



Министерство образования Республики Беларусь

Учреждение образования  
«Гомельский государственный технический  
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Кафедра «Белорусский и иностранные языки»

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## **ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)**

**ПРАКТИКУМ**

**по одноименному курсу по формированию навыков  
устной речи на английском языке  
для студентов неязыковых специальностей  
дневной формы обучения**

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К44

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Целью данного практикума является поэтапное развитие и совершенствование навыков устной английской речи в объеме материала по социально-бытовой и социолингвистической тематике: «Жизнь студента», «Республика Беларусь: общественная и культурная жизнь страны», «Страна изучаемого языка (Великобритания)», «Молодежь и ее проблемы», «Моя специальность».

Для студентов неязыковых специальностей дневной формы обучения.

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## I. STUDENTS' LIFE

### Language practice

1. Pronounce the following words correctly:

a) [ æ ]	[ ɜ: ]	[ eɪ ]	[ aɪ ]
<u>a</u> ctive	<u>f</u> irst	<u>n</u> ame	<u>l</u> ife
<u>m</u> athematics	<u>w</u> ork	<u>f</u> avourite	<u>t</u> ime
<u>h</u> appy	<u>t</u> hird	<u>t</u> ake	<u>l</u> ike
<u>f</u> aculty	<u>l</u> earn	<u>g</u> raduate	<u>m</u> yself

b) [ tʃ ]	[ ʃ ]	[ θ ]	[ ð ]
<u>w</u> hich	<u>f</u> inish	<u>t</u> heatre	<u>w</u> ith
<u>ch</u> oose	<u>a</u> ttention	<u>f</u> ourth	<u>t</u> ogether
<u>m</u> uch	<u>s</u> ocial	<u>m</u> athematics	<u>r</u> ather
<u>l</u> ecture	<u>r</u> ecreation	<u>f</u> ifth	<u>t</u> his

[ ɪ ]  
reading  
listening  
video-filming  
playing

2. Vocabulary. Study the meaning of the following words and memorize them:

1. To be born – родиться

My brother was born in Vitebsk in 1990.

2. To be a first – (second, third, fourth, fifth)- year student – быть первокурсником (второ-, третье-, четверо-, пятикурсником).

My friend is a third-year student.

3. To be good at smth. – иметь способности к чему-либо

She is good at languages.

4. To be fond of – любить

syn. to like

We are fond of travelling.

5. To be interested in – интересоваться чем-либо

Are you interested in history?

6. To enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] – получать удовольствие

Many people enjoy active forms of recreation

I enjoy reading books.

7. To enter – 1 Входить куда-либо

2 Поступать куда-либо

A man entered the room.

In 2001 I entered the Gomel State Technical University named after P.O. Sukhoi.

8. Faculty (pl.- ies) [ˈfækəlti] – факультет

Machine-building Faculty – машиностроительный факультет

Economic and Humanities Faculty – гуманитарно-экономический факультет

Technological Faculty – механико-технологический факультет

Power Engineering Faculty – энергетический факультет

Automation and Control Systems Faculty – факультет автоматизированных и информационных систем

I study at the Technological Faculty.

9. Favourite [ˈfeɪvərɪt] - любимый

favourite subject – любимый предмет

My favourite subject is physics.

10. Full name – полное имя

My full name is Vinogradova Elena Pavlovna.

11. To get (got; got) acquainted [əˈkweɪntɪd] with – познакомиться с (чем-либо; кем-либо)

They got acquainted in June.

12. To get good (excellent, bad) marks – получать хорошие (отличные, плохие) оценки

At school I got good and excellent marks.

13. To go in for (went; gone) – заниматься (каким-либо видом спорта)

They go in for football.

14. To graduate [ˈgrædʒueɪt] from – окончить ВУЗ

He graduated from our University in 2000.

Graduate [ˈgrædʒuət] – выпускник

He is a graduate of our University.

15. Hobby (pl.-ies) – хобби, любимое занятие  
syn. Interest

What is your hobby? My hobbies are cooking and fishing.

16. Hostel [ˈhɒstl] – общежитие

My friends live in the hostel of our University.

17. To introduce oneself – представиться

Let me introduce myself. (Allow me to introduce myself.)

18. To keep fit (kept; kept) – быть бодрым и здоровым

You have to go in for sports to keep fit.

19. To make friends with (made; made) – подружиться с

He finds it difficult to make friends with other students.

20. To miss – пропускать

to miss lecture (practical classes) – пропускать лекции, практические занятия

ant. to attend – посещать

Don't miss lectures!

