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Факультет повышения квалификации и переподготовки кадров

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## **ПРАКТИКА УСТНОЙ И ПИСЬМЕННОЙ РЕЧИ**

**УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ  
для слушателей факультета повышения квалификации  
и переподготовки кадров специальности 1-21 06 74  
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Содержит задания для формирования умений и навыков практического владения английским языком, чтения и понимания текстов по специальности, совершенствования навыков письменной и устной коммуникации.

Для слушателей факультета повышения квалификации и переподготовки кадров специальности 1-21 06 74 «Современный иностранный язык (английский)», изучающих практику устной и письменной речи в вузе по программе дополнительной квалификации «Переводчик-референт».

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## Unit 1

### System of education in the UK

#### I. Check the right pronunciation of the following:

- the department of Education and Science;
- local education authorities;
- primary;
- infant;
- junior;
- technical;
- academic instruction;
- curriculum;
- General certificate of secondary Education;
- undergraduate.

#### II. Insert the right word in each sentence.

- A.
1. At ... school children are taught to be creative.
  2. There are very few ... schools in England and Wales.
  3. ... schools were formed to provide a non-academic education.
  4. At the age of 11 children may go to a ... school.
  5. Along with state schools in Great Britain, there are ... schools.
  6. At ... school children start learning geography and other subjects.
- B.
1. Universities in Britain are divided into ... types.
  2. Undergraduates are awarded their Bachelor's Degree after ...-year course of studies.
  3. Universities offer ...- or ...-year graduate courses leading to a Master's Degree.
  4. After undertaking research over a ...-year period graduates are awarded Doctor's Degree.

#### III. Translate the expressions and make up sentences with them on your own.

- to be responsible for;
- to pass the responsibility on;
- to be divided/subdivided into;
- to be admitted to;
- to provide education;
- to have educational advantages;
- to be aimed at;
- to sit for.

#### **IV. Read the text and be ready to do some tasks.**

### **EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN**

Great Britain doesn't have a written constitution, so there are no constitutional provisions for education. The system of education is determined by the National Education Acts. Schools in England are supported from public funds paid to the local education authorities. These local education authorities are responsible for organizing the schools in their areas. If we outline the basic features of public education in Britain, firstly we'll see that in spite of most educational purposes England and Wales are treated as one unit, though the system in Wales is different from that of England. Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own education systems.

Then education in Britain reflects the country's social system: it's class-divided and selected. The first division is between those who do and don't pay. The majority of schools in Britain are supported by public funds and the education provided is free. They are maintained schools, but there's also a considerable number of public schools. Most pupils go to schools which offer free education, although fee-paying independent schools also have an important role to play.

Another significant feature of schooling in Britain is the variety of opportunities offered to schoolchildren. The English school syllabus is divided into Arts (or Humanities) and Sciences which determine the division of the secondary school pupils into study groups: a science pupil will study Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Economics, Technical Drawing, Biology, Geography; an Art pupil will do English Language and Literature, History, foreign languages, Music, Art, Drama. Besides these subjects they must do some general education subjects like PE, Home Economics for girls and Technical subjects for boys, General Science. Computers play an important part in education. The system of options exists in all kinds of secondary schools.

The national Education Act in 1944 provided 3 stages of education: primary, secondary and further education. Everybody has a right to school place for a child from age 5 to 16, and a school or college place for him or her from 16 to 18. These places are provided free of charge. Everybody has a duty to make sure that the child goes to school until he or she is 16, that means that education is a compulsory from age 5 to 16 (11 years in whole).

There are grammar schools, technical schools, secondary modern schools and comprehensive ones.

There's no law which provides for education on the underfives. At infant schools children are encouraged to read, write and make use of numbers and to develop their creative abilities. In England about 47% of three- and four-year-olds receive education in nursery schools or classes. In addition many children attend informal pre-school play groups organized by parents and voluntary bodies.

In 1944 The National Curriculum was introduced. It sets out in detail the subjects that children should study and the levels of achievement they should reach by the ages of 7, 11, 14 and 16, when they are tested. The tests are designed to be easier for teachers to manage than they were in the past. Most pupils will also be entered for GCSEs (General Certificate of the Secondary Education) or other public examinations, including vocational qualifications if they are 16. Until that year headmasters and headmistresses of schools were given a great deal of freedom in deciding what subjects to teach and how to do it in their schools so that there was really no central control at all over individual schools.

The National Curriculum does not apply in Scotland, where each school decides what subject it will teach. The child is taught the subjects he or she must study under the National Curriculum. These are English, Maths, Science (the core subjects), Technology, a foreign language in secondary school, as it was mentioned, PE, History, Geography, Art, Music ( foundation subjects). The last 4 ones are not compulsory after the age of 14. But the child must be given religious education unless the parents decide otherwise. Each subject has a set programme of study and attaining levels for each subject covering the years from 5 to 16. There're 10 levels. The full requirements of the National Curriculum are being introduced gradually.

The National Curriculum itself was introduced in 1989 (until that time the schools had a curriculum supervised by the local LEA). According to The National Curriculum schools are allowed to introduce a fast stream for bright children. Actually after young people reach 16 they have 4 main 'roads' of their next life: they can leave school, stay at school, move to a college as a full time student, combine part-time study with a job, perhaps through the Youth Training Programme. School-leavers without jobs get no money from the government unless they join a youth training scheme, which provides a living allowance during 2 years of work experience. But a growing number of school students are staying on at school, some until

18 or 19, the age of entry into higher education or universities, Polytechnics or colleges.

Schools in Britain provide careers guidance. A specially trained person called careers advisor, or careers officer helps school students to decide what job they want to do and how they can achieve that. Now let us talk about the exams the young people in Britain take during their process of education. Since 1988, most sixteen-year-olds have taken the GCSE in 5, 10 or even 15 subjects. Pupils going on to higher education or professional training usually take 'A' level examinations in two or three subjects. These require two more years of study after GCSE, either in the sixth form of a secondary school, or in a separate 6-form college. Others may choose vocational subjects (catering, tourism, secretariat, building skills). Subsidized courses in these subjects are run at colleges of further education.

Students normally enter University from 18 onwards and study for an Academic Degree. Apart from a single private university, all undergraduate education is largely state financed and UK students are generally entitled to student loans for maintenance.

The typical first degree offered at British universities is the Bachelor's degree (typically three years). Many institutions now offer an undergraduate Master's degree as a first degree, typically lasting four years. During a first degree students are known as undergraduates.

Students who have completed a first degree are eligible to undertake a postgraduate degree, which includes:

Master's degree (typically taken in one year)

Doctorate degree (typically taken in three years)

Postgraduate education is not automatically financed by the State, and so admission is in practice highly competitive.

#### **V. True and false statements.**

1. Schools in England are supported from different sources.
2. Scotland and Northern Ireland have the same education system.
3. The majority of schools in Britain are comprehensive.
4. According to the national Education Act there are three stages of education.
5. Headmasters and headmistresses are given a great deal of freedom in deciding what subjects to teach.
6. The last four years of secondary school are not compulsory after the age of 14.

7. Each subject has a set of programme of study covering the years from 5 to 16.
8. After young people reach 16 they can leave the school and start working, stay at school, move to a college or combine part-time study with a job.
9. Schools in Britain don't provide careers guidance.
10. Pupils going on to higher education or professional training usually take "O" level examinations.
11. Students normally enter University from 16 onwards.
12. Students who have completed a first degree are awarded Doctorate degree.

**VI. Speak on the points:**

- a) primary schools in the UK;
- b) secondary schools;
- c) higher education.

**VII. Tell your group mates about education in Great Britain.**

***ADDITIONAL READING***

**Costs**

The costs for a normal education in England and Wales are as follows:

Primary: no charge

Secondary: no charge

Further (Secondary) Education in either a sixth form or college: no charge if under 19 years of age in that particular academic year or on a low income.

Undergraduate Higher Education for those who started in or prior to October 2005: up to £1175 per annum (Oct 2005) depending on income, rising £25 every year. Undergraduate Higher Education starting October 2006 or later: up to £3000 per annum (capped) - this is due to the introduction of controversial top-up fees.

Postgraduate Higher Education: Typically £3000 per annum; however some institutions charge a larger amount.

Notes: Education at privately run independent schools is usually chargeable. Such schools, some of which are boarding schools, cover primary and secondary education and charge between £2000 to £8000 per

term. Some schools offer scholarships for those with particular skills or aptitudes or bursaries to allow less well-off students to attend.

Foreign students at UK universities are charged differing amounts, often in the region of £5000 - £20000 per annum for undergraduate and postgraduate degrees. The actual amount differs by institution and subject with the lab based subjects charging a greater amount.

Differing arrangements apply to English students studying in Scotland and Scottish / Welsh students studying in England.

Although in theory school-based education is free in the UK there are many activities that 'cost' more than is budgeted from school funds. Such activities can include items like swimming, theatre visits, field trips and the like. Schools are allowed to levy charges for such activities so long as the charges are voluntary. This means that the children of parents who cannot afford to pay must be allowed to participate in such events even if no contribution is made.

At university level, there are numerous bursaries (awarded to low income applicants) to offset the undergraduate fees, and for postgraduates, full scholarships are available for most subjects, awarded competitively.

## Unit 2

### Higher education. Taking evening classes. My speciality

#### I. Look through the vocabulary that may help you to understand the text and speak about higher education and taking evening classes.

Encourage	to give hope and support to someone, urge someone on. His father encouraged him to become a doctor. To encourage a man to work harder; to encourage a boy in his studies.
The mother tongue	one's native language English is the mother tongue for millions people in the world.
Curriculum (pl. -curricular)	– a course of study offered at a school or one of its divisions. Is information science included in the curriculum of the modern school?
Undergraduate	university student working for a bachelor's degree. Undergraduates can complete their first degree in a minimum of 3 years.



To admit	to permit to enter Students are admitted to British Universities on the basis of their performance in the exams for the GCSE at ordinary and advanced levels.
Diploma	educational certificate of proficiency. A diploma in architecture; a high school diploma

## II. Give the definitions of the following:

a higher educational institution, entrance exams, to be admitted, a day-time department, a correspondence department, an academic year, explosion of knowledge, an overflow of information.

## III. Pre-reading questions:

1. Is there a choice for school-leavers after they finish their high education?
2. What is the admission procedure at any University in our republic?
3. How many years does a course of studies last at a day-time department? At the correspondent department?
4. Why do you think the problem of learning languages is very important nowadays?
5. What language is considered to be the world one?

## IV. Read the text and be ready to do some tasks.

### Text

When young men leave their schools they have a great choice what to do: to start working, continue their education or combine work with their studies. If they are intended to proceed their education and get a diploma they enter higher educational institutions. After graduating they may become lawyers or doctors, engineers or teachers, actors or economists, etc.

But before that they must pass their entrance exams successfully and be admitted. In general, the course of studies lasts 5 years at a day-time department and 6 years at the correspondence department. The academic year begins in September and ends in June. Students take their exams twice a year: in January and in June. During the terms they attend lectures, practical classes, seminars. Students are taught general and special subjects. Students have vacations twice a year. At any higher educational

establishment training specialists combines theoretical studies with practical training.

The problem of learning languages is very important today. Foreign languages are socially demanded especially at the present time when the progress in science and technology has led to an explosion of knowledge and has contributed to an overflow of information. The total knowledge of mankind is known to double every seven years. Foreign languages are needed as the main and most efficient means of information exchange among the people of our planet.

Today English is the language of the world. Over 350 million speak it as a mother tongue. The native speakers of English live in Great Britain, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. English is one of the official languages in the Irish republic, Canada, the South African Republic. As a second language it is used in the former British and US colonies.

It is the major international language for communication in such areas as science, technology, business and mass entertainment. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and other political organization. It is the language of the literature, education, modern music and international tourism.

Belarus is integrating into the world community and the problem of learning English for the purpose of communication is especially urgent today. Learning a foreign language is not an easy thing. It is a long slow process that requires a lot of time and patience. But to know English is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist.

