



**Министерство образования Республики Беларусь**

**Учреждение образования  
«Гомельский государственный технический  
университет имени П. О. Сухого»**

**Кафедра «Белорусский и иностранные языки»**

# **ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)**

**ПРАКТИКУМ  
для студентов технических специальностей  
дневной и заочной форм обучения**

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Данный практикум состоит из разделов, связанных между собой социальной и лингвострановедческой тематикой. Каждый раздел включает вокабуляр, ряд упражнений, способствующий развитию навыков подготовленной и неподготовленной устной речи. Дополнительные упражнения и дополнительный текстовый материал служат развитию креативного мышления на практических занятиях по английскому языку.

Для студентов неязыковых специальностей.

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## UNIT 1

### STUDENTS' LIFE

#### 1. Лексический минимум:

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 [In'dzoI] – 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) [ˈfakəlti] – 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 [ˈgrɪˈdʒueɪt] from – окончить ВУЗ  
He graduated from our University in 2000.  
Graduate [ˈgrɪdʒuət] – 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 [hostl] – 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 [ˌsaɪəntɪfɪkəndrɪ'sɜ:tʃ wɜ:k] – 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'kʌm ən endʒɪ'nɪə] – стать инженером  
He wants to become an engineer.

## 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы к нему.

### 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 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 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

### Вопросы к тексту:

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?

3. Изучите список слов, прочитайте диалог и составьте свой диалог по аналогии

### Is student life all good?

#### Vocabulary and definitions

**through rose-tinted spectacles** – seeing a situation as better than it really was

**out of your comfort zone** – being in a situation that you aren't familiar with and which makes you feel nervous

**counselling** – professional help with personal or psychological problems

**homesick** – missing your family and friends when you're away from home

**stress** – pressure or worry caused by a difficult situation

**balancing act** – where you try to give your attention to two or more things at the same time

**look after yourself** – be responsible for or take care of yourself

**budgeting** – planning how much money you have and how you will spend it

**stressed** – anxious and worried

#### DIALOGUE

**Alice**

Hello and welcome to 6 Minute English. I'm Alice...

**Neil**

... and I'm Neil. Hello.

**Alice**

Hello, Neil. You went to university, didn't you?

**Neil**

Yes. University – the best days of my life. I made fantastic friends, went to great parties...

**Alice**

Did some work?

**Neil**

Well, yeah, I did *some* work, but probably not enough.

**Alice**

Well, the subject of today's show is student mental health. So, Neil, do you think you're looking back at your university days **through rose-tinted spectacles**? And that means looking at a situation as being better than it really was.

**Neil**

I did feel out of my comfort zone when I arrived. Yes, everyone seemed to know everyone... knew where to go.

**Alice**

Yes, well, being **out of your comfort zone** means being in a situation that you aren't familiar with and which makes you feel nervous. Did you talk to anyone about your feelings, Neil? Did you get any **counselling**? And that means professional help with personal or psychological problems.

**Neil**

What? No, not me. I'm one of those men who isn't good at talking about their feelings, Alice. I just felt a bit **homesick** that's all – I missed my friends and family. But let's move on, shall we! Why don't you ask me today's quiz question?

**Alice**

Alright then. So here it is: In a survey of students at Imperial College London, how many students said they suffered from high levels of stress or a mental health condition during their time at college? Was it...

a) 1 out of 4?

b) 2 out of 4?

or c) 3 out of 4?

**Neil**

Well, I'm going to go for c) 3 out of 4 because I do think that university life can be more stressful than people realize.

**Alice**

Yes. **And stress** means pressure or worry caused by a difficult situation. OK, we'll find out if you're right or wrong later on. Now in the UK, there has been a rise in students using counselling services.

**Neil**

Why's that, Alice?

**Alice**

Well, let's listen to Kirsty, a student at Exeter University, talking about why she has had problems. And here's a question for you while you listen: Did she enjoy her first days in college?

**INSERT**

**Kirsty McMurrin, student at Exeter University**

No. The thing is... it... is a real balancing act. When I first got to university I don't think I'd really realized that I'd forgotten how to make friends you know, I'd been with the same school friends for seven years, and so I was trying to balance you know social success with academic success whilst learning how to look after myself at quite a young age. And I think that's the experience of a lot of young people. And people really struggle with it.

**Neil**

What's a **balancing act**, Alice?

**Alice**

It's where you try to give your attention to two or more things at the same time. So here, Kirsty is trying to balance making new friends with doing her academic work and learning to look after herself.

