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**М.Н. Сычева**

**ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК  
(АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК)**

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В учебно-практическом пособии представлены материалы для начального этапа обучения иностранному языку студентов I курса СПО по направлениям подготовки: 44.02.01 Дошкольное образование; 44.02.04 Специальное дошкольное образование; 44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах; 49.02.01 Физическая культура. Работа содержит материал для развития устной и письменной речи студентов СПО 1 курса обучения на базе основного общего образования.

Рекомендуется для самостоятельной работы студентов СПО по направлениям подготовки: 44.02.01 Дошкольное образование; 44.02.04 Специальное дошкольное образование; 44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах; 49.02.01 Физическая культура.

Пособие также может использоваться для аудиторной работы.

Пособие разработано на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта СПО и рабочей программы дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский язык)».

Рецензенты: А.Ф. Матушак, д-р пед. наук, профессор  
Е.Н. Абрамова, канд. филол. наук, доцент

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Предлагаемое пособие включает в себя материалы для работы по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский язык)» со студентами среднего профессионального образования. Работа предназначена для организации самостоятельной работы студентов СПО по направлениям подготовки 44.02.01 Дошкольное образование; 44.02.04 Специальное дошкольное образование; 44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах; 49.02.01 Физическая культура.

Пособие представляет собой сборник текстов, содержащих материал, соответствующий темам ФГОС СПО и рабочей программе дисциплины.

Согласно ФГОС СПО в результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся **должен уметь:**

– общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы:

– переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

– самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

В результате изучения учебной дисциплины обучающийся **должен знать:**

– лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Тексты, представленные в пособии, носят лингвострановедческий характер и снабжены лексическими и грамматическими упражнениями для развития коммуникативных компетенций студентов СПО для достижения целей, определенных ФГОС СПО.

Пособие может быть использовано и для проведения аудиторных практических занятий.

## INTRODUCTION

Read the text and do the tasks.

### GREETING AND MEETING CUSTOMS AROUND THE WORLD

#### Chile

People usually shake hands when they meet for the first time. When two women first meet, "they sometimes give one kiss on the cheek. (They actually "kiss the air.") Women also greet both male and female friends with a kiss. Chilean men give their friends warm *abrazos* (hugs) or sometimes kiss women on the cheek.

#### Finland

Finns greet each other with a firm handshake. Hugs and kisses are only for close friends and family.

#### The Philippines

The everyday greeting for friends is a handshake for both men and women. Men sometimes pat each other on the back.

#### Korea

Men bow slightly and shake hands to greet each other. Women do not usually shake hands. To address someone with his or her full name, the family name comes first, then the first name.

#### The United States of America

People shake hands when they are first introduced. Friends and family members often hug or kiss on the cheek when they see each other. In these situations, men often kiss women but not other men.

1. According to the article, in which country or countries are the following true?
  - People shake hands every time they meet.

- Women do not shake hands.
- Women kiss at the first meeting.
- Men hug or pat each other on the back.
- Women kiss male friends.
- The family name comes first.

2. How do these people greet each other in Russia?

- two male friends
- a male and female friend
- two strangers
- two female friends

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

## **GREETING AND MEETING CUSTOMS IN THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES**

When people in the US have a company or when they're invited to formal or informal get-togethers, they usually make a point of trying to make others feel comfortable and relaxed. On the whole, they tend to be informal.

Men shake hands, but usually only when they're introduced. Male friends and business associates who haven't seen each other in a while may shake hands when they say hello. Women usually don't shake hands when being introduced to each other. When a woman and a man are introduced, shaking hands is up to the woman. Americans rarely shake hands to say good-bye, except on-business occasions.

Handshaking is rather rare in Britain as well, but it is a correct thing to do on the Continent. When an Englishman passes a friend in the street he only touches his hat. He doesn't shake hands when he stops to talk.

At parties, interviews and other formal and informal situations you meet people you haven't met before and have to introduce yourself to them, or they introduce themselves to you. You also have to introduce people you already know to one another.

Here are a few rules of introduction which are useful to remember.

- men are introduced to women;
- young people to older ones;
- old friends to newcomers;
- a young girl to a married woman;
- women are never presented to a man.

1. Find the words and word-expressions in the text meaning the following:

not formal	situations
each other	colleagues
party	strangers
comfortable	to be introduced
not often	some time

European countries across the English Channel

2. Answer the questions:

1. Are there many different customs and traditions of greeting around the world?
2. How do people greet each other in Chile, Finland, the Philippines and Korea?
3. How do people greet each other in the English-speaking countries?
4. Are the customs and traditions of greeting the same in Russia?
5. Do people shake hands when they meet for the first time? When they meet old friends?
6. Do people bow when they meet?
7. Who meets each other with a kiss?
8. How do people address other people?
9. How do you greet your friends, relatives, and teachers?

3. Tell about greeting and meeting customs and traditions of our country.

4. Complete the dialogues, using speech patterns of getting acquainted.

1. – Hello, I'm Catherine. Please call me Kate.

– .....

2. – .....

– Fine, thanks.

– .....

– P-A-R-K-E-R.

– .....

– Everyone calls me Jenny.

– .....

– Rosenberg, with the accent on "berg".

What are the questions?

1. Sue: .....

Joe: My first name is Joe.

2. Sue: .....

Joe: My last name's Reed.

3. Sue: .....

Joe: My friend is Sam.

4. Sue: .....

Joe: Sam is from Mozambique.

5. Sue: .....

Joe: That is my sister.



## TOPIC 1. APPEARANCE. PERSONALITY

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

### THERE ARE PEOPLE AND PEOPLE

People from different countries look differently.

People from Scandinavian countries, such as Denmark, Norway and Sweden, are usually tall with fair hair, blue eyes and a pale complexion.

Most people in Mediterranean countries, such as Italy, Spain and Greece, are rather short. They have usually got black or dark brown hair, brown eyes and light brown skin.

Most people from central and southern parts of Africa have got black curly hair and very dark skin. They have also got dark brown eyes, full lips and a wide, flattish nose.

People from Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Libya have usually got dark hair and dark brown eyes. They have also dark skin.

The northern Chinese are quite short, with thick black hair and dark, slanting eyes. They have got a small nose and a yellowish complexion.

1. What do people from these countries look like?

- Denmark, Norway and Sweden
- Mediterranean countries
- central and southern parts of Africa
- Arab countries
- northern China

2. What do people from your country look like?

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

**MY GRANNY**

Of all my relatives I like my aunt Emily the best. She's my mother's youngest sister. She has never been married, and lives alone in a small village near Bath. She is in her late fifties, but she's quite young in spirit. She has a fair complexion, thick brown hair which she wears in a bun, and dark brown eyes. She has a kind face, and when you meet her, the first thing you notice is her smile. Her face is a little wrinkled now but I think she is still rather attractive. She is the sort of person you can always go to if you have a problem.

She likes reading and gardening, and she still goes for long walks over the hills. She is a very active person. Either she's making something, or mending something or doing something to entertain herself. She's extremely generous, but not very tolerant with people who don't agree with her. I hope I'm as contented as she is when I'm her age.

1. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions and give their synonyms:

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| – a relative             | – to notice            |
| – to be married          | – wrinkled             |
| – to be in one's fifties | – to mend              |
| – young in spirit        | – to entertain oneself |
| – a complexion           | – generous             |
| – thick hair             | – tolerant             |
| – to wear in a bun       | – contented            |

2. Tell about a relative you love.

**Read the texts and do the tasks.**

1. Fill in the correct adjectives from the lists.

*brave, naughty*

A. Kolobok is a famous hero of a Russian fairy-tale. He is **1)** ..... because he doesn't listen to the grandmother and the grandfather and leaves home. He is also **2)** ..... . He deals with many dangerous animals, but he is not afraid of them.

*friendly, shy, kind*

B. Cinderella is a girl who doesn't have parents and lives with her stepmother and her stepsisters. She is very **1)** ..... and tries to help everybody. She gets on well with mice and birds and they consider her to be **2)** ..... . But she has a lot of duties about the house, she works hard, but never complains as she is very **3)** .....

*talkative, curious, stubborn, impolite*

C. Buratino is a wooden boy. He is very **1)** ..... . He likes speaking to his father and everybody he meets very much. He is also very **2)** ..... . He tries to look behind the canvas and finds a theatre there. But he is **3)** ..... as he was rude speaking to the Cricket who lives in his house. Besides he is **4)** ..... and doesn't do what his father tells him to do.

2. Think about some other characters of the books. Describe them. Let your classmate guess who you are speaking about.

## TOPIC 2. FAMILY

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

### WHEN FAME HITS THE FAMILY

*Does your son have Premier League magic in his toes? Could your daughter sing in a Broadway musical? When your loved ones have talent, it takes a special family to cope, as Julia Gregson discovers.*

How many of us really understand the huge leap of time, attention, energy and understanding it takes to turn a talented youngster into an international star? And how far would you, or should you, be prepared to go if you suspected a member of your family was good, even amazingly, unbelievably good, at what they did? Could you cope with the thrills and bills, the total invasion of privacy and the impact on family life?

When 14-year-old Steven Spielberg cut his cinematic teeth on his first war movie, it was Mum, according to Steven, who crawled through enemy fire in a soldier's uniform before making lunch, and Dad who squeezed into his old airforce uniform and worked out exactly how much flour was needed for a convincing explosion.

The mother of Jana Novotna, a Wimbledon tennis champion, recalls that the family went without holidays and spare cash for ten years so that they could pay for Jana's coaching and equipment. Jana's mother is a school teacher and lives in Brno in the Czech Republic. She regards herself as a "pusher" without being pushy. "When you have small children, you have to decide for them at an early age what you want them to do. Later they can choose their own direction." Jana is one of the top-ranked women players in the world and has earned over \$9 million in prize money. "Tennis has done so much for Jana," says her mother. "I don't know where to begin: travel, the opportunity to speak other languages and meet other people. She's so fortunate to be able to do a sport she loves so much and be paid for it."

Film star Leonardo DiCaprio lived with his mother, Irmelin, for many years in Los Angeles. Irmelin separated amicably from his father, comic-book artist George, when Leo was a baby. She

cheerfully put up with Leo's poor record at school and wild teenage ways until Leo made a commercial aged 14 and swiftly became a successful teenage actor. Friends say that Leo's relationship with both parents is so good it can't be real. His mother handles his business affairs and his father helps him to choose scripts. "My mother is cool," Leonardo says. "She doesn't care about this whole thing, fame. She just cares about me."