It is well known that reading books in the original, listening to the BBC news, communicating with the English speaking people will help a lot. When learning a foreign language people learn the culture and history of the native speakers. One must work hard to learn any foreign language.

That's why I made up my mind to take a course of improving my language skills which was established in 2000 at the Gomel State Technical University and receive a degree of further education. After successful graduation students get diplomas of government pattern awarding qualification "consultant in translation". To be an interpreter or translator is a fulfilling career. It's mentally challenging, linguistically fascinating, often emotionally moving and it is English that will help me in my life.

## **V. Complete the sentences.**

1. ... speak it as a mother tongue.
2. The native speakers of English live ... .
3. It is one of the official languages in ... .
4. ... is especially urgent today.
5. It is well known ... will help a lot.
6. ... to learn any foreign language.
7. To be a translator is ... .

## **VI. Answer the questions.**

1. Why is English the language of the world?
2. What spheres of human knowledge can English be found in?
3. How long does it take to learn a foreign language?
4. What activities can help a lot?
5. You made up your mind to improve your language skills, didn't you? Why?
6. Can you see your profession/future profession connected with English?

## **VII. Make up a short story "My evening classes" using the plan:**

1. I learnt about the course of improving English from ...
2. Evening classes: time schedule, subjects I study (I like most), exams.
3. Progress of my English.
4. Final exams. Graduation.

## **VIII. Speak on the topic "Taking an evening course of English. English in my profession".**

### ***ADDITIONAL READING***

When Odin Barrán was a teenager in Mexico City, he decided he wanted to be an interpreter. This year the International Cervantino Festival, Latin America's premier cultural festival, hired him to turn English into Spanish and the other way round so that journalists and performers would understand each other.

"I got the idea of being an interpreter during a trip to the supermarket with my mother when I picked up a magazine for teenagers with some pages on careers. I didn't know the profession of interpreting existed until I

read the article. I didn't even know much English, just a few words. But afterward I was determined to enter the profession."

In the United States, interpreters work mostly for the courts and the medical system. Odin is a freelancer who looks for opportunities where he can find them, including recently at the National Institute of Adult Education, Foreign Affairs Branch.

When I listened to Odin during the press conference of the New Zealand dance group Black Grace, I was fascinated by his ability to convey the gist of what he heard in very different phrasing. Later Odin explained to me how consecutive interpreting works. He is trained to relay concepts not words from one language to another.

For Black Grace, Odin rendered *Director Neil Ieremia's intro* into Spanish for the journalists. He then turned their questions into English for the New Zealanders and then went back into Spanish so the journalists would understand the replies.

Interpreting for Black Grace was just one of Odin's assignments. He spent a week linking the BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) television team with performers. The journalists prepared questions and then he acted as their spokesman. The material will be edited and dubbed or subtitled before being shown to British viewers.

As a Christian who has studied some Hebrew to understand the Bible better, Odin went on his time off to the Idan Raichel Project concert. "When the African (Ethiopian) woman sang in Hebrew, 'He can, I cannot,' it was exciting. I could understand."

After making interpreting his goal, Odin started going to English classes for two hours daily after his regular high school studies. When he graduated, he was accepted at the *Instituto Superior de Interpretes y Traductores*. In Latin America and Europe, unlike the United States, interpreting is a recognized field of university-level study.

Odin said he jumped at the chance to work for the International Cervantino Festival when he heard the organizers were looking for a Spanish-English interpreter. For two weeks, he came in contact with performers doing something different from the TV culture he knew. "Interpreting has given me this opportunity," he said with satisfaction.

**Unit 3**  
**Travelling. My impressions of the last journey**

**I. Look through the vocabulary that may help you to understand the text and speak about your last journey.**

routine	fixed and regular way of doing things. <i>The day 's routine; to do as a matter of routine</i>
to restore	make well or normal again; bring back to a former condition <i>After many repairs and the replacement of old fixtures, the old house was restored to good condition.</i>
scenery	general natural features of a district: mountains, plains, valleys, forests etc. <i>We stopped to admire the scenery.</i>
to be on the safe side	Take more precautions than may be necessary. <i>He took his umbrella to be on the safe side.</i>
to spare oneself	Decide not to hurt, damage or destroy, show mercy to. <i>He doesn't spare himself, makes great demands on himself.</i>
eve	time just before anything <i>Actors and actresses are usually very excited on the eve of the performance.</i>
refreshments	drinks and small amounts of food served at a meeting, after a concert, etc. <i>Refreshments will be served during the interval.</i>
carriage	car or coach for passengers on a railway train <i>a sleeping car</i>
berth	sleeping place in a train, ship, etc. <i>a lower berth; an upper berth</i>
voyage	journey by water, especially on a ship <i>a voyage from London to Australia; during the voyage home.</i>
to owe	be under an obligation to, feel the necessity of gratitude to <i>We owe a great deal to our parents.</i>

## **II. Find out the difference in the synonyms: trip, travel, journey, voyage and do the exercise inserting the right word.**

1. The Smiths decided to go to Scotland for a short .... They have already booked return bus tickets.
2. My ... to work takes about fifty minutes by car.
3. If you are planning a holiday in Amsterdam, you'd better go by plane because otherwise it is a three day ... by bus from Bulgaria to Holland.
4. Roger entered the Guinness book of world records following his ... across the Pacific having spent more than three months all alone in an open boat.
5. My idea of a perfect honeymoon is to go on a world ... and visit many interesting places. As you can see, I have already marked some of those places on the map.
6. One of my daughter's favourite movies is *The ... of Sinbad the Sailor'* which tells of the exciting experiences of Sinbad at sea.
7. ... was slow and dangerous in olden days.

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

We often get tired of the same surroundings and daily routine. Hence some relaxation is essential to restore our mental and physical resources. That is why the best place of relaxation in my opinion is the one where you have never been before. And it is by means of travelling that you get to that place.

We can travel by car, by bus, by bicycle, by train, by ship, by plane. Each kind of travelling has its advantages. The fastest way of travelling is by plane. But it's expensive. Modern means of travelling have different facilities. The seats in carriages are comfortable. We can sleep, sit, read, enjoy beautiful scenery through the window; but in planes we can see only clouds.

To be on the safe side and spare yourself the trouble of standing long hours in the line you'd better book tickets in advance. All you have to do is to ring up the airport or the railway station booking office and they will send your ticket to your place. And of course before getting off you have to make your preparations.

You should settle all your business and visit your friends and relatives. On the eve of your departure you should pack your things in a

suitcase. When the day of the departure comes, you call a taxi and go to the airport or the railway station. For some time you stay in the waiting room. If you are hungry, you take some refreshments. In some time the loud speaker announces that the train or the plane is in and the passengers are invited to take their seats. If you travel by train you find your carriage, enter the carriage and find your berth. It may be a lower berth, which is more convenient or an upper one. You put your suitcase into a special box under the lower seat. Then you arrange your smaller packages on the racks. In some time the train starts off. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see the country you are travelling through and enjoy the beautiful nature. It may be an express train or a passenger one. There is no doubt it's much more convenient to travel by the express train because it does not stop at small stations and it takes you less time to get to your destination.

But if you are in a hurry and want to save your time you'd better travel by plane because it's the fastest way of travelling. After the procedure of checking-in you board the plane at last. You sit down in a comfortable armchair and in a few minutes you are already above the clouds. After the plane gains its regular altitude the stewardess brings in some mineral water. You can sit and read a book or a magazine, look through the window to watch the passing clouds change their colour from white to black.

Some people prefer to travel by ship when possible. A sea voyage is very enjoyable, indeed. But to my mind the best way of travelling is by car. The advantages of this way of spending your holiday are that you don't have to buy a ticket, you can stop whenever you wish, where there is something interesting to see.

Travelling is always exciting. We meet people, brand new places, get a lot of impressions. We enjoy the picturesque scenery of these places, explore them and go sightseeing. We learn history, culture and traditions of different lands. We come to know more about music, art literature and famous people. We become more educated. It's better to see once than to hear many times. One more thing makes travelling wonderful. You are always looking forward to your trip and then to home coming, returning to our native town, family and friends. And it's quite natural. We owe much to travelling. It makes us friendlier. A lot of places attract tourists over the world. Foreigners admire a lot of places in Belarus too.

Sometimes your journey turns out to be a real disappointment. It may happen in case the trip is not well organized or bad weather may spoil your

plans, or the company who joined your trip may be rather dull and you feel bored during the time you travel, or the place from which you expected much appears to have nothing particular.

Travelling has much in common with camping and going on hikes. It teaches us discipline, we learn to overcome all kinds of hardships and become strong-willed.

To travel in mind – that's remarkable! You don't have to suffer from standing in long lines to buy a ticket. You don't feel uncomfortable in the overcrowded transport. You may travel to the remotest places on the same day.

When you get tired of relaxation, you become homesick and feel like returning home. You realize that “East or West – home is best”, as the saying goes.

#### **IV. Complete the following.**

1. Travelling is good for our ... .
2. Each kind of traveling has its ....
3. To book tickets ... is very important to be on the safe side.
4. When the day of ... comes, you call... and go to the airport or to the railway station.
5. If you travel by train you find your ... and ... and ....
6. Travelling ... is slower than ....
7. It's much more convenient to travel by the ... train.
8. Travelling by plane is ... way of traveling.
9. When you are on the train, you can enjoy ....
10. A lot of places ... tourists over the world.

#### **V. Answer the questions.**

1. Why do people travel?
2. What ways of traveling do you know? Which one is the best from your point of view? Why?
3. How can you book tickets?
4. What things should you do on the eve of your departure?
5. Travelling by train is exciting, isn't it? Why?
6. Where do you put your suitcase in the carriage?
7. Which train is more convenient: express train or a passenger one? Why?
8. Is a sea voyage enjoyable? Have you experienced it?



9. Does your journey turn out to be a real disappointment sometimes?  
10. Does traveling have much in common with camping and going on hikes?  
What does it teach us?

**VI. Make up a story about the last holiday you had, under the following headings:**

- Where did you go?  
When?  
Who with?  
Accommodation  
First time?  
Leisure activities  
Facilities  
Weather  
Good points about your holiday  
Bad points  
Opinion of holiday  
Again?

**VII. Speak on the topic "Travelling. My impressions of the last journey".**

***ADDITIONAL READING***

**Modern Tourism Narrows the Mind**

Until recently, we all believed that travel broadened the mind, but now many believe the exact opposite: "Modern tourism narrows the mind".

It's needless to say that tourism tops the list of pastimes during one's vacations. Why? The answer seems to be unexpectedly easy - it's all because of the strong desire to entertain oneself. Modern tourism includes not only travelling through magnificent scenery or the world's most treasured sites and going sightseeing. Decent travel agencies have understood that providing such tours only is nail biting because modern clients can't be hooked on that "drag". Moreover, modern tourism tends to disregard these "old-fashioned" tours. Modern tourists demand more - and attentive staff is ready to offer more.

Besides enjoying sun-soaked beaches or going for a stroll people need shopping. No matter how strange it may seem, but thousands of tourists, in spite of being tired of their daily routine, disregard seaside

resorts and gorgeous views just to go shopping. I wonder if anyone can say it broadens one's horizons.

Bars, discos, clubs and other entertainment facilities are extremely popular with the tourists. They are fond of these places as if they don't have the same in their own country. In spite of staying out of public eye and packed places, enjoying unique things that can be only found in the place they are in, people want to fill up their time by something common, with no escapade.

In fact, it may indeed be true to say that modern tourism can influence us in a negative way. Sometimes even just travelling experience can be so powerful, and alter the traveller's way of thinking so greatly, that they lose their cultural identity. Another potential problem is that a traveller may become a victim of discrimination, and lose his confidence as a result. Since the behaviour and customs of the locals may be very different from those of the inhabitants of the host culture, they may encounter negative reactions - unfriendliness, or even hostility, for example. Moreover, the fact is that modern tourism is considered to ruin everything that it touches.