21. Scientific and research work [ˌsaɪəntɪfɪk ənd rɪ'sɜːtʃ wɜːk] – научно-исследовательская работа

to do scientific and research work – заниматься научно-исследовательской работой

Do you do scientific and research work?

22. To spend time (spent; spent) – проводить время

to spend free (spare) time – проводить свободное время

How do you spend your free time?

23. To study well (badly) – учиться хорошо (плохо)

This student studies rather well.

24. To take part (took; taken) – принимать участие

syn. to participate

He takes an active part in the social life of the University.

25. To work hard – усердно работать (заниматься)

I get good and excellent marks because I work hard.

26. To consist of – состоять из

My family consists of 5 persons.

27. To become an engineer (became; become) [bɪ'kɒm ən endʒɪ'nɪə] – стать инженером

He wants to become an engineer.

3. Read and translate the following text. Ask, answer questions on it and retell it:

### Students' life

Let me introduce myself. My name is Igor. My full name is Tarasenko Igor Vladimirovich. I was born on February 16, 1991 in Svetlogorsk, a small town which is situated near Gomel. In 2008 I finished school and entered the Gomel State Technical University named after P.O. Sukhoi because I wanted to become an engineer. Now I am a first-year student of the Machine-building Faculty.

I have no relatives in Gomel that is why I live in the hostel of our University.

As I want to be a good specialist I try not to miss lectures and practical classes. My favourite subjects are Mathematics and Physics. I study rather well because I work hard. Every day after classes I go to the library and do my homework or <sup>1</sup>prepare reports in the <sup>2</sup>reading-hall. I also take part in different students scientific conferences.

Apart from studies I participate in the social life of our University. I am an active member of our KVN team. <sup>3</sup>Thanks to KVN I got acquainted with new people. Thus, my students' life is interesting.

When I have some free time I enjoy reading adventure books, listening to music, <sup>4</sup>video-filming. I am also fond of sports: I go in for volleyball. I think that going in for sports is the best way to keep fit and make friends. Sometimes (generally at weekends) I go to the cinema or disco with my friends.

And now some words about my family. It is not large. It consists of 3 persons: my mother, my father and myself. We are a happy family and enjoy spending time together.

**Notes:** <sup>1</sup> to prepare reports – готовить доклады  
<sup>2</sup> reading-hall – читальный зал  
<sup>3</sup> thanks to – благодаря  
<sup>4</sup> video-filming – видеосъемка

#### 4. Answer the questions to the text:

1. What is your name? What is your full name?
2. How old are you?
3. Where are you from?
4. When did you enter the G.S.T.U.?
5. What faculty do you study at?
6. Do you live in the hostel or with your parents?
7. What are your favourite subjects?
8. Do you work hard? Do you miss classes?
9. Do you take part in the social life of the University?
10. Do you belong to any students' club / society?
11. What are your hobbies?
12. What do you do at weekends?
13. Do you go in for sports?
14. Is your family large?

## II. THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

### Language practice

#### 1. Pronounce the following words correctly:

a) [ θ ]	[ tʃ ]	[ʃ]	[ ɲ ]
w <u>o</u> rth	<u>ch</u> arge	anc <u>i</u> ent	paint <u>i</u> ng
<u>th</u> eatre	cult <u>u</u> ral	pati <u>e</u> nt	hard-w <u>o</u> rking

other            rich            population        amazing  
                  nature            establishment

b) [aI]            [auə]  
bicycle            power  
airline            tower  
highly

2. Vocabulary. Study the meaning of the following words and memorize them:

1. Ancient ['eɪnʃənt] – древний  
Polotsk is an ancient town
2. To admire [əd'maɪə] - любоваться, восхищаться  
admiration [əd'mə'reɪʃn] – восхищение, восторг  
Malevich's works are admired in many countries
3. Entertainment [entə'teɪnmənt] – развлечения  
to entertain – развлекать  
Minsk offers a great variety of entertainment.
4. Free of charge [tʃa:dʒ] – бесплатно  
Secondary education is free of charge.
5. Hard-working – трудолюбивый  
Our people are hard-working.
6. Hospitable ['hɒspɪtəbl] – гостеприимный  
Are you hospitable? – Yes, I am.
7. Network ['netwɜ:k] сеть (железных дорог, каналов)  
Belarus has a large network of railways.
8. To produce – производить  
Our factories produce different goods.
9. Secondary ['sekəndəri] – средний (об образовании)  
Secondary education is compulsory.
10. Science ['saɪəns] – наука  
scientific – научный  
Minsk is known as a city of art and science.
11. Well-developed – хорошо развитый  
Industry in Belarus is well-developed.
12. Place of interest – достопримечательность  
to go sightseeing – пойти осматривать достопримечательности  
What places of interest in Belarus do you know?
13. Repertoire ['repətwa:] – репертуар  
The repertoire of our theatre is interesting.
14. Picture gallery – картинная галерея