Parents of England striker Michael Owen have four other children but they are unashamedly proud of their World Cup son, and so they should be. Mum has kept a scrapbook ever since he was a small boy; she wept when he was voted BBC Sports Personality of the Year. Dad, a former professional footballer and now an insurance salesman, still has hopes that Michael might do well both on and off the field. But the worst parts of it all are the public humiliations, when Michael gets sent off the field, for example, and the lack of privacy, for he's recognized – wherever he goes.

So, if someone in your family wants to get to the top, you should help them to be realistic about their chances. You should move heaven and earth to make sure they get the opportunities they deserve. However, if and when failure comes, you must show understanding and tell them to look on the bright side. It's a big, wide world and they can always get out there and try again.

1. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions and give their synonyms:

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| – to cope with          | – convincing               |
| – the thrills and bills | – to regard                |
| – invasion              | – amicably                 |
| – privacy               | – to be proud              |
| – impact                | – to be voted              |
| – to cut one's teeth    | – to move heaven and earth |
| – to crawl – to deserve |                            |

2. Tell about your family.

1. Is your family large?
2. What is your mother/father/sister/brother? What is his/her occupation?

3. Are you an only child in your family? Is it difficult? Are you the youngest/oldest?
4. How old are you? When is your birthday?
5. How old are your parents? When did they marry?
6. Do you live alone or with your parents? Do you live on your own?
7. Do your parents help you? How?
8. Do they give you advice what to do?
9. Did they advise you to choose the faculty where you study?
10. Did you ask somebody's advice choosing your future career?
11. Do you have any problems with your parents? Is there a generation gap between you?
12. What relations do you have?
13. What are the usual problems between children and parents?
14. Do you follow your parents advice?
15. How do you help your parents?
16. What is your family like?
17. Are there any family traditions?
18. Do you have many relatives?
19. Where do they live? Do they often visit you?

**Read the jokes and tell them to your groupmates.**

**1**

When Tom Howard was seventeen years old he was as tall as his father, so he began to borrow Mr. Howard's clothes when he wanted to go out with his friends in the evening.

Mr. Howard did not like this, and he always got very angry when he found his son wearing any of his things.

One evening when Tom came downstairs to go out, his father stopped him in the hall. He looked at Tom's clothes very carefully.

Then he said angrily, "Isn't that one of my ties, Tom?"

"Yes, Father, it is," answered Tom.

"And that shirt's mine too, isn't it?" his father continued.

"Yes, that's yours too," answered Tom.

"*And* you're wearing my belt!" said Mr. Howard.

"Yes, I am, Father," answered Tom. "You don't want your trousers to fall down, do you?"

## 2

It was Jimmy's birthday, and he was five years old. He got quite a lot of nice birthday presents from his family, and one of them was a beautiful big drum.

"Who gave him that thing?" Jimmy's father said when he saw it.

"His grandfather did," answered Jimmy's mother.

Of course, Jimmy liked his drum very much. He made a terrible noise with it, but his mother did not mind. His father was working during the day, and Jimmy was in bed when he got home in the evening, so he did not hear the noise.

But one of the neighbours did not like the noise at all, so one morning a few days later, she took a sharp knife and went to Jimmy's house while he was hitting his drum. She said to him, "Hullo, Jimmy. Do you know, there's something very nice inside your drum. Here's a knife. Open the drum and let's find it."

## 3

Dave married, and when his new wife saw the clothes in the cupboard, she said, "Dave, you have only got one good shirt, the others are very old, and they've got holes in them. I'm going to buy you a new one this afternoon."

Dave liked his old shirts, but he loved his wife too, so he said, "All right, Beryl, but please don't throw any of the old ones away."

Dave went to work, and when he came back in the evening, Beryl said to him, "Look, Dave, I've bought you a nice shirt. Here it is. Put it on."

Dave put the shirt on, and then he said, "Look at the sleeves, Beryl. They're too long."

"That's all right," Beryl answered. "They'll get shorter when I wash the shirt." Then Dave said, "But the neck's too small."

"That's all right" Beryl answered. "It'll get bigger when you wear the shirt, Dave."

## **TOPIC 3. HOME**

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

### **HOUSING IN GREAT BRITAIN**

In Britain families like to live in the houses rather than in flats or apartments. 78% of people live in houses and only 21% live in flats. Most houses are made of brick. Many live in two storey terraced or semi-detached houses. Sometimes when people get older they move to a bungalow which is a house with only one storey. A country cottage which is made of stone or a mansion is only a dream for most people.

Answer the questions:

1. Where do Russian people prefer living?
2. Where do you live?

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

### **IN THE CARAVAN**

The caravan was our house and our home. It was a real old gipsy wagon.

There was only one room in the caravan and it wasn't much bigger than a modern bathroom. It was a narrow room and against the back wall were two bunk beds, one above the other. We had electric light in the workshop but there was no electricity in the caravan. So there was a small stove which kept us warm in winter. There was a paraffin burner to cook and there was a paraffin lamp.

When I needed a bath, my father would heat a kettle of water and pour it into a basin. Then he would scrub me all over standing up.

For furniture we had two chairs and a small table and a tiny chest of drawers. They were all we needed.



The lavatory was a funny little wooden hut standing in the field some way behind the caravan. It was fine in summer but I can tell you that sitting out there in winter was like sitting in a fridge.

I really loved living in that gipsy caravan. I loved it especially in the evening when I was in my bunk and my father was telling me stories.

1. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions and give their synonyms:

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| – gipsy wagon  | – a paraffin burner |
| – a bunk bed   | – a kettle          |
| – the workshop | – to pour           |
| – a stove      | – to scrub          |

2. Answer the questions:

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in the caravan?
2. Would you like to live there? Why?

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

### **ESCAPE FROM THE BIG CITY**

Cappadocia, in Central Turkey, is a perfect place for caves, and a cave can be an ideal place to live. Today's inhabitants of the caves have come here to escape the noise and confusion of modern life.

"I've lived in this cave for twenty years", says Hatice Demirci from her beautiful terrace. "It's cool in the summer and warm in the winter. I don't want to live in a big modern building in a big city".

People there love their homes. They have electricity and water and they believe they enjoy a more healthy and relaxed lifestyle.

"It's natural", said Mustafa Yedek, a local tour guide. There is no pollution in the caves. The air is clean; they didn't use chemicals to build these homes!

"We think the caves can add a good fifteen years to the length of your life", said Mr. Yedek.

1. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions and give their synonyms:

- a cave
- an inhabitant
- to escape
- noise
- confusion
- pollution
- air
- length

2. Answer the questions:

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in the cave?
2. Would you like to live there? Why?
3. Imagine the house of your dream. What does it look like? Speak about it.

What country is it in?

What kind of house is it?

What is it built of?

What is there in front of your house? What is there behind it?

How many rooms are there in your house? What do you do in each of them?

## TOPIC 4. LIFESTYLE

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

### **AROUND THE CLOCK WITH BOB ELLIS**

Bob Ellis, 29, is a dolphin trainer. "I like my job a lot because I love working with animals. It is "tiring though, as I work long hours," he says.

Bob is an early bird. His day starts at five o'clock in the morning. He gets up, has a shower, and then he gets dressed. After breakfast, at about six o'clock, he catches the bus to work. He arrives at the aquarium at half past six and feeds the dolphins. After that, they practise for the show until lunch-time. Bob has a break for lunch from half past twelve till half past one, then the show starts. At five o'clock in the afternoon, he feeds the dolphins again and then he goes home. In the evening, Bob usually watches TV. He doesn't go out very often during the week because he goes to bed early.

And what does Bob do in his free time? He loves going for long walks in the countryside with his dog, Jack, Bob also likes swimming at the pool, but he never swims in the sea because he's afraid of sharks!

"I feel very satisfied with my life at the moment," says Bob. "I've got a great job and I enjoy my free time. Who could ask for more?"

1. Read the sentences about Bob Ellis and write T (for true) or F (for false).

1. "I like my job a lot."
2. "I work long hours."
3. His day starts at six o'clock in the morning.
4. He catches the train to work.
5. In the evening, Bob usually watches TV.
6. He loves going for long walks in the countryside.

2. Read the text and answer the questions. Then, explain the words in bold.

1. Does Bob like his job? Why (not)?
2. Why is his job tiring?
3. What does Bob do in the morning/afternoon/evening?
4. What does Bob do in his free time?
5. How does Bob feel about his life?

3. Think about it.

1. What puts you in a good mood?
2. What makes you cry? What makes you laugh?
3. Do you sometimes feel depressed? What do you do to make yourself feel better?

**Read the text and do the task. Retell the story to your group mates.**

## **HAPPINESS AND SADNESS**

Mr. Simms never smiled. He lived in a small town where everyone was always in a good mood – everyone except him. He always seemed to be miserable and liked to make other people miserable too.

One day, while Mr. Simms was on his way to the bank, he met Mrs. Toogood. It was a beautiful sunny day and Mrs. Toogood felt great. "Well, good morning, Mr. Simms. What's the matter? You look so depressed. Have you had some bad news?" she asked him.

"No. I'm fine, thank you, Mrs. Toogood," he said.

"Well, you shouldn't look so miserable, Mr. Simms, on such a sunny day."

"It's sunny now," said Mr. Simms, "but it will probably rain later".

"Nonsense," said Mrs. Toogood and she walked on.

Next, Mr. Simms walked past the flower shop where Miss Lighthouse was putting out some lovely fresh flowers. "Good morning, Mr. Simms. Is everything all right? You look so sad. No deaths in the family, I hope."

"No. Everything's fine, thank you, Miss Lightheart."

"Well then you shouldn't be looking so unhappy on such a beautiful day, Mr. Simms."

"It could rain later, you know," said Mr. Simms. "It could rain".

"I don't think so, Mr. Simms. Good day to you."

Mr. Simms went to the bank where the bank manager, Mr. Freebody, gave him a large friendly smile. "Have you lost some money, Mr. Simms? You look so upset."

"There's nothing wrong with me," said Mr. Simms, "but tell me, why are you in such a good mood? You look very cheerful and pleased with life."

"Look outside," said Mr. Freebody. "It's such a fine day today."

"Hm. I wouldn't be surprised at all if it rained."

"Not today, Mr. Simms. Not today. And how much money would you like?"

Mr. Simms took his money and went home. As usual, he didn't look at all happy. He took his newspaper, sat down, and started to read. He read for about an hour, when suddenly he noticed that the room was a little dark. There was a noise at the window and Mr. Simms looked out. He couldn't believe it was raining. He was absolutely delighted and a big smile appeared on his face.

Answer the questions:

1. Where was Mr. Simms going?
2. Why were Mrs. Toogood, Miss Lightheart and Mr. Freebody in such a good mood?
3. Why did everybody suppose that Mr. Simms had a bad news?
4. Why did Mr. Simms finally smile?