There are many choices and it is up to travellers to weigh up everything of the issue, to estimate it and come to their own conclusions.

## **Unit 4**

### **Sport**

#### **I. Look through the vocabulary that may help you to understand the text and speak about sport.**

Mountaineering climbing mountains (as a sport).

How long have you been keen on mountaineering?

Rallies meeting of a number of car drivers or motor-cyclists for a competition.

Rallies is a very dangerous kind of sport but very spectacular.

Javelin light spear for throwing (in sport).

You should have much strength to throw a javelin very far.

Adapted slope a falling ground made suitable for skiing.

Look! Children are making an adapted slope to sledge.

To keep one's fingers crossed to hope that nothing will prevent success.

We often keep our fingers crossed when we'd like the

things to be a success.  
Steeplechase race with obstacles such as fences.  
Another important horse race steeplechase is the Derby taking place at Epsom, south of London, in May or June.

**II. Find out how to pronounce the following words:**

aquatic, canoeing, gymnastics, marathon, rowing, rugby, slalom, and windsurfing.

**III. Insert the right word or word combination in each gap. Translate the sentences.**

Golf, the Grand National, the Boat Race, “transfer fees”, a bad reputation, horse racing, football season, separately, forms, egg-shaped, cricket, supporters, in origin, professional, hunting.

1. The game peculiarly associated with England is ....
2. Many other games are English ... too but have been adopted with enthusiasm in other countries.
3. For the great mass of the British public the eight months of the ... are more important than the four months of cricket.
4. Every large town has at least one ... football club.
5. The players are bought and sold between the clubs, and ... can be equivalent to dozens of thousands of pounds.
6. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland compete ... in European and World Cup Matches.
7. Recently there has been violent behaviour on the part of some football ... which has earned British football ... at home and abroad.
8. Rugby football, or “rugger”, is played with a ... ball, which may be carried and thrown (but not forward).
9. There are two ... of Rugby – Rugby Union, which is strictly amateur, and Rugby League, which is a professional sport.
10. Next to Association Football, the chief spectator sport in English life is ....
11. One of the famous horse race meetings is ..., which takes place at Aintree, near Liverpool, in March or April.
12. A popular sporting event in Great Britain is the Open ... Championship.

13. No less popular is ... between Oxford and Cambridge universities, on the River Thames in London at Easter.
14. On the whole ... is a sport for the rich.

#### **IV. Read the text and be ready to do some tasks.**

##### **Sports and games**

Sports are very good for active relaxation and are important for our physical and mental health.

There are lots of types of sports and games. We can practice outdoor and indoor sports, in water or anywhere we want. Outdoor sports are as follows: golf, skiing (cross-country, down-hill, slalom, ski-jump), windsurfing, marathon-running, fishing, climbing, hiking or tourism, mountaineering, horse riding, rallies.

Indoor sports include table tennis, gymnastics, and chess. Ball games, athletics (sprint, high jump, long jump, javelin throw, etc.), tennis, shooting, skate-boarding and skating (figure skating, speed skating and roller skating) may be practiced both outdoors and indoors.

There are also aquatic sports - water skiing, swimming, diving, water polo, yachting, kayaking, canoeing, rowing. People all around the world go in for sports. Ball games are popular with lots of people. They are basketball, volleyball, football (called soccer in America), tennis, handball. Many people go to the hills or mountains where there are adapted slopes and down-hill runs for skiing. Rugby and especially baseball are very popular in the United States.

Millions of people like to attend matches, watch them on TV or listen to them on the radio and keep their fingers crossed for their favourite teams.

Many sports have their origins in Britain that is why Britain is sometimes called the cradle of sports. Two types of rugby, hockey, cricket, darts, tennis and boxing were invented in England, Golf has its origins in Scotland. Here are the major sports events in Britain - Wimbledon (the Grand Slam Tennis Tournament), the British Open Golf Championship, the Grand National (it is the best known horse-racing steeplechase).

#### **V. Prepare for the discussion of the questions on the topic “Sport”.**

1. Physical fitness is okay for those who like sports.

2. I would take part in sport activities only if friends do so.
3. The time some young people spend exercising can be spent more usefully in other ways.
4. Competition in sports can destroy a good friendship.
5. It is essential for everyone to play sports.
6. Some sports are more suitable for men and others suitable for women.

## **VI. Speak on the topic “Sport”.**

### ***ADDITIONAL READING***

#### **Football in Great Britain**

Football is the national sport of England, and as such has an important place within English national life. The sport is almost always referred to simply as football; it is unusual for it to be called soccer and it is only referred to as "association football" in very limited circumstances. Any unqualified reference to football in an English context should be read as a reference to association football rather than to any other member of the football family of sports. The only other members of this family played to any great extent in England belong to the rugby football sub-family, and are usually referred to as rugby. The title and remainder of this article refers to football in its English sense.

Kicking ball games have been described in England since at least 1280. England can boast the earliest ever documented use of the English word "football" (1409) and the earliest reference to football in French (1314). A description of an exclusively kicking ball game from Nottinghamshire in the fifteenth century bears similarity to football. There is good evidence for refereed, team "foteball" games being played in English public schools since at least 1581. The modern global game of football was first codified in 1863 in London by the English Football Association, the oldest football association in the world. The modern passing game is believed to have been innovated in London in the early 1870s. England is home to the oldest association football clubs in the world (dating from at least 1857), the world's oldest competition (the FA Cup founded in 1871) and the first ever football league (1888). For these reasons England is considered the home of the game of football.

The Football League, established in 1888 by Aston Villa director William McGregor and Jason Teague of Eastbourne, was the first

professional football league in the world. Since its founding, however, many other leagues have been founded in England. Over recent years there has been an increasing effort to link all these leagues together in a Pyramidal structure allowing promotion and relegation between different levels. The primary motivation for this drive is to maintain the possibility that any club in England may dream of one day rising to the very top, no matter what status they currently hold.

## Unit 5 The Olympic Games

### I. Look through the vocabulary that may help you to understand the text and speak about the Olympic Games.

Prior to	Before Prior to coaching, he made a career of a professional football player.
Reign	sovereignty, rule During five successive reigns; in the reign of king George.
Bond	something that joins or unites. The bonds of affection. During their college years, the two young men developed a bond of friendship which was never broken.
Oath	solemn undertaking with God's help to do something. To make (to take, to swear) (an) oath; to take the oath, to break an oath.
To revive	come or bring back to consciousness, health or an earlier state. When I am hot and tired, a cold shower revives me.
Facilities	aids, circumstances, which make it easier to do. Facilities for travel: buses, trains, air services sport facilities: running tracks, swimming pools.
To link	to join, connect. This railroad links all the major cities on the east coast.

### II. Give the definition of the following:

- reminder;
- supreme god;
- a sports festival;

- competition;
- a sportsman-like fashion;
- to embrace the world;
- a relay of runners.

**III. There are currently 27 sports on the program of Olympic Games. They are:**

1) archery; 2) athletics; 3) badminton; 4) baseball; 5) basketball; 6) boxing; 7) canoeing; 8) cycling; 9) equestrian; 10) fencing; 11) football; 12) gymnastics; 13) handball; 14) hockey; 15) judo; 16) modern pentathlon; 17) rowing; 18) sailing; 19) shooting; 20) swimming; 21) table tennis; 22) taekwondo; 23) tennis; 24) triathlon; 25) volleyball; 26) weightlifting; 27) wrestling.

**Now close your book and write down as many sports as you can remember. If you memorized more than 15 sports, you're a winner!**

**IV. Read the text and be ready to answer some questions.**

### **The Olympic Games**

The Olympic Games are one of the most spectacular reminders of the debt we owe to the Greeks.

The original Olympic Games were held every four years in honour of Zeus, the supreme god of Greek religion. The first record of the games dates from 776 B.C., but it is certain that they existed prior to that. They were held continuously for over 1,000 years until they were abolished in the reign of King Theodosius about 392 A.D. The Olympic festival was a great unifying bond between the Independent city-states of Greece.

The important sports in the original Olympic Games were running, jumping, wrestling, throwing the discus and throwing the javelin. Only men competed and they wore no clothes in order to have greater freedom of movement. Each competitor had to take the Olympic Oath - a promise to behave in a sportsman-like fashion.

The modern Olympic era began in 1894 when Frenchman Baron Pierre de Coubertin decided to revive the ancient Greek tradition of celebrating health, youth and peace with a sports festival. Baron de Coubertin created the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the first modern Olympiad took place in Athens in 1896. Since then the Olympic Games have been held every four years with only two exceptions because of the two world wars.

Even though the modern Olympic Games embrace the whole world, the connection with Greece is still very strong. A lighted torch is brought all the way from Greece, carried by a relay of runners, in order to light the Olympic Flame which burns all through the Games. As in ancient Greek times, the competitors still take the Olympic Oath. The long-distance race is still called the Marathon. Marathon was a village about 26 miles from Athens. In the year 490 BC the Greeks defeated a powerful Persian army at that spot. After the fierce day's fighting a soldier volunteered to bring news of the victory to the anxious citizens of Athens. He ran all the way and after gasping out the message "Rejoice, we conquer!" he collapsed and died.

One important rule of the Olympic Games is that the competitors must be amateurs. This rule has been under a lot of pressure in recent years because modern sport is so professional and competitive. Athletes train for years to take part in the Olympics and some countries spend much more than others on equipment and facilities. But despite these pressures, the amateur rule remains.

In modern times the Olympic movement has become an enormous and expensive organization, It's controlled by the International Olympic Committee, which consists of members from all the participating countries. The IOC is based in Lausanne, Switzerland. It chooses the locations of both summer and winter games (both take place once every four years, with winter games half a year before summer Olympiads). It also controls the rules of the competitions and selects new Olympic sports. The famous flag of the IOC shows five rings of different colours linked together. The rings represent the five continents.

**V. Answer the questions:**

1. Where and when did the Olympic Games begin?
2. When were the Games banned?
3. Who created the IOC? What do you know about him?
4. When did the first modern Olympic Games take place?
5. Is there any connection with Greece in the modern Olympic?
6. The Olympic movement is controlled by the specially established committee, isn't it? Where is it based?
7. What does the IOC control?



**VI. Imagine that you are a reporter. Collect information about the history of Olympics in your country and a famous athlete in your country. Tell your group mates what you have learned.**

**VII. Speak on the topic “The Olympic Games”.**

### ***ADDITIONAL READING***

#### **The Sydney 2000 Olympic Games**

Sydney, Australia’s oldest city, was the host for the Games of the 27th Olympiad.

The Games were held over 17 days from the Opening Ceremony on Friday, 15 September 2000 to the Closing Ceremony on Sunday, 1 October.

It was the second time that Australia hosted the Games. In 1956 the Games were held in Melbourne, capital of the state of Victoria. They became known as the friendly Games.

Australia enjoyed a long connection with the Olympics. It took part in the 1896 Games in Athens and is one of the only few countries to have attended every one since.

The Sydney 2000 Games – and the Paralympics Games for disabled athletes to follow enjoyed wide community support. Ninety percent of Australians favoured Sydney’s bid for the Games and more than 100,000 volunteers offered their services at that time.

Political, corporate and community groups, aboriginal communities, environmental organisations and school children gave Sydney’s bid their enthusiastic backing.

There were 27 sports on the program for the 2000 Olympic Games ranging from Archery to Weightlifting. Triathlon and Taekwondo were contested in Sydney for the first time at any Olympic Games. There are a number of popular sports in Australia such as Australian Rules Football, Rugby League and Cricket which are not Olympic sports and which were not included in the program because they are not played in a sufficient number of countries.

The 2000 Olympic Games focused on two primary zones – Sydney Olympic Park and the Sydney Harbour Zone – only 14 km apart and connected by road, rail and water transport services.

Only shooting, canoeing, rowing, mountain bike and equestrian events were held away from these two zones.