**Neil**

What does Kirsty mean when she says she's learning to look after herself?

**Alice**

Well, to **look after someone** means to protect or take care of someone – and in this case, Kirsty's learning to take care of herself – for example doing her own shopping and cooking.

**Neil**

OK, let's listen to Dr Ruth Caleb of the counselling service at Brunel University in London talking about what practical stuff students could learn before leaving for university that might make life easier for them.

**INSERT**

**Dr Ruth Caleb, Head of the counselling service at Brunel University, London**

Certain things that I think it would be very very helpful for students to have put in place are an ability to do the practical things of life – to do the washing, to do the cleaning and so on – being able to cook. Budgeting is extremely important in university life. And also spending time on your own comfortably.

**Neil**

Yes, that's excellent advice. I couldn't boil an egg when I arrived at uni.

**Alice**

Oh, really? Can you do it now, Neil?

**Neil**

Just about, just about.

**Alice**

Yeah? Great. And what about **budgeting**? This means planning how much money you have and how you will spend it.

**Neil**

I'm still pretty bad at that. However, I am very good at spending time on my own comfortably.

**Alice**

Yes, I can believe that – feet up, watching TV with a takeaway.

**Neil**

Takeaway, of course a takeaway cause I can't cook anything...

**Alice**

No.

**Neil**

... not even an egg. You know me so well. So how about the answer to today's quiz question, Alice?

**Alice**

Alright then. I asked: In a survey of students at Imperial College London, how many said they suffered from high levels of stress or a mental health condition during their time at college? Was it...

a) 1 out of 4?

b) 2 out of 4?

or c) 3 out of 4?

**Neil**

And I said c) 3 out of 4.

**Alice**

Yes. And you are correct – well done, Neil! The survey, completed by over a thousand students,

also found that almost 70% of those that suffer from stress do so at least once a week, and 9% of students feel **stressed** constantly. Stressed means anxious and worried.

**Neil**

Well, I feel anxious just thinking about all that stress. Can we hear today's words again?

**Alice**

We certainly can. They are:  
through rose-tinted spectacles  
out of your comfort zone  
counselling  
homesick  
stress  
balancing act  
look after yourself  
budgeting  
stressed

**Neil**

Well, that brings us to the end of today's 6 Minute English. We hope you've had a stress-free time. Please do join us again soon. You know where to find us, don't you? Go to [www.learningenglish.com](http://www.learningenglish.com), where you'll find grammar points, vocabulary and more editions of 6 Minute English.

**Both**

Bye.

#### **4. Прочитайте фрагмент текста и переведите его:**

A tree is a woody plant of a big size, usually over 20 feet high. It grows with a single trunk with branches on the upper part. The parts of a tree are the leaves and needles, buds, cones and flowers, branches and twigs, a trunk or a stem and roots. The world's tallest tree is situated in California, the USA. The world's oldest tree is also in California. It is more than 4600 years old. Trees have many important functions. For example, they help prevent erosion. They also provide building materials. Many trees are grown by people because of their edible fruits and nuts. Without trees it would be difficult for people to breathe. Trees keep our air supply fresh. They take in harmful gases and produce oxygen. In fact, this is the way trees and other plants make their food. One large tree can provide a day's oxygen for up to four people.

#### **5. Установите соответствия между текстами А-Г и заголовками 1-8; запишите ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только 1 раз, в задании один заголовок лишний.**

1. Reasons to be afraid
2. Fight your fear
3. A place of wonders
4. How to say thank you
5. Visiting for wild life and animals
6. Learn to be grateful
7. It's never late to learn
8. Reading non-verbal language

**A.** Nowadays when it's all too easy to send an email or text, the best way to show that you are grateful to somebody is to actually mail a hand-written card. The person who gets it will know you took the extra time and thought to write a card and put it in the mail with a nice stamp. That person will appreciate your efforts much more. Plus, you'll get the added bonus of feeling grateful a little longer than usual as you write out each note and wait for it to arrive.

**B.** Music is a noble passion, and people who can play a musical instrument have always been seen as intelligent people. Learning how to play a musical instrument is far more efficient if you do it in childhood. However, there are millions of adults who learn to enjoy music throughout their lives. Moreover, they don't focus on just one instrument, but specialize in two or even more, if they have the time and the necessary ambition.

**C.** Millions of people avoid air travel each year because of their fear of flying. The fear of accidents happening is probably the most common fear among air travellers. It is an understandable fear, since there have been many aviation accidents throughout history. Some people may have a fear that the plane has some type of malfunction or breakdown, while others may have a fear that the weather or turbulence will affect the plane.