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

## **STRESS AND ANGER**

Every day you read in newspapers, books and magazines that it is important to avoid stress. Stress can kill they say. Stay calm. Be relaxed. Slow down. Don't worry so much and don't work so hard.

Unfortunately, this is difficult. There are always money problems. Our cities are full of traffic and noise. Stressful situations seem to be everywhere.

When people are under stress they react in different ways.

Some people find it difficult to stay calm and often become tense. Little things, like a baby crying, can make them irritated. They get very annoyed if they have to wait just a few minutes too long in a shop or a restaurant. These people are usually very moody. One minute they are fine and the next they can be really angry – absolutely furious.

Other people seem to stay calm almost all the time, and rarely get angry. For example, if they are caught in bad traffic, they don't get frustrated. They sit calmly in their cars, telling themselves that there is nothing they can do about the situation. These people are not moody at all. They don't change from moment to moment, but always seem to be in control of their emotions.

Some doctors give names to these two personality types: Type A people and Type B people. Type As work very hard, worry a lot, and are often bad-tempered. Types Bs are the opposite. They don't worry. Work is not so important to them and they don't get angry easily. They like to relax a lot and have fun. The doctors say it is better for your health and your heart if you are a Type B person.

1. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions and give their synonyms:

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| – to avoid    | – moody        |
| – tense       | – furious      |
| – to irritate | – frustrated   |
| – to annoy    | – bad-tempered |

2. Answer the questions:

1. Why is it so important to avoid stress?
2. Why is it difficult to stay calm?
3. How do people react when they are under stress?
4. So what are you? Type A or Type B?
5. What do you do to avoid stress?

## TOPIC 5. COLLEGE

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

### INFORMAL AND FORMAL EDUCATION

Education includes different kinds of learning experiences. In its broadest sense, we consider education to be the ways in which people learn skills, gain knowledge and understanding about the world and about themselves. One useful scheme for discussing education is to divide these ways of learning into two types: informal and formal.

Informal education involves people in learning during their daily life. For example, children learn their language simply by hearing and by trying to speak themselves. In the same informal manner, they learn to dress themselves, to eat with good manners, to ride a bicycle, or to make a telephone call. Education is also informal when people try to get information or to learn skills on their own initiative without a teacher. To do so, they may visit a bookshop, library or museum. They may watch a television show, listen to a radio programme or surf the Internet. They do not have to pass tests or exams.

We consider formal education to be the instruction given at different kinds of schools, colleges, universities. In most countries, people enter a system of formal education during their early childhood. In this type of education, the people, who are in charge of education, decide what to teach. Then learners study those things with the teachers at the head. Teachers expect learners to come to school regularly on time, to work at about the same speed as their classmates, and to pass tests and exams. Learners have to pass the exams to show how well they have progressed in their learning. At the end of their learning, learners may earn a diploma, a certificate, or a degree as a mark of their success over the years.

1. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions and give their synonyms:

– to include

– to involve

- to learn skills
- to gain knowledge
- to divide
- on one’s own initiative
- to surf the Internet
- to be in charge of

2. Answer the questions:

1. What are different kinds of education?
2. How do they differ?
3. How do you get informal education? Give examples.
4. Where can you get formal education?
5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a college student?

**Read the text and tell it to your group mates.**

### **AN EXPERT**

All his life Edward had lived with his parents in a big city, but he had always loved the country, and he was particularly interested in science, so when he finished school he decided to go to an agricultural college and learn how to be a farmer.

He studied all kinds of things at college during his first year, and when the summer vacation came, he thought he was already an expert farmer.

He had an aunt called Jill who had a farm in the north of England, so after a week at home in the big city, he phoned her and asked whether he could come and spend a week with her. He said that, considering he had been at the agricultural college for a year already, he might be able to give her some really up-to-date ideas about farming methods which could be useful to her.

His aunt tried not to laugh as she answered. She asked Edward to come whenever he liked, and said she would be happy to see him and to explore all the latest agricultural ideas with him.

Jill had met other similarly eager young agricultural students before, and did not have a very high opinion of their knowledge. She had been farming for twenty years and watched the early



morning and weekend farming programmes on television regularly, so she suspected that she did not have much to learn about her work from a first-year student.

However, she went to the station to meet Edward when he turned up, and drove him back to her farm for lunch, during which they talked mostly about the family.

"If only I'd been born on a farm instead of in the city!" Edward said. "I have friends who really enjoy city life, and who feel unhappy unless they're in the bright lights, but I'm just the opposite. I love the country and everything to do with it."

After lunch Jill said to her nephew, "I suppose you'd like to get on with looking around the farm now, so that you can give me your expert advice about what we are doing wrong."

Edward blushed and protested that he would probably not be able to find anything wrong at all, but Jill could see that he was saying this only out of politeness, and that he really thought himself an expert on farming.

As they went out of the house to start their tour, Jill said, "I suppose you know that we grow a variety of vegetables on this farm, which we sell to the big markets in London and so on. We are having a lot of competition from Holland, and now also Spain and Portugal since they have joined the Common Market."

Edward nodded. They were entering a glasshouse full of young plants, and Jill asked Edward to tell her what he thought of them and told him not to be shy.

"Mm," he said solemnly, "your methods are certainly very old-fashioned. It isn't surprising you can't compete with Holland. We've had some lessons from a Dutch grower, you know. I don't suppose you get more than five kilos of tomatoes off each of those plants over there." He smiled in a superior way.

"I'm sure we don't," answered his aunt. "Those are cucumber plants."

## TOPIC 6. HOBBY

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

### HOBBY

Hobby can be any type of activity which people do during their leisure time. Most people choose for relaxation, pleasure or for development of new interests. People of almost any age can enjoy hobbies. A hobby offers a way to relax after periods of hard work. Almost any kind of leisure activity can become a hobby. Most hobbies are divided into four general categories, which may overlap. They are the arts, collecting, handicrafts, games and sports.

There are such art forms as dancing, drama, painting, graphic arts and music. Each art form has many possibilities for a hobby. For example, music may include singing, playing an instrument, collecting records, learning ballet, or attending concerts or operas. Painting offers the hobbyist a wide choice of materials, such as oil paints or watercolours.

Collecting is probably the most widespread kind of hobby, because almost anything can be collected. Stamps and coins are the most popular items. Hobbyists also collect such things as autographs, books, dolls, buttons, etc.

Handicrafts attract a hobbyist who can work skillfully with their hands. Many of them are engaged in needlework activities, crocheting, knitting and sewing. Some use kits to make model aeroplanes, boats and trains. Other handicrafts include ceramics, metalworking, jewellery making, etc.

Games and sports are popular with many hobbyists who enjoy competition, physical activity and exercise. Thousands of hobbyists take part in sports, such as bowling, fishing, mountain climbing, skiing and tennis. Popular indoor games include card games and chess. Nowadays electronics-related hobbies are becoming increasingly popular. Many people, especially children, play computer games.

1. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions and give their synonyms:

– leisure

– widespread

– to overlap

– buttons

- handicrafts
- graphic arts
- to attend
- oil paints
- watercolours – sewing
- to be engaged
- needlework
- crocheting
- knitting

2. Answer the questions:

1. What is a hobby?
2. Which general categories are most hobbies divided into?
3. What are the forms of art?
4. Why do handicrafts attract hobbyists?
5. Why are games and sports popular with many hobbyists?
6. Which kind of hobby do you prefer? Why?
7. Which hobby would you like to take up?

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

## **HOW THE BRITISH RELAX**

Gardening is a well-known favourite. As the weather in Britain is relatively wild, British people manage to do gardening almost all the year round. Sometimes this can be just doing a bit of weeding and sometimes, serious vegetable and fruit growing. In fact, regardless of the size of the garden, the British can always find plenty to do in it. Mowing grass is also very important. Every Sunday morning (except for winter) they come out to mow their lawns. To outsiders, it almost seems like an obsession but to a British person it is an important social duty. The British see an unmown lawn, not only as a sign of laziness, but also as disrespect to others (and you can get fined for it as well).

Walking is also very popular. Ask any British person if they have a pair of walking boots and the answer will probably be yes. Except for dry summer days, the beautiful British countryside is

pretty muddy, so you need a good pair of walking boots or "wellies" to enjoy your walk. Walking as a leisure activity has a long tradition in England. You can buy a variety of maps and guides to walking routes. Organized walking is also popular and is a good way to discover local sights of interest with a group of like-minded people and a good guide.

Cycling is another popular activity. Unfortunately, many British roads are very busy and don't have cycling paths, so cycling can be a bit dangerous in Britain, many people find quiet country roads and spend their whole holidays exploring their homelands on their bikes. More extreme sports like rock climbing also attract people. And, of course, the famous British eccentricity is the cause of unusual sports like extreme ironing. Extreme ironing is a serious sport where teams of people compete at who can do their ironing in more extreme conditions. Extreme ironing is now an international sport with serious competitions and organized events.

Of course, not all British people keep fit by engaging in extreme sports. Many go to the gym, swimming pool or fitness classes. However, it has to be said that the British are not the sportiest nation in the world. You see, watching TV often gets in the way. Increasingly, British people spend their free time watching TV. Sad, but true. The only comforting thing is that they are not on their own – most of the world seems to be doing the same!

As far as actually going away on holiday, many British people choose to spend their holidays abroad, preferably somewhere warm and dry. Spain, France and Greece are regular destinations due to convenient location and kind climate. City breaks are also a good idea for changing the scenery and enjoying new places without too much trouble.

1. Find, translate and learn the words pertaining to the topic "Rest". Compare the result with the partner.
2. Which ways of relaxing do people in Great Britain prefer?
3. Which one has surprised you most?
4. Which is your favorite way of relaxing?

5. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions and give their synonyms:

- |                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| – mild                 | – wellies      |
| – duty                 | – due          |
| – to explore           | – to mow grass |
| – to do gardening      | – variety      |
| – laziness             | – lawn         |
| – to iron              | – like-minded  |
| – weeding              | – obsession    |
| – respect (disrespect) | – path         |
| – to compete           | – to explore   |
| – regardless           | – to compete   |
| – muddy                | – to iron      |
| – destination          | – due          |
| – plenty               | – destination  |
| – to reduce            | – scenery      |

6. Find some information about other interesting ways of relaxing in Great Britain, the USA and Russia.

7. Tell about your hobby in details.

What do you like to do in your free time?

How long have you had such a hobby?

Who do you share your hobby with?

Why do you prefer this hobby?

Do you get in touch with other people who have the same hobby?