Sydney Olympic Park at Homebush was built on former industrial land, the rehabilitation of which is seen as a major environmental triumph for Sydney. It was the site of the Olympic Stadium, which provided seating for 110,000 spectators, and the athletes' Village, which was the first to house all 10,000 Olympic athletes and 5,000 team officials at the one site.

In keeping with Sydney's commitment to the environment in the building of the venues and the staging of the Games, the Athletes' Village was set a benchmark for future construction. Features included passive solar design, solar street lighting, use of recyclable and recycled building products wherever possible, the recycling of waste water and maximum use of public transport facilities. Importantly, Olympic athletes had the feeling of "family" in accordance with the Olympic ideals of "Building a peaceful and better world through sport".

All of Sydney's citizens benefited from the lasting legacy of the Games with world class sporting facilities.

## **Unit 6**

### **Sport and healthy way of life**

#### **I. Look through the vocabulary that may help you to understand the text and speak about sport and healthy way of life.**

Record	limit, score, point, not reached before; (esp. in sport) the best yet done. What country holds the record for the 5,000 metres race?
To bring profits	cause to produce advantage or good obtained from something. "You see", said the doctor, "Doing exercises every day will bring you profits".
Cross-country	across the country or fields, not along roads. A cross-country race, cross-country skiing
To boast	utter words used in praise of oneself, one's acts, belonging, etc; cause for satisfaction or pride. He boasts that he is the best tennis-player in the town.
To overdo it	work too hard. You should work hard, but don't overdo it and make yourself ill.
Breathless	out of breath; likely to cause a shortness of breath. A long run up to the hill made him breathless.

Desperately extremely seriously or dangerously.  
I'm exhausted. I desperately need a holiday.

Creditable that brings credit, i.e. believe that a person or thing has something.  
A creditable performance

**II. Find out how to pronounce the following words:**

Judo, aerobics, yoga, body-building, jogging, energetic, jogging, aquatics.

**III. Put each of these sports into one of the three groups.**

Volleyball, sailing, golf, swimming, judo, cycling, handball, boxing, table tennis, football, tennis, basketball, billiards, fencing, baseball, darts, chess, skiing, windsurfing, badminton, karate

sports played in teams	sports that can be played against one other person	sports that can be played alone

**IV. Read the text and be ready to answer the questions.**

**Physical Culture and Sport in My Life**

Many people all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport helps them to stay in good shape, keeps them fit, healthy and makes them more organized and better disciplined. For some, it is a professional occupation, a road to records, fame or self-expression. For others, it is just a business, and as such, it is as good as any other business, if it brings profits. Sport is also a means of relaxation and entertainment, a way of spending leisure time or building up health.

Many sports are popular in Belarus, They are football, basketball, volleyball, weightlifting, tennis, track and field, boxing, swimming, judo, shooting, hockey, figure-skating and cross-country skiing. All these sports have their strong supporters. In Belarus much attention is paid to organized sports. There are many skating-rinks in the cities. There are also numerous water-pools for water sports and activities. Stadiums, gyms, shooting galleries, football fields and sport grounds are used in our country not only for daily sport activities, but for numerous national and international

matches and competitions regularly held in Belarus. They attract many fans and journalists. Various sport clubs, societies and complexes work in our republic. Professional sport is paid much attention. The most famous complexes in Belarus are Raubichi and Staiki.

There are also a lot of amateur clubs and keep-fit centres in Belarus where people go in for aerobics, yoga, body-building, swimming, skating, jogging and horse-riding.

Great attention is paid to sport in our schools, colleges and universities. You can hardly find a school without a gym or a sports ground.

As for me I have been practising sports through all my educational establishment. Though I can't boast of my great progress I think my time was not wasted. I became stronger and more energetic, and at the same time more self-controlled and self-disciplined. I became more self-confident and sociable and it helped me to make many new friends. My favourite sports are football, table tennis, chess and hockey. I'm not only a fan of these sports, but I'm always eager to play a game or two. Whenever I have a chance, I also like to watch sport reports and competitions on TV. But the greatest pleasure for me is to watch the Olympic Games on TV. These are the greatest international sports games in the world. They help to bring people closer to each other, let them understand each other better.

I've already named my favourite sports, but I also don't forget about everyday morning exercises. Almost every day I do some outdoor training. To my mind jogging is a good way of keeping fit. The important thing here is to build up slowly and not to overdo it. It's best to keep away from roads so as not to breathe in traffic fumes instead of fresh air.

Our life becomes more and more comfortable and that is the reason why the need for us to go in for sports is so pressing. More and more people, both young and old, go in for physical activity in their leisure time. They may choose what they like: gymnastics or games, aerobics or dance, aquatics or hiking.

#### **V. Answer the questions.**

1. What kind of sports do you go in for?
2. Did you attend any sports school?
3. What are your favourite kinds of sport?
4. What sports are you really good at?
5. Why do people go in for sports?
6. Why are sports and games nowadays more popular than ever before?

7. Are sports and games useful for character-training?
8. What is the use of sports and games?
9. What do you know about the Olympic Games?
10. What is their importance?

#### **VI. Complete the sentences.**

1. Sport helps them to stay in good shape ... .
2. Sport is a business and it is ... if it brings profits.
3. All kinds of sport have their ... .
4. ... are used in our country not only for daily sport activities.
5. The most famous complexes in Belarus are ... .
6. You can hardly find ... without a gym or a sports ground.
7. I became stronger and more energetic and at the same time ... .
8. The greatest pleasure for me is ... .
9. Almost every day I do ... .
10. More and more people go in for ... .

#### **VII. Tell your group mates about sport and its connection with man's health.**

#### ***ADDITIONAL READING***

My story shows that an unfit 39-year-old, as I was when I started running, who had taken no serious exercise for 20 years, can do the marathon — and that this is a sport in which women can beat men. But is it crazy to do it? Does it make sense to run in the expectation of becoming healthier? What about the chances of injuring yourself or dying of a heart attack?

I was personally convinced of the health benefits of running because I felt unfit, and I wasn't worried about the risk of a heart attack, because I was not a smoker and I was sticking to a fairly low animal-fat diet but one person I knew well did die immediately after a jog and plenty of people told me I was mad to start running.

Reassuring evidence now comes from doctors in Seattle showing that vigorous exercise actually reduces the chances of heart attack. They found that people who had a sudden heart attack when they appeared to be completely fit had taken less exercise than those of similar age. According to their findings, published in the Journal of the American Medical Association it is necessary to take twenty minutes of vigorous exercise at

least two or three days a week to obtain some protection from heart attack. Apart from jogging, the exercise might be swimming, single tennis or squash, digging or chopping wood. Whatever it is the exercise should leave you out of breath.

There is a small risk of unaccustomed stress causing a heart attack when a person is very unfit, but this can be reduced if exercise is always increased in easy stages. My advice is, if you are under forty, are healthy and feel well, you can begin as I did, by jogging gently until you are out of breath, then walking, and alternating the two for about two miles. Build up the jogging in stages until you can do the whole distance comfortably.

At first, two or three times a week will probably be enough. When you can do this comfortably you can start the mixed jogging and walking routine and progress from there.

## Unit 7

### Visiting a concert, museum or exhibition

#### I. Look through the vocabulary that may help you to understand the text and speak about art.

- delight - great pleasure, joy, cause or source of great pleasure.  
To his great delight he passed the examination. Dancing is her chief delight.
- huge - very great  
a huge crowd, a huge success, huge difference, huge delight.
- canvas - an oil painting  
At last five of Pirosmanni's canvases were displayed at his first personal exhibit in Paris in the Louvre.
- a span - a period of time  
for a short span of time; life-span.
- tapestry - a heavy woven decorative fabric with a pictorial design  
Russian tapestry; covered in tapestry; tapestry material.
- porcelain - a kind of fine china produced by baking a clay mixture.  
China is famous for its porcelain.
- a connoisseur - a critical judge in matters of art or taste  
a connoisseur of/in painting; a connoisseur of wine.
- prominent - well-known; distinguished  
Prominent politicians; a town's prominent man; our prominent singers.

- fervour - a great warmth of feeling  
Never be lacking in zeal, but keep your spiritual fervour.
- captivate - to charm, fascinate  
It is the florid style, which strikes at once, and captivates the eye for a time, without ever satisfying the judgement.

## **II. Give the synonyms to the following:**

- 1)delight; 2)canvases; 3)connoisseur; 4)outstanding; 5)style;  
6)hallmark; 7)pieces; 8)captivated

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

The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English by Hornby gives us the following definition of the notion "art". "Art" is the creation or expression of what is beautiful, especially in visual form. Drawing, painting, sculpture, architecture, literature, music, ballet belong to the fine art".

Really when something is extremely beautiful or has great cultural value, we say: "It's art". Art has always been occupation for the few, but has been admired by many. Art reflects feelings and emotions, brings delight and admiration, and makes life pure as it wakens our best hidden qualities. Speaking about arts, we connect this notion with culture. According to the dictionary culture of a community or nation includes all the arts, beliefs and social institutions characteristic of a community or nation. We can speak about either material, or spiritual culture. Art is both.

Modern world can boast its artistic and cultural traditions; art galleries attract huge crowds of tourists. For example, the Hermitage is famous all over the world for its valuable rare collections of canvases and other art objects covering a span of about seven hundred years and comprising masterpieces by Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Raphael, Rembrandt, and Rubens. The collections illustrate the art of Italy, Spain, Holland, Germany, France, Britain, and Sweden. The West - European Department also includes a fine collection of European Sculpture. People come to admire the collections of tapestry, precious textiles, weapons, ivory, pottery, porcelain and furniture as well.

The Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow should be mentioned by all means. This picture gallery was founded by a Russian merchant and a

connoisseur of art Pavel Tretyakov in the 19th century. He was especially fond of the works of Peredvizhniki or Wanderers – the artists who belonged to the Society of Travelling Art Exhibitions such as Kramskoy, Perov, Ghe and other great Russian painters. The Tretyakov Gallery reflects the whole history of Russian Art. It has a rich collection of early Russian painting including famous icons. The world famous "The Trinity" by Andrey Rublev is exhibited in the gallery.

Speaking about art one should not forget about music, especially classic music. Outstanding Russian composers make the whole world admire their music. One can't find a man, who does not know Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, Michail Glinka, Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov - the prominent composers of 19th century, and Sergey Rachmaninov, Sergey Prokofiev and Dmitriy Shostakovich.

But what is music? Specialists explain that music isn't only a combination of pleasant sounds. It is an art which reflects life. There are a lot of different kinds of music. Some of them appeared long ago, and some are modern. For example, folk music appeared long ago, but it is still alive. There are many local performers, choirs and folk groups. Folk songs are very tuneful and pleasant to listen to. Classical music is often associated with the music of the past. However, this style also includes music being written now, and we may speak of modern classical music. Rap is a modern musical style where the singer speaks or shouts the words in time to music with a steady beat.

Tastes differ. So people's musical interests range from pop and rock music, which are extremely popular nowadays, especially among young people, to classical music and opera. Today pop music is at crossroads. New composers and soloists have appeared. Established styles have been replaced by new ones. Some groups are trying to achieve alloys of different styles. Of course, their songs are not always polished and often contain paradoxical phrases and unusual expressions. But that is probably to be expected from young groups. A readiness to experiment, fervour and sincerity are their hallmark.

It's a pity that many young people like to listen only to modern music. As for me, I also enjoy listening to classical music. I find it tuneful and appealing. Classical music is always a complex of emotions. It gives me delight, pleasure and a sense of happiness. Some pieces of classical music are really wonderful. Not long ago I listened to the First Piano Concerto, composed by Tchaikovsky. When I arrived at the philharmonic, the house was already full. From the programme I learnt that the best



musicians were engaged in the performance. I had a good seat in the first row and could have a good view of the stage. From the very first moment I was fascinated by music. The power of Tchaikovsky's music captivated me. The impression was overwhelming.