15. Exhibition [ˌeksɪˈbɪʃn] – выставка  
to exhibit [ɪgˈzɪbɪt] – выставлять; экспонировать на выставке.  
Have you seen the Picasso exhibition?
16. Show – показ, выставка; спектакль  
to show (showed, showed) – показывать, демонстрировать  
She is the star of the show
17. Rich [rɪtʃ] – богатый  
Our cultural life is rich in traditions.
18. To be worth [wɜːθ] – заслуживающий внимания, стоящий  
This book is worth reading
19. Industry [ˈɪndəstri] – промышленность, отрасль промышленности  
What are the leading industries in Belarus?
20. Enterprise [ˈentəpraɪz] – предприятие  
There are many enterprises in Belarus.

3. Read and translate the following text. Ask, answer questions on it and retell it:

### **The Republic of Belarus**

The Republic of Belarus is situated in Eastern Europe. Its population is more than 10 million. 64 % of the population live in cities, the largest of which are Minsk (the capital), Gomel, Brest, Vitebsk, Grodno, Mogilev. Belarus has a highly developed industry. There are hundreds of enterprises such as Gomeldrev, MAZ which produce tractors, bicycles, TV-sets. Belarus has a large network of railways, roads, airlines.

Belarus is also a republic of well-developed science and culture. There is an Academy of Sciences, 37 state higher educational establishments, about 400 professional schools. Secondary education is compulsory and free of charge.

The rich Belarusian poetry, literature, painting are admired not only by the Belarusians but also by<sup>1</sup> foreigners. Chagall's, Bogdanovich's, Bykov's works are known<sup>2</sup> far beyond the borders of our republic.

The cultural life of the people of the Belarusian capital is varied and interesting. Minsk offers a variety of entertainment, namely the Opera and Ballet Theatre, the Yanka Kupala State Academic Theatre, the Art Museum, the Circus and many other theatres, cinemas, museums, art galleries. The Minsk ballet is famous all over the world. They have an<sup>3</sup> amazing repertoire with different ballets and operas.

There are a lot of places of interest in Belarus worth seeing such as ancient Polotsk, Byelovezhskaya Pushcha, the "Khatyn" Memorial Complex and others.

The Belarusian people are hospitable, patient and hard-working.



- Notes:** <sup>1</sup> foreigner – иностранец  
<sup>2</sup> far beyond the borders of – далеко за пределами  
<sup>3</sup> amazing – удивительный, поразительный

**4. Answer the questions to the text:**

1. Where is Belarus situated?
2. What is the population of Belarus?
3. What are the largest cities?
4. Is Belarus a country with a highly developed industry?
5. Is Belarus a republic of well-developed science and culture?
6. How many state higher educational establishments are there in Belarus?
7. Are Belarusian painting, literature, ballet famous far abroad?
8. The cultural life of the people in Minsk is varied and interesting, isn't it?
9. What are the most famous theatres, museums in Minsk?
10. There are many places of interest in Belarus, aren't there? Name some of them.
11. What can you say about our people?

### III. GREAT BRITAIN

#### Language practice

**1. Pronounce the following words correctly:**

- |                   |                          |                      |                   |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| a) [dʒ]           | [tʃ]                     | [ʃ]                  | [ŋ]               |
| engineering       | Man <u>ch</u> ester      | <u>sh</u> ipbuilding | King <u>g</u> dom |
| large             | rich                     | Engl <u>sh</u>       | lead <u>g</u>     |
| en <u>j</u>       | cult <u>ch</u> ral       | off <u>sh</u> ial    | min <u>g</u>      |
|                   |                          |                      |                   |
| b) [æ]            | [aɪ]                     |                      |                   |
| gall <u>a</u> ry  | high <u>a</u> ly         |                      |                   |
| fl <u>a</u> t     | industrial <u>a</u> ized |                      |                   |
| n <u>a</u> tional | min <u>a</u> ing         |                      |                   |
| cap <u>a</u> l    | l <u>a</u> ight          |                      |                   |

**2. Vocabulary. Study the meaning of the following words and memorize them:**

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland [ju:'naɪtɪd 'kɪŋdəm əv' greɪt' brɪtən ən' nɔ :ðən' aɪələnd] – Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии

- The U.K. consists of England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland.
2. Highly industrialized country – страна с высокоразвитой промышленностью  
Is Britain a highly industrialized country?
  3. Leading ['li:dn̩] – ведущий  
The leading industries in Britain are mining and shipbuilding.
  4. Light engineering – легкая промышленность
  5. Mining – горное дело; горная промышленность; добыча полезных ископаемых  
Mining and light engineering are the leading industries in Britain.
  6. Custom ['kʌstəm] – обычай  
Great Britain is a country with old customs.
  7. To keep up (kept, kept) – придерживаться, соблюдать  
The British keep their traditions up.
  8. To observe [əb'zɜ:v] – следить; соблюдать  
Christmas is not observed in Scotland.
  9. Holiday ['hɒlədi] – праздник  
What is your favourite holiday?
  10. Expensive [iks'pensɪv] – дорогой  
ant. cheap – дешевый  
The education in Britain is expensive.
  11. To attract – привлекать, притягивать  
The Tower of London attracts millions of tourists.
  12. Festival ['festɪvəl] – празднество, фестиваль  
A lot of festivals are held in Britain.
  13. To hold (held, held) – проводить  
The festival of flowers was held yesterday.
  14. Educational centre – центр образования  
Oxford and Cambridge are Britain's main educational centres.

3. Read and translate the following text. Ask, answer questions on it and retell it:

### Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated in northwestern Europe. It consists of 4 parts: England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland.

Great Britain is a highly industrialized country. The leading industries are light engineering, shipbuilding, mining.

The largest cities are London (the capital), Manchester, Glasgow, Cardiff. The official language is English.

Great Britain is a country with old cultural traditions and customs. Its citizens carefully keep them up. To this day a British family prefers a house with a <sup>1</sup>fireplace to a flat. The British are great lovers of animals and flowers.

Holidays are especially rich in traditions and are different throughout the country. <sup>2</sup>Christmas is a great English national holiday and in Scotland it is not observed. But on <sup>3</sup>New Year's Eve the <sup>4</sup>Scotts begin to enjoy themselves.

The most famous educational centres are Oxford and Cambridge. The education is very expensive.

Britain gave the world a lot of talented people: Shakespeare, Burns, Turner and others.

Britain is rich in its historic places that attract millions of tourists: <sup>5</sup>Stonehenge, Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London and many others.

London is a cultural centre of Britain with a great number of theatres, museums, art galleries. The most famous of them are the National Theatre, the Royal Opera House, the National Gallery, the British museum.

**Notes:** <sup>1</sup>a fireplace [ˈfaɪəpleɪs] – камин

<sup>2</sup>Christmas [ˈkrɪsməs] – Рождество

<sup>3</sup>New Year's Eve [i:v] – канун Нового года

<sup>4</sup>the Scotts – шотландцы

<sup>5</sup>Stonehenge – Стоунхендж (доисторический монумент, сооруженный друидами).

#### 4. Answer the questions to the text:

1. Where is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland situated?
2. Great Britain is a highly industrialized country, isn't it?
3. What are the leading industries?
4. What are the largest cities?
5. What is the official language?
6. Is Britain a country with old cultural traditions?
7. Where do the British prefer to live?
8. Are the British great lovers of animals?
9. Are holidays rich in traditions? Are they different in different parts of the country?
10. What are the most famous educational centres?
11. Britain gave the world a lot of talented people, didn't it? Name some of them.
12. What are the most popular places of interest?
13. Is London a cultural centre of Britain? Name the most famous theatres, art galleries, museums.

## IV. THE YOUTH: EDUCATION, SPARE TIME, PROBLEMS

### Language practice

1. Pronounce the following words correctly:

a) [w]	[r]	[θ]	[ð]
<u>w</u> ork	<u>r</u> ecreation	<u>y</u> outh	<u>t</u> he
o <u>w</u> n	<u>c</u> reative	<u>t</u> heatre	<u>e</u> ither
<u>w</u> alk	<u>d</u> ifferent	<u>t</u> heory	<u>o</u> thers
<u>w</u> eekend	<u>b</u> roaden	<u>t</u> hrough	to <u>g</u> ether

