best place to study law, history...
2. Interview your friend about his University experience.
3. Your friend believes that teaching will soon be done by computers. Challenge the statement that a teacher can't be replaced by machines.

II. Develop the following situations

1. Your friend who takes humanities at the University believes that studying electronics is rather boring. Explain why he is wrong.
2. You have just come back from Great Britain where you took a course of lectures at one of British universities. Tell your group-mates about the differences, that you noticed, in the educational systems of England and Belarus.

3. Your friend hates English, he thinks it is not important for his future job as an electronics engineer. You try to persuade him that he is wrong.
- III.** *Write down a letter to your English friend about your first months at the University. Tell him what you like and dislike most.*
- IV.** *A delegation of students and teachers from Oxford are on a visit at your University. You are asked to tell the guests about it.*
- V.** *You are one of the participants of the debate "Why do we study 'useless' subjects?". Act out as if you were one of*
- the teachers: "University education provides all-round development of a personality..."
 - the Student Council: "We need more time for our compulsory subjects, practical and laboratory work..."
 - independent experts: during the debate take down arguments of both sides and draw a conclusion for and against dividing University courses into compulsory and optional ones.

UNIT III

BELARUS

Part I Text I

Belarus

Belarus is situated in the center of Europe. The territory of Belarus is 207,600 square kilometers, its population is less than 10 million people. Belarus borders on Russia in the east, Poland in the west, the Ukraine in the south, Lithuania in the northwest and Latvia in the north.

The Republic of Belarus is one of the foundation-members of the United Nations and it participates in the activities of its international organizations and agencies. Because of its central geographical location, Belarus has a considerable potential to become an important member-state of the European community connecting Western Europe and the Eurasian continent and serving an example of a peaceful multi religious society.

The landscape is flat but thanks to numerous lakes, rivers and forests it is very beautiful. The major rivers are the Dnieper, Nieman, Prypiat and West Dvina. Because of the proximity of the Baltic Sea, the climate of Belarus is temperate continental. The country has 10,000 lakes. The major cities of Belarus are its capital Minsk and its region centers Gomel, Mogilev, Vitebsk, Brest and Grodno.

The density of population is 49 people per square kilometer. Two thirds (68%) are urban dwellers. 78% of the population are Belarusians, 13% are Russians, 4% - Polish, 3% - Ukrainians, 1% - Jews, 1% - other nationalities. By its population Belarus ranks 14-th in Europe.

The Belarusian diaspora in different countries comprises nearly three million people. A lot of Belarusians live in Poland, Russia, the Ukraine, the USA, Canada, Argentina, Australia. Around ten thousand ethnic Belarusians live in Great Britain, France, Germany, Sweden, Belgium.

In Belarus there are two major Christian religions-Orthodox and Catholic. The majority of believers (nearly two thirds) belong to the Eastern Orthodox Church. Nearly 20 % of believers are Catholics. In Belarus there are also different Protestant groups, Jews and Muslims.

The ancestors of the Belarusians have been known throughout history under various names. Having lived in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania they were called “litviny” or “litovtsy”.

The traditions of the Belarusian statehood have a centuries-old history. The earliest embodiment of statehood on Belarusian territories were the principalities of Polatsk, Turau and Navagrudak. The 15th and 16th centuries left behind a number of documents, that attest to the fruitful development of Belarusian culture in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

In the latter part of the 18th century Belarus was incorporated into Russian empire, when Russia together with Prussia and Austria partitioned the Commonwealth of Poland.

On March 25, 1918 the Belarusian People’s Republic was proclaimed. On January 1, 1919 the Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic was established. The BSSR was one of the 15 Union republics of the USSR. In 1991 after the Soviet Union was disintegrated Belarus became a sovereign state, a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus adopted in 1996 it is an indivisible democratic law-governed state. The government of Belarus is of the presidential type. The President acts as head of the state.

A. Active Vocabulary

Nouns and Noun Phrases

community – община, общность
density – плотность
dweller – житель
development – развитие
foundation – основание
government – правительство
member-state – участник, член (государство)

Adjectives

considerable – значительный
flat – ровный
fruitful – плодотворный
law-governed – управляющий по закону
peaceful – миролюбивый
rural – сельский
sovereign – суверенный
urban – городской

Verbs and Verbal Phrases

act – поступать, действовать
adopt – принимать
border on – граничить с кем-то
belong to – принадлежать
comprise – включать, содержать
proclaim – объявлять, провозглашать
establish – основывать, учреждать
participate in – участвовать
serve – служить
rank – классифицировать
set up – устанавливать, основывать
incorporate – соединять(ся), объединять(ся)

be known through history – быть известным в истории
leave behind – оставлять после себя

Geographical Names

Argentina – Аргентина
Australia – Австралия
Belgium – Бельгия
Canada – Канада
Europe – Европа
France – Франция
Germany – Германия
Great Britain – Великобритания
Latvia – Латвия
Lithuania – Литва
Poland – Польша
Sweden – Швеция
Ukraine – Украина

B. Passive Vocabulary

ancestor – предок
the Commonwealth of Independent States – СНГ
Grand Duchy of Lithuania – Великое Княжество Литовское
the majority of believers – большинство верующих
Muslims – мусульманин, мусульманский
Orthodox – православный
partition - разделять
principality – княжество
proximity – близость нахождения
temperate continental – умеренно-континентальный

Class Exercises

- I. *Repeat and translate into Russian*
- a) *the following words with the stress on the first syllable:*
ancestor, Belgium, Canada, dweller, distance, Europe, border, France, Germany, landscape, major, church, document, culture, government, territory, Latvia, Poland, Sweden
- b) *the following words with the stress on the second syllable:*
around, Australia, considerable, important, connect, inhabitant, comprise, religion, majority, tradition, together, official, republic
- c) *the following words and word combinations with two or more stresses:*
Argentina, Great Britain, declaration, foundation, Lithuania, kilometer, democratic, population, principality, presidential, European, organization, multireligious, northwest
- II. *Repeat and translate into Russian the following sentences*
1. The Republic of Belarus is one of the foundation-members of the United Nations.
 2. Belarus participated in the activities of its international organizations and agencies.
 3. The landscape is flat but thanks to numerous lakes, rivers and forests it is very beautiful.
 4. The density of population is 49 people per square kilometer.
 5. In Belarus there are two major Christian religions – Orthodox and Catholic.
 6. The ancestors of the Belarusians have been known throughout history under various names.

7. The traditions of the Belarusian statehood have a centuries-old history.

III. Form and translate into Russian nouns of the following verbs using the suffixes –er,-or, -age,-ment

Model: to design – a designer; to detect – a detector; to leak – leakage, to equip - equipment

build, operate, receive, read, produce, transmit, invent, discover, drive, visit, regulate, operate, react, use, record; to use, cover, store, break, pass, carry, link, stop, short(en); develop, arrange, achieve, move, measure, improve, manage, require, excite

IV. Arrange the words of the two groups in pairs with similar meaning

a) location, attest, major, considerable, embodiment, incorporate, proclaim, comprise, dweller

b) main, important, incorporation, join, declare, include, inhabitant, witness, position

V. Arrange the words of the two groups in pairs with contrary meaning

a) modern, incorporate, considerable, majority, urban, sovereignty

b) separate, ancient, inconsiderable, minority, rural, dependency

VI. Make up your own sentences using the following words and word combinations dweller, statehood, to attest to, according to, considerable, potential, indivisible, the majority of

Special Difficulties

I. Translate the sentences with the prepositions “because of”, “according to” “thanks to”

1. Because of the bad weather we had to stay at home.

2. They did not go to the pictures because of the heavy rain.

3. According to the Constitution adopted in 1996 Belarus is indivisible democratic law-governed state.

4. He improved his knowledge of English thanks to his every day work in the language laboratory.

5. According to the information we received the delegation will arrive on Monday.

6. Thanks to her attention and care the child grew up into a good-natured person.

7. Because of his being late we couldn't finish our work in time.

II. Translate the sentences with the verbs “to take part in” and “to participate in”

1. Our students participated in the international conference devoted to the development of radioengineering.

2. Will you take part in the sitting of the Student Club next week?

3. Being busy the engineer couldn't participate in testing a new device.

4. My duty is to take part in the development of project documentation.

5. As he missed his classes he couldn't participate in the experimental work of his group.

Home Vocabulary Exercises

III. Arrange the following words into your own sentences

1. Europe, of, Belarus, in, the center, is, situated.

2. The, territory, square, kilometers, of, Belarus, is, 207,600.

3. 10.000, the, has, lakes, country.

4. History, a, centuries-old, have, statehood, of, Belarusian, the, traditions.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the prepositions given below

1. Belarus is situated ... the center of Europe.
2. The landscape is flat but thanks ... numerous lakes, rivers and forests it is very beautiful.
3. The density of population in Belarus is 49 people ... square kilometer.
4. The majority of believers (nearly two thirds) belong ... the Eastern Orthodox Church.
5. In the latter part of the 18th century Belarus was incorporated ... the Russian Empire.
6. The government of Belarus is ... the presidential type.

(of, in, into, to, per, to)

V. Fill in the blanks with the words given below

1. Thanks to its geographical ... Belarus has a great potential for fruitful trade relations with other countries.
2. The climate of Belarus is greatly influenced by the ... of the Baltic Sea.
3. The traditions of the Belarusian ... have a centuries-old history.
4. More than a half of the inhabitants of Belarus are urban ...
5. The ancient documents written in Belarusian, the official language of the Duchy, ... to the dominance of the Belarusian culture in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

(attest, dwellers, location, statehood, proximity)

VI. Translate into English

1. Беларусь граничит с Россией на востоке, Польшей – на западе, Украиной – на юге, Литвой – на северо-западе и Латвией – на севере.
2. Ландшафт – ровный (равнинный), но благодаря множеству озёр рек и лесов очень красивый.
3. Климат страны умеренноконтинентальный из-за близости Балтийского моря.
4. В Беларуси две основные христианские религии: православие и католицизм.
5. Предки белорусов были известны в истории под разными именами.
6. 15 и 16 века оставили нам в наследие документы, которые свидетельствуют о плодотворном развитии белорусской культуры в Великом Княжестве Литовском.

Text Comprehension Exercises

I. Listen to the text "Belarus" and answer the following questions

1. Where is Belarus situated?
2. What countries does it border on?
3. What's the population of Belarus?
4. Have the traditions of the Belarusian statehood a centuries-old history?