Belarus is also rich in young talents, new culture is forming too. It will appear on the basis of the old one, but its essence will be new. We can hear new voices in music and poetry, new canvases of modern artists, actors and film directors.

All of them will make their contribution into the world culture and art.

**V. Answer the questions.**

1. What kinds of art can be regarded as the fine art?
2. Are there any artistic and cultural traditions in the world in your country?
3. Why should we mention the Tretyakov Gallery speaking about treasures of the world art?
4. Do Russian composers make the whole world admire their music? Why?
5. Folk music is still alive, isn't it?
6. What new kinds of music have recently appeared?
7. A lot of people prefer pop music, don't they? Why?
8. What do you know about Belarusian culture?

**VI. Confirm or refuse the following, providing arguments for either.**

1. Literature, music, ballet as well as mathematics belong to the fine art.
2. Art can reflect different feelings both positive and negative ones.
3. One who has visited the Hermitage will never forget it.
4. Classical music creates a special spiritual world for the listener which immensely enriches his inner life.
5. Nowadays many young people prefer listening to modern music.
6. Belarus has few young talents.

**VII. Find the expression of delight and satisfaction in the text and make up some sentences (5-6) with them on your own.**

**VIII. Speak on the topic "Art. Visiting a concert, a museum or an exhibition".**

## **ADDITIONAL READING**

### **One artist's life story**

The Pushkin museum of Fine Arts is featuring an exhibit of paintings by the Georgian artists Niko Pirosmani.

Niko Pirosmanishvili, who is affectingly called Pirosmani, was born in Mirzaani, an ancient Georgian village. He was loved by the Georgian people and after his death the entire Georgia recognized him as its greatest artist.

In 1969 eighty five of Pirosmani's pictures were displayed at his first personal exhibit in Paris. The display was exhibited in the Marsian Pavillion, the Louvre.

The visitors to the exhibition were ceremoniously met at the museum staircase by guardsmen wearing red uniforms which Pirosmani would have never dreamed of. Visitors were especially attracted by the picture "actress Marguerite".

The picture is considered to have been painted in 1909, but may actually have been completed at a later date, since the date recording of Pirosmani's pictures is only approximate. It was at that time that the actress came to Tiflis from France. Her debut took place in the Theater Belle Vue. The announcement for that performance read as follows: "The News. On March 29, 1909, you can see the debut by a famous actress of the genre unheard-of in Russia. Only seven visiting performances by La Belle Marguerite de Sevre. Every night. Divertissement concert in three parts." Some information on Marguerite de Sevre's tour was published in the newspaper Tiflissky Listok.

Someone had taken Niko to see that unheard-of genre by Marguerite de Sevre and no one knows how Pirosmani got acquainted with Marguerite. It might happen that the shy Niko could have presented her with a box of chocolates or a bouquet of flowers. The artist showed his ecstatic relation to the actress in the picture itself. No doubt that the picture had been made due to the impression of a person acquaintance. ... However once Pirosmani bought up all the flowers from around the Vereisk park and one carriage after another carried the flowers to the hotel where Marguerite stayed. Passers-by were at a loss, having decided that Niko had gone mad. He sold his shop, took all the money from the cashier's desk and spent all of it on roses, carnations and magnolias ... This left him a beggar.

In Louvre, a woman used to approach the picture every day. She did so until the Georgian artists and art critics noticed that the eye shape and

the manner of the woman and those of the actress shown in it had something in common. This way Marguerite de Sevre, though having grown much older, met Pirosmani again. It may be that she felt sorrow for those unforgettable young years and those flowers. The only thing she said, concealing her pride, was: "You should not think that Pirosmani had treated Marguerite frivolously. On the contrary, he loved her as would a genuine knight."

## Unit 8 Healthy lifestyle

### I. Look through the vocabulary that may help you to understand the text and speak about healthy lifestyle.

Tense	tightly stretched or strained <i>Tense nerves; a moment tense excitement; look tense</i>
To get rid of	be/become free of something <i>These shoes are difficult to get rid of e.g. are difficult to sell</i>
Anxiety	emotional condition in which there is fear and uncertainty about the future <i>We waited with anxiety for news of her safe arrival.</i>
To exercise	to take practice of mental or physical powers. <i>We get fat and lazy if we don't exercise enough.</i>
To jog	to run slowly and steadily for a time <i>My son jogs six miles every morning.</i>
Fit	in good bodily condition <i>He seems to be very fit. It looks as though he eats right and exercises regularly.</i>
To tire out	to become completely exhausted. <i>The long walk tired the child out.</i>
To feel alert	to be fully aware and ready to act, to speak etc. <i>To feel alert in answering questions.</i>
Depression	dejection; a deep feeling of discouragement. <i>She suffered a deep depression after the loss of her mother.</i>

### II. Produce at least two derivatives of the following words and use them in the sentences of your own.

Tense, strong, harmful, anxiety, depression.

**III. Read the comments and underline the benefits of exercise. Use words from the list and prepare your own short talk on the benefits of exercise, then write a paragraph.**

What is more	in addition	moreover	similarly
also	furthermore	since	finally

- A. "Exercising makes me feel happy and refreshed, as it frees me from tension and stress."
- B. "Since I started going to the gym I've found that I am able to concentrate more easily. It has also improved my mental performance, and now I have fewer problems with my work."
- C. "I have started jogging every morning and now I feel full of energy all of the time."
- D. "I've become healthier since I joined an aerobics class and I've noticed that I hardly ever get ill anymore."
- E. "I find that walking is the best way to keep fit and healthy. It doesn't tire me out, and it makes me feel alive and alert."

**IV. Read the text.**

**Healthy lifestyle**

Nowadays our life is getting more and more tense. People live under the press of different problems, such as social, ecological, economic and others. They constantly suffer from stress, noise and dust in big cities, diseases and instability. A person should be strong and healthy in order to overcome all difficulties. To achieve this aim people ought to take care of their physical and mental health. The fitness boom of the past decades led to a big rise in the numbers of people participating in sports and activities. Those who pursue the latest fitness fashion are convinced that staying in good physical form requires much more than regular exercise and balanced meals. For anyone who really wants to be healthy, fitness has become an integral part of their lives. A lot of health and fitness clubs, and public leisure centres indicate the popularity of sports during the past thirty years.

There are many opportunities for keeping fit. The state of your body depends on how much time you spend doing sports. First of all it's necessary to do exercises. Running, jumping, swimming, bending and stretching are among the most popular exercises. Many people prefer

jogging, which is the cheapest and the most accessible sport. Popular running competitions are now held everywhere. The big city marathons have become sporting events. A healthy body becomes a fashion, an ideal of the modern life.

Many sports activities have become part of daily Belarusian life. Football has always been the most popular sport among boys. Playing football is healthy, football also bring people close because in order to win people have to work as a team. The best way to avoid depression caused by the city life is doing exercises. Taking exercise is only one part of keeping fit. Healthy food is also a very important factor. Overeating causes many dangerous diseases. The daily menu should include meat, fruit and vegetables, dairy products, which are rich in vitamins, fat, proteins and etc. On the other hand modern diets are very popular especially among women. Diets may be harmful, if they are used in the wrong way. It's important to get slim. Some people eat nothing but fruit for several days. But it won't be of any use without proper exercises.

To be healthy, people should get rid of their bad habits. It's necessary to stop smoking and drinking much. Everyone should remember that cigarettes, alcohol and drugs destroy both body and brain. Besides, according to statistics, most of crimes are committed by people under the influence of drugs and alcohol.

Besides, to avoid serious disease one should give up smoking. Smoking should be banned in all public places.

In addition, it is recommended to watch TV less, avoid anxiety and observe daily routine. Certainly it's hard to follow all these recommendations, but every person has to choose between healthy life style and numerous illnesses. As for me, I'm interested in different kinds of sport. At school and the University we had physical training lessons twice a week. I like to ski in winter. Sometimes our family go skiing at the weekend. In summer I like to swim. I also do some cycling. I'm very fond of hockey. I try to watch every hockey match on TV and participate in the amateur team of our local hockey club.

**V. Decide which statements are true/false according to the text.**

1. There are few problems people face nowadays.
2. People ought to take care of their physical and mental health.
3. Fitness has become popular several years ago.
4. Fitness is one of the ways of pastime.
5. Jogging is the most accessible but expensive kind of sport.

6. Doing exercises helps to avoid depression.
7. Your menu should be rich in vitamins.
8. Diets can do harm.
9. Cigarettes, alcohol and drugs can destroy your physical and mental health.
10. It's up to you to decide to get rid of bad habits or not.

**VI. Find some key words to speak about sport and healthy lifestyle.**

**VII. Complete the sentences below choosing the variant corresponding to the contents of the text.**

1. People live under the press of:
  - a) some duties;
  - b) idling way of life;
  - c) different problems
2. To overcome all difficulties people ought to take:
  - a) alcohol and drugs;
  - b) cold showers;
  - c) care of their health
3. Among the most popular exercises are:
  - a) running, wrestling and volleyball;
  - b) running, jumping and swimming;
  - c) running, jumping and boxing
4. Overeating causes:
  - a) a feeling of satisfaction;
  - b) nothing dangerous;
  - c) many dangerous diseases
5. To be healthy it's necessary:
  - a) to sleep much;
  - b) to be on a diet;
  - c) to stop smoking and drinking much
6. Many sports activities have become:
  - a) part of daily life;
  - b) part of TV programmes;
  - c) part of relaxation

## VIII. Speak on the topic “Healthy lifestyle. Bad habits”.

### *ADDITIONAL READING*

The first time we met, I was an innocent eight-year-old girl. My friends and I secretly took you down to our dark cellar, so that our parents would not find out. Later on, when I was about ten years old, we started to meet every weekend when my friends and I went to the noisy discotheque at our local youth club. We used to sneak out from the club up into the shady woods, where my friends and I sat with make-up on our faces and garish nail polish on our nails feeling very adult and mature.

From thirteen onwards we met several times a day, and by then my mother allowed you to come into my room. She did not want to know you, having gone through so much to get rid of you. Naturally she was rather disappointed in me but what could she do? She kept hoping that I would «get my act together” but at this age I was unruly and rebellious and punishments and curfews did not work.

There is no doubt that you have been everything to me. You have been there when I needed a friend or when I was sad. You calmed me down when I was upset. In other words, you have been one of my best friends.

Unlike others in similar situations, I did not associate with you because it was fashionable or I thought it was tough. However, I had seen you and your equals, together with beautiful, sophisticated women; women who ate at expensive restaurants and drank red wine by candlelight. My friends and I tried to imitate those women; we wanted to live in that kind of world.

The problem was I liked you too much. There was no going back. I was caught in your trap. My flat was almost ruined because of you. My skin became a washed out pale grey. Sometimes I felt like an old woman. How was I so blind, deaf and ignorant for all those years? Why couldn't I let you go? I know the answer myself, it was because I did not care then, but I do now.

In spite of it being difficult, I am now trying to end our destructive relationship, as one must end all bad relationships. I hope I will succeed in my effort to stop smoking and that I will never buy another packet of Prince again. After more than eighteen years together I bid you farewell, my fair Prince.

## Unit 9 Health Service in Belarus

### I. Look through the vocabulary that may help you to understand the text and speak about health service in Belarus.

To respond to the needs of	to satisfy, to meet one's requirements/needs <i>To respond to the needs of the population is of great importance.</i>
To plummet	to fall or drop swiftly, to decrease <i>The rocks plummeted to the bottom of the canyon.</i>
Fertility rate	the rate of producing <i>Is fertility rate steadily decreasing?</i>
Lag behind	to go too slowly, not keep up with. <i>Tom is always lagging behind the others.</i>
Prophylactics	preventive actions of avoiding disease, illness <i>Every winter some prophylactic measures are taken to prevent flu prevalence (spreading).</i>
Day-care centre	out-patient department <i>Nearly all medium-size and large hospitals have day-care centres to which patients are referred by general practitioners.</i>
Malignant tumour	harmful to life swelling or growth in any part of the body <i>Should a doctor tell his patient that he has malignant tumour?</i>
Emergency service	medical serious happening or accident needing quick medical service <i>You can get medical service for serious problems in the emergency room of a hospital.</i>
First aid	treatment given at once to a sick or injured person before a doctor comes <i>Every person should be able to give first aid.</i>
Incentive	something that encourages one to greater activity <i>No matter how hard he worked, he received the same wages, so there was little incentive to work harder.</i>



## **II. Find out how to pronounce the following words and word combinations:**

Neurology, neurosurgery, feldscher, otorhinolaryngology, ophthalmology, endocrinology, psychoneurology, cardiorheumatology, urology, proctology, sanitary, epidemiological.