[tʃ]	[ʃ]	[dʒ]	[ʒ]
re <u>s</u> earch	att <u>e</u> n <u>t</u> ion	eng <u>a</u> ge	le <u>i</u> s <u>u</u> re
<u>c</u> h <u>e</u> s <u>s</u>	est <u>a</u> b <u>l</u> ish <u>m</u> ent	teen <u>a</u> ger	ple <u>a</u> s <u>u</u> re
<u>m</u> at <u>c</u> h	pot <u>e</u> n <u>t</u> ial	<u>j</u> oy	<u>v</u> is <u>i</u> on
<u>c</u> ult <u>u</u> re	<u>s</u> h <u>a</u> re	<u>j</u> ob	

b) [æ]	[a:]	[ə]	[ɜ:]
est <u>a</u> b <u>l</u> ish <u>m</u> ent	<u>p</u> ast <u>i</u> me	car <u>e</u> er	<u>l</u> ear <u>n</u>
<u>t</u> al <u>e</u> nt	<u>d</u> an <u>c</u> e	<u>a</u> bil <u>i</u> ty	<u>e</u> ar <u>t</u> h
<u>a</u> ct <u>i</u> vit <u>y</u>	<u>p</u> art <u>i</u> cipat <u>e</u>	<u>a</u> bout	<u>t</u> ur <u>n</u>
<u>r</u> el <u>a</u> x	<u>a</u> rt		<u>p</u> er <u>f</u> ect

[eɪ]	[eə]	[aɪ]
mot <u>i</u> vate	sh <u>a</u> re	<u>l</u> ife
teen <u>a</u> ger	sp <u>a</u> re	<u>h</u> igher
eng <u>a</u> ged	pre <u>p</u> are	org <u>a</u> nizati <u>o</u> n
<u>p</u> lay		

2. Vocabulary. Study the meaning of the following words and memorize them:

1. Ability (pl. – ies) [ə'biləti] – способность, умение

To develop one's abilities and talents – развивать (совершенствовать) способности и таланты

2. To bring out (brought, brought) – выявлять

Youth clubs help to bring out their talents.

3. To join [dʒɔɪn] – соединять(ся); вступать

All my groupmates have already joined our university students' club.

4. Job [dʒɒb] – работа

a part-time job – вечерняя работа

Have you got a job? – No, I haven't.

5. The generation gap [gæp] – расхождения во вкусах, взглядах и т.д. между младшим и старшим поколениями.  
This film is about the generation gap.
6. To earn [z: n] – зарабатывать  
Young people have to earn money.
7. To be engaged in [in'geɪdʒd] – быть занятым в.., поглощённым чем либо,  
I am engaged in our university theatre club.  
They were engaged in conversation.
8. Establishment [ɪs'tæblɪʃmənt] – учреждение  
higher educational establishment – высшее учебное заведение (ВУЗ)  
syn. higher educational institution  
to enter a higher educational establishment – поступить в ВУЗ,  
There a lot of higher educational establishments in our country.
9. To give up bad habits – отказаться от вредных привычек  
You won't get well unless you give up bad habits.
10. To go out (went, gone) – выходить куда-либо, бывать в обществе,  
He likes to go out every evening.
11. Independent [ɪndɪ'pendənt] – независимый  
to be independent – быть независимым  
independence – независимость  
Going away to college has made me much more independent.
12. Leisure ['leɪə] – досуг, свободное время  
syn. spare time  
What do you do at your leisure?
- 13 Misunderstanding – непонимание  
There is some misunderstanding between my father and my brother.
14. To motivate ['məʊ tɪveɪt] – служить причиной, побуждать  
motivated – мотивированный  
She is good at motivating her students.  
He is a highly motivated student.
15. Pastime ['pɑ:staɪm] – приятное времяпрепровождение  
Needlework is her favourite pastime.
16. Recreation [rekrɪ'eɪʃn] – развлечение, отдых  
I like active forms of recreation: travelling, sports.
17. Creative – творческий  
These young people are very creative – they write poetry and paint.
18. To relax [rɪ'læks] – расслаблять(ся)  
relaxation – расслабление  
When I get home I like to relax with the newspaper.
19. Unemployment [ʌnɪm'plɔɪmənt] - безработица  
Youth unemployment is one of the most serious problems in our society.
20. The Youth [juθ] – молодой

Youth culture – молодежная культура.

Youth subculture – молодежная субкультура

The youth of today differ a lot from the youth of yesterday

It is nice to be young.

3. Read and translate the following text. Ask, answer questions on it and retell it:

### **The Youth: their education, spare time, problems.**

Future belongs to the youth that is why much attention is paid to their education, recreation, etc. The desire of young people to become good specialists motivates them to enter higher educational establishments. Higher education is the method of developing their talents, abilities, creative potential.

Besides their studies young people are engaged in youth clubs (clubs for photography, music, theatre) and organizations. For example, Boy or Girl Scouts in the USA. In Belarus, Russia almost every school, university has its own team of joyful and smart – KVN. It helps to bring out young people's talents, and to create team spirit.

A lot of young people go in for sports (football, tennis, etc.) because they are interested in keeping fit.

There are young people who belong to political parties and organizations such as "the greens".

On Sunday or Saturday nights young people generally go to disco, concerts, arrange parties. Those who study away from home may go home at weekends.