II. Listen to the text again and say which of the following replies is correct

1. Because of the proximity of the Baltic Sea, the climate of Belarus is temperate continental, b) tropical, c) mild.
2. The republic has a) about 4.000 lakes and rivers; b) 5.000 rivers and lakes; c) no notable lakes and rivers.
3. The density of population is a) 49 people per square kilometer; b) 53 people per square kilometer; c) 31 people per square kilometer.
4. In the latter part of the 18th century Belarus was incorporated into a) the Commonwealth of Poland; b) the Russian Empire; c) Prussia.
5. The government of Belarus is a) of the presidential type; b) constitutional monarchy; c) monarchy.
6. Nearly 20 % of believers are a) Catholics; b) Jews; c) Muslims.

Text Exercises

- I. *Read the text and find in it English equivalents of the following words and word combinations*
благодаря близости нахождения (близкому местонахождению), плодотворное развитие, большинство верующих, мусульмане, княжество, Великое Княжество Литовское, СНГ, по конституции
- II. *Read the text and answer the following questions*
1. What is the geographical location of Belarus?
 2. What can you tell me about population of Belarus?
 3. What is the landscape like?
 4. What do you know about the ancestors of the Belarusian people?
 5. What are the main Christian religions in Belarus?
 6. Could you tell me about the traditions of the Belarusian statehood?
 7. What do you know about political system of Belarus?
 8. Is Belarus an example of peaceful state?
- III. *Agree or disagree with the following statements*
1. Belarus is situated in the East of Europe.
 2. The territory of Belarus is 244.000 square kilometers.
 3. Belarus borders on Russia in the west.
 4. Belarus is one of the most densely populated countries in the world.
 5. By its population Belarus ranks 14th in Europe.
 6. More than half of the inhabitants of Belarus are urban dwellers.
- IV. *Extend the following statements, use the text for your reference*
1. Belarus is situated in the center of Europe.
 2. The landscape is flat.
 3. The Belarusian Diaspora in different countries comprises nearly three million people.
 4. In Belarus there are two major Christian religions.
 5. The ancestors of the Belarusians have been known throughout history under various names.
- V. *Speak on the following situations using speech patterns given in brackets (well, I must say; from my point of view, as far as I know; in my opinion; if I may say so)*
1. geographical position of Belarus, its climate and nature.
 2. ancestors of the Belarusian people.
 3. the traditions of the Belarusian statehood which have a centuries-old history.

Text II

Belarus

Belarus is both agricultural and industrial country. Agriculture, which dominated the economy of Belarus for centuries, has been replaced by industry as the republic's leading economic sector. Agriculture accounts for about 25 per cent of total net material product. Live-stock breeding and dairy farming contribute more than half of all agricultural production, but crop cultivation is also important. Principal crops include potatoes, flax, wheat, sugar beets, and grains (barley, oats and rye). A substantial amount of wetlands has been drained and converted into agricultural land, which ranks among the most fertile and productive in the country.

Although Belarus possesses valuable stands of forest, the forestry industry is underdeveloped. The timber-producing areas and most sawmills are located in the Minsk, Brest, and Gomel regions. Forestry products include furniture and ply-wood.

Industry was almost completely destroyed in World War II, but it recovered rapidly in postwar years. It now accounts for about 50 per cent of total net material product. Belarus produces motor vehicles, chemicals, lumber products, machinery, and consumer goods, such as televisions and bicycles. Also important is the manufacture of linen, woolen, and cotton fabrics.

Belarus has an extensive system of highways and railways. The major railroad which was built in the 1860s to connect Moscow and Warsaw, runs through Belarus via Minsk and Brest. Through its navigable rivers and the Dnepr-Bug Canal system, Belarus has access to the Baltic and Black seas. Belarus has 4 international airports, the largest of which is Minsk –2, located about 50 km away from Minsk. It serves airlines from Germany, Austria, Poland, Scandinavia, and other countries.

Belarus generates only about 12 per cent of its own energy needs. It is heavily dependent on oil and gas supplies from Russia. Plans for developing a nuclear power industry to relieve the republic's dependence on outside sources of energy are under consideration and meet a big protest among the population. Belarus of all the former Soviet republics received the highest amounts of radiation fall-out from the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident in neighbouring Ukraine.

Belarus exports transport equipment (mainly tractors), machinery, chemicals, and foodstuffs. Imports include fuel, natural gas, industrial raw materials, textiles, and sugar. Fuel is our largest import expenditure. Russia, which supplies most of the country's fuel imports, is the most important trading partner. Belarus also conducts trade with the Ukraine, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, China, and the United States. About 60 per cent of our export go to former Soviet republics.

Belarus is a country with a high educational level. Education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15. Higher education institutions include universities, the largest of which is the Belarusian State University, a number of specialized academies and institutes for studies in technical art, agriculture, medicine, electronics, and other fields.

Belarus is a republic of ancient culture and traditions. Skaryna, Goosovsky, Kupala, Kolas, Karatkevitch, Bykov, Vaschenko, Shagal and many others are world famous now.

Belarusian opera and ballet companies have long-standing reputations. The leading drama theatre is the Yanka Kupala Belarusian State Academic theatre founded in 1920.

The National Library of Belarus, noted for its selection of Belarusian literature, is the country's largest library. In addition, there are about 5500 smaller libraries in the country. Among the most interesting museums one can mention the Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War, the Belarus State Art Museum, and the National Museum of the History and Culture of Belarus.

The citizens of Belarus are proud of their land. Belarus actively develops its cultural, humanitarian, social and economic relations with other countries.

A. Active Vocabulary

Nouns and Noun Phrases

access (to) – доступ
amount – сумма, количество
equipment – оборудование
expenditure – расход, трата
timber – лесоматериал

Verbs and Verbal Phrases

account – считать
be dependent (on) – зависеть

be proud (of) – гордиться
be under consideration – рассматривать, обсуждать
contribute (to) – содействовать, способствовать, делать вклад
convert – превращать
dominate – доминировать, преобладать
recover (from) – выздоравливать, восстанавливать
replace – заменять, замещать
supply (with) – снабжать, поставлять, обеспечивать
possess – владеть, обладать

Adjectives

ancient – древний, старый
substantial – существенный, заметный
valuable – ценный, дорогой

Adverbs

both – оба
both ... and – как ... так и
rapidly – быстро

B. Passive Vocabulary

barley - овес
beet – свекла
crop cultivation – земледелие
dairy farming – разведение молочного скота
fabric – ткань, материя
fall-out – выпадение радиоактивных осадков, радиоактивные осадки
flax – лен
live-stock breeding – животноводство
lumber – лесоматериалы
oats – овес
ply-wood – фанера
rye – рожь
sawmill – лесопилка
drain – осушать
relieve – облегчать, уменьшать
fertile – плодородный

Class exercises

I. Repeat and translate into Russian

a) *the following words with the stress on the first syllable:*

access, timber, dominate, ancient, valuable, rapidly, fertile, industry

b) *the following words with the stress on the second syllable:*

amount, equipment, expenditure, account, contribute, convert, recover, replace, supply, possess, substantial, economy, academy

c) *the following words and word combinations with two or more stresses:*

be under consideration, live-stock breeding, agricultural, radiation fall-out, be proud of, be dependent on

II. Repeat and translate into Russian the following sentences

1. Belarus is both agricultural and industrial country. 2. Agriculture dominated the economy for centuries. 3. Agriculture has been replaced by industry. 4. Belarus possesses valuable stands of forest. 5. Russia supplies most of the country's fuel imports. 6. Belarus is a republic of ancient culture. 7. Belarus received the highest amounts of radiation fall-out. 8. Industry recovered rapidly in postwar years.

III. Form and translate into Russian

a) nouns of the following verbs using the suffixes –tion, -ion, -ment, -ence
dominate, replace, contribute, cultivate, convert, locate, produce, develop, depend, possess, consider

b) verbs of the following nouns

replacement, contribution, production, cultivation, conversion, development, destruction, generation, dependence, consideration, education, foundation, relation

IV. Arrange the words of the two groups in pairs with similar meaning

a) possess, connect, be located, produce, important, extensive, contribute, amount, ancient, rapidly, valuable, be under consideration.

b) link, create, have, significant, old, be situated, wide, number, worth, give, quickly, think about

V. Arrange the words of the two groups in pairs with contrary meaning

a) poor, recover, include, destroy, rapidly, major, dependence, ancient, underdeveloped, the most fertile

b) independence, exclude, create, rich, minor, new, slowly, destroy, developed, the least fertile

VI. Make up your own sentences using the following words and word combinations

access to seas, to be dependent on, substantial amount, to connect, ancient traditions, equipment, both ... and, to dominate, to be proud of

Special Difficulties

I. Combine two sentences into one using both ... and

Model: Peter speaks French. His brother also speaks French. -
Both Peter and his brother speak French.

1. Jake likes football. His brother also likes football.
2. Mary is going to come to the party. Her sister is also going to come.
3. Mary is very sociable. She is friendly, too.
4. Jane can dance well. Her sister is also good at dancing.
5. Helen is fond of music. She is also fond of art.
6. It was a very boring film. It was very long, too.
7. The front of the house needs painting. The back needs painting, too.
8. He gave up his job because he needed a change. Also because the pay was low.

II. Choose and put in the right word

1. The driver of the car was (seriously/serious) injured.
2. Be (quietly/quiet), please. I'm trying to concentrate.
3. I waited (nervously/nervous) in the waiting-room before the interview.
4. It rained (continuously/continuous) for three days.
5. Tom's French is not very (well/good) but his German is almost (fluently/fluent).
6. Eva lived in America for five years, so she speaks very (well/good) English.
7. Ann likes wearing (colourfully/colourful) clothes .
8. Everybody at the party was very (colourfully/colourful) dressed.

9. She is (terribly/terrible) upset about losing her job.

III. Choose and insert the correct word

a) hard, hardly

1. Look! It's raining ... I hope it'll stop by morning. 2. Betty speaks bad German. Hans can ... understand what she is saying. 3. "Do you remember Mr. Burns?" – "I'm sorry, I ... remember the man". 4. It's ... necessary for you to change for a bus. You can get to Victoria Station by underground. 5. This young singer is trying ... to be popular with the public. 6. You can ... get this book at the bookshop. It is so ... to get it nowadays.

b) near, nearly

1. Don't go away, stay somewhere 2. It was ... 10 o'clock, and I thought it was late to ring him up. 3. I ... reached the house when it began to rain. 4. Come and sit ... me. This sit is vacant. 5. Is the Central Department store ... here? 6. It's ... 8 o'clock. It's time to start. Just a moment, I'm ... ready. 8. It's convenient to live ... the station, isn't it?

c) for, during, while

1. It rained ... three days without stopping. 2. I fell asleep ... the film. 3. I waited for you ... half an hour. 4. He hasn't lived in Britain all his life. He lived in India ... four years. 5. Production at the factory was seriously affected ... the strike. 6. I met Tom ... I was waiting for the bus. 7. The phone rang three times ... we were having dinner last night. 8. She was very angry after our argument. She didn't speak to me ... a week. 9. We usually go out at week-ends, but we don't often go out ... the week. 10. There were many interruptions ... the Prime Minister's speech.

d) other, another

1. Will you have ... cup of tea? 2. There are some ... people waiting for you. 3. He is busy now, ask him about it some ... time. 4. What is the ... man's name? 5. I don't like the suit. Show me 6. One of the hats is mine, ... is Mr. Blake's. 7. Give me some ... books. 8. Where are the ... boys. 9. ... people saw him there too.