## TOPIC 7. CITY

**Read the texts and do the tasks.**

### FAMOUS CITIES

#### A

This beautiful city in northeastern Italy is built on about 120 small islands. The city has no roads. Instead, people use boats to travel along the canals. Flat-bottomed boats called gondolas were once the main means of transportation, but today motorboats are more popular. You should see St. Mark's Square – the center of activity in this city. It has wonderful Renaissance buildings.

**Which city:**

- **Paris**
- **Venice**
- **Rome**

#### B

This American city is the main business and cultural center of the Midwest. It is famous for its music, opera, and theater. It also has excellent museums. When shopping in this city, you can visit a long row of fashionable stores on North Michigan Avenue. This area is called the Magnificent Mile. One of the world's tallest buildings, the John Hancock Center, is also on this avenue.

**Which city:**

- **New York**
- **San Francisco**
- **Chicago**

#### C

Travelers use many words to describe this South American city: beautiful, glamorous, sunny, friendly, and exciting. It is the city of the Carnival, when everyone dances the samba in the streets.

Tourists also love to visit its fabulous beaches and mountains. You shouldn't miss the National Park of Tijuca – one of the largest city parks in the world.

**Which city:**

- **Mexico City**
- **Rio de Janeiro**
- **Havana**

1. Read descriptions of the three cities. Check (✓) the correct city to match each description.
2. Complete the chart with information about each city. Then compare with a partner.

	Where is the city?	What is special about the city?	What can visitors do there?
A			
B			
C			

3. Which city would you like to visit? Why?
4. Which city in your country would you recommend people from other countries to visit? Why?

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

**STRADFORD-UPON-AVON**

This romantic town is in the south-west of England and is Shakespeare's birthplace.

A .....

The Dukes Hotel and The Swans Nest are two lovely places to stay in Stratford. The Dukes Hotel is a three-star hotel in the centre of the town, and The Swans Nest is next to the River Avon. They are both quiet and friendly places.

B .....

For sightseeing, get on an open-topped double-decker bus and see the town. You can also visit New Place – Shakespeare's home, or go for a walk in the beautiful Bancroft Gardens and see the open-air entertainers. Another fascinating place to visit is Warwick Castle, one of the oldest castles in Britain.

C .....

There are some fantastic restaurants in Stratford, too. Have lunch at one of the many restaurants in Sheep Street – the food is delicious – or have a romantic dinner at the restaurant on a canal boat in the Canal Basin.

D .....

Buy yourself something nice in one of Stratford High Street's excellent shops. However, for gifts, the street market in Rother Street is the best.

E .....

Stratford is a small town. There aren't many nightclubs, but you can spend an evening at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre or enjoy a quiet drink at one of the town's friendly pubs. You can also go for a walk along the riverside and enjoy the peacefulness of the place under the moon and stars.

Stratford is the ideal place for an interesting holiday. Don't miss the chance to visit it.

1. Underline the correct word.

- a) It is **Shakespeare's** / **Duke's** birthplace.
- b) Have lunch at one of the many restaurants in **Sheep** / **High** Street.
- c) Stratford is a **big** / **small** town.

2. Fill in the gaps in the text with the appropriate sub-headings.

- *Eating out*
- *Places to Visit*
- *Nightlife*
- *Shopping*
- *Accommodation*

3. Read the text and take notes under the sub-headings. Now, look at your notes and talk about Stratford-upon-Avon.



**Read the text and do the tasks.**

## **LOS ANGELES – THE CITY OF ANGELS**

**Los Angeles is the second largest city in America. It's also home to film stars, sunny weather, tall buildings and heavy traffic.**

### **ACCOMMODATION**

The hotels in LA are more expensive than those in many other American cities, but they are clean and safe. The Biltmore and The Omni are lovely, and close to special bus-stops where you can get cheap rides to the various sights.

### **PLACES TO VISIT**

There are many interesting places you can visit, like Venice Beach with its street performers, Universal Studios to see how they make films, and Griffith Park. You can also see the handprints and footprints of film stars outside Grauman's Chinese Theatre. Children can visit the Children's Museum – one of the most exciting museums in the world.

### **EATING OUT**

There are famous restaurants you can eat at, like the Buffalo Club, a place packed with celebrities, or Musso & Frank's, Hollywood's oldest restaurant. For the most delicious Mexican dishes, eat at the Border Grill.

### **SHOPPING**

You can buy cheap fashionable clothes on Melrose Avenue. Do you want designer clothes? Then go to the expensive shops on Rodeo Drive. A visit there is always unforgettable.

### **ENTERTAINMENT**

The nightlife is exciting on the Sunset Strip, an area in Hollywood with famous clubs like The Whiskey and The Roxy. There you can enjoy rock'n'roll music. 24-hour cafes like Van Go's Ear are popular with visitors.

*LA is a modern city with something for everyone. It's noisy and crowded, but it's also fascinating.*

1. Read the article and answer the questions.

1. Where can you stay in LA? What is special about these places?
2. Which places can you visit? What can you see there?
3. Where can you eat? What is special about each place?
4. Where can you go shopping? What can you buy there?
5. Where can you go in the evening? What can you do there?

2. Replace the article's sub-headings with the ones in the list:

*Nightlife – Restaurants – Shops – Hotels – Sights*

3. Speak about Los Angeles.

**Read the texts and guess the cities.**

1. This city was founded in 1790. Since 1800 it has been the capital of one of the most powerful states. There is the National Art Gallery, the national Air and Space Museum and one of the largest libraries in the world.

2. It is one of the largest cities in the world. It is a financial and industrial center. There are two international airports in the city. This city is a seaport. There are more than 80 museums in the city. It was founded in the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

3. This settlement was founded in 1736, as a fortress on the bank of the river. In 1781 it became a town. Now it is one of the most important industrial centres of the country. There are 7 administrative districts in it. Nearly 1 million people live there.

## TOPIC 8. MEALS

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

### WHAT DO THE STARS EAT?

Film stars are everyone's favourite subject. People love to talk about what they're wearing, who they're dating, and how much money they make. But have you ever wondered about what they eat?

Chefs and caterers on film sets have the answers. "Every actor has different eating habits," says chef John Sharp. "Some stars love meat, while others are strict vegetarians who don't eat meat, eggs, or fish. Some stars love junk food, while others are constantly on a diet and eat only healthy foods."

Ninety-nine per cent of the time, actresses are on a diet and insist on eating only low-fat foods. During the filming of *Now and Then*, Demi Moore ate nothing but Basmati rice, steamed baby spinach, green beans with lemon, and turkey sandwiches on whole meal bread. During the filming of *Twister*, Helen Hunt only ate low-calorie foods, including poached eggs, dry toast, and steamed brown rice with vegetables.

Other stars love to eat junk food, and never count calories during their meals. Eddie Murthy's favourite food is Kentucky Fried Chicken. Whoopi Goldberg doesn't worry about how healthy her diet is, and loves fatty bacon sandwiches with lettuce, mayonnaise and lots of butter.

One thing for sure is that cooking for the stars is never easy, because they are often fussy eaters. "They want food fixed exactly the way they like it and always have something to complain about," says caterer Susan Tate. Bill Murry won't eat watermelon with seeds in it, and Mickey Rourke insists on freshly-squeezed carrot juice twice a day, but he won't drink it if it sits for more than six minutes.

Cooking for the stars is hard work, but few of these caterers ever think about changing jobs. "I love my work," says Susan Tate. "Where else can I see what Michelle Pfeiffer eats for breakfast or what Al Pacino has for a snack?"

1. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions and give their synonyms:

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| – to date         | – whole meal bread |
| – a caterer       | – poached eggs     |
| – junk food       | – lettuce          |
| – to be on a diet | – a fussy eater    |
| – to insist on    | – to complain      |
| – low-fat foods   | – seeds            |
| – steamed         | – freshly-squeezed |
| – baby spinach    | – a snack          |

2. Match the names of the stars to the things they like to eat or drink

- |                    |                               |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Demi Moore      | a. bacon sandwiches           |
| 2. Helen Hunt      | b. fried chicken              |
| 3. Eddie Murthy    | c. watermelon (without seeds) |
| 4. Whoopi Goldberg | d. turkey sandwiches          |
| 5. Bill Murray     | e. carrot juice               |
| 6. Mickey Rourke   | f. poached eggs               |

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

## **ENGLISH FOOD**

I am always both amused and annoyed when I hear foreign people criticize English food. "It's boring, it's tasteless, it's chips with everything and totally overcooked vegetables."

When I ask these visitors where they have experienced English cooking, I am astonished by their reply. "In Wimpy Bars and McDonalds hamburger restaurants," they often say. I have won my case. Their conclusions are inexcusable.

English basic ingredients, when fresh, are so full of flavour that they don't need any sauces and complex recipes to disguise their natural taste. What can compare with fresh peas or new potatoes just boiled (not overboiled) and served with butter?

It is interesting to speculate what factors such as geography and climate play part in the creation of a country's food. We complain about wet and changeable weather, but it is the rain which gives us our rich soil and green grass. Poor soils meant more searching for food, more discovery, more invention, whereas English ancestors sat down to plenty without having to take trouble.

If you ask foreigners to name some typically English dishes, they will probably say "Fish and chips" and then stop. It is disappointing, but true, that there is no tradition in England of eating in restaurants, because our food doesn't lend itself to such preparation. English cooking is found in the home, where it is possible to time the dishes to perfection.

1. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions and give their synonyms:

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| – to be amused     | – a recipe            |
| – to be annoyed    | – to disguise         |
| – to experience    | – boiled (overboiled) |
| – to be astonished | – soil                |
| – conclusion       | – discovery           |
| – inexcusable      | – invention           |
| – ingredient       | – ancestors           |
| – flavour          | – disappointing       |

2. What can you say about Russian food? How can you characterize it?

3. Speak about Russian cuisine.

## **Read the jokes and tell them to your group mates.**

### **1**

Miss Green was very fat. She weighed 100 kilos, and she was getting heavier every month, so she went to see her doctor.

He said, "You need a diet, Miss Green, and I've got a good one here." He gave her a small book and said, "Read this carefully and eat the things on page 11 every day. Then come back and see me in two weeks' time."

Miss Green came again two weeks later, but she wasn't thinner: she was fatter. The doctor was surprised and said, "Are you eating the things on page 11 of the small book?"

"Yes, doctor," she answered.

The next day the doctor visited Miss Green during her dinner. She was very surprised to see him.

"Miss Green," he said, "Why are you eating potatoes and bread? They aren't in your diet."

"But, doctor," Miss Green answered, "I ate my diet at lunch time. This is my dinner."

### **2**

One morning Mrs. Perry said to her husband, "Jack, there's a meeting of our ladies' club at Mrs. Young's house at lunch time today, and I want to go to it. I'll leave you some food for your lunch. Is that all right?"