**D.** Try to understand that being scared is just an illusion that makes you limited and miserable. Take control of your mind and don't let your imagination create frightening pictures in your head. If you cannot deal with it, you should make attempts to leave your comfort zone. Choose things and activities you are afraid of and meet your worries face to face, because it is impossible to run away from them. Just face your troubles no matter how powerful they may seem.

**E.** When you get chronically bored with something, your mind gets used to seeing the world negatively. It is necessary to break the chain of negative thoughts and train your mind to notice the best. Just write down 5 things you are thankful for. This way, your mind will change for the better in a while. The thankfulness will open your eyes to the beauty of the world around you and will help you to focus on positive moments in your life.

**F.** If you go to Ireland, go to isolated distant places in the country, talk to the locals and they will tell you the stories about the mythical Irish place, called the Otherworld. They believe that it is the land of paradise and happiness. In Irish poetry and tales, it is described as a series of islands near Ireland where the various fairytale creatures lived. Also the Otherworld seemed to be able to move from one location to another.

**G.** Many people can understand the nature of character without talking to the person they are interested in. The gestures and postures usually reflect the mood and the level of the person's confidence. It's easy to notice a highly confident person even in a big group of people. They stand in one place without constant moving from place to place, and they always make eye contact with the person they are talking to.

Текст							
Заголовок							

**6. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1-7. Одна из частей в списке 1 - лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений в таблицу.**

## Peter and Paul Fortress

The Peter and Paul Fortress in St. Petersburg, located on small Hare Island, is the historic core of the city. The history of St. Petersburg begins with the history of the fortress.

Since 1700 Russia had been fighting the Northern War against Sweden. By 1703 the lands by the Neva River were conquered. To protect them from the attacks of the Swedes it was necessary to build a strong outpost here. The fortress was founded on Hare Island 16 (27) May, 1703 by joint plan of Peter I and French engineer Joseph-Gaspard Lambert de Guerin. This day is well known A \_\_\_\_\_. The fortress stretches from west to east with six bastions B \_\_\_\_\_. The Peter's Gate on the east side, C \_\_\_\_\_, has remained since the time of Peter I. The Peter and Paul Cathedral, D \_\_\_\_\_ emperors and the monument of Russian baroque, was completed after the death of the emperor, in 1733. The weathervane as a golden angel with a cross, E \_\_\_\_\_, is one of the main symbols of the city. On the opposite side of the cathedral, there is the Mint building, constructed in the time of Paul I by architect A. Porto. Coinage was moved to the fortress F \_\_\_\_\_ in the time of Peter I. The Peter and Paul Fortress has never directly participated in any fighting. From the very beginning of its existence it was used as a political prison. Since 1924 the Peter and Paul Fortress has been a part of the Museum of the History of St. Petersburg.

1. as the day of the birth of St. Petersburg
2. which was designed by D. Trezzini
3. which was the burial place of Russian
4. and reminding of the rich history of the city
5. as the most protected part of the city
6. which is located on the spire of the cathedral
7. that are located at the corners

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

### 7. Вставьте пропущенные слова

#### How to become a good leader

Being a good leader takes work. It is not hard at all to 1. \_\_\_\_\_ the difference between a good and a bad boss. Exceptional leaders – those who are respected and 2 \_\_\_\_\_ by their team – have a lot of secret skills that they put to use every day.

Firstly, building relationships – both with your team and your partners – is crucial in leading a team. That means your success depends greatly 3 \_\_\_\_\_ interpersonal skills and emotional intelligence. Emotional intelligence is the ability to recognize, understand, and manage our emotions, as well as understand the emotions of others. It's a part of how we navigate social situations and then make decisions to 4 \_\_\_\_\_ goals. Several studies have found that a strong emotional intelligence is a top factor for a leader's success. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ to the research, managers with the strongest emotional intelligence were much more likely to succeed.

Exceptional leaders are ones who regularly 6 \_\_\_\_\_ employees of the main goal. A team needs to know what they're marching toward. With a larger vision in mind, their day-to-day work has more purpose.

Great leaders 7 \_\_\_\_\_ sure their daily behavior is a model for their team. They're reliable (meaning they always follow through on what they've promised), they respect people's time (meaning they don't make others wait unnecessarily), and they retain a thoughtful, objective approach to problems or issues.