IV. Use the comparative or superlative degree of the adjectives

1. My toothache is (painful) than it was yesterday.
2. The painting by Rafael is (valuable) in my collection.
3. Your Chines is improving. It's getting (good).
4. We've got (little) time than I thought.
5. It's (easy) to learn a foreign language in the country where it is spoken.
6. It's (warm) today than it was yesterday.
7. He's (rich) man I've ever met.
8. His illness was (serious) than we at first thought.
9. If you need any (far) information, do not hesitate to contact our head office.
10. The castle in Tantalón is (old) in Scotland.

Home Vocabulary Exercises

I. Arrange the following words into your own sentences

1. Exports, equipment, transport, Belarus.
2. Belarus', fuel, expenditure, import, is, largest.
3. Moscow, Warsaw, and , the, railroad, connects, major
4. Consideration, plans, a, for, industry, under, developing, nuclear, power, are.
5. Timber-producing, are, the; areas, located, and, in, the, regions, Minsk, Brest, Gomel.
6. Proud, country, of, we, our, are.

II. Fill in the blanks with the words given below

1. Belarus recovered ... in postwar years.
2. Live-stock breeding and dairy farming ... more than half of all agricultural production.
3. A substantial ... of wetlands have been drained.
4. Although Belarus ... stands of forest, the forestry industry is underdeveloped.
5. Fuel is Belarus' largest import ...
6. Agriculture ... by industry as the republic's leading economic sector.
7. Belarus exports transport ... (mainly tractors).

rapidly, equipment, has been replaced, valuable, possesses, expenditure, amount, contribute

III. Fill in the blanks with the prepositions given below

1. Plans ... developing a nuclear power industry are ... consideration and meet a big protest ... the population. 2. Russia supplies Belarus ... oil and gas. 3. ... its navigable rivers and the Dnepr-Bug Canal system, Belarus has access ... the Baltic and Black Seas. 4. Belarus accounts ... about 50 per cent ... total net material product. 5. A substantial amount ... wetlands have been converted ... agricultural land. 6. Agriculture dominated the economy ... Belarus ... centuries. 7. Citizens of Belarus are proud ... their country.

for, through, among, into, of, to, with, under

IV. Translate into English

1. Студенты должны иметь доступ к хорошим книгам.
2. Большая сумма денег ежегодно тратится на покупку нового оборудования.
3. Он внёс большой вклад в разработку этой модели.
4. Ваши предложения всё ещё рассматриваются.
5. Агентство обеспечило нас нужной информацией.
6. Страна быстро восстановила свою экономику от последствий войны.
7. Беларусь – страна древних традиций и культуры.

Text Comprehension Exercises

I. Listen to the text "Belarus" and answer the following questions

1. Is Belarus agricultural or industrial country?
2. Does Belarus have a developed transport system?
3. Is Belarus a dependent on Russian mineral resources?
4. Has Belarus its own culture and traditions?

II. Listen to the text again and say which of the following replies is correct

1. The republic's leading economic sector is a) agriculture, b) industry, c) forestry.
2. Live-stock breeding and dairy farming a) contribute more than half of all agricultural production; b) contribute 30% of all agricultural production; c) are not important in the total net material product.
3. The largest import expenditure of the republic is a) tractors, b) fuel, c) foodstuffs.
4. Belarus produces a) motor vehicles, chemicals, lumber products, machinery and consumer goods; b) fuel: oil and gas, and peat; c) a lot of electric power
5. About 60 per cent of Belarus' export go to a) the USA; b) the Western European countries; c) the former Soviet republics.
6. Education is free and compulsory for a) adults; b) children between the ages of 6 and 15; c) young men between the ages of 15 and 25.
7. The leading drama theatre is the Yanka Kupala Belarusian State Academic theatre founded a) in 1920; b) in 1950; c) in 1912.

Text Exercises

- I.** *Read the text and find in it English equivalents of the following words and word combinations*
как аграрная, так и промышленная; основные сельскохозяйственные культуры; рассматриваться; промышленное сырьё; наибольшее количество радиоактивных осадков; потребительские товары; бывшие советские республики, известны во всём мире, можно упомянуть; шерстяные и хлопчатобумажные ткани
- II.** *Read the text and answer the following questions*
1. What is the leading economic sector in Belarus?
 2. What are principle crops?
 3. What lands are among the most fertile and productive in the republic?
 4. The forestry industry isn't developed, is it?
 5. What goods does Belarus produce?
 6. What is the major railroad in the country?
 7. Has Belarus access to seas?
 8. Why is the republic dependent on oil and gas supplies from Russia?
 9. Why do plans for developing a nuclear power industry meet a big protest among the population?
 10. What goods does Belarus export?
 11. What is the largest import expenditure in Belarus?
 12. What countries does Belarus conduct trade with?
 13. What is the largest university in the republic?
 14. What are the most famous theatres in Belarus?
- III.** *Agree or disagree with the following statements, in your answers use the expressions of agreement or disagreement*
1. Agriculture dominates the economy of Belarus.
 2. Forestry industry is developed in the Republic.
 3. Industry was almost completely destroyed in World War II.
 4. Belarus has four international airports.
 5. The Ukraine is the most important trading partner.
 6. Belarus's opera and ballet companies have long-standing reputations.
 7. The National Library of Belarus is famous for its selection of foreign literature.
 8. Higher education institutions include primary and secondary schools, colleges.
- IV.** *Develop the following ideas, use the words and word combinations provided in brackets*
1. Agriculture is one of the most important economic sectors (to account for; live-stock breeding, dairy farming, crop cultivation, wetlands – to be drained, to convert into)
 2. Industry is the republic's leading economic sector (to be destroyed; to recover rapidly; to account for; total net material product, to produce, consumer goods, manufacture of fabrics)
 3. Plans for developing a nuclear power industry (to generate, energy needs; to be dependent on; to be under consideration; to meet a protest among the population; radiation fall-out)

4. Belarus is a country with a high educational level (to be free and compulsory; to include; higher education institution; specialized academies and institutes)
 5. Belarus is a country of ancient culture and traditions (to be world famous; the leading theatre; to be noted for; in addition; among the museums)
- V. Extend the following statements, use the text for your reference**
1. Crop cultivation is important.
 2. Belarus has an extensive transport system.
 3. Belarus conducts trade with many countries.
 4. Forestry industry is underdeveloped.
- VI. Speak on:**
1. industry of Belarus,
 2. its agriculture,
 3. transport system,
 4. education and culture.

PART II

Conversation: We Both Reside in Capitals

Standard Phrases

I don't think we've met	Мне кажется, мы раньше не встречались
Could you repeat your name?	Не могли бы Вы еще раз повторить свое имя?
It sounds strange to me?!	Оно кажется мне странным?!
Excuse my ignorance but ...	Простите мое невежество, но...
Where are you from?	Откуда (из какой страны) Вы?
What country do you come from?	
We have two state languages in Belarus	В Беларуси - два государственных языка

Exercises

I. Complete the missing standard phrases in the following conversations

- Hello, I don't ...
- Hi, my name is Hiroshi Motonari.
- Hiroshi Motonari? Your name...to me. Are you Japanese?
- That's right. Actually, ... Sendai.
- Sendai? ..., but where is it located?
- In the northeast of Honsju. But we moved to Canada, right now I reside in Ottawa.
- Is Ottawa the capital of Canada?
- Sure.
- What language ... in Ottawa?
- At home I speak Japanese, but at work both English and French.
- But why?
- Because in Canada we ...

II. Translate the following short conversations into English using standard phrases

1. - Привет. Мы, кажется, раньше не встречались? Меня зовут Тим.
- Мое имя Василий. Рад с Вами познакомиться.
2. - Пожалуйста, повторите Ваше имя. Оно звучит для меня непривычно.
- Василий.
3. - Василий. Вы из России?
- Нет, из Беларуси.

4. - Из Беларуси? Простите мое невежество, но где эта страна находится?
- В центре Европы, между Польшей и Россией.
5. - На каком языке вы говорите в Беларуси?
- На белорусском и русском.
- Почему?
- У нас в Беларуси два государственных языка.

III. *Listen to the conversation “ We Both Reside in Capitals“ and answer the following questions*

1. Where is Alexander from? 2. Where is Belarus located? 3. Where was Mike Grey born? 4. What are Alexander’s and Mike’s addresses?

IV. *Listen to the conversation again, read it imitating the speakers’ pronunciation*

- Excuse me. I don’t think we’ve met. My name is Alexander Tkachuk.
- Hi, I’m Mike Grey.
- It’s nice to meet you, Mr. Grey.
- Please, call me Mike. By the way, could you repeat your name? It sounds strange to me. Are you Polish?
- No, I’m from Belarus.
- Belarus? Excuse my ignorance but where is it located?
- It’s a small country in the heart of Europe. It borders on Russia in the east, Poland in the west, Lithuania and Latvia in the northwest and on the Ukraine in the south.
- What’s your nationality? Are you Russian?
- Oh, no, I’m Belarusian, but I speak Russian, too, because we have two state languages in Belarus: Belarusian and Russian.
- What city are you from?
- Minsk. It’s the capital and largest city. Are you American, Mike?
- Actually, I am. I was born in Canada, but later we moved to the US.
- What city do you live in, Mike?
- Washington, D.C. We both reside in capitals, don’t we?
- Right you are. Can I write to you, Mike?
- Sure. I’ll be happy to receive a letter or a postcard from you. Please, put down, my address: Mike B. Grey, 10 East Street, Washington D.C., USA
- And you’ll write down mine. Alexander Tkachuk, 52 Bogdanovich Street, Apartment 10, Minsk, Postal Code 220123, Belarus.
- Thank you very much. We’ll keep in touch from now on.

Notes

to keep in touch – поддерживать связь друг с другом.
reside in – проживать

V. *Memorize and play out the conversation*

VI. *Role-play the conversation and make up your own one on analogy*

PART III

Supplementary Reading

I. *Read the text “History of Belarus”*

Belarus is a unique country. Its history is a little-known page in the world history. Moreover, the Belarusians know the history of their Motherland not better than their neighbors do. But they can be proud of their past, culture and art.