Some young people (students, teenagers) try to find part-time jobs. They earn money by<sup>1</sup> delivering newspapers, working as assistants in shops, cafés. But for the majority of young people especially school-leavers it is difficult to find a job. They have no skills, experience.

There are some other problems that are common for young people in different countries: smoking, alcohol, <sup>2</sup>drug-taking, <sup>3</sup>Internet Addiction Syndrome, the problem of fathers and sons.

**Notes:** <sup>1</sup> to deliver [di'livə] – доставлять; разносить (газеты, журналы);

<sup>2</sup> drug-taking [drʌg] – принятие наркотиков;

<sup>3</sup> Internet Addiction Syndrome – синдром интернет зависимости.

4. Answer the questions to the text:

1. Is much attention paid to every aspect of young people's lives? Why?

2. Is higher education important for young people? Why?

3. Besides studies young people are engaged in youth clubs and organizations, aren't they? Can you name any?
5. Why do young people go in for sports? Do you?
6. Are some young people interested in political life of their countries? Are you?
7. How do young people prefer to spend their free time?  
Do they prefer active forms of recreation? What about you?
8. What problems are common for all young people?  
What do they do to overcome (преодолеть) them? Who can help them?
9. Do you have bad habits?
10. What youth subcultures do you know? What is their main function? Do you belong to any youth subculture?

## V. ECOLOGY. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

### Language practice

1. Pronounce the following words correctly:

a) [ɜ]	[dʒ]	[ʃ]	[tʃ]
explos <u>ion</u>	age	pollut <u>ion</u>	such
meas <u>ure</u>	urgent	protect <u>ion</u>	natur <u>e</u>
treas <u>ure</u>	oxyg <u>en</u>	sh <u>ip</u>	Chernobyl
	vegetab <u>le</u>	destru <u>ct</u> ion	wh <u>ic</u> h

[θ]	[ ð ]
Earth	oth <u>er</u>
th <u>ou</u> sand	th <u>is</u>
th <u>in</u>	breath <u>e</u>
	weath <u>er</u>

b) [æ]	[ɜ:]	[aɪ]	[aɪə]
man <u>kin</u> d	burn	dry	fire
an <u>im</u> al	bird	kind	high <u>er</u>
balan <u>ce</u>	univers <u>al</u>	enterpr <u>ise</u>	envi <u>ron</u> ment
ac <u>id</u>	concern	by	

2. Vocabulary. Study the meaning of the following words and memorize them:

1. Acid rains [ˈæsɪd]- кислотные дожди  
Our forests are dying from acid rains.
2. Atomic power station [əˈtɒmɪk paʊə steɪʃn]-атомная электростанция  
Atomic power stations are useful but dangerous.

3. To cause [ko:z]-причинять, быть причиной  
Environmental pollution causes global warming.
4. Concern [kən'sɜ:n]- забота  
Environmental protection is our universal concern.
5. To damage ['dæmɪdʒ]- повредить, нанести убыток  
damage- ущерб, вред  
to cause damage- нанести ущерб  
Environmental pollution causes damage to people's health.
6. To destroy [di'strɔɪ]-разрушать, уничтожать, истреблять  
destruction [di'strʌkʃn]- разрушение, уничтожение  
Dangerous dust of the enterprises destroy the life around.
7. To disappear [disə'piə]- исчезать  
disappearance [ˌdisə'piərəns]-исчезновение  
Rare species of animals, birds, plants can disappear for ever.
8. Disaster [di'zɑ:stə]- бедствие, катастрофа  
disastrous [di'zɑ:stɹəs]-бедственный, губительный  
The Chernobyl disaster is the most horrible ecological tragedy.
9. To dry up-высыхать  
A lot of lakes and rivers dry up.
10. To dump –сбрасывать, сваливать мусор  
Industrial enterprises dump their wastes into rivers.
11. Environment [ɪn'væləɹənmənt]- окружающая среда  
environmental - относящийся к окружающей среде  
For many years people lived in harmony with the environment.
12. Exhaust [ɪg'zɔ:st]-выхлоп, выпуск  
exhaust gases- выхлопные газы  
The main causes of air pollution are smoke and exhaust gases.
13. Global warming- глобальное потепление  
Global warming is the increase in the average temperature.
14. Harmful-вредный, пагубный;  
harm – вред;  
to harm - наносить вред;  
to do harm- вредить, причинять вред  
Plants and factories pollute air with dust and harmful substances.
15. Horrible- ужасный, страшный  
The results of environmental pollution are horrible.
16. Poison [pɔɪzn]- яд;  
poisonous - ядовитый  
Poisonous gases can cause death.
17. To pollute-загрязнять  
pollution - загрязнение  
There are different types of environmental pollution.