- |                    |               |              |                 |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. 1) speak        | 2) talk       | 3) tell      | 4) say          |
| 2. 1) amazed       | 2) impressed  | 3) enjoyed   | 4) admired      |
| 3. 1) in           | 2) on         | 3) from      | 4) for          |
| 4. 1) disappointed | 2) displeased | 3) regretted | 4) dissatisfied |
| 5. 1) regarding    | 2) concerning | 3) Including | 4) According    |
| 6. 1) review       | 2) revise     | 3) recall    | 4) remind       |
| 7. 1) hold         | 2) make       | 3) take      | 4) keep         |

**8. Поставьте вопросы разных типов к данной ситуации на английском языке:**

You are considering joining the Chess Club and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) activities
- 2) training courses
- 3) membership fee
- 4) location
- 5) getting to the place

**9. Напишите письмо согласно ситуации, приведенной ниже. В письме используйте 100-140 слов, помните о правилах составления писем. Задайте три вопроса адресату согласно тематике письма.**

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Nancy who writes:

*How is your new house? How much does it take now to get to your school? Why did your parents decide to move to the new house?*

*By the way, i have won a city contest of biological science...*

Write a letter to Nancy.

**10. Составьте диалог /полилог по предложенной/изученной теме (проведите круглый стол).**

## UNIT 2

### MY SPECIALITY

#### 1. Лексический минимум:

1. To choose a career (chose, chosen) – выбирать профессию  
It is important to choose a career.
2. Diversified [dai'vz:sɪfaɪd] – 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 [ˌkəntrɪ'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 [ˌendʒɪnɪə] – 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:təɪ]) – 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?

## **2. Прочитайте, переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы к нему.**

### **My future speciality- Economics**

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 well-paid 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.

### **Вопросы к тексту:**

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?

### **My future speciality - engineering**

Last year I entered the Gomel State Technical University named after the famous aircraft designer Pavel Sukhoi. The University trains engineers in many fields of technology and business. I specialize in Electronics, as it is now the most rapidly growing field of engineering. It deals with the research, design, integration and application of circuits and devices used in the transmission and processing of information. Information is now generated, transmitted, received and stored electronically through computer networks on a scale unprecedented in history, and there is every indication that the explosive rate of growth in this field will continue. The tools

and products of the information age do not exist in a world by themselves. A computer system consists not only of software, hardware, data and procedures but also of people.

Electronic engineers play an essential role in the production of communications satellites, computers, industrial robots, medical and scientific instruments, missile control systems and radar, radio and television sets. Some engineers in the electronics field develop master plans for the parts and connections of miniature integrated circuits, which control the electric signals in most electronic devices. Many electronic engineers design, build and program complex computer systems to perform particular tasks.

The electronics of computers is the design and manufacture of memory systems, central processing units and of peripheral devices. One current trend in computer engineering is microminiaturization. Engineers continue to work to fit greater and greater numbers of circuit elements into smaller and smaller chips. Another trend is towards increasing the speed of computer operations through the use of parallel processors and superconducting materials. The capabilities of the desktop computers have been dramatically expanded.

The University I study at provides the opportunity for students to specialize in the chosen field of engineering and prepares them to enter particular occupations in industry, commerce and public services.

The typical academic program for the University students is composed of a varying number of courses or subjects within a field of specialization such as Basics of Electrical Engineering, Physical Foundations of Hardware, Electronic and Ionic devices, Personal Computers and their applications. Courses are a combination of lectures, seminars, tutorials and laboratory work. Many students conduct research work which is directly relevant to their interests.

The course of studies at the University is concluded by the presentation of the diploma project and the award of a diploma of an engineer. As there are a lot of employment opportunities in my field I don't worry about finding a job. To my mind every profession needs people who are hard-working, disciplined, well-qualified and responsible. The most important thing for me now is to study well and to graduate from the University.

#### **Вопросы к тексту:**

1. When did you enter the GSTU?
2. Why did you choose the electronics speciality?
3. What does electronics deal with?
4. How is information generated, transmitted, received and stored?
5. What kind of equipment do electronic engineers design, develop and improve?
6. What is the electronics of computers?
7. What are the current trends in computer engineering?
8. Does the GSTU provide opportunities for students to enter particular occupations?
9. What is the typical academic program composed of?
10. What special subjects do students of the electronics speciality study?
11. What is the course of study at the University concluded by?
12. Are there a lot of employment opportunities for the graduates?