"Oh, yes," her husband answered, "that's quite all right. What are you going to leave for my lunch? "

"This tin of fish," Mrs. Perry said. "And there are some cold, boiled potatoes and some beans here, too."

"Good," Mr. Perry answered. "I'll have a good lunch."

So Mrs. Perry went to her meeting. All the ladies had lunch at Mrs. Young's house, and at three o'clock Mrs. Perry came home.

"Was your fish nice, Jack?" she asked.

"Yes, but my feet are hurting," he answered.

"Why are they hurting?" Mrs. Perry asked.

"Well, the words on the tin were, "Open tin and stand in hot water for five minutes"."

## TOPIC 9. SHOPPING

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

### A BROKEN VASE

The young man was going to marry a beautiful girl. One day the girl told him that the next day she would celebrate her birthday and invited him to her party. The young man decided to make her a present. So he went to a gift shop. There he saw a lot of beautiful things. Of all the things he liked the vases most of all. But they were very expensive. The young man had little money and had to leave the shop without buying anything.

He was already opening the door, when he suddenly heard a noise: one of the vases fell on the floor and broke to pieces. A brilliant idea came to the boy's mind. He came up to the counter and asked the salesman to wrap up the broken vase as he was going to buy it. The salesman got a little surprised, but he did what the young man had asked him to do.

The young man took the parcel and went to the girl's house. By the time he entered the room the guests had already gathered. They were enjoying the party. Some of the people were dancing, others were talking, joking and laughing.

Saying "Many happy returns of the day" the young man told the girl that he had bought a small present for her. With these words he began to unwrap the parcel.

Suddenly he got pale and said: "I'm afraid, I have broken it. There were so many people in the bus...". But when he unwrapped the parcel, he saw that the salesman had wrapped up each piece of the vase separately.

1. Find, translate and learn the words pertaining to the topic "Shopping". Compare the result with the partner.

2. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions:

– to marry

– to celebrate

– to wrap

– to unwrap

- to invite
- a gift
- a vase
- to break to pieces
- to come to smb's mind
- a counter

- a parcel
- Many happy returns of the day!
- to get pale
- to be afraid
- separately

3. Find some examples of verbs in:

- Past Simple;
- Past Continuous;
- Past Perfect;
- Future-in-the-Past.

4. Was the young man's idea brilliant? Why? What do you think about the idea of the best present?

5. Retell the story.

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

### **"PLEASE, TAKE ONE"**

Once a man had a few kittens. He did not want to kill them, so he put them in a basket in his shop, where he sold fruits. He wrote down the words "Please, take one" on a piece of paper and put the piece of paper at the basket with the kittens.

Not long after, some boys came into the shop. They saw the basket with the kittens and read the words on the piece of paper. They liked the kittens very much, but they liked the apples in the other baskets even more. One of the boys took the piece of paper in his hand and put it quickly at a basket full of big red apples.



A little later the man looked at the kittens and saw that they were all in their basket. The man thought nobody would take even one of them. Then he suddenly looked at the baskets with the apples and was very much surprised to see that one of the baskets was empty. The man was sure that the basket had been full of apples only a few minutes before. Then he saw the piece of paper at the empty basket and understood the boy's joke.

1. Ask 10 questions to the story to make a plan of it.

2. Retell the story with the help of the plan.

3. Speak about your favourite shop.

1. What is the name of your favorite shop?

2. What kind of shop is it?

3. Where is it situated?

4. What is the shop like? (size, design, departments, etc.)

5. What can you buy there?

6. How often do you visit this shop?

7. What do you like most of all in this shop? (location, convenience, friendly staff, etc.)

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

## **KINDS OF SHOPPING**

There are different kinds of shopping. Most people usually go to the shops, stores, or supermarkets. They like to spend their days off looking at the shop windows, going along departments, dropping into each of them. You can find a great variety of shops in our cities: bookshops, clothes shops, shoe shops, the baker's, the grocer's, the greengrocer's and others.

But some people hate visiting stores. They say it is too noisy in the shops. They often shop from catalogs. There are special catalogs for almost every need – including clothing, furniture, health and beauty products, and things for the kitchen. People also order their music from music club catalogs.

There is also a television shopping. It began in 1986. Customers say that television shopping is easier than shopping in a store. They make a phone call and charge the item to their credit card.

Besides, people who have personal computers can use them to order many different products, such as computer products, flowers, food, T-shirts, and posters. And new on-line shopping services appear every, day. Soon people may be able to shop for anything, anytime, anywhere in the world.

As for me, I prefer going shopping to the department store, as television and computer shopping are not so popular in Russia as in other countries. But sometimes I buy some things from catalogs.

1. Answer the questions:

- Do you like shopping?
- How often do you usually shop?
- What do you buy more often?
- What kinds of shopping do you like? Why?
- Which other kinds of shopping do you know?

2. Choose the topic and give a talk.

- Shopping at discount stores
- Shopping at the market
- Shopping at secondhand or thrift stores

3. Speak about the things we can buy at:

the greengrocer's

the butcher's

the fishmonger's

the baker's

the outfitter's

the haberdashery

the hosiery

the florist's

the stationery

the grocer's

the jeweller's

a boutique

## TOPIC 10. SPORT

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

### CRICKET

It is one of the English national sports. It is taught in most schools, and is played in summer. This is a very old and mysterious game. Cricket is played by two teams of 11 men. And all the numbering is based on the number 11. There is a long pitch, with wickets at each end. The wickets are three sticks of wood "stumps", close together, with two small pieces of wood, "bails", balanced on top. One team sends in two men with bats to stand in front of the stumps. The bat is held with both hands, the bottom of the bat resting on the ground.

All the other team is on the field. One man has a ball which he throws and tries to knock down to the wicket; the batsman has to hit the ball as far as possible and to run between the wickets. One length is a "run" and this makes his team's score. The other team, the "fielders", try to catch the ball before it hits the ground; if they do so, the batsman has to go off the pitch. Players usually wear white clothes.

Cricket is certainly a very slow game – international matches last for five days.

In Britain cricket is a very serious business. When England's cricket team plays badly, politicians discuss the issue in the British Parliament. Cricket is becoming more and more popular around the world.

1. Find, translate and learn the words pertaining to the topic "Sport". Compare the result with the partner.

2. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions:

– to balance

– a pitch

– to hold

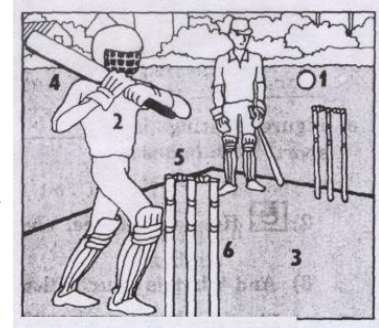
– a wicket

- to throw
- to knock down
- to catch
- to hit
- to wear
- to last
- a stick
- stumps
- bails
- a bat
- a batsman
- score

3. What are the rules of playing cricket?

4. Make captions for the picture.

5. Find some information about other traditional sports in Great Britain and the USA.



6. Speak about the rules of some other sport games.

### **Read the joke and do the tasks.**

A history teacher was talking to his class about the ancient Romans.

"They were very strong, brave people, and they were good soldiers," he said. "They always wanted to have strong bodies, so they played a lot of games."

"Did they like swimming?" one of the girls asked. "That makes people's bodies strong." She was very good at swimming.

"Oh, yes, some of them swam a lot," the teacher answered. Then he told them a story about one famous Roman.

"There was a big, wide river in the middle of Rome," he said. "It was the Tiber, and this man swam across it three times every day before breakfast."

The girl laughed when she heard this.

"Why are you laughing?" the teacher asked her angrily. "Have I said anything funny?"

"Well, sir," the girl answered. "Why didn't he swim across the river four times to get back to his clothes again?"

1. Choose the correct answer:

1. What did the teacher in this story teach?

A. Swimming

B. Games

C. History

2. When the teacher said, "Some of them swam a lot", who was he talking about?

A. The Romans

B. The girls in his class

C. Strong people

3. The girl laughed because:

A. the Roman swam before  
breakfast.

B. the Roman did not finish  
swimming near his clothes.

C. the teacher was angry.

2. Tell the story to your group mates.

## TOPIC 11. TRAVELLING

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

### TRAVELLING

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It's always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun.

Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them – the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds.

Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy time they have had.

People travel by train, by plane, by boat and by car.

All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books and newspapers, and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand people is to meet them in their own homes.

1. Find, translate and learn the words pertaining to the topic "Travelling". Compare the result with the partner.

2. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions:

- to travel by plane (train; car)
- to travel on foot
- picturesque
- change of scene
- to discover
- a city-dweller
- to bathe
- to laze in the sun
- a holiday-maker
- to take pictures of smth.
- a sight
- a castle
- view
- a valley
- a plain
- waterfall
- to remind
- destination
- hiking

3. Answer the questions:

- Why do people travel?
- Why do holiday-makers take a camera with them?
- What means of travelling do you prefer?
- Do you enjoy hiking?
- Which places would you like to visit in Russia?
- Which countries do you want to visit?

4. Think about some advantages and disadvantages of each kind of travelling (by plane; by train; by ship; by car; on foot; etc.). Choose one. Write about the most important pros and cons of it. Complete the chart.

<b>TRAVELLING BY (OF) ... (PLANE, TRAIN, BOAT, CAR, FOOT)</b>	
<b>ADVANTAGES</b>	<b>DISADVANTAGES</b>
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.

**Read the joke and tell it to your group mates.**

Mr. Day was a teacher at a school in a big city in the north of England. He usually went to France or Germany for a few weeks during his summer holidays, and he spoke French and German quite well.

But one year Mr. Day said to one of his friends, "I'm going to have a holiday in Athens. But I don't speak Greek, so I'll go to the evening classes and have Greek lessons for a month before I go."

He studied very hard for a month, and then his holidays began and he went to Greece.

When he came back a few weeks later, his friend said to him, "Did you have any trouble with your Greek when you were in Athens, Dick?"

"No, I didn't have any trouble with it," answered Mr. Day. "But the Greeks did!"



## **TOPIC 12. RUSSIA**

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

### **THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Russian Federation (Russia) is the world's largest country in area. It extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, and from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean. It is located in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers. Russia borders many countries, such as Finland, Ukraine, the Baltic States, China, Mongolia and others.

The surface of Russia is various. You can see lowlands and highlands, forests and wide grasslands on its territory. The Russian Federation is situated on two plains. The longest mountain chains are the Urals, which separate Europe from Asia, the Caucasus and the Altai. There are many rivers and lakes in our country. Major rivers include the Volga in Europe, the Yenisei, the Ob and the Lena in Asia. Lake Baikal in Siberia is the world's deepest lake.