Man came to these lands in the middle Palaeolithic times. But it was only in the middle of the first millennium that Slavs settled here. East-Slav tribes of Krivichi, Dregovich and Radimichi were the Belarusian people's ancestors. They settled around the Polota (a Western Dvina tributary) and were later named Polotchane. They had formed local principalities, such as those of Pinsk, Turov, Polotsk, Slutsk and Minsk by the 8th to 9th century. These all came under the general suzerainty of Kievan Rus, the first East Slavic State, beginning in the mid-9th century.

They took up honey collecting, fur hunting and agriculture. Trade developed as the Dnieper was part of the "water road" from Constantinople via Kiev and Novgorod to the Baltic Sea. Trading settlements multiplied and many towns of the present-day Belarus were founded by the end of the 12th century. Polotsk and Turov first appeared in historical documents in 862 and 980 respectively, Brest in 1017, Minsk in 1067.

The geographical position of the country, the development of trade attracted Dutch herring-salters, Muscovite trappers, Jewish financiers, Hungarian wine-merchants, Turkish spicers, Tatar tanners and Chinese silkmen who bought in exchange furs, dried fish, salt, linen, sailcloth, ropes, timber, tar and foodstuffs. These international contacts influenced the most distinctive features of the Belarusian national character – tolerance and hospitality.

The advantageous geographical position – on the cross-roads from east to west and from north to south – more than once turned into disadvantage. Belarus was the arena of many wars, invasions and aggressions. In the 11th century the Tatar-Mongols attacked Polotsk and Turov principalities in the east and south. In the 13th century the Crusaders invaded Belarus from the west. Sweden conquered the north of Belarus. Belarus was devastated by Russian-Polish wars (16–18th centuries), the Napoleon invasion (1812), World War I (1914-1918), the Soviet-Polish war which ended with Western Belarus cede to Poland and the World War II and Nazi occupation (1941-1944), the longest and the greatest fighting for freedom and independence during which Belarus lost every fourth citizen. All these tragic events slowed down, but didn't stop the development of the nation. Though Belarusians belong to the East Slavic ethnic group there is a strong mixture of Baltic and Scandinavian elements in their racial, linguistic and cultural background. Belarus was a part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (14th century), Poland and the Russian Empire (18th century). It was a backward province where 80 % of the population were illiterate. People suffered from many diseases and there was only one doctor per 7,000 patients.

The life changed for the better at the beginning of the 20th century. On January 1, 1919 the Declaration on the formation of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic was adopted. In December 1922 it joined the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (the USSR) as one of its founders. On the disintegration of the USSR, Belarus proclaimed its sovereignty on July 27, 1990. In December 1991 it was one of the three Slavic republics of the former USSR to form the CIS (the Commonwealth of Independent States) with the headquarters in Minsk.

Notes

backward – отсталый
be anxious – беспокоиться
conquer – завоёвывать, побеждать
consumption – потребление
distinctive – отличительный
herring-salter – солильщик селёдки
invasion – вторжение
preserve – сохранять
revive – возрождать

sailcloth – парусина
silkman – торговец шёлком
spicer – торговец специями
tanner – дубильщик
tar – дёготь
tolerance – терпимость
tribe – племя
tributary – приток
via – через
wine merchant – виноторговец
fur – мех
headquarters – центр

II. Answer the following questions

1. What tribes were Belarusian people's ancestors?
2. When did Belarusian towns first appear in historical documents?
3. Who conquered Belarus during its history?
4. When did Belarus become a sovereign state?

II. Read the text "Minsk is an Important Seat of Science" and answer the questions:

1. When was the Belarusian Academy of Sciences founded?
2. In what spheres of knowledge is scientific work carried out?
3. How is scientific cooperation organized?
4. What can you say about the development of Belarusian science in the 90's?

III. Read the text "Minsk is an important Seat of Science"

Situated near Botanical garden, this wonderful green sport of the city, is the scientific centre of the Belarusian Academy of Sciences. Founded in 1929, it directs all scientific research in the country.

More than 30 Institutes of the Belarusian Academy of Sciences do scientific work in different spheres of knowledge: theory of elementary particles, spectroscopy of atoms and molecules, luminescence, atomic power engineering, semiconductors, automation of production processes, exploration of the country's natural resources. An important place in social studies belongs to problems of national economy, history of the formation of the Belarusian nation and state, history of the Belarusian language and literature, problems of art and folklore. Many of the studied problems are of nationwide significance and their investigation is carried out jointly with other research institutes of the country.

Strong scientific contacts were established by the Belarusian Academy of Sciences with scientists and researchers in Russia, Ukraine, Germany, Poland, the USA and other countries. Scientific cooperation is arranged through the exchange of scientific papers and publications, through the mutual reviewing of scientific papers and information and also through personal meetings of scientists at international conferences, symposia and congresses. Almost 30.000 scientists work at higher educational establishments of Belarus and 7.200 scientists work at research institutions at present. The names and works of many of them are known far beyond the confines of the country.

In the 90's science and innovation processes in Belarus have been functioning in the so-called "survival" mode and simultaneously restructuring in accordance with general changes in national economy. Under present difficult economic circumstances resulting in a very low financing of scientific research and education hundreds of talented scientists are leaving Belarus. The Belarusian Academy of Sciences has managed to preserve the basic core of the its scientific and potential but it has failed to introduce radical changes into the field of scientific research in Belarus.

PART IV

Speech Exercises

- I. Prove that*
 - a) the geographical location of Belarus is profitable for national economy.*
 - b) Belarus is a country of blue lakes and green forests.*
- II. Is it true that our country is rich in customs and traditions.*
- III. Say what you and your friend will advise a foreigner. Recommend some places of interest (attractions) which are, in your opinion, worth visiting.*
- IV. You are a reporter for the "Globe and Mail", interview Mr. Smith who has just returned from Belarus. Ask him about his impression of the country.*
- V. Imagine you are a teacher giving a lesson of history. Tell your students about important historical events which took place in Belarus.*
- VI. You are willing participate in the international conference "Belarus Today and Tomorrow." The Organizing Committee requires a short abstract. What will you write in it?*
- VII. Phone Ms. Jones, an economic adviser of the IMF, who is an expert in Belarus. Ask her about the country's economy and investment opportunities in Belarus.*
- VIII. What will you write to your pen pal living in Canada who is interested in Belarus.*

UNIT IV

GREAT BRITAIN

Part I Text 1

GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain is the largest island in Europe, it consists of England, Scotland and Wales and together with Northern Ireland it forms the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland which is the official title of the country. If you look at the map of Great Britain you will see that England is the largest and most populous division of the island of Great Britain, making up the south and east. Wales is in the west and Scotland is in the north. Northern Ireland is located in the northeast corner of Ireland, the second largest island in the British Isles. Great Britain covers the total area of about 90,000 square miles. This is nearly the same size as the Federal Republic of Germany, New Zealand and half the size of France. From south to north it stretches for over 900 km, and is just under 500 km across in the widest part and 60 km in the narrowest.

From the European continent the British Isles are separated by the English Channel and the North Sea. The UK is washed in the east by the North Sea, and in the west by the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. The United Kingdom's only land border with another nation is between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. The English Channel, in its widest part in the west is 220 km wide, and in the narrowest, what is called the Strait of Dover, only 32 km.

Apart from Britain the territories of six European countries look into the coasts of the North Sea -- France, Belgium, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark and Norway and for some of them this sea is the only exit to the World Ocean. The most important sea routes pass through the English Channel and the North Sea linking Europe with the Americas and other continents. The advantageous position of Great Britain created favorable conditions for the development of shipping, trade and the economy as a whole.

There are many rivers and lakes in the British Isles. The largest river of Great Britain, the Severn, is 390 km long. Among other important rivers are the Trent, Tyne, Clyde, Thames and others.

The largest lakes in Great Britain are Loch Lomond (70 sq. km) and Loch Ness (56 sq. km).

The mountains are mainly situated in Scotland and Wales. The highest mountain is Ben Nevis (1343) in Scotland.

The population of the country is about 60 million. By the year of 2010, the population is expected to increase to 61,127,000. Great Britain is one of the most densely populated countries and ranks about fourteenth in the world in terms of its population.

The population took on the characteristics of a modern, developed, and prosperous state. Life expectancy in 1997 was 75 years for men and 80 years for women. Britain's population is overwhelmingly urban, with 89.4 percent living in urban areas and 10.6 percent living in rural areas.

The Atlantic Ocean has a significant effect on Britain's climate. Due to the warm waters of the Gulf Stream the climate of Britain is mild throughout the year. The surrounding waters moderate temperatures all year round, making the UK warmer in winter and cooler in summer. The mean annual temperature in the far north of Scotland is 6°C and in warmer southwestern England it is 11°C. In general, temperatures are ordinarily around 15°C in summer and around 5°C in winter, temperatures rarely exceed 32°C or drop below - 10°C nowhere in the British Isles. Frosts when the temperature dips below 0°C are rare.

The capital of the United Kingdom, London, is one of the largest cities in the world with the population of about 7 million. It is the industrial and political centre of the country. In terms of population other important cities in Great Britain include Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds and Sheffield, the latter four of which are situated in the north of England.

A. Active Vocabulary

Nouns and Noun Phrases

Area - площадь
coast - побережье
advantageous (a) – выгодный
route, n – путь
sea ~ - морской путь
shipping, n – кораблестроение
trade - торговля

Adjectives

advantageous - выгодный
favorable – благоприятный
~ conditions – благоприятные условия
mild - мягкий

Verbs and Verbal Phrases

cover – охватывать
moderate – делать умеренным, смягчать
stretch – простираться

B. Passive Vocabulary

annual (a) – годовой
dip (n) – понижение
expectancy, n – ожидание
life ~ - продолжительность жизни
mean (a) – средний
populous (a) – густонаселенный
prosperous (a) – процветающий
rarely (adv) – редко

Geographical Names and Proper Nouns

Belgium – Бельгия
Birmingham – Бирмингем
Buckingham Palace – Букингемский Дворец
Denmark – Дания
France – Франция
New Zealand – Новая Зеландия
Norway – Норвегия
The Atlantic Ocean – Атлантический океан
The British Isles – Британские острова
The English Channel – Ла-Манш
The Federal Republic of Germany – Федеративная Республика Германия
The Glyde – Клайд
The Netherlands – Нидерланды
The North Sea – Северное море
The Severn – Северн
The Strait of Dover – Пролив Дувр
The Thames – Темза
The Trent – Трент
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии

Class Exercises

- I. Repeat and translate into Russian*
- a) the following words with the stress on the first syllable:*
island, cover, area, favorable, shipping, continent, channel, exit, mountain, residence, populous, prosperous, urban, rural
- b) the following words with the stress on the second syllable:*
official, position, condition, development, economy, industrial, expectancy
- c) the following words with 2 or more stresses:*
to separate, European, moderate, the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, the North Sea, the Netherlands, the Strait of Dover, the Gulf Stream, Birmingham, Buckingham Palace, New Zealand, the English Channel
- II. Repeat and translate into Russian the following sentences*
1. Great Britain is the largest island in Europe.
 2. Buckingham Palace is the Queen's official residence.
 3. From south to north it stretches for 900 km.
 4. The British Isles are separated by the English Channel.
 5. The most important sea routes pass through the English Channel.
 6. There are many rivers and lakes in the British Isles.
 7. Great Britain is one of the most densely populated countries.