18. To protect - защищать, охранять  
 protection - защита  
 Urgent measures to protect environment should be taken.
19. To recycle [rɪ'saɪkl]- перерабатывать отходы  
 recycling- переработка отходов  
 Many kinds of wastes can be recycled.
20. Rubbish ['rʌbɪʃ]- хлам, мусор  
 People leave a lot of rubbish on the land.
21. Substance ['sʌbstəns]-вещество  
 The territory of Belarus is polluted by radioactive substances.
22. To take measures ['meɪʒə]- принимать меры  
 It is necessary to take urgent measures.
23. Waste [weɪst]-отходы, отбросы  
 Toxic wastes are dangerous.
24. Invention [ɪn'venʃn]-изобретение;  
 to invent- изобретать  
 Television is one of the greatest inventions.

3. Read and translate the following text. Ask, answer questions on it and retell it:

### **Ecology. Environmental pollution**

For thousands of years people lived in <sup>1</sup>uncrowded rural areas in harmony with Nature. They didn't have <sup>2</sup>pollution – causing machines. But with the development of crowded industrial cities the problem of environmental pollution has become more important. Automobiles and other inventions make pollution worse.

Pollution is a serious and <sup>3</sup>complicated problem. Automobiles <sup>4</sup>provide transportation for people but pollute air with exhaust gases. Enterprises <sup>5</sup>provide jobs for people and produce goods but pollute air, water, soil. Plants and factories dump their wastes into rivers, lakes, on the soil.

Thus, on the one hand different inventions make our life easier. On the other hand they pollute our environment. In its turn environmental pollution causes a great number of horrible ecological problems: acid rains, global warming, the destruction of the ozone layer and other problems.

We can't but mention the Chernobyl disaster in April, 1986. As a result 18% of the territory of Belarus was polluted by radioactive substances.

So, people must take serious measures to protect Nature. Some progress has been already made in this direction. A lot of countries have set up environmental protection agencies. A lot of ecological conferences have been held. Ecological education has become a part of secondary and higher education. Recy-

cling has become popular in many countries. It helps to <sup>6</sup>save forests, animals, plants.

But these are the <sup>7</sup>initial steps that must be carried forward for the future generations.

**Notes:** <sup>1</sup>uncrowded rural areas – слабораселенные сельские территории (площади)

<sup>2</sup>pollution – causing machines – механизмы (машины), вызывающие загрязнение.

<sup>3</sup>complicated [кл 'mplikeitd] – сложный

<sup>4</sup>to provide – обеспечивать

<sup>5</sup>we can't but mention – нельзя не упомянуть

<sup>6</sup>to save – спасать

<sup>7</sup>initial – начальный

4. Answer the questions to the text:

1. For the thousands of years people lived in harmony with nature, didn't they?
2. Why has the problem of environmental pollution become more important?
3. What makes pollution worse?
4. Is pollution a serious problem?
5. Are automobiles useful for people? Why?
6. Do automobiles cause damage to Nature? How?
7. Are industrial enterprises important nowadays? Why?
8. Do plants, factories pollute air, water, land?
9. What ecological problems does environmental pollution cause?
10. What do you know about the Chernobyl disaster?
11. What has been done to protect the environment?
12. Why is it important to protect Nature?
13. What do you do to protect Nature?

## VI. MY FUTURE SPECIALITY

### Language practice

1. Pronounce the following words correctly:

a) [dʒ]	[tʃ]	[ʃ]
job	lecture	special
general	<u>ch</u> oose	ma <u>ch</u> ine
language	resear <u>ch</u>	graduati <u>o</u> n
engineering		educati <u>o</u> n