There are different climatic zones on the vast area of our country. In the North, it is very cold, even in summer. The central part of the country has a mild climate. In the South, it is warm, even in winter. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold.

Russia has abundant natural resources, which, besides large areas of forests, vast fertile soils and a great water supply, include large deposits of gas, coal, iron ore, etc. Three quarters of the mineral wealth are concentrated in Siberia and the Far East.

The population of Russia is over 150 million people. Most of Russia's people (over 80 per cent) are ethnic Russians, but more than 100 minority nationalities also live in our country. The European part of the country is densely populated. Most of the people (about 70 per cent) prefer to live in cities, towns and on their outskirts. The official language of the country is Russian.

The head of the state is the President, who is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The President appoints the ministers, but they must be approved by the Federal Assembly. The head of the government is the Prime Minister.

The Russian flag was adopted in 1991. It has three horizontal stripes which symbolize: white – the earth, blue – the sky and red – the freedom. Besides the Russian flag, there is another national symbol of Russia – a two-headed eagle.

1. Find, translate and learn the words pertaining to the topic "Geography". Compare the result with the partner.

2. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions:

- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| – area             | – to include             |
| – to extend        | – a climatic zone        |
| – to be located    | – mild                   |
| – to border        | – abundant               |
| – lowland          | – natural resources      |
| – highland         | – fertile soils          |
| – grassland        | – a water supply         |
| – to be situated   | – a deposit              |
| – a plain          | – densely populated      |
| – a mountain chain | – the commander-in-chief |
| – to separate      | – to approve             |
| – a river          | – government             |
| – a lake           | – a stripe               |

3. What are other symbols of Russia? Why can we call them symbols?

4. What are stereotypes connected with Russia foreigners have?

5. Make up a presentation on one of the topics:

- Riches of the Urals
- The longest rivers of Russia

- Lake Baikal
- Russian character
- Political system of the Russian Federation
- Moscow – the capital of the Russian Federation

6. Answer the questions.

1. What can you tell about the geographical position of Russia?
2. What is the population of Russia?
3. What are the longest rivers in our country?
4. What can you say about the relief of Russia?
5. What do you know about Lake Baikal?
6. What is the National Emblem of our state?
7. What makes you proud of your Motherland?
8. Why does Russia attract tourists from all over the world?
9. What would you show to your friends in your country?

## TOPIC 13. GREAT BRITAIN

**Translate the geographical names and find them in the map.**

1. the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
2. the British Isles
3. the continent of Europe
4. Great Britain
5. Ireland
6. England
7. Scotland
8. Wales
9. Northern Ireland
10. the Atlantic Ocean
11. the North Sea
12. the Irish Sea
13. the English Channel
14. the Strait-of-Dover
15. Northern Highlands
16. the Grampians
17. Southern Uplands
18. the Cambrians
19. the Pennines
20. the Severn
21. the Thames
22. the Lough Neagh
23. the Loch Lomond
24. the Loch Ness

**Try to answer the questions before reading the text.**

1. Where are the British Isles located?
2. How many islands belong to the United Kingdom?
3. Do all these terms mean the same geographical object: the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Great Britain and England?
4. How far is the United Kingdom from other European countries?
5. Is the Thames the longest river of the United Kingdom?
6. What direction do the rivers in the United Kingdom flow? Why?
7. How can we get to the United Kingdom?
8. Which part of the country is more populated? Why?
9. Why do British people suffer from the shortage of fresh water?
10. How does the climate of the British Isles differ from that of Russia?



**Read the text and do the tasks.**

## **THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official name of the country located on the British Isles. They are situated to the north – west of the continent of Europe. The two main islands are Great Britain to the east and Ireland to the west. 5 500 islands belong to the UK.

The UK consists of four countries: England with its capital London, Scotland with its capital Edinburgh, Wales with its capital Cardiff and Northern Ireland with the main city Belfast. Northern Ireland occupies the northern part of the island Ireland.

The coasts of the British Isles are washed by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean in the west, by the North Sea – in the north – east. The Irish Sea separates Ireland from Great Britain. The English Channel and the Strait-of-Dover wash the coasts of Great Britain in the south and separate it from France.

The total area of the UK is about 242,495 sq. kms.

Geographically Great Britain is subdivided into Highlands and Lowlands. Lowlands include the southern and the eastern parts of England. Highlands include Northern Highlands, the Grampians and Southern Uplands in Scotland, the Cambrians in Wales, and the Pennines, running to the central counties of England.

There are a lot of rivers on the territory of the United Kingdom.

The Severn is the longest river of the UK.

The Thames is the most important river for English people because London stands on it.

The lakes aren't very important in the UK as they are too small.

The largest lake on the territory of the UK is the Lough Neagh in Northern Ireland. The Loch Lomond in Scotland is the biggest in Great Britain. The Loch Ness is the most famous lake of Great Britain due to the monster Nessie.

The climate of the British Isles is mild marine. The average temperature is +4°C in winter and +17°C in summer.

There is much rain and fog in the UK.

1. Search for some more information about The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

2. Answer the questions:

1. What do you know about the history of the UK?
2. Why is the UK called an island state?
3. What is special about the political system of the UK?
4. What is important to know about the UK if you go there as a tourist?
5. What is the population of the UK?
6. What are the main cities of the UK?
7. What do you know about the capital of the UK?
8. What places of interest attract tourists to the UK?
9. What is the weather like in the UK?

3. Choose the topic and give a talk.

- Manchester
- Liverpool
- Glasgow
- Birmingham
- York
- Leeds
- Bath
- Southampton
- Plymouth
- Aberdeen

## **TOPIC 14. TRADITIONS**

**Read the texts and do the tasks.**

### **ST DAVID'S DAY**

March 1<sup>st</sup> is a very important day for Welsh people. It's St David's Day. He is the "patron" or national saint of Wales. On March 1<sup>st</sup>, the Welsh celebrate St David's Day and wear daffodils in the buttonholes of their coats or jackets.

### **MAY DAY**

May 1<sup>st</sup> was an important day in the Middle Ages, the celebration of summer's beginning. For that day people decorated houses and streets with branches of trees and flowers. In the very early morning young girls went to the fields and washed their faces with dew. They believed this made them beautiful for a year after that. Also on May Day the young men of each village tried to win prizes with their bows and arrows. People put a striped maypole decorated with flowers and danced round it. Some English villages still have maypole dancing on May 1<sup>st</sup>.

### **BONFIRE NIGHT**

Bonfire Night is often called Guy Fawkes Night. On the 5<sup>th</sup> of November in almost every town and village in England you can see bonfires burning, fireworks and rockets shooting across the skies. The tradition comes from the 17<sup>th</sup> century. On the 5<sup>th</sup> of November 1605 Guy Fawkes was caught trying to blow up the Houses of Parliament. His failure is celebrated on Guy Fawkes Night (Bonfire Night) on 5 November throughout the country with fireworks and bonfires on which pictures of Guy Fawkes are burnt.

In 1605, James I was the king of England. He was a very unpopular man and was disliked by many people. Some of them decided to kill the king and his ministers by blowing up the Houses of Parliament with gunpowder. Guy Fawkes promised to do it.



The conspirators began to dig a tunnel under the Houses of Parliament. They could not do it because the walls were very thick. Then they found a cellar under the Houses of Parliament and Guy Fawkes together with some other men put firewood and gunpowder there. On the 5<sup>th</sup> of November before Parliament was opened, one of the conspirators was frightened. He wrote a letter to his friend, who was a Member of Parliament. This man showed the letter to the king. The cellars were opened and gunpowder was found in them. The names of all the conspirators were found out and they all and Guy Fawkes were put to death.

### **UP-HELLY-AA**

The Shetlands are islands near Scotland. In the ninth century the Vikings from Norway came to the Shetlands. They came to Britain in ships and took away gold, animals and sometimes people.

Now, 1000 years later, people in the Shetlands remember the Vikings with the festival, which they call "Up-Helly-Aa". Every winter people of Lerwick, the capital of the Shetland Islands, make a model of a Viking longship with the head of a dragon at the front. Then, on Up-Helly-Aa night in January, the Shetlanders dress in Viking clothes and carry the ship through the town to the sea and burn it there. The festival is a party for the people of the Shetland Islands.

1. Find, translate and learn the words pertaining to the topic "Traditions". Compare the result with the partner.

2. Which holiday has surprised you most?

3. Tell your partner about one of them.

4. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions and give their synonyms:

- a daffodil
- a buttonhole
- a branch

- bonfire
- firework
- to blow up

- dew
- a bow
- an arrow
- striped
- a maypole

- failure
- gunpowder
- a cellar
- to put to death
- a dragon

5. Find some information about other interesting holidays in Great Britain, the USA and Russia. Tell about them to your classmates.

6. Which holiday in Russia would you like to tell your friend from another country about? Give a talk about it.

When do Russians celebrate it?

What is it dedicated to?

What are the traditions of this holiday?

What do people do on that day?

Which presents do they give each other?

7. Think about a new holiday you'd like to celebrate. Tell about it.

## TOPIC 15. ARTS

### PAINTING

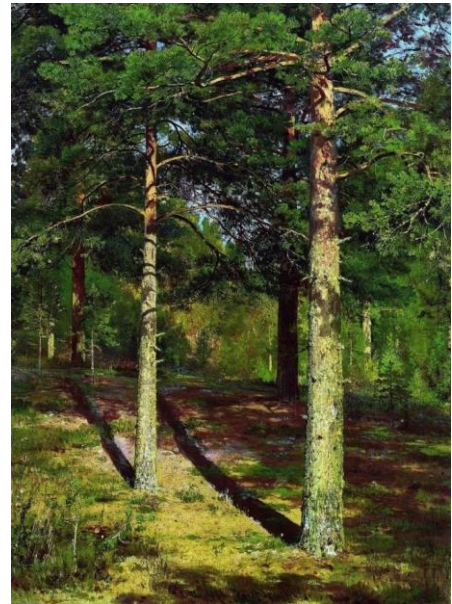
**Read the text and do the tasks.**

#### **PINE-TREES IN THE SUNLIGHT**

It's Ivan Shishkin's painting "Pine-trees in the Sunlight". It is a real masterpiece. Ivan Shishkin was an outstanding Russian painter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He was a brilliant painter of landscape. Shishkin was fond of Russian nature. He loved the tranquility of Russian woods and the vast expanses of Russian fields. The artist often turned to nature for inspiration. He has an instinctive feeling for nature.

The picture looks very realistic. You get an impression that you are in this wood yourself. You enjoy the sunshine penetrating through the branches and illuminating the transparent shadows.

Shishkin is famous for the simplicity and clarity of his artistic language.



1. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions and give their synonyms:

- a painting
- a masterpiece
- outstanding
- a painter
- inspiration
- instinctive feeling for
- sunshine
- to penetrate

- an artist
- to fond of
- tranquility
- expanses

- to illuminate
- transparent
- simplicity
- clarity

2. Find some more information about Ivan Shishkin and his works.

3. Choose another painting of Shishkin you like most. Describe it. Use the vocabulary from the text.

### **Read the text and do the tasks**

#### **BEFORE THE RAIN**

It's Fyodor Vasilyev's picture "Before the Rain". It depicts the approach of a thunderstorm and is painted with great talent. The artist was able to impart a sinister atmosphere of the coming storm.

It's a forest scene. The time is late summer or early autumn. Many leaves on the trees are already of reddish-yellow colour. A threatening cloud covers the sky. You get an impression that the next moment it will start raining.



The artist enlivens the landscape by two women driving geese along a little wooden bridge across a stream in the foreground. There is a shepherd boy in the distance. In the background you see two village houses with smoke coming out of a chimney. The landscape in the picture looks very romantic.

Fyodor Vasilyev was an outstanding Russian painter. He was very talented, and his work is distinguished by a romantic perception of life and nature.

1. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions and give their synonyms:

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| – to depict           | – to enliven          |
| – approach            | – a bridge            |
| – thunderstorm        | – in the foreground   |
| – to impart           | – a shepherd          |
| – sinister atmosphere | – in the background   |
| – reddish-yellow      | – to be distinguished |
| – threatening         | – perception          |

2. Find some more information about Fyodor Vasilyev and his works.

3. Choose any landscape you like most. Describe it. Give a talk in class.

## **THEATRE**

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

### **A MIRACLE**

David Garrick was a famous English actor of the 18th century. At the beginning of his stage career he worked in a company of actors which toured the south of England.

One summer day the company arrived at a little town. They staged a tragedy based on an episode of the Punic Wars. The evening was warm and they played in an open-air theatre.

At the beginning of the second act there was a scene of a battle-field. There were several bodies of dead soldiers lying on the stage. Garrick played the part of one of these dead bodies. He was lying

on the stage and trying hard to look like a real dead body. An actor playing the part of a Roman general came forward and, standing over Garrick, began to recite a monologue.

Suddenly Garrick heard a mosquito buzzing near his ear. Then there were two mosquitoes. The next moment several mosquitoes were stinging him in the face and in the leg. Garrick wanted to scratch himself, but he was playing the part of a dead man, so he could not move. He suffered greatly.

Meanwhile the general went on with his monologue. "Look at this young man," he was saying, "Only a few hours ago he was full of life... and there he lies now – a dead body! Only a miracle can bring him back to life!"

And just at that moment Garrick, who could not stand the mosquitoes any longer, began scratching himself violently!

The audience burst out laughing. Of course, the actor playing the part of the general could not continue his monologue. He was thinking hard how to save the situation. At last he had an idea. "The gods have heard me!" he cried out. "The miracle has happened!"

1. Find, translate and learn the words pertaining to the topic "Theatre". Compare the result with the partner.

2. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions:

- |                       |                              |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| – a miracle           | – to scratch oneself         |
| – the Punic Wars      | – could not stand any longer |
| – a mosquito          | – violently                  |
| – buzzing near an ear | – burst out laughing         |
| – to sting            |                              |

3. Answer the questions:

1. Who was David Garrick?
2. He worked in a company of actors, didn't he?

3. Did they stage a tragedy or a comedy based on an episode of the Punic Wars?
  4. What part did David Garrick play in a scene of a battle-field?
  5. Why did Garrick want to scratch himself?
  6. What did the actor playing the part of the general cry out when David scratched himself?
4. Retell the story to your group mates.

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

### **LITTLE TOMMY**

Tommy went to the theatre for the first time in his life when he was six. But it was an unusual visit. Tommy did not know what theatre was and why people went there.

Tommy's father was an actor. That night he was to play Othello.

There was nobody in the house to leave the boy with, because Tommy's mother was on a business trip in another town. So his father said:

"Well, Tommy, I think I shall take you to the theatre with me tonight."

In the theatre Father brought Tommy into a large room. There were mirrors on the walls of this room and small tables under them. Many people were sitting there and ... making their faces dirty! Father also put something on his face and hands, and they became black. Tommy had never seen such a dirty face in his life.

Then Tommy heard music. Father told him to stay in the room and, everybody left the room.

Now Tommy was alone. He had nothing to do. For some time he wandered about the room, looking at himself in the mirrors. Then he felt lonely. He wanted to find his father. He opened the door and went along the corridor. At the end of the corridor there was a door. Tommy pushed it and found himself in a very large room. Now he could hear his father better. The wall was made of fabric, and near the floor there was a little hole in the wall.

Tommy looked through this hole. He saw a very large and beautiful well lighted room. There was somebody in the room, but through the little hole Tommy could not see who it was. He pulled the fabric, and the hole became larger. Now he could push his face through it.

The people who were sitting in the hall saw the face in the fireplace. They began to whisper. At that moment Othello came up to Desdemona and said: "Oh, give me your hand."

Desdemona was to answer: "My hand? I have given you my heart."

But she did not say anything; she was sitting and looking at the fireplace.

Othello was alarmed. "My hand," he whispered to Desdemona. "Say 'my hand'."

Desdemona whispered back: "Behind you. In the fireplace."

Othello looked behind and was in a panic. He went to the fireplace and whispered: "Tommy, go away from here. Do you hear me?"

Little Tommy smiled happily but did not move. Othello, who did not know what to do, went back to Desdemona. Little Tommy could not see his father now, so he moved a little and came out of the fireplace. He quietly walked to a small bench which stood near Desdemona's chair, and sat down.

The spectators were laughing. Othello tried to save the situation. Imitating the manner of Shakespearean characters, he said to Tommy: "You go, my son, and leave us here alone."

Tommy liked it very much! It was like a song. And he sang: "I don't want to go home. Mother is not at home. She is on a business trip in another town."

The spectators were roaring with laughter.

What could poor Othello do? He came up to the boy, took him by the hand and went to the door. In a minute he came back without the boy. The play went on.

Little Tommy was sitting in the large room. He was crying. He did not understand why his father was angry with him.

1. Answer the questions:

1. When did Tommy go to the theatre for the first time in his life?
2. Why did his father take him to the theatre?
3. Why were the people at the theatre making their faces dirty?
4. What did Tommy's father tell him to do?
5. Did he obey? What did he do exactly?
6. What happened on the stage?

Why was Tommy's father angry with him?



2. Retell the story to your group mates.
3. Who is the author of the play "Othello"? What do you know about him?
4. Do you know any British or American actors or actresses? Give a talk about one of them.

Where and when was he (she) born?

What was his (her) family?

Where did he (she) study?

When did he (she) start his (her) career?

What films did he (she) star in?

What are his (her) awards?

## **MUSIC**

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

### **IT HAPPENED IN VIENNA**

Every day in one of the streets of Vienna everybody could see a blind man playing the violin. His dog sat near him with a cap in his mouth. People who were passing them, dropped coins into the cap.

One day, when the weather was very cold, the man was playing for a long time, but nobody wanted to give him anything. The poor man thought that he would go to bed without supper. He was so tired and so weak, that he stopped playing.

At that moment a young man came up to him and asked him why he had stopped playing. The blind man said that he had played for two hours, but nobody had given him anything.

"Give me your violin. I shall help you," said the man. And with these words he began to play. He played so well, that people began to gather and soon there was a big crowd. They all wanted to listen to the fine music and to thank the young man for the pleasure.

Soon the cap was full of money.

"I don't know how to thank you," said the blind man. "Who are you?"

"I am Paganini," was the answer.

1. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions:

- |                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| – blind         | – weak     |
| – a violin      | – crowd    |
| – to drop coins | – pleasure |

2. Answer the questions:

1. Whom could people see in the streets of Vienna?
2. Who sat near him?
3. Did people, who were passing by, drop coins into his cap?
4. What was the weather like one day?
5. Was the blind man tired and hungry or not?
6. He stopped playing, didn't he?
7. Who came up and asked him why he had stopped playing?
8. What did the young man begin to do?
9. Was the cap full of money soon?
10. What was the young man's name?

3. Find some information about Niccolo Paganini give a talk at class.

## TOPIC 16. ECOLOGY

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The scientific and technological progress of the twentieth century resulted in widespread mechanization, automated lines computerized management, spaceships, atomic power stations, pipelines, new roads and highways.

But it can not be denied that the price for rapid industrial development is very high: natural resources are exhausted, the ecological balance of the planet is disturbed; some species of flora and fauna disappear; city and industry waters, chemicals and fertilizers are endangering lakes, rivers and ponds. Big cities have a problem with air pollution: the "Killer Smog" caused some 3500–4000 deaths in London in December 1952. Progress can be blamed for all these environmental problems.

In recent years the pollution problems have received great publicity. The Environmental movement associated with no political party has gained widespread trust and support. Environmental activists stress that the problem is caused by industrial pollution and the automobile. Long-established environmental groups warn that acid rains threaten many forests. The media's begun to campaign against the ugliness of billboards, tin cans and trash. Many people started to realise that to keep air and water clean, strict pollution control is necessary.

The protection of natural resources and wildlife is becoming a political programme in every country. Numerous anti-pollution acts passed in different countries led to considerable improvements in environment. In many countries purifying systems for treatment of industrial waters have been installed, measures have been taken to protect rivers and seas from oil waters. Wildlife reservation models of undisturbed nature are being developed in some parts of the world.

But the environmental problems have grown beyond the concern of a single country. Their solution requires the cooperation of all nations.

1. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions:

- widespread
- natural resources
- to exhaust
- to disturb
- pollution
- environment
- trust
- tin cans
- trash
- to purify
- beyond

2. Answer the questions:

1. What are advantages of industrial development?
2. What are disadvantages of industrial development?
3. What do Environmental activists do?
4. What has been done in many countries to improve the environment?
5. Why do the environmental problems require the cooperation of all nations?

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

## **ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS**

1. Factories and cars release poisonous chemicals into the air. The chemicals mix with the water in the clouds, and the polluted rain, which later falls, damages trees, lakes and buildings.

2. Our society is producing too much packaging and food waste which are dropped in the streets or end up on the rubbish tip; diseases spread more easily.

3. Chemicals from aerosol sprays and fridges are going up into the atmosphere. More and more people are getting skin cancer.

4. Forests are disappearing as trees are burnt or cut down. Less and less oxygen is being produced.

5. Animals are losing their habitats as growing cities cause the countryside to disappear.
6. Dangerous chemicals from factories are poured into oceans, rivers and streams, killing fish.