- III.** *Form and translate into Russian*
 a) *nouns of the following verbs using the suffixes –tion, -age, -ing, -ment, -ity*
 separate, pass, develop, situate, populate, wash, prosper
 b) *verbs of the following nouns*
 position, creation, foundation, trade, inclusion, division, location, characteristics,
 expectancy, expectation
- IV.** *Arrange the words of the two groups in pairs with similar meaning*
 area, to cover, to comprise, position, advantageous, to locate, to stretch, route,
 important, condition, development
 Location, territory, to include, significant, to reach, facility, progress, to consist of,
 beneficial, to situate, way
- V.** *Arrange the words of the two groups in pairs with contrary meaning*
 Favorable, prosperous, life, important, progress, development, urban, warm,
 ordinary, often, increase
 unimportant, pour, regression, cool, rare, dip, death, stagnation, unfavorable, rural,
 extraordinary
- VI.** *Make up your own sentences using the following words and combinations*
 To consist of, the largest island, official title, the total area, to cover, to be
 separated, to be washed, the English Channel, the north sea, rivers, lakes, the most
 densely populated country

Special Difficulties

- I.** *Fill in the blanks with the prepositions in or on*
1. When we were ... Italy, we spent a few days ... Venice.
 2. Look at that girl swimming ... the sea!
 3. Tom spent his holidays ... a small island off the coast of Scotland.
 4. London is ... the river Thames.
 5. Portsmouth is ... the south coast of England.
 6. Northern is located ... the northeast corner of Ireland.
 7. San Francisco is ... the west coast of the United States.
 8. Paris is ... the river Seine.
 9. He wants to go and live ... a small island ... the middle of the ocean.

- II.** *Read the sentences and correct them when necessary*

Models: Everest was first climbed in 1953.

Milan is in north of Italy.

Right.

Wrong-the north of Italy

1. Last year we visited Canada and United States.
2. Africa is much larger than Europe.
3. South of England is warmer than north.
4. We went to Spain for our holidays and swan in Mediterranean.
5. Tom has visited most countries in Western Europe.
6. A friend of mine used to work as a reporter in Middle East.
7. Next year we are going skiing in Swiss Alps.
8. Malta has been a republic since 1974.

9. Nile is longest river in Africa.
10. United Kingdom consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

III. Paraphrase the sentences so as to use the complex subject construction

Model: It is believed that the wanted man is living in New York.
The wanted man is believed to be living in New York.

1. It is said that many people are homeless after the floods.
2. It is known that the Prime Minister is in favour of the new law.
3. It is expected that the government will lose the election.
4. It is believed that the major cause of the weakening of the ozone layer is the increasing amount of harmful chemicals.
5. It is stated that he drove through the town at 90 miles an hour.
6. It is expected that the population will increase to 61 million people.

Home Vocabulary Exercises

I. Arrange the following words into your own sentences

1. Covers, Great Britain, area, total, the, of, about, square, miles, 90000.
2. Is, 220 km, the, English Channel, wide.
3. Sea, the, important, must, routes, pass. The English Channel, through.
4. Many, there are, and, rivers, lakes.
5. The, 390 km, is, long, Severn.
6. Mainly, the, mountains, situated, in, are, Scotland.
7. London, city, the, is, population, with, the, 7 million, of, about.
8. In 1997, was, 75 years, expectancy, life, 80 years, men, for, women, for.

II. Fill in the blanks with the words given below

1. In ... of population other important cities include Birmingham, Liverpool, etc.
2. The European countries ... the coasts of the North Sea.
3. The advantageous position of Great Britain created ... conditions for trade.
4. Great Britain is nearly the same ... as the Federal Republic of Germany, New Zealand and half the size of France.
5. England is the largest and most ... division of the island of Great Britain, making up the south and east.
6. Life ... in 1997 was 75 years for men and 80 years for women.
7. By the year 2010, the population ... to increase to 61,127,000
8. Britain's population is overwhelmingly ... , with 89.4 percent living in urban areas and 10.6 percent living in ... areas.
9. The United Kingdom ... in the west by the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

to look into, to be bordered, urban, to be expected, expectancy, size, populous, favorable, terms

III. Fill in the blanks with the prepositions given below

1. London is one ... the largest cities ... the world ... the population ... about 7 million.
2. ... terms ... population other important cities include Birmingham and Liverpool.
3. The largest lakes ... Great Britain are Loch Lomond and Loch Ness.
4. Great Britain consists ... England, Scotland and Wales.
5. ... south ... north Great Britain stretches ... over 900 km.
6. The territories ... six European countries look ... the coasts ... the North Sea.
7. The most important sea routes pass ... the English Channel and the North Sea.
8. It created favorable conditions ... the development ... shipping, trade and economy.

for, of, of, into, of, through, from, to, for, of, in, of, of, of, in, with, of

IV. *Translate into English*

1. Климат Британии умеренный благодаря теплым водам Гольфстрима.
2. Летом температура воздуха не превышает 15 °С.
3. В целом, понижение температуры ниже 0°С зимой бывает редко.
4. Великобритания занимает территорию почти равную территориям Федеративной Республики Германии, Новой Зеландии и половине территории Франции.
5. Ла-Манш в самой узкой части называется Дуврским проливом.
6. Выгодное географическое положение создало благоприятные условия для развития промышленности, торговли и экономики в целом.
7. Британия – одна из наиболее густо населенных стран мира.
8. Англия – самая большая и наиболее густонаселенная часть страны.
9. Ожидается, что население страны значительно возрастет к 2010 году.
10. Население страны обладает свойствами, характерными для современного, развитого и процветающего государства.

Text Comprehension Exercises

I. Listen to the text "Great Britain" and answer the following questions

1. The geographical position of the country is advantageous, isn't it?
2. Is Great Britain a densely populated country?
3. What is Great Britain washed by?

II. Listen to the text again and say which of the following replies is correct

1. a) The total area of Great Britain is the same as the area of the Federal Republic of Germany,
New Zealand and half size of France.
b) The total area of Great Britain is half the size of Canada.
c) The total area of Great Britain is the same as that of Spain.
2. a) The important sea routes don't pass through the English Channel and the North Sea.
b) The most important sea routes pass through the English Channel and the North Sea linking Europe with the Americas and other continents.
c) The most important sea routes pass through the English Channel and the North Sea linking Africa with Asia.
3. a) The mountains are mainly situated in England.
b) The mountains are mainly located in Northern Ireland.
c) The mountains are mainly located in Scotland and Wales.
4. a) The population of London is about 2 million.
b) The population of London is mainly 20 ml.
c) The population of London is mainly 6 ml.
5. a) In general the climate of Great Britain is rather cold.
b) In general the climate of Great Britain is pretty bad.
c) In general the climate is mild in Great Britain.

Text Exercises

Read the text and find in it English equivalents of the following words and word combinations

Общая территория, официальное название, квадратные мили, простирается, самая широкая часть, кроме, соединять, в целом, густонаселенная страна, по численности населения, процветающее государство, городской, сельский, смягчать температуру, редко, Нидерланды

I. Read the text and answer the following questions

1. Where is Great Britain located?
2. What does Great Britain border on?
2. What created the advantageous position of the country?
3. What is the length of the Severn?
4. Where are the mountains mainly situated?
5. Where is Ben Nevis?
6. Do the most important sea routes link Europe with the Americas?
7. Does Great Britain stretch for over 900 km?
8. Is the narrowest part of Great Britain 60 km?
9. What is the total area of the country?
10. What is the population of Great Britain?
11. What are the rivers and lakes of Great Britain?

II. Agree or disagree with the following statements, in your answers use the standard expressions of agreement or disagreement

1. The population of the country is about 600 million people.
2. Great Britain is the smallest island near Europe.
3. Great Britain is one of the most densely populated countries.
4. The population of London is about 2 million people.
5. In the west the British Isles are washed by the Pacific Ocean, in the south – by the North Sea.
6. The territories of Spain, Italy, Hungary and Greece look into the coasts of the North Sea.
7. The largest river of Great Britain, the Severn is 390 km long.
8. The largest lakes in Great Britain are Loch Lomond (70 sq.km) and Loch Ness (56 sq.km).
9. The highest mountain is Ben Nevis (1343m) in Wales.

III. Develop the following ideas, use the words and word combinations provided in brackets

1. The geographical position of GB (the largest island, to consist of, the official title, the English Channel, the North Sea, the widest part, the narrowest, the Strait of Dover, the Irish Sea, the Atlantic Ocean).
2. Rivers and lakes in the British Isles (the Severn, the largest river, the largest lakes, Loch Lomond, Loch Ness).
3. The population of GB (about 60 million, the most densely populated country, in terms of population, urban areas, rural areas, life expectancy).
4. The climate of GB (a significant effect, the warm waters of the Gulf Stream, mild, the surrounding waters, to moderate, the mean annual temperature, to exceed 32°C, to drop below - 10°C).

IV. Extend the following statements, use the text for your reference

1. GB consists of four parts.

2. London is one of the largest cities in the world.
3. The British Isles are washed by the seas and the oceans.
4. GB is a densely populated country.
5. The geographical position favoured the development of economy.

V. *Speak on:*

- a) the geographical position of GB: the total area, the seas and the ocean washing GB, the nearest countries;
- b) the rivers, lakes and mountains of GB;
- c) the population and the largest cities;
- d) the climate.

Text 2

Great Britain

Britain has the richest energy resources in the European Union (EU), mostly in the form of oil and natural gas discovered in the North Sea. Today Britain is the world's 8th largest producer of crude oil and natural gas liquids. Refined oil products are one of Britain's major exports today, most of which are sold to European nations.