## **III. Read the text and be ready to do some tasks.**

### **HEALTH CARE IN BELARUS**

Health protection and improving of medical services remain among major priorities of the social policy in the Republic of Belarus.

The collapse of the Soviet Union was associated with a serious breakdown in the infrastructure supporting health care and medical education in Belarus. The economic disruption produced by a new independence added more stress on the republic's abilities to respond to the needs of even their healthiest citizens. Immunization rates have fallen, infant mortality has risen, fertility rates have plummeted and common illnesses have become fatal. Something had to be done, independent of the government, to make adequate health care available.

It also became apparent that there was an urgent need to upgrade the capability of many existing health care practitioners, not only in Belarus, but throughout the former Soviet Union, where health care practices may lag behind western standards by as much as 50 years. Despite this professional need, there is currently no efficient mechanism to transfer the advances of contemporary medicine into standard clinical practice.

The main lines for development of health protection at the modern stage include: expansion of activities for prevention of diseases; development of the network of day-care centres for medical support without hospitalisation of patients; and equipping of medical organisations with new contemporary medical equipment.

In Belarus, according to the Public Health Development Concept, the budget-funded public health system is to be maintained. The population is extensively covered with the hospital medical treatment and is serviced with sufficient medical personnel. The volume of services provided to the population in the governmental health institutions not reduced, but even substantially increased in 1990s.

Some positive tendencies of the change in the population health indicators were observed, namely, reduced mortality (including from

malignant tumours), primary disability in the able-bodied age; reduced morbidity accompanied by temporary disability, malignant tumours, totally severe intestinal infections and others.

The national health facilities were partially restructured, and the Republican Scientific and Practical Centres were established: Human Radiation Medicine and Ecology Centre in Gomel, Mother and Child, Neurology and Neurosurgery Centres. Formation of the human health potential depends on multiple factors, namely, lifestyle, genetic predisposition and environmental condition, medical activity of the population, medical service condition and many others.

The governmental medical service system in the Republic of Belarus is structured by the area principle in accordance with the administrative and territorial division.

Rural health institutions provide emergency medical service, first aid and primary feldscher and medical service to the rural population residing in rural and urban-type settlements.

District health institutions provide primary medical service to residents of district centres, as well as sanitary medical and specialized medical service (surgery, otorhinolaryngology, ophthalmology, neurology, endocrinology, psychoneurology, cardiorheumatology) for residents of the entire administrative district. Municipal health institutions provide the primary medical service, sanitary medical and specialized medical services to urban residents. Regional and republican health institutions in addition to the mass medical service provide narrow specialized medical service (urology, proctology, etc.).

In addition to the public providers, private providers employing physicians and paramedical personnel are also available in Belarus.

The Ministry of Health authorities and organizations of the sanitary and epidemiological service are in charge of the disease prophylactics by preventing, revealing and suppressing violation of the sanitary and epidemiological legislation.

One of the major spheres of activity of the sanitary and epidemiological service in preventing diseases is promoting the healthy lifestyle. The National Program for Promoting Healthy Lifestyle of the Population of the Republic of Belarus is being implemented in the country, with the main target being to provide incentives to the Belarusian citizens for healthy way of life.

To coordinate activities of the state administration bodies and control preventive actions, an Intersectoral Coordination Council charged with

protection of the Republic of Belarus from carrying and spreading of the bird flue was established.

#### **IV. Agree or disagree with the statements.**

1. A serious breakdown in the economic policy of Belarus in 1990s was a disincentive for improving medical services.
2. Health care lagged behind western standards.
3. Equipping of medical organisations with up-to-date devices isn't included in the list of health protection issues.
4. Population health indicators are just the same as they were in 1980s.
5. Great attention is paid to lifestyle and medical activity of the population in the national health programmes.
6. There established a number of scientific and practical centres in Belarus.
7. Medical service system is stimulated by the area principal in Belarus.
8. The issue of the disease prophylactics are of the Ministry of Health authorities only.
9. Promoting healthy lifestyle of the Belarusians is a national program.

#### **V. Complete the sentences.**

1. Health protection and improving of medical services remain ... .
2. After the collapse of the Soviet Union there was an urgent need to ...
3. The main lines for development of health protection at the modern stage include ... .
4. The population is extensively covered with ... .
5. Some positive tendencies of the change in the population health indicators are ... .
6. The national health facilities were partially restructured and ... .
7. The governmental medical service system in Belarus is structured by ... .
8. District health institutions provide ... .
9. Municipal health institutions provide ... .
10. Regional and republican health institutions provide ... .
11. In addition to the public providers ... are available in Belarus.
12. ... are in charge of the disease prophylactics ... .
13. ... is being implemented in the country ... .

## **VI. Translate the word combinations from the text into Russian.**

A serious breakdown in the infrastructure; to respond to the needs of even their healthiest citizens; infant mortality; fertility rates; to make adequate health care available; lag behind western standards by as much as 50 years; expansion of activities for prevention of disease; Public Health Development Concept; primary disability in the able-bodied age; severe intestinal infections; Formation of the human health potential; genetic predisposition; organisations of the sanitary and epidemiological service; revealing and suppressing violation of the sanitary; epidemiological legislation; carrying and spreading of the bird flue.

## **VII. Speak on the topic “Health Care in Belarus”.**

### ***ADDITIONAL READING***

The combination of the latest achievements in radiometric and spectrometric monitoring and scanning tunnel microscope (STM) help to determine accurately the influence of Cs-137 and Sr-90 exposure on the population living in territories affected by the Chernobyl NPP accident.

After the Chernobyl accident, 4% and 13% of the total amount of emitted nuclides, which formed in the active zone, consisted of Sr-90 and Cs-137, respectively. The radionuclides were mainly emitted in the aerosol form (about 70% of Cs and about 100% of Sr-90). Such spreading of radionuclides means Sr-90 exists in the soil anywhere Cs-137 has been found.

Determination of the incorporated activity and the level of the contribution of Cs-137 and Sr-90 in the common irradiation of the population of Belarus urgently require radiation monitoring of the population of the Republic and environment, with determination of the character of radionuclide behaviour within the system “environment-foodstuffs-man”. The radionuclides are taken in the human organism by alimentary means and accumulate in various organs and tissues depending on the physicochemical peculiarities of the radionuclide and its organotropy. Owing to direct measurement of the concentration of radionuclides in the organism or organ using SHR or STM, an urgent question arises on the analysis of mechanisms of the damaging influence of Cs-137 and Sr-90 on tissue and cellular constructions.

The Clinical Research Institute for Radiation Medicine and Endocrinology (CRIRME) is the main establishment of the Ministry of

Health, concerned with the medical effects of the Chernobyl catastrophe. The CRIRME has unique experience in analyzing medical effects of the exposure on the population of the country of the results of the Chernobyl accident. The goal of the present investigation is to assess experimentally dose burdens for the population of Belarus, which has exposed in the accident in Chernobyl, and to study irradiation effects from the medico-biological viewpoint.

## Unit 10 Choosing a career

### I. Look through the vocabulary that may help you to understand the text and speak about choosing a career.

Sufficient	enough <i>Is \$20 sufficient for a new hat?</i>
Equip	to supply somebody with what is necessary for doing something <i>The climbers were equipped with boots, ropes, etc. for mountain climbing.</i>
Widely	extensively <i>To travel widely; widely known; widely read; widely believed.</i>
Initiate	to put something into operation <i>The university will initiate the new courses in the next quarter.</i>
Argument	a reason given to prove or disprove something <i>She listed all the arguments she could find against the use of nuclear energy.</i>
Recruit	to engage or hire new members, employees, etc. <i>Have you heard that the auto plant is recruiting new workers to the assembly shop?</i>
Trait	distinguishing quality or characteristic <i>Peter's generosity and energy are his best traits.</i>
Prior to	before <i>Prior to teaching in this country, he taught in Spain.</i>
Relevant	connected with the subject <i>The professor helped us by adding some relevant information to our discussion.</i>
Limitation	a weakness which limits one's actions.

*I know my limitations. I can't manage this work without taking a special training course.*

Mumble

to speak unclearly

*Stop mumbling and speak clearly!*

## **II. Choose the right word and insert it in the correct form in the sentence.**

Employment, unemployment, ability, suggestion, solution, qualification, job, problem, challenge, economy, industry, advertisement, technology, welfare benefits.

1. How to create more ... the most important economic ... facing industrial nations today.

2. Many international organizations for economic cooperation and development paint a stark picture of how serious the ... has become.

3. Among some age groups, notably young people, ... averages twenty percent.

4. All industrial ... are shedding old jobs far faster than new ... can replace them.

5. For this reason all countries with high unemployment levels are advised to restore their ... to adapt to changes in ... .

6. Moreover, they have to reform unemployment and ... that act as disincentives to work.

7. The list includes many other ..., which can at least lead to ... to the problem.

## **III. Read the text and be ready to do some tasks.**

### **Choosing a Career**

Choosing a career is like any other activity; it is best to work to a plan. Too many people start looking for a specific job before thinking out their occupational aims. It is a good idea to begin by attempting to define in clear terms what your requirements are from a career. This involves taking a realistic view of your strengths and weaknesses. You may think for example, that you would like a job that involves organizing people, but liking such a job is not a sufficient justification if experience you may have already suggested that this is not your strong point.

On the other hand, you should remember that training will equip you to do new things. A further point to consider is how far you will be willing

to do for a time things which you do not like knowing that they are necessary to achieve your longer term objectives. Having thought carefully about the sort of person you are, try to work out a realistic set of occupational requirements. In particular, you can answer important questions. First: what sort of life do you want to lead? For example, do you want to live in the country or in the town? Is leisure time of great importance to you? Is the size of your salary important? Do you want to put down roots or travel widely? Second: what sort of work do you want to do? For example, do you like working alone or with others? Does teaching people appeal to you? Do you want to be an organizer of other people's activities? Do you want to develop new ideas and initiate changes?

To be a well prepared specialist one should have some important qualities: great capability persistence, knowledge of science and, of course, knowledge of the sphere he or she is aimed to work and, of course, foreign languages. In spite of these arguments we mustn't forget about everybody's vacation.

When a company needs to recruit new people, it may decide to advertise the job or position in the "NEED HELP" section of a newspaper. People who are interested can then apply for the job by sending in a letter of application or covering letter and a curriculum vitae (CV) containing details of their education and experience. The company's Human Resources department will then select the most suitable applications and prepare a short list of applications, who are invited to attend an interview.

A growing number of companies are no longer satisfied with traditional job interviews. Years ago, employers looked for experience – has the candidate done this before? Most companies have not changed this practice until now. But others make the comprehensive testing aimed to measure skills in communications, analysis, organization and personal traits.

That means that both, the interviewee and the interviewer, must plan carefully and design a series of questions prior to the interview if their objectives are to be achieved.

Here are some pieces of advice given by Stony University (US) how to behave in the job searching.

DOs and DON'Ts For Job Seekers

Do learn ahead of time about the company and its product.	Don't discuss past experience which has no application to the job situation.
Do stress your qualification for the job opening.	Don't be untidy in appearance.