technological

b) [aɪ]	[aɪə]
diversified	hire
vitae	fire
provide	tyre
design	

2. Vocabulary. Study the meaning of the following words and memorize them:

1. To choose a career (chose, chosen) – выбирать профессию  
It is important to choose a career.
2. Diversified [dai'vz:ɪfaɪd] – разнообразный  
The profession of an engineer is diversified.
3. To be in demand [dɪ'ma:nd] – пользоваться спросом  
Good engineers are in a great demand.
4. To make contribution to [ˌkɒntrɪ'bju:ʃ(ə)n] – вносить вклад в ...  
I want to make my contribution to the development of this plant.
5. Responsible [rɪs'pɒnsəbl] – ответственный  
responsibility – ответственность  
If you are responsible, you will find a good job.
6. Engineer [ˌendʒɪniə] – инженер  
mechanical engineer – инженер-механик  
electric engineer – инженер-электрик  
electronic engineer – инженер-электронщик  
computer engineer – инженер-компьютерщик  
If you want to become an engineer enter the G.S.T.U. named after P.O. Sukhoi.
7. To improve one's qualification [ˌkwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃən] – повышать квалификацию  
It is time to improve your qualification.
8. To look for a job – искать работу  
Are you looking for a job? – Yes, I am.
9. To apply for a job – претендовать на какую-либо работу  
I want to apply for this job.
10. Resume ['rezju:meɪ] – резюме; краткие анкетные данные  
Where is your resume?
11. C.V. [ˌsi:'vi:] (curriculum vitae [kə'rikjələm ˌvi:taɪ]) – автобиография  
I need your C.V.
12. To be hired [haɪəd] – быть нанятым  
ant. to be fired [faɪəd] – быть уволенным  
It is more difficult to be hired than to be fired.
13. Prestigious [pre'stɪdʒəs] – престижный

- Is your job prestigious?
14. Well paid – хорошо оплачиваемый  
I want to find a well paid job.
15. Employment [ɪm'plɔɪmənt] – служба; занятие;  
ant. unemployment - безработица  
to employ – предоставлять работу  
to be employed – работать; служить; быть занятым  
to be unemployed – быть безработным  
The new road will employ hundreds of men.
16. To provide [prə'vaɪd] – предоставлять, давать  
Our University provides good engineering education.
17. Research laboratory – научно-исследовательская лаборатория  
I would like to work at a research laboratory.
18. Design office – конструкторское бюро  
My friends work at a design office.
19. Post-graduate courses – курсы усовершенствования  
post-graduate studies – аспирантура  
The best students enter post-graduate studies.
20. What are you? – Кто вы по профессии?  
What is your job? – Чем вы занимаетесь?

3. Read and translate the following text. Ask, answer questions on it and retell it:

### **My future speciality (1)**

I am a first-year student of the Gomel State Technical University named after P.O. Sukhoi. I study at the Technological faculty.

I chose engineering as I always wanted to become an engineer and to continue my parents' career. I am sure that engineering is very important. It is engineers who design machines, develop new materials, program computer systems, etc. I also want to make my contribution to the process of making people's lives easier and more comfortable.

To become a well qualified engineer one must know much. So at the University we are taught general and special subjects: Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Foreign Languages, etc.

As the profession of an engineer is quite diversified, there a lot of employment opportunities.

Our graduates work as mechanical, computer, electronic, electric engineers at research laboratories, design offices, industrial enterprises. So I hope to find an interesting and wellpaid job after graduation. Besides, the engineering profession is in demand.

To my mind every profession needs people who are hard-working, disciplined, responsible. I believe I possess these qualities. They will help me to apply for a better job.

### **My future speciality (2)**

I am a first-year student of the Gomel State Technical University named after P.O. Sukhoi. I study at the Economics and Humanities faculty. I want to become a professional economist. I am sure that the profession of an economist is one of the most important and prestigious nowadays in view of the situation in our Republic.

What makes a good economist? Whatever he does, an economist should have a thorough training in Economic theory, Maths and our University offers such training. We are taught general and special subjects, such as Macroeconomics, Management, Statistics, Computer Science, Foreign Languages, etc.

The profession of an economist is diversified. The graduates of our faculty work as managers, accountants at educational institutions, research centres, in industry, at banks, for the government. They may also continue their studies at the Post-graduate Courses if they have abilities, and a desire to be a scientist.

I would like to find an interesting and wellpaid job at a bank. I think I am rather responsible, disciplined for this job.

Knowing the economic laws of the development of the society, economists can solve many problems facing our Republic. I hope that I'll be able to make my contribution to this process.

#### **4. Answer the questions to the text:**

1. What is your future profession?
2. Why did you choose the engineering profession (the profession of an economist)?
3. Who helped you in your choice of your future profession?
4. What attracts you in your future profession?
5. What job are you interested in (well paid, responsible, prestigious, interesting, quiet; in a small business, in a large and famous company)?
6. Are there a lot of employment opportunities for the graduates of our University?
7. Where do they work?
8. Where would you like to work?
9. What position would you like to have (to manage people – a manager, to work for someone else – an employer, a businessman)?
10. What qualities are required to become a good specialist?

## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

1. STUDENTS' LIFE.....	3
2. THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS.....	6
3. GREAT BRITAIN.....	9
4. THE YOUTH: EDUCATION, SPARE TIME, PROBLEMS.....	12
5. ECOLOGY. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION.....	15
6. MY FUTURE SPECIALITY.....	18

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