Other energy sources include coal and nuclear power. Coal was Britain's traditional source of energy for about 300 years. It was extensively mined, used and exported in large quantities. But today coal has become far less important to the British economy. Most of its resources had been exhausted, and cheaper overseas producers, particularly Poland, South Africa and Australia made it less costly to import coal than to mine it. Besides rich supplies of cheaper oil and gas have enabled many industries to switch to these other fuels. Britain also has a number of nuclear energy facilities. Britain meets 26 per cent of its energy needs through nuclear energy. Recently much research has been devoted to developing biofuels – energy from wastes as well as solar energy, wind and waterpower.

Most of Britain's mineral resources today are either exhausted or produced in small quantities. Britain imports them for industrial production although small quantities of iron, zinc, copper, lead, silver, gold are still mined. Raw materials for construction are important and include limestone, sand, gravel, sandstone, clay, salt, potash, etc.

Today Britain is a major producer of industrial goods and provider of services as well as a centre of world trade and finance. In Britain highly developed are such industries as shipbuilding, coal, iron and steel, aircraft, textile, engineering, food processing, etc. It produces machine-tools, electric power equipment, motor vehicles, paper and paper products, clothes and other consumer goods. British industrial production also expanded into communication equipment including fiber optics, computers, computer-controlled machine-tools and robots. Scotland and Northern Ireland are noted for their production of textiles and computers, especially linen from Northern Ireland and tweed from Scotland.

Britain remains an important manufacturing country although it imports large quantities of manufactured goods from overseas, particularly vehicles and electronic equipment. The leading traditional manufacturing regions of England are Greater London and the regions around – Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds and Newcastle upon Tyne.

Britain's land surface is minimal compared to many other nations but British agriculture is very intensive and highly productive. More than half of the farms are devoted to livestock farming-raising cattle for dairy products or beef, or raising sheep for wool and meat. Most farming in Britain takes place in eastern and south central England and in eastern Scotland. The principal crops are wheat, barley, rape seed. Other crops include sugar beets, peas and beans. The extensive use of machines, fertilizers, pesticides and biologically engineered seeds and plants has increased productivity dramatically. However, these modern farming techniques have drawn criticism from people concerned about the use of chemicals and their effect on the environment.

The United Kingdom (UK) is a constitutional monarchy which means that the head of the state is a monarch with limited powers. The present monarch is Queen Elizabeth II. She has been on the throne since her coronation in 1953. Royalty succeeds royalty by birth. As the official head of the state the Queen formally summons and dismisses the Parliament and the ministers of the Cabinet. As in reality the government carries out the most important duties, the work of the monarch largely consists of signing papers and performing ceremonial functions.

The political structure of the country comprises two Houses of Parliament: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords today is more a place of discussion and debate than of power. It normally passes legislation already approved by the House of Commons. Its members are not elected. The House of Lords is comprised of people of distinction: some by birth and some through political achievement. The full membership of the House of Lords numbers more than 1100 but only about a third attends Parliament on a daily basis.

The House of Commons is the source of real political power in the U.K. Members of the House of Commons are elected from geographical constituencies and each MP represents approximately 60 000 people. The House of Commons includes 659 members.

The general election is held every 5 years and the leader of the party who gains the most votes becomes Prime Minister. Acting through the Cabinet and in the name of the monarch the Prime Minister exercises all of the theoretical powers of the Crown, including making appointments.

The main political parties of the UK are the Labour and the Conservative parties. The Liberal Democratic party forms the third major force in Parliament today. Among minor parties are the Scottish Nationalist Party, the Welsh Nationalist Party, the Green party and others.

The U.K. is one of the founding members of the United Nations (UN) and occupies one of the 5 permanent seats in the United Nations Security Council, the most powerful body in the UN. Britain also plays an important part in the European Union (EU), an organization dedicated to economic cooperation among European countries. Britain's defence policy rests on its membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Perhaps, the most historically significant international organization the UK belongs to is the Commonwealth. It consists of 54 members that have a historical connection to Britain. This organization supports developed and less developed countries economically, politically and socially. Britain belongs to many other international organizations such as International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

A. Active Vocabulary

Nouns and Noun Phrases

Commonwealth - содружество
constitutional monarchy – конституционная монархия
consumer goods – потребительские товары
crop - с.х. культура
dairy products – молочные продукты
defence policy – оборонная политика
farming - земледелие
general election – общие выборы
head of the state – глава государства
House of Commons – палата Общин
House of Lords – палата Лордов
livestock farming - животноводство
manufacture - производство

natural resources – природные ресурсы
raw materials - сырье
source - источник
supply - запас

Verbs and Verbal Phrases

belong to smth. – принадлежать, быть частью чего-либо
comprise – заключать в себе, охватывать
devote to smth. - посвящать
dismiss - распускать
enable – давать возможность
exercise power – проявлять, применять, осуществлять власть
exhaust - истощать
elect – избирать
gain the most votes – получить большинство голосов
make appointment – назначать на должность
meet needs – удовлетворять потребности
mine - добывать
perform - выполнять
provide - обеспечивать
reduce – уменьшать, сокращать
sign - подписывать
summon - созывать
support – поддерживать

Adjectives

major – главный, основной
minor - незначительный
principal – главный, основной

B. Passive Vocabulary

beans - бобы
beef - говядина
clay - глина
coal - уголь
constituency – избирательный округ
copper - медь
crude oil – сырая нефть
fertilizer - удобрение
fiber optics – волоконная оптика
fuel - топливо
gravel - гравий
iron - железо
lead - свинец
legislation - законодательство
limestone - известняк
linen – полотно
liquid - жидкость
machine-tool - станок

membership - членство
pea – горох (МН. Ч.)
people of distinction – знатные люди
potash – поташ (карбонат калия)
rape seed – рапсовое семя
refined oil product – очищенный (светлый) нефтепродукт
sand - песок
sandstone - песчаник
seed - семя (обират.), семена, зерно
sugar beet –сахарная свекла
surface - поверхность
tweed – твид (материал)
vehicle – сухопутное транспортное средство
wheat - пшеница
wastes – отбросы, отходы
approve- одобрять
dedicate – посвящать
draw criticism – вызывать критику
expand – расширять
raise cattle – выращивать скот
rest on – основывать(ся)
notably – заметно, значительно; особенно, весьма

Class Exercises

- I. *Repeat and translate into Russian*
- a) *the following words with the stress on the first syllable:*
source, farming, summon, sign, major, minor, Commonwealth, general, dairy, exercise, mine
- b) *the following words with the stress on the second syllable:*
resources, supply, belong, comprise, devote, dismiss, enable, exhaust, elect, reduce, support, increase, significant, perform
- c) *the following words and word combinations with 2 or more stresses:*
consumer goods, constitutional monarchy, dairy products, general election, House of Commons, House of Lords, livestock farming, raw materials, exercise power, gain the most votes, meet needs, defence policy, head of the state, make appointments
- II. *Repeat and translate into Russian the following sentences*
1. Most of Britain's resources had been exhausted and cheaper overseas producers made it less costly to import coal than to mine it.
 2. Britain remains an important industrial country although it imports large quantities of manufactured goods from overseas.
 3. More than half of the farms are devoted to livestock farming – raising cattle for dairy products or beef, or raising sheep for wool and meat.
 4. As the official head of the state the monarch formally summons and dismisses the Parliament and the ministers of the Cabinet.
 5. In reality the government carries out the most important duties.
 6. The work of the monarch largely consists of signing papers and performing ceremonial functions.
 7. Acting through the Cabinet the Prime Minister exercises all of the theoretical powers of the Crown.

8. Britain's defence policy rests on its membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
9. The Commonwealth supports developed and less developed countries of the world economically, politically and socially.
10. Members of the House of Commons are elected from geographical constituencies and each MP represents approximately 60 000 people.
11. The major political parties of Britain are the Conservative and Labour parties.

III. Form and translate into Russian

a). *nouns of the following verbs using the suffixes – tion; -ment; -ance; -al; -er/-or; -ison; -ion; -sion*

devote, reduce, dismiss, elect, appoint, contribute, produce, achieve, construct, compare, exhaust, provide, perform, consume, attend

b). *verbs of the following nouns*

government, election, achievement, discussion, consumer, equipment, provider, meeting, devotion, development, communication, appointment, cooperation, connection, organization

IV. Arrange the words of the two groups in pairs with similar meaning

a). reduce, comprise, principal, energy, devote, significant, manufacture, supplier, exhaust, part

b). major, dedicate, provider, important, decrease, role, use up, include, power, produce

V. Arrange the words of the two groups in pairs with contrary meaning

a). import, quantity, increase, summon, approve, cheap, liquid, major, defence

b). decrease, attack, disapprove, quality, export, dismiss, solid, minor, costly

VI. Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations

mineral resources; oil products; major exports; exhaust; produce; small quantities; raw materials; import; important manufacturing country; industrial centers; intensive agriculture; livestock farming; constitutional monarchy; parliament; comprise; House of Commons; House of Lords; general election; 5 years

Special Difficulties

- I. *Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Use much /a bit/ far (= a lot) /a lot/ a little/ slightly (=a little) + a comparative form when necessary*

Model: Her illness was much more serious than we thought at first. (much/serious).

1. I'm afraid the problem is ... it seems. (much/complicated).
2. The state of things with natural resources in Britain is ...we may think (much/serious).
3. I enjoyed our visit to the National Gallery of Art. It was ... I expected (far / interesting)
4. Today oil and gas have become ... to the British economy. (far/important)
5. At present Britain imports ... coal than it exports. (much/much).
6. It's ...to learn a foreign language in the country where it is spoken (a lot/easy).
7. Don't go to London by train It's ...(a lot/expensive).
8. How can I get to Trafalgar Square? It's not far from here. Could you speak ... I'm a foreigner. (a little/slowly).

II. Choose and use the words per cent /percentage

1. We didn't think the ... is fair enough.
2. The chairwoman of the education committee said a 20 ... reduction in education spending was forecast.
3. The administration has acknowledged that the national output declined 2.4
4. A small ... of listeners tune in to Radio Moscow.
5. The largest ... of heat generated is utilizable, but the rest escapes.

III. Choose and use the words policy / politics

1. An English proverb says, "Honesty is the best"
2. It's a high time you changed your ... of marketing the goods only in selected stores.
3. Frankly, he is not interested in
4. The ... of establishing long-term cooperation is beneficial for both countries.
5. The ... of the new chief was to call for quarterly reports from each office.
6. Among European countries Britain's defense ... rests on its membership in NATO.