Do mention any experience you have which is relevant to the job.	Don't beg for consideration.
Do indicate, where possible your stability, attendance record and good safety experience.	Don't mumble or speak with a muffled voice.
Do maintain your poise and self-control.	Don't hedge in answering questions.
Do try to overcome nervousness and shortness of breath.	Don't express your ideas on compensation, hours, etc. early in the interview.
Do answer questions honestly.	Don't hesitate to fill out applications, give references, and take physical examinations or tests on request.
Do recognize your limitations.	Don't try to prolong the interview, when it should be over.
Do make plenty of applications.	Don't arrive late and breathless for an interview.
Do indicate your flexibility and readiness to learn.	Don't write incorrect information on your CV to make it look better.

#### **IV. Answer the following questions.**

1. What do you do to prepare for your future work or to get better chances for the job?
2. To like a job is not sufficient to get it, is it? Why?
3. Are you ready to proceed your education to do new things?
4. What questions should a person answer before choosing a career?
5. What qualities must one have to be a well prepared specialist?
6. How do enterprises recruit new people?
7. If you are interested in the job what papers should you apply for?
8. Do companies still look for experience while hiring an employee or have they changed this practice?
9. What should a person do (shouldn't do) in job searching?

#### **V. Complete the sentences.**

1. A lot of people begin job searching ... .
2. Prior to job searching you should define in clear terms ... .
3. You should remember that training ... .
4. You should decide how far you are willing to do the things you don't like to achieve ... .
5. To be a skilled specialist one should have ... .
6. When a company needs to recruit new people ... .



7. People who are interested in getting the job ... .
8. A lot of companies refuse ... .
9. Both, the interviewee and the interviewer, must ... .
10. Going to the job interview you should do (shouldn't do) ... .

## **VI. Speak on the topic “Choosing a career”.**

### ***ADDITIONAL READING***

#### **Are you punctual?**

The big clock in the jeweler's window stopped one morning at 8:00 a.m. Something had gone wrong with it so it didn't work. That morning the children on their way to school looked at the clock and stopped to play. Other people who were hurrying to catch the bus to go to work slowed down. A doctor on the way to his office stopped to chat. Everyone thought they had plenty of time. They were late simply because the jeweler's clock, which had always been so reliable, suddenly stopped.

“What difference do a few minutes make?” you ask. The difference is that once a few minutes are gone, they can never be brought back. Those few minutes not only belong to us, but they also belong to others.

If you are ten minutes late getting to school in the morning, you may have missed several important things that the teacher said. And then the teacher may have to repeat those same things over again for you, and that will mean a loss of time for everybody who had been there on time.

What about the man who is late for work? Let's suppose he arrives just ten minutes late for 24 working days in a month. That means he's been 240 minutes late. That's 4 hours that he didn't work that he was supposed to have worked. If the man was getting paid \$2.50 an hour, then he has actually cheated his employer out of \$10.00 a week or \$40.00 a month. It's just as if he had stolen \$40.00 from the cash register, because the employer will be paying him for the time he did nothing.

When George Washington was president of the United States of America, the members of Congress were always late. They were surprised one day when they arrived late to a dinner invitation at the President's home. When they walked into the dining room they discovered President Washington was sitting at the table already eating. He responded to them very courteously and said, "Gentlemen, we are too punctual for you. I have a cook who never asks whether the guests have come or not, but merely whether the hour has come."

The person who is late for little appointments in life will also be late for big appointments in life. And he / she probably won't even realize what he/she has missed. Promptness pays off by telling people you are careful about time, both theirs and yours.

## Unit 11 Great Britain and its theatrical traditions

### I. Look through the vocabulary that may help you to understand the text and speak about theatrical traditions of Great Britain.

Contemporary	a person of the same age, belonging to the same period, etc. as another <i>Jack and I were contemporaries at college.</i>
Fete	to honour by entertaining; to make a fuss of <i>The hero was feted wherever he went.</i>
Flourish	to grow in a healthy manner; to be well and active; to prosper <i>I hope you are all flourishing.</i>
Revenue	income, especially the total annual income of the state; government department which collects money for public funds. <i>The revenue of the City Council; ticket revenues.</i>
Counterpart	A person or thing exactly like, or closely corresponding to, another. <i>Jack is his father's counterpart.</i>
Inspire	to put encouraging, creative thoughts, feelings or aims into. <i>What inspired him to give such a brilliant performance?</i>
Exhilaration	a state of cheerfulness, liveliness or gladness <i>An arrival of that famous actor brought an exhilaration to their dull evening.</i>
Wane	to become less or weaker <i>His reputation is waning.</i>
Peer	an equal in age, rank or quality <i>The opinion of his peer group is more important to him than that of his parents.</i>

## II. Put the questions thus these sentences are answers for them.

1. No, it would be tiring to see such a long play.
2. As it would not be interesting to read this novel, let's go to see its version at the theatre.
3. Yes, the theatrical district of London is West End.
4. Because producers avoid them as unprofitable.
5. "My Fair Lady" is based on B. Shaw's Pygmalion.
6. No, there aren't. The only great theatre outside London is the Royal Shakespeare Theatre.
7. Tickets can also be reserved by telephone.
8. No, seats in the gallery are certainly not the best.

## III. Fill in the words in brackets.

1. A film's ... tells the actors how to play their parts while the ... deals with the financial side of the film. (producer/director)
2. When a book is made into a film, the original work by the ... is transformed into a script by the ... (author/screenwriter).
3. She was the first person to appear in the opening ... so she felt quite nervous as she stepped onto the ... (scene/stage).
4. In the variety show, a comedian told a few ... followed by a magician who performed some great magic ... (trick/jokes).
5. Hundreds of ... watched the circus parade through the streets in the morning and as a result there was a huge ... at the show in the evening (audience/spectators).
6. At the circus we laughed at the ... with their silly clothes and make-up, and gasped in amazement as the ... performed on the flying trapeze (acrobats/clowns).
7. The museum's ... is the person who is in charge of the place whereas the ... looks after the building (curator/caretaker).
8. At the concert the ... led the couple to their seats. Moments later the ... appeared on his podium and the choir began to sing (usher/conductor).
9. Yesterday morning we went to the zoo where we saw the animals in their ... and the fish in the ... (aquarium/cage).
10. The ... played some soft music while the ... were backstage getting ready for the play (orchestra/cast).

#### **IV. Read the text and be ready to do some tasks.**

##### **British theatre and its theatrical traditions.**

Britain is now one of the world's major theatres centres. Many British actors and actresses are known all over the world: Dame Peggy Ashcroft, Glenda Jackson, Laurence Olivier, John Gielgud and others.

Drama is so popular with the British people of all ages that there are several thousand amateur dramatic societies. Now Britain has about 300 professional theatres. Some of them are privately owned. The tickets are not hard to get, but they are very expensive. Regular seasons of opera and ballet are given at the Royal Opera House and Covent Garden in London. The National Theatre stages modern and classical plays, the Royal Shakespeare Company produces plays mainly by Shakespeare and his contemporaries when it performs in Stratford-on-Avon, and modern plays in its two auditoria in the City's Barbican Centre. Shakespeare's Globe Playhouse, about which you have probably read, was reconstructed on its original site. Many other cities and large towns have at least one theatre.

There are many theatres and theatre companies for young people: the National Youth Theatre and the Young Vic Company in London, the Scottish Youth Theatre in Edinburgh. The National Youth Theatre, which stages classical plays mainly by Shakespeare and modern plays about youth, was on tour in Russia in 1989. The theatre-goers warmly received the production of Thomas Stearns Eliot's play 'Murder in the Cathedral'. Many famous English actors started their careers in the National Youth Theatre. Among them Timothy Dalton, the actor who did the part of Rochester in 'Jane Eyre' shown on TV in our country.

British theatre has never had it so good. On screen, in play, and from Broadway to the Oscars, their actors are being feted as never before. Theatre is flourishing. West End ticket revenues in 2006 smashed the £400 million barrier for the first time – up nearly five per cent from 2005. And earlier this year the Arts Council reported that attendances at regional theatres were up 40 per cent.

A comment theatre director Peter Hall said to a gathering of American correspondents, “We don't stand high in the world in many things but stand high in the arts.” Those heights, in terms of British theatre acting, remain as Olympian as ever.

We celebrate British theatre honouring an array of players. You'd need a newspaper of the size of the actors' contact bible, Spotlight, to chronicle every performer who has contributed to an industry.

Broadway is second to none when it comes to buzz, and to audience that “lift you so high that sometimes you feel you want to fly for them.” But you can’t compare a city with 40 openings a season – and perhaps as many again in the major off – Broadway venues – to a capital like London that can open well over 250 shows in a year, from big musicals to agitprop, site-specific experiments to star vehicles, and reclamations of unfamiliar plays to soul-stirring reappraisals of time-honoured ones. And always, always, there are the actors to populate them, more often than not, extraordinarily well.

Why does Britain do theatre so successfully? One is likely to come across as many answers to that question as there are registered members of Equity. Why should a country in thrall to irony, argument and dressing up find a natural artistic outlet in the theatre? Everyone keen on the theatre here has their own treasured shortlist of great performances over time. “Mine include Derek Jacobi’s *Cyrano* and Lindsay Duncan’s *Amanda in Private Loves*, *Racing Demon*’s Oliver Ford Davies and the *Rufus* together in one place an entire entertainment industry, so that British actors don’t have to make the punishing choice between coasts that besets their American counterparts”, - said Matt Wolf, a theatre critic for Bloomberg news and the International Herald Tribune.

Antony Sher, the South African-born actor who was drawn to this country by the very British theatre of which he is now a defining part, agrees: “I think there is a quite astonishing and, I would argue, unique history of theatre in this country because of a certain gentleman called William Shakespeare. If you are carrying that body of work at the centre of drama and he is yours, he is British, I mean, what more do you want? He will endlessly inspire other writers and he will also inspire actors: how do you play those great parts?”

The Bard, says Sher, gives British theatre both a challenge and a exhilaration that “I doubt any other country has”. And the training needed to deliver up Shakespeare, and those who followed, helps the theatre, as it’s hard to progress to film and TV without having first live performance a go.

And lest anyone think the appeal of drama schools is waning, consider the following fact regarding the place of study that would seem to be *primus inter pares*, the Royal Academy of dramatic Art: applications have gone up 50 per cent over the last 10 years and on average 2,300 people complete for 34 places.

If Britain had a bigger film industry, wouldn't the local talent decamp to the screen? The director Nicholas Hytner says, "It always strikes me as ironic, the cliché that film acting is somehow more truthful and more natural, whereas, of course, the film actor's performance is put together in the cutting room so that by the time it reaches the multiplex it's been manipulated visually and aurally in the edit."

**V. Decide if the sentences are true. If they are false give them correct.**

1. There are a lot of countries that can be proud of their theatre centres.
2. There are thousands amateur dramatic societies in Great Britain.
3. Tickets for performances can be easily got.
4. The national theatre stages only modern plays.
5. Young people eagerly visit theatres and act in the theatre companies.
6. London theatres open over 40 shows a year.
7. Unique history of theatre in Great Britain is due to William Shakespeare's masterpieces.
8. British actors prefer performing in movies to acting roles at the theatre.

**VI. Put the questions on the gist of the text.**

**VII. Agree or disagree with the following. Prove your point of view.**

1. The theatre is a special kind of pleasure and amusement.
2. The theatre possesses an advantageous position over cinema and television in the field of entertainment.
3. Long runs attract various theatre-goers. Those who do not go to the theatre very often are inclined to choose for their visits the plays which are big hits of several months standing.
4. The theatre is dying.
5. The theatre of nowadays meets a lot of challenges in any country.
6. Children are a splendid theatre audience.

### ***ADDITIONAL READING***

The Global Theatre in Elizabethan Reign

Days out at the Globe Theater would have been an exciting event. The grounds surrounding the Globe Theatre would have been bustling with people. There would be stalls selling merchandise and refreshments creating a market day atmosphere. No playgoers would flock to the Globe

Theater to go to the market stalls and 'soak in ' the holiday-like atmosphere. The Globe would have particularly attracted young people and were many complaints of apprentices avoiding work in order to go to the theater. A trumpet sounded to announce to people that the play was about to begin at the Globe Theatre in order for people to take their final places.