1. Find, translate and learn the words pertaining to the topic "Ecology". Compare the result with the partner.

2. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions:

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| – to release    | – to spread      |
| – poisonous     | – aerosol sprays |
| – chemicals     | – skin cancer    |
| – to pollute    | – to disappear   |
| – to damage     | – to burn        |
| – packaging     | – a habitat      |
| – food waste    | – to cause       |
| – to drop       | – to pour        |
| – a rubbish tip | – a stream       |
| – a disease     |                  |

3. Answer the questions:

1. What are some scientists' predictions about environmental problems?
2. What are the problems of environment?
3. What do people pollute?
4. Some people say that there is nothing to worry about. Do you agree with them?
5. What must we do to keep our environment clean?
6. How can we save the Earth?
7. Does your school or your family do their best to solve the problem of protecting our planet?
8. Who or what needs protection nowadays (people, animals, plants, oceans, etc.)?
9. Which organizations fight for cleanliness of the Earth?

5. Which problem do you consider to be the most serious in your region? Why?

6. Make up a presentation on one of the topics:

- Water pollution
- Air pollution
- Litter
- Deforestation
- Acid rain
- Destruction of the ozone layer

Talk about the causes and the results of these problems.

**Read the text and do the tasks.**

### **SHOULD ANIMALS BE KEPT IN ZOOS?**

The question of whether it is right to keep animals in captivity is one that has been under discussion for some time now. After all, what right do we have to decide if an animal should be free or not?

There are several points in favour of keeping animals in zoos. First of all, it gives people the chance to see and learn about animals which they would probably otherwise never see. Therefore, many species are saved from becoming extinct by being kept in the zoos, where they are encouraged to breed.

On the other hand, animals in zoos are forced to live in a completely unnatural environment and are often not given the amount of living space that they need. What is more, living in captivity makes animals dependent on humans and means that they cannot be released back into the wild, as they would not be able to survive.

Moreover, it is obvious that keeping animals in the zoos can deprive them of the right to live in their natural environment. It is, however, sometimes the only way to prevent more species from becoming extinct. To sum up, we should try to ensure that animals are only kept in captivity when necessary.

1. Answer the questions.

- Do you like to go to the zoo?
- How often do you go there?
- When did you go there last time?
- Which animals did you see there?

2. What do you think of the animals in the zoos? Should they be kept in the zoos or shouldn't?

Give your reasons.

3. Retell the text, using the linking words in bold.

**Read the text and choose the correct word.**

## **GORILLAS**

Only 600 mountain gorillas remained in the wild. People view gorillas as fierce, **1) vicious/savage** animals. However, if you look into a gorilla's **2) face/eyes**, you see gentleness and **3) intelligence/strength**. Gorillas spend their lives peacefully in forests eating thistles and bamboo **4) shoots/leaves**. Yet, gorillas have suffered greatly. In the first part of the century, more than 50 gorillas were killed in Virunga. In 1925, Belgium established Africa's first national **5) zoo/park**. When civil war broke out, hunters were free to **6) hunt/trap** the gorillas. The animals' heads and hands were sold to **7) tourists/explorers** as souvenirs. Fortunately, a wildlife conservation **8) society/association** in New York began "gorilla tourism". As a result, tourists paid a lot of money to see the mountain gorillas and Rwanda became a model of conservation. People and gorillas need each other. The Rwandans need the money and gorillas desperately need **9) protection/food**.

1. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions:

- fierce
- vicious
- savage
- thistle
- bamboo
- shoots
- to establish
- to hunt
- to trap
- conservation
- society

Answer the questions:

1. Which other animals need protection now?
2. What international organizations and societies protecting animal do you know?
3. What are different ways to protect rare animals?
4. What can you do to do it?



## TOPIC 17. JOBS

### Learn the names of these professions

accountant	бухгалтер
actor (actress)	актер (актриса)
announcer	диктор
architect	архитектор
businessman (businesswoman)	бизнесмен
carpenter	плотник
chef	шеф-повар
company director	директор компании
correspondent	корреспондент
dentist	стоматолог
designer	дизайнер
disc jockey	дискжокей
doctor	врач
driver	водитель
engineer	инженер
film maker	Режиссер
fire worker	пиротехник
fireman	пожарный
flight attendant	стюард
hair dresser	парикмахер
housewife	домохозяйка
journalist	журналист
lawyer	юрист
litter man	дворник

mechanic	механик
model	модель
nanny	няня
nurse	медсестра
officer	офицер
operator	оператор
painter (artist )	художник
physician	терапевт
postman	почтальон
producer	продюсер
professor	профессор
receptionist	администратор
relief worker	спасатель
sales manager	менеджер по продажам
salesman	продавец
salesperson	продавец
secretary	секретарь
security guard	охранник
soldier	военнослужащий
supervisor	инспектор
surgeon	хирург
tailor	портной
teacher	учитель
tour guide	гид
veterinarian	ветеринар
word processor	оператор компьютера
worker	рабочий
writer	писатель
zoo keeper	работник зоопарка

**Read the texts and do the tasks.**

## **SCHOOL TEACHER**

Teaching is a very specific and responsible job. Not everyone has enough courage to accept this responsibility. Most young people prefer to choose a more rewarding and better-paid job. However, there are many young people who consider teaching as a career. For them the main attraction is not money, but job satisfaction and the belief that education is of vital importance for the success and progress of any society.

The success of educating and upbringing of children depends to a great degree on the personality of the teacher, his professional skills, moral principles, erudition and cultural background. This noble and challenging profession demands from a teacher constant creativity, enthusiasm, understanding of children and love for them, complete dedication to his cause.

The teacher must be a model of competence, so he is a person who is learning as well as teaching all his life. Most jobs can be done within the usual office hours, but teacher's work is never done and evenings are mostly spent marking exercise-books and preparing for the next lesson. It is also a stressful job because you have to encourage your pupils and keep them interested.

A good teacher treats his pupils with respect and values them as individuals. He understands that each child is unique and has special talents and capabilities. That's why he educates each pupil with special attention to his or her interests and encourages each one to be the best he or she can be. He helps children to develop their critical and creative thinking, to form their views and characters, their attitudes to life and to other people. He teaches them to work independently and cooperatively, to be helpful and useful.

A good teacher will do his best to bring up honest and considerate, patient and tactful, self-confident, objectively-minded and self-disciplined people, able to meet many challenges of adult life in a rapidly changing world.

1. Find, translate and learn the words pertaining to the topic "Jobs". Compare the result with the partner.

## 2. Explain the meaning of the words and word-expressions:

- |                                |                      |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| – responsible                  | – to demand          |
| – courage                      | – dedication         |
| – to accept the responsibility | – to encourage       |
| – rewarding                    | – to do one's best   |
| – a better-paid job            | – to bring up        |
| – a career                     | – honest             |
| – job satisfaction             | – considerate        |
| – to be of vital importance    | – patient            |
| – success                      | – self-confident     |
| – a society                    | – objectively-minded |
| – challenging                  | – self-disciplined   |

## 3. Answer the questions:

- Teaching is considered to be a very demanding and challenging profession, isn't it?
- What does this profession demand from a teacher?
- What are the main advantages and disadvantages of this profession?
- What makes many young people take up a teaching career? Does teaching attract you?

Are there excellent career opportunities in teaching?

- Do you think it's a great responsibility to be a teacher? What makes you think so?
- What personal qualities and moral principles should a teacher have?

## 4. Speak about your future career.

Сегодня трудно поступить на работу в хорошую компанию. Но без труда не вынешь рыбку из пруда. Чтобы найти место работы в соответствии со своим призванием, запаситесь

терпением. В своем заявлении главе компании расскажите о своих достоинствах и умениях. Работодатель должен знать обо всех дарованиях и способностях претендента. На первом собеседовании не спрашивайте о зарплате. Наниматель должен сам оговорить ваш будущий заработок, премии и наличие страховки.

### **Read the text and do the tasks.**

#### **DOS AND DON'TS FOR JOB SEEKERS**

- DO learn ahead of time about the company and its product. Do your homework.
- DO apply for a job in person.
- DO let as many people as possible know you are "job hunting."
- DO stress your qualification for the job opening.
- DO mention any experience you have which is relevant to the job.
- DO talk and think as far as possible about the future rather than the past.
- DO indicate, where possible, your stability, attendance record and good safety experience.
- DO assume an air of confidence.
- DO approach the employer with respectful dignity.
- DO try to be optimistic in your attitude.
- DO maintain your poise and self-control.
- DO try to overcome nervousness and shortness of breath.
- DO answer questions honestly.
- DO have a good resume.
- DO know the importance of getting along with people.
- DO recognize your limitations.
- DO make plenty of applications.
- DO indicate your flexibility and readiness to learn.
- DO be well-groomed and appropriately dressed.
- DON'T keep stressing your need for a job.

- DON'T discuss past experience which has no application to the job situation.
- DON'T apologize for your age.
- DON'T be untidy in appearance.
- DON'T beg for consideration.
- DON'T mumble or speak with a muffled voice.
- DON'T be one of those who can do everything.
- DON'T hedge in answering questions.
- DON'T express your ideas on compensation, hours, etc. early in the interview.
- DON'T hesitate to fill out applications, give references, take physical examinations or tests

on request.

- DON'T hang around, prolonging the interview, when it should be over.
- DON'T go to an interview without a record of former employment.
- DON'T arrive late and breathless for an interview.
- DON'T be a "know it all" or a person who can't take instructions.
- DON'T isolate yourself from contacts that might help you find a job.
- DON'T feel that the world owes you a living.
- DON'T make claims if you cannot "deliver" on the job.
- DON'T display a feeling of inferiority.
- DON'T write incorrect information on your CV to make it look better.

1. Choose 5 the most important dos and don'ts. Give your grounds.
2. Add some more.
3. Write your CV.

## ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Перед пособием стоит задача дополнить курс английского языка материалами, оказывающими помощь студентам СПО в процессе изучения дисциплины. При подготовке учебного издания использовались материалы, способствующие формированию у студентов коммуникативных компетенций.

Пособие состоит из текстов, соответствующих темам, изучаемым в рамках дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский язык)» на первом курсе обучения на базе основного общего образования. Также в работе представлены списки лексических единиц по изучаемым темам и упражнения для активизации материала. Большая часть текстов носит лингвострановедческий характер и включает в себя информацию о традициях, языке и культуре Великобритании и США.

Данная работа позволяет работать над формированием у обучающихся ряда компетенций:

ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, определять методы решения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для постановки и решения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии для совершенствования профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, взаимодействовать с руководством, коллегами и социальными партнерами.

ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.

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**Сычева Марина Николаевна**

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