IV. Choose the infinitive or – ing form

1. I try to avoid to work/working overtime.
2. Would you agree to work/working on the weekend once a month, £ you could have days off during the week?
3. I don't know anybody who enjoys to fill in /filling in forms.
4. I have just begun to understand/understanding how this organization really works.
5. Excuse me a minute – I think I've forgotten to turn off/turning off my computer.
6. Did you mind to find out / finding out who was behind the decision?
7. She seems to like / liking the added responsibility her new job gives her.
8. The work of the Queen consists of signing / to sign papers and performing / to perform ceremonial functions.
9. Most farms of Britain are devoted to raising / to raise cattle for dairy products or meat.

Home Vocabulary Exercises

I. Arrange the following words into your own sentences

1. In, energy, European, Britain, the richest, has, resources, Union, the.
2. Is, industrial, Britain, a, goods, today, producer, major, of.
3. Production, for, raw, imports, industrial, materials, Britain.
4. Are, rape seed, the wheat, crops, principal, barley, and.
5. Is, the, state, monarch, head, of, the.
6. Years, Britain, election, held, every, is, general, in, five.
7. As, shipbuilding, industries, coal, textile, such, are, engineering, developed, in, aircraft, highly, Britain.
8. Of, 8th, Britain, today, world's, the producer, oil, largest, gas, and, natural, is.

II. Fill in the blanks with the words given below

1. Coal was extensively ... , used and exported in large quantities.
2. Rich ... of cheaper oil and gas have enabled industries to switch to other fuels.
3. Much research to developing biofuels.
4. Britain produces machine – tools, electric power equipment, fiber optics, paper products, computers and other ... goods.
5. Most ... in Britain takes place in eastern and south central England and in eastern Scotland.
6. Members of are ... from geographical constituencies.
7. The leader of the party who ... the most ... becomes Prime Minister.
8. The Liberal Democratic party forms the third ... force in Parliament today.

major; has been devoted; mined; votes; the House of Commons; farming; consumer; supplies; gains; elected

III. *Fill in the blanks with the prepositions given below*

1. Most ... Britain's refined oil products are sold .. European nations.
2. Britain meets 26 per cent ... its energy needs ... nuclear energy.
3. Scotland and Northern Ireland are noted ... their production ... textiles and computers.
4. The House ... Lords is comprised ... people ... distinction some ... birth and some ... political achievement.
5. About 74 per cent of Britain's land is devoted ... agriculture.
6. Britain's industrial production also expanded ... communication equipment including fiber optics, computer-controlled machine-tools and robots.
7. Britain belongs ... many international organizations and plays an important part ... their activities.
8. The Commonwealth consists ... 54 members worldwide that have a connection ... Britain.

by, through, of, into, for, to, in

IV. *Translate into English*

1. Британия имеет богатейшие энергоресурсы в Европейском Союзе, главным образом в виде нефти и газа.
2. Сегодня большинство природных ресурсов Британии либо истощены, либо добываются в небольших количествах.
3. Британия считается важной промышленной страной в мире, несмотря на импорт товаров из-за границы, особенно транспортных средств и электронного оборудования.
4. Большинство ферм в Британии занимается разведением скота для получения мясомолочных продуктов и разведением овец для получения мяса и шерсти.
5. Интенсивное использование техники, удобрений делает сельское хозяйство Британии высокопродуктивным.
6. Великобритания – конституционная монархия, что означает, что главой государства является монарх, обладающий ограниченной властью.
7. Политическая структура страны включает 2 палаты: палату Общин и палату Лордов.
8. Реальная власть в стране принадлежит палате Общин.
9. Общие выборы в Британии проводятся каждые 5 лет, и избираются только члены палаты Общин.
10. Руководитель партии, который получил большинство голосов на выборах, становится премьер министром.
11. Содружество оказывает социальную, экономическую и политическую поддержку менее развитым государствам.

Text Comprehension Exercises

I. *Listen to the text and answer the following questions*

1. What energy resources has Britain?
2. What does Britain produce?
3. Who is the present monarch of Britain?

II. Listen to the text again and say which of the following replies is correct

1. Today Britain is the world's
a). first; b). 8th; c). 20th largest producer of crude oil and natural gas liquids.
2. Britain meets a). 26%; b). 45%; c). 80% of its energy needs through nuclear energy.
3. British industrial production expanded into a). food processing; b). communication equipment; c). motor vehicles.
4. Greater London, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds and Newcastle upon Tyne are the leading a). educational; b). agricultural; c). manufacturing regions of England.
5. The present monarch Queen Elizabeth II has been on the throne since her coronation in a). 1948; b). 1961; c). 1953.
6. The real power in the country belongs to a). the Queen; b). government; c) Parliament.
7. One of the most significant organizations Britain belongs to is a). NATO; b). International Monetary Fund; c). Commonwealth

Text Exercises

I. Read the text and find in it English equivalents of the following words and word combinations

сырая нефть, очищенные нефтяные продукты, истощать, сырье, известняк, добывать, топливо, железо, глина, песчаник, волоконная оптика, животноводство, интенсивное использование техники и удобрений, конституционная монархия, глава государства, созывать и распускать парламент, законодательство, источник реальной власти, избирательный округ, получить большинство голосов, общие выборы, осуществлять теоретическую власть, постоянное членство в ООН, посвященный экономическому сотрудничеству, содружество, Международный Валютный Фонд

II. Read the text and answer the following questions

1. Why does Britain import many raw materials for industry?
2. What has enabled many industries to switch to such fuels as oil and gas?
3. What biofuels are now being investigated?
4. What industries are developed in Britain?
5. What did British industrial production expand into?
6. What are Scotland and Northern Ireland noted for?
7. What are the leading traditional manufacturing regions of England?
8. Where does most of farming take place?
9. What has dramatically increased the productivity of Britain's agriculture?
10. What power has the monarch as the head of the state?
11. What does the political structure of Britain comprise?
12. Are members of both Houses of Parliament elected?
13. Who has real power in Britain?
14. What are the main political parties of Britain?
15. What international organizations does Britain take part in?

III. Agree or disagree with the following statements? In your answers use the expressions of agreement or disagreement

1. Britain is rich in natural resources.
2. Coal is the main source of energy nowadays.
3. Britain is an important manufacturing country of the world.
4. Britain's land surface is minimal compared to many other nations.
5. More than half of all farms are devoted to livestock farming.
6. The Queen is the head of the government.

7. Ministers of the Cabinet are appointed by Parliament.
8. All members of the House of Lords attend Parliament sessions on a daily basis.
9. The House of Commons include more than 1100 members.
10. The U.K. is one of the founding members of the United Nations (UN).

IV. Develop the following ideas, use the words and word combinations provided in brackets

1. Most of Britain's mineral resources are either exhausted or produced in small quantities (exhaust, industrial production, import, iron, copper, lead, mine, construction, raw materials, limestone, sand, clay).
2. Britain has a highly developed industry (develop, industries, textile, linen, tweed, Scotland, Northern Ireland, coal, iron, engineering, leading, food processing, manufacturing regions, Greater London, Manchester, Leeds).
3. Livestock farming is developed in the country (farms, most, livestock farming, devote, raise cattle, sheep, beef, dairy products, wool, meat).
4. Prime Minister is democratically elected by the population (general election, to hold, Prime Minister, every five years, party, gain the most votes, become, Cabinet, act, theoretical power, exercise, in the name of the monarch, make appointments, Crown).
5. The most historically significant international organization the UK belongs to is the Commonwealth (54 members, consist of, Britain, historical connection, leaders and groups, unite, support, less developed, developed, economically, politically, socially, areas of the world).

V. Extend the following statements, use the text for reference

1. Britain has the richest energy resources in the European Union.
2. Britain is the major producer of industrial goods.
3. Britain's agriculture is very intensive and highly productive.
4. The U.K. is a constitutional monarchy with the Queen as the head of the state.
5. The political structure of the British Parliament comprises two Houses: The House of Commons and the House of Lords.
6. There are a lot of political parties in Britain.
7. Britain participates in the activities of many international organizations.

VI. Speak on:

- a). natural resources of Britain; b). industries of Britain; c). Britain's agriculture; d). political structure of the country; e). the Queen as the head of the state and her functions; f). political parties of Britain; g). international activities of Britain.

PART II Conversation: A Visit to London

Standard Phrases

Things couldn't be better = Everything is going well.	Все идет хорошо
What's new with you?	Что у тебя нового?
How did you enjoy your stay in Britain?	Как тебе понравилось твое пребывание в Британии?
Oh, very much indeed	Очень понравилось
What impressed you most of all in London?	Что произвело на тебя самое сильное впечатление в Лондоне?

It's difficult to describe it in one word	Трудно сказать одним словом
It's London's principal attraction	Это главная достопримечательность Лондона
What would you advise me to start my sightseeing tour with?	С чего бы ты мне посоветовал начать осмотр достопримечательностей
Tastes differ, you know	Видишь ли, о вкусах не спорят
What are you keen on?	Чем ты увлекаешься?
I believe you should begin with ...	Я считаю, что тебе следует начать с ...
What's the National gallery famous for?	Чем знаменита Национальная галерея?
I see	Ясно, понятно
You are welcome	Пожалуйста

I. Complete the missing standard phrases in the following conversations

- Hi, how are you today?
 - Great. Things
 - What's new ?
 - I've just come back from London.
 - I see.
- How did you ?
 - Oh, We could see a great deal within 10 days of our visit.
 - What did your program include?
 - ..., ..., ... and
- What ... you most of all in London?
 - Well, it's difficult May be , it's London's
- Have you seen ?
 - Yes, I have. is very interesting. It usually attracts a lot of tourists.
- What would you advise me ?
 - Tastes ..., you know. What ?
 - History and culture
 - I ... you should begin with
 - Thanks a lot.
 - You
- What's the National Gallery ?
 - The Gallery is a rich collection of paintings.

II. Translate the following short conversations with standard phrases into English

- Привет, как дела?
 - Все хорошо,
 - Что у тебя нового?
 - Я только что вернулся из Лондона.
- Как тебе понравилось твое пребывание в Британии?
 - Очень понравилось. Я увидел много интересных мест.
 - Какие города ты посетил?
 - Лондон, Глазго, Лидс и Эдинбург.
- Что произвело на тебя самое сильное впечатление в Лондоне?
 - Трудно сказать одним словом. Может быть, собор св. Павла, это одна из главных достопримечательностей Лондона.
- Ты видел официальную резиденцию королевы в Лондоне?

- Да. Очень интересна церемония смены караула, которая проходит ежедневно в 11.30 утра перед Букингемским дворцом. Эта церемония всегда привлекает много туристов.
5. - С чего бы ты мне посоветовал начать осмотр достопримечательностей в Лондоне?
 - Видишь ли, о вкусах не спорят. Чем ты увлекаешься?
 - Историей и культурой.
 - Тогда тебе следует начать с Национальной галереи и Парламента.
 6. - Чем знаменита Национальная галерея?
 - Она знаменита богатой коллекцией картин, написанных величайшими художниками Европы.