Plays were big. There was money to be made. There was a constant demand for new material. Rivalry between the Theatres Playhouses was enormous. As soon as a play had been written it was immediately produced - printing followed productions. So the actors initially used 'foul papers' or prompts. Rival theatre companies would send their members to attend plays to produce unauthorized copies of plays - notes were made and copied as quickly as possible. In Shakespeare's time copyright did not exist. Alternative versions of Shakespearean plays were produced. These unauthorized and inferior text copies of Shakespeare's plays are called Quarto Texts. The success of the Elizabethan theatres, including the Globe, was such that other forms of Elizabethan entertainment were being seriously affected. In 1591 the growing popularity of theatres led to a law closing all theatres on Thursdays so that the bull and bear bating industries would not be neglected.

The Globe Theatre audience never had time to get bored. In just two weeks Elizabethan theatres could often present "eleven performances of ten different plays". The Shakespearean Actors generally only got their lines as the play was in progress. Parts were often allocated on the day of the performance. Many times the actors didn't even get their own lines. They did "cue acting", which meant that there was a person backstage who whispered the lines to the actor just before he was going to say them. This rapid turnover led to another technique called "cue scripting", where each actor was given only his own lines. The complete scene of the play was not explained to the actors until it was actually being performed. This technique allowed for zero rehearsal time, thus enabling a fast turnover in terms of new productions at the Globe Theatre and a huge portfolio of different roles. There were no actresses. Female characters had to be played by young boys. The acting profession was not a credible one and it was unthinkable that any woman would appear in a play.

## Unit 12 Going on a hike

### I. Look through the vocabulary that may help you to understand the text and speak about hiking

- uneven - not level, not smooth  
*an uneven road surface*
- to pave - to cover a path, road, or other area with a surface of concrete  
*They are going to pave the tennis court today.*
- path - a way made (across fields, through woods, etc) by people walking  
*Keep op the path or you may lose your way.*
- blister - a bump under the skin filled with a thin, watery liquid, caused by rubbing, burning, etc.  
*While he was digging in the garden the shovel caused blisters on his hands.*
- solitude - being without companions, solitary state  
*He lives in solitude.*
- novice - a beginner, a person who is inexperienced and untrained  
*He is a novice in mountaineering.*
- sole - 1. The part of a shoe covering this part of the foot, but not including the heel.  
*The soles of his shoes needed repair, but not the heels.*  
2. Only; single  
*Mr. Rogers was the sole survivor of the plane crash.*
- loose - of clothes, not fitting tightly  
*She lost a lot of weight. Now all her clothes are loose.*
- locale - A locality, especially with reference to events connected with it.  
*a healthy locale.*
- trail - a path across rough country.  
*The Oregon Trail*

### II. Complete the sentences of the story. Use it as a pattern and make up a story about your usual liking.

On Sundays I usually go on ..., what I jokingly call my Sunday Constitutional. I go down to Ballard Park, an old colonial-era ... where the



granite used in the buildings downtown was dug up. The quarry floor is now ... with a tree-surrounded pond and all of this is surrounded by deciduous woods (with a scattering of red cedars and some other ...) with hiking trails through them. After Ballard Park I ... Hazard Rd. to the upper end of Gooseneck Cove, a tidewater inlet surrounded by saltmarsh. Then down to Ocean Drive to the lower end of the Cove, where I sometimes walk up ... from the drive to an old Army Corps of Engineers-built dam on the Cove (they're gonna tear down ... to improve tidal flow; God only knows why they put the thing there in the first place, but it's a great place to go ... from). Then over to Brenton Rd. to start what I call the Country Lane Loop, up Hammersmith and Beacon Hill Roads. ... typical New England scenery - rocky fields, stone walls and all. Then up to the south end of Newport Harbor at King Park, where ... ends.

### **III. Underline the correct word.**

#### Transport in the Past

Before the motorcar became a practical way to travel, people depended mainly on horses to 1) get/reach from one place to another. They not only used horses to ride on, but to pull various types of vehicles as well. The simplest of these was the carts, an uncovered vehicle with two or four wheels which was used for 2) taking/carrying goods. For short trips, a light, two-wheeled vehicle called a trap was often used, while for longer journeys a 3) shut/closed, four-wheeled vehicle called a carriage was 4) preferred/liked. Private carriages could be very luxurious with fur rugs and even vases of flowers. For those without a private carriage, a coach could be used. This was a public 5) means/way of transport which followed regular 6) routes/directions throughout the country, stopping at inns to change horses and 7) allow/let people to rest and have something to eat. With the invention of the train in Britain in the 1820s, long journeys in horse-drawn vehicles became less and less common, and in the 8) early first 1900s the motorcar began to replace horses altogether.

### **IV. Read the text and be ready to do some tasks.**

If you can walk, hiking is easy. Really! Hiking is simply going for a walk, but doing so the wilderness. It's not really that much different than taking a walk anywhere else except that the surfaces you are walking on

may be more uneven than the paved or flat surfaces you usually find in a city.

In addition to walking you need to be prepared for whatever the weather conditions are when you go for a hike, and you need to be able to find your way back home again.

The following suggestions are intended to help you ease into hiking if it is a new experience for you. If you are unsure or uncomfortable with the idea of going off into the woods for a walk, they may help you to get started.

Probably the closest thing to hiking that you can do in the city is to go for a walk in the park. If this business of hiking is really new to you going for a walk in a park is probably a good way to get started. Find a park that has some unpaved walking paths or just some open areas where you can get a feel for walking on unpaved surfaces. I find walking on unpaved surfaces much more pleasant than walking on concrete or pavement. The hard city surfaces give my feet blisters faster than walking on bare ground.

Learn about hiking by doing it at the time of year when the weather is the nicest. Remember you're going to be outside. Summer in most areas is usually the best time of year for hiking because the weather then is most pleasant. Choosing friendly weather will mean one less thing you have to worry about while you are finding out what this hiking thing is all about. Later after you have gained some experience and want more variety or challenge you can go out when the seasons are less friendly.

Start out by hiking with others in a group. It is also a good idea at least at first to go with other people who have already been hiking and know what to expect and can help you out when you don't know what to do. If you don't have any hiking friends that are willing to take you along with them, you can probably find some more formally organized groups to go with. Some people find they enjoy hiking so much with a group that they never get around to hiking by themselves. Others really enjoy the solitude of hiking alone. It gives them a chance to think about things, or the opportunity to not think and just experience. There is something to be said for both approaches, but I recommend hiking with a group first if you are inexperienced.

One of the most common mistakes made by the hiking novice is the wrong choice of footwear. Choosing the right footwear is very important. Hiking by definition is walking which means being on your feet. So you should choose footwear that is designed to make your feet comfortable

while walking not footwear whose sole purpose is to look good and get attention. Some people prefer hiking boots, but you do not need boots to go hiking especially if you are just going hiking for a few hours or a day. A good pair of walking shoes is quite adequate in most areas. There are people who like to hike while wearing sandals. There are even people that hike barefoot. The footwear needs to be comfortable and needs to have the kind of sole that won't have you slipping on any surfaces that aren't perfectly flat.

Another common mistake is to buy brand new footwear and wear it for the first time on a hike. Blisters are the most common result, and while not life threatening blisters certainly aren't fun. They can in fact be quite painful.

The clothes you wear are also important for comfortable hiking. Wear only clothes that feel comfortable while you are walking. Generally this means loose fitting clothes. Your clothing should also be chosen to help your body maintain a comfortable temperature while hiking - not too hot and not too cold.

The best type of footwear and clothes to wear while hiking will vary some based on locale and weather. Experience will be your best teacher if you're paying attention. To gain experience start out with some short, easy, group hikes. Ask questions when something doesn't feel right or you don't know what to do. The experience you gain will help you make sense out of what others have to say, and pretty soon you will be able to decide for yourself what feels most comfortable to you while you are out walking in the wilderness.

Hiking is a very personal experience. What works best for you, what brings you the most joy while hiking, won't be the same for everyone else. Don't worry about it. Get the most out your hiking that you can.

Good luck and happy trails to you!

## **V. Agree or disagree with the following.**

1. Hiking is just the same as walking in the park.
2. It's better to start hiking in a park with unpaved paths.
3. It doesn't matter what season to choose to go on a hike.
4. If you are a novice in hiking you'd better go with other people who have already experienced it.
5. If you go on a hike frequently you may go alone (if you enjoy solitude).

6. You shouldn't worry about what to wear.
7. Hiking is a very personal experience.

**VI. Complete the sentences below choosing the variant corresponding to the contents of the text.**

1. You may start preparing in hiking just walking:
  - a) in the wood;
  - b) in the park;
  - c) in the streets.
2. In addition to walking you need to be prepared for:
  - a) the weather conditions;
  - b) dealing with the people of the group you go together;
  - c) a schedule of the bus service.
3. One of the most common mistakes of the novice is:
  - a) the wrong company;
  - b) he doesn't know the wilderness;
  - c) the wrong choice of footwear.
4. The sole purpose of choosing footwear for hiking is:
  - a) to look good and get attention;
  - b) to feel comfortable;
  - c) to buy a new pair of shoes.
5. The most suitable clothes for hiking are:
  - a) that will bind with every step you take;
  - b) that will accentuate your figure;
  - c) that will be loose fitting.
6. What works best for you:
  - a) brings the same joy to everybody in your group;
  - b) may annoy someone in your group;
  - c) is not the same for everyone else.

**VII. Speak on the topic "Going on a hike".**

**ADDITIONAL READING**

The Way of St James

If you drive across the south-west of France and into northern Spain you'll begin to notice groups of walkers. Most are carrying backpacks and long sticks, and somewhere they're wearing a scallop shell. You can stop and talk to them, but you're not allowed to give them a lift. They're on a

guided tour, but they're not ordinary tourists. They're pilgrims walking the Camino de Santiago, the Way of St James, to Santiago de Compostela, the route that millions of people have taken over hundreds of years.

The pilgrimage to Santiago, where St James is believed to be buried, was extremely popular, especially among the French and other Europeans because it was easier to get to than the pilgrim routes to Rome or Jerusalem.

In the Middle Ages, pilgrims were rather like today's package tourists. The season began in April or May, and they travelled in groups because it was safer and also more enjoyable. To prove they had done the pilgrimage, the rules were quite strict. They had to follow a well-planned route and visit important places of culture where they bought souvenirs – scallop shells, for example – to prove where they had been. They had to travel on foot or by horse and they stayed in special hostels. For some, the pilgrimage was an important religious experience, but for many it was a chance to have a holiday and do some sightseeing.

These days the rules are less strict. You only have to travel 100 km on foot or horseback. You can go by bicycle as well, but you're not supposed to drive or hitchhike, so to prove you have resisted this temptation, you're obliged to obtain a "passport" from the Confraternity of St James and get a stamp at various offices along the route.

You don't even have to be very religious. Many people see it as an alternative to package tours and beach holidays. But the Camino is getting very popular and if you want to do it in the peace and quiet which the pilgrims in the past enjoyed, you should travel out of season and avoid the fiesta of St James in July.

When you arrive in Santiago, you have to show your passport at the Pilgrim's Office by the cathedral. A church official checks the dates on the stamps and if he is satisfied, he gives you a compostela. The Hotel de los Reyes Catolicos, where the pilgrims used to stay and which is now a modern hotel, is still obliged to give up to ten pilgrims one free meal a day for three days, although they can't eat it in its main, very fashionable restaurant. Finally, you're supposed to enter the magnificent cathedral and touch the statue of St James. With this last gesture you have become part of the pilgrim tradition that has attracted believers and tourists for many hundreds of years.

**Четырева Ксения Александровна**

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