III. Listen to the conversation "A Visit to London" and answer the following questions

1. Who has been to London?
2. Has he seen much of the city?
3. What impressed him most of all in London?
4. What's the National Gallery famous for?
5. Why do we say the Houses of Parliament?
6. What famous artists does the Gallery exhibit?

IV. Listen to the conversation "A Visit to London" again and read it imitating the speakers' pronunciation

- Good morning, Oleg.
- Good morning, Boris. How are you today?
- Just fine, thanks. And how are you?
- Great. Things couldn't be better.
- What's new with you?
- I've just come back from London.
- Have you? How interesting? How did you enjoy your stay in Britain?
- Oh, very much indeed we could see a great deal within 10 days of our visit.
- What did your program include?
- London, Glasgo, Leeds and Edinburgh.
- What impressed you most of all in London?
- Well, it's difficult to describe it in one word. May be St. Paul's Cathedral, it's London's principal attraction and one of the finest pieces of architecture in Europe.
- Have you seen the London residence of the Queen?
- Yes, I have. The famous ceremony of changing of the guards is very interesting. It usually attracts a lot of tourists. It takes place at 11.30 a.m. at the Buckingham Palace.
- What would you advise me to start my sightseeing tour with?
- Tastes differ, you know. What are you keen on?
- History and culture.
- Then I believe you should begin with the National Gallery and the Houses of Parliament.
- What's the National Gallery famous for?
- It is famous for a rich collection of paintings. It represents more schools of painting than any other European Gallery.
- What famous artists does the Gallery exhibit?
- It exhibits paintings of almost all the great European masters.
- And why do you say the Houses of Parliament and not the House of Parliament?

- In fact, there are two chambers in the British Parliament and they are called Houses, the place is really wonderful. Something you can never forget.
- Oh, I see. Thanks.
- You are welcome.

VI. *Memorize and play out the conversation*

VII. *Role play the following situations*

1. You've just come back from London. Your friends ask you about its places of interests and your impressions.
2. You've come to London but you're busy all the time. You've got three days at your disposal. Ask your friend what to see in the city as a first choice.
3. Your friend is going to Great Britain. He is interested in painting. Help him to plan his visit there.

PART III

Supplementary Reading

- I. *Read about the British Flag and say which country is not represented in the flag of the U.K.?*



The National Flag of the U.K.

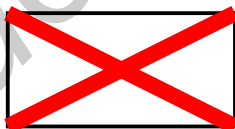
The Union flag is so called because it embodies the emblems of three countries united under one Sovereign. It is colloquially known as the Union Jack. ("Union" for the Union of England and Scotland in 1606, "jack" as flown on the jack staff (a small flagstaff of ships showing their nationality). On the flag appear:



- (1) The red cross of Saint George for England on the white ground;



- (2) The white diagonal cross of Saint Andrew for Scotland on the blue ground;

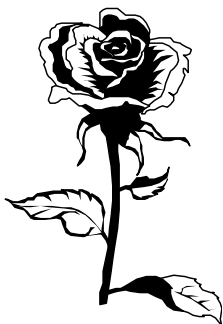


- (3) The red diagonal cross of Saint Patrick for Ireland on the white ground.

The Welsh flag (the red dragon on the white and green ground) does not appear on the Union Flag. The Irish cross was put into the flag after the Act of Union of Ireland with England and Wales and Scotland in 1801 and remains there although only Northern Ireland is a part of the United Kingdom; Southern Ireland is an independent republic.

Read information about national emblems and name them.

Each country also has a national “emblem” or a sign. The English emblem is a red rose. The Welsh emblem is a vegetable or a flower – a leek or a daffodil. The Scottish emblem is a wild plant – a thistle. And the Irish emblem is another wild plant – a shamrock.



How many of these traditional songs do you know?

Happy Birthday To You – You sing this song at birthday parties.

People all over the world sing it.

Auld Lang Syne – This is a song from Scotland. Most people only sing it once a year, on New Year’s Eve. “Auld Lang Syne” means “a long time ago”. The song says, “we must never forget old friends”.

God Save the Queen – This is Britain’s national song or “anthem”.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen –
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen.

I. *Read the text “Royal Family Profile”*

Britain is a constitutional monarchy. Sovereign is the head of the state, but not the head of the government. On the advice of the biggest political party in the Parliament, the Sovereign officially appoints the head of the government (Prime Minister).

Since the time of King George III in the 18th century, no monarch has attempted to head the Government.

Queen Elizabeth II, the current British monarch, was crowned in 1953 after the death of her father, King George VI. The Queen was born on 25 April 1926. She also has an official birthday in June. This is marked by one of many state occasions – “The Trooping of the Color”. She has an income of 7.9 million pounds a year of taxpayers’ money. In return, she carries out many public duties. This includes the Opening of Parliament, receiving heads of states from other countries and travelling extensively overseas. She has four children: Prince Charles, the eldest, the heir to the throne; princess Anne; prince Andrew and prince Edward.

The other members of the Royal Family, including the Queen Mother who is 100 years old, also carry out many official visits and public duties.

II. Answer the following questions

1. Who is the head of the state in Britain?
2. Who appoints the Prime Minister of Great Britain?
3. When was the Queen born?
4. How is her birthday marked in Britain?
5. What duties does the Queen carry out?
6. Whom does her family consist of?

III. Tell us what information you've learnt about the Royal Family; the power the Royal Family has.

IV. What do you know about the British Parliament? How many of the questions below can you answer?

1. The first Parliament in Britain was held in ... a). 1066; b). 1241; c). 1605
2. There are two Houses in the British Parliament. One is called the House of Commons. What is the other called?
3. Members of the House of Commons are called Members of Parliament (MPs). How many MPs are there? a). fewer than 500; b). fewer than 600; c). more than 600
4. Approximately how many of these MPs are women? a). less than 5%; b). less than 10%; c). less than 20%
5. Each MP represents an area of the country. This area is called ... a). a place; b). a constituency; c). a post.
6. The head of the British government is called ... a). the Prime Minister; b). the President; c). the Leader.
7. Margaret Thatcher was Prime Minister from 1979 to 1990. She was the first woman Prime Minister ... a). since 1900; b). since 1800; c). that Britain had had.
8. How old do you have to be to vote in a general election? a). 16; b). 18; c). 21
9. Governments are elected in general elections, where everyone is entitled to vote. In Britain a general election is held ... a). every four years; b). every five years; c). whenever the government wants but within five years
10. After every general election MPs elect one of their number to chair their debates and to make sure they obey the rules of Parliament. This MP is called ... a). the Lord Chancellor; b). the speaker; c). the Chairman
11. When a MP dies ... a). his/her seat remains vacant until the next general election; b). another MP takes over the seat; c). a local election is held to choose a new MP
12. Which three of the following are the largest British parties? a). Plaid Cymru; b). the Communist Party; c). the Conservative Party; d). the Green Party; e). the Labour Party; f). the Liberal Democrats; g). the Scottish National Party; h). the National Front

V. Read the text and name the things you should do to get to know the English

How to Get to Know the English

It is often said that the English are cold and unfriendly, but in fact this is because they are rather shy. If you are a foreigner there are a number of ways to get to know the English. For example, imagine you are in a park where there are lots of people with dogs. You can say to someone "What a lovely dog you have!" This is a very good way to start a conversation, even if a dog isn't lively at all. In fact, the English love dogs very much.

Another way is to stand at the bus stop and say "What extraordinary weather we are having!" Remember that everyone thinks the weather in England is extraordinary. The

other person will say "Yes, it's too hot" if it's sunny and "Yes, it's wonderful for the garden" if it's raining. Then, anyone, who is listening will disagree, because no one agrees about the weather in England. After five minutes you have made lots of friends (and a few enemies, as well).

Another good way is to stand on a street corner with a map looking lost. After only two or three minutes, someone comes up to you and gives directions. Sometimes two or more people offer their help. Everyone suggests a different route because no one knows how to get there or even where you are at the moment. But that's not the point. The point is get to know the English, not to find the way. After all, you have got a map for that.

But the best way is to go into a pub and ask in a loud voice "Can I buy anyone a drink?" This is universal to get to know people. Of course, it's quite expensive, but you can't put a price on friends, can you?

Notes

shy - застенчивый, direction - направление

VI. *Work in pairs. Discuss the things you should do to get to know people in your country.*

Do you know that in Britain:

- strangers usually don't talk to each other on trains;
- it is polite to queue for everything: buses, theatre tickets, in shops, etc;
- people say "thank you" when they give money to a shop assistant;
- people open presents in front of people they receive them from;
- people don't take their shoes off when they enter a house;
- people wash in their own bath water.

These are national habits. What are the national habits in your country? Do you find any British habits strange and unusual? Do you share any of these habits with the British?

PART IV

Speech Exercises

1. *Imagine you are a teacher giving a lesson of geography. Tell your students all you know about Great Britain.*
2. *You are a journalist. Interview a student from London University. What questions are you going to ask him?*
3. *Speak on: a). your sea trip to Great Britain; b). your friend's sea trip to Great Britain; c). your first impressions of visiting London.*
4. *What will you write to your friend about your stay in Great Britain?*
5. *You are planning to visit Great Britain. You've never been there before. Phone the travel agency and ask what you are interested in.*

Key to exercise for:

1. b; 2. The house of Lords; 3. c(630); 4. B (7%) ; 5. b; 6. a; 7. c; 8. b; 9. c; 10. b; 11. c; 12. c, e, f.

Учебное издание

Авторы: Новик Нонна Алексеевна
Илюкевич Ираида Игоревна
Лазаренко Алла Михайловна
Левкович Татьяна Викторовна
Лихтарович Ирина Ильгизовна
Маликова Ирина Гаврииловна
Семёнов Александр Николаевич
Теплякова Галина Леонидовна
Федосеева Софья Васильевна

Методическое пособие
по развитию навыков устной речи на английском языке
для студентов 1-2 курсов ФКП, ФТК, ФРЭ, ЭФ
В 2-х частях
Часть 1

Корректор Е.Н. Батурчик

Подписано в печать

Бумага .

Уч.-изд.л.

Заказ

Печать офсетная

Формат 60x84

1/16

Усл.печ.л.

Тираж

экз.

Белорусский государственный университет информатики и
радиоэлектроники

Отпечатано в БГУИР. Лицензия ЛП №156. 220013, Минск. П. Бровки,6