#### **3. Изучите список слов, прочитайте диалог и составьте свой диалог по аналогии.**

## Why do we take risks?

### Vocabulary and definitions

**phobia** – a strong and unreasonable fear of something

**risk** – the chances of something bad happening

**probability** – how likely something is to happen

**gut reaction** – an instinctive emotional response

**catastrophic** – something which causes a huge amount of damage and suffering

**media coverage** – reports about something in the News, newspapers, and the internet

**chronic** – something that lasts for a long time

**thrill seekers** – people who enjoy taking part in extreme sports and other activities involving physical risk

**base jumper** – a person with a parachute who leaps from tall buildings or cliffs

### DIALOGUE

**Alice**

Hello and welcome to 6 Minute English. I'm Alice...

**Finn**

... and I'm Finn. Hello.

**Alice**

Hello, Finn. You're off on holiday tomorrow, aren't you?

**Finn**

I am and you know, and I'm dreading it. I hate flying!

**Alice**

Do you? I didn't know you had a **phobia** – and that means a strong and unreasonable fear of something.

**Finn**

Well, I don't think this is a phobia because it isn't unreasonable. Flying thousands of feet up in the sky in a tin can, you know, that's not safe!

**Alice**

Flying is safer than you think, Finn. It's much riskier to drive or cycle to work. And, actually, risk taking is the subject of today's show! **Risk** means the chances of something bad happening. For example, did you know that your chance of being knocked off your bicycle and killed during a one-mile journey is the same as your chances of winning the lottery?

**Finn**

You know Alice, I didn't know that.

**Alice**

And this leads me on to our quiz question for today: What are the odds ... what are the chances of either of these two things happening? Is it...

a) 1 in 4 million?

b) 1 in 14 million?

Or c) 1 in 400 million?

**Finn**

I have no idea. I'll go with the big number: 1 in 400 million, c).

**Alice** OK. So we'll find out later if you're right or wrong later on. Now let's listen to Andreas Wilkey, a psychologist at Clarkson University in New York, talking about why we're bad at assessing risk.

**INSERT Andreas Wilkey, Psychologist, Clarkson University, Potsdam, New York**

People typically fear anything which is small probability but it's extremely catastrophic if it were

to happen... Think about dying in a plane crash, think about a nuclear meltdown from the nearby power plant. Recently we have another increase in these birds' virus outbreaks in South Korea. People read about that. And they may pay a lot of attention to that in the news but they may forget to get their flu shot.

**Finn**

That was Andreas Wilkey from Clarkson University. And we heard that a small **probability** of something happening means it's unlikely to happen. But we worry about big or catastrophic events such as catching bird flu or dying in a plane crash because we have a **gutreaction** to them— in other words, we react emotionally. A **catastrophic** event is something that causes a huge amount of damage and suffering.

**Alice**

And it's often because of **media coverage** – for example, watching the news and reading the newspapers – that it can be difficult for us to understand how likely certain things are to happen. Catastrophic events feel like very real threats, while we tend to forget about the small but chronic risks that become more likely over time.

**Finn**

We do. **Chronic** means something that lasts for a long time. So for example, what if there was a cigarette that killed you as soon as you smoked it? Nobody would do that, would they?

**Alice**

No, they wouldn't.

**Finn**

But plenty of people are happy to smoke for years, and put off worrying about the health risks for the future.

**Alice**

Yes, that's a good point, Finn! People feel they are in control of risks that stretch over time. You know, they think, 'I could stop tomorrow' or 'I could smoke less'. But what about people who enjoy taking big risks – those **thrill seekers** out there?

**Finn**

People who enjoy extreme sports actually seek out danger – it gives them extreme pleasure! So let's listen to Karina Hollekim from Norway. She's a **base jumper** – that's a person with a parachute who leaps from tall buildings or cliffs – and she's talking about what she feels about risk.

**INSERT Karina Hollekim, base jumper**

You need to measure the pleasure. Is it going to be worth it for you? So if the risk is really high, it means that the pleasure needs to be equally high. Or hopefully even higher... You can't measure it on a scale or anything. For me, it's a stomach feeling. It's the value within me, and I'm the only one who can tell what value it has to me.

**Alice**

Yes. It must be a magical feeling to step off a cliff, mustn't it, Finn?

**Finn**

'It's a stomach feeling', you know – my stomach would definitely be saying, 'oh no, no, no!' So why not change the subject and give me the answer to today's quiz question?

**Alice**

I asked: What are your chances of being knocked off your bicycle and killed during a one-mile journey and this is the same as your chances of winning the national lottery? So is it... a) 1 in 4 million? b) 1 in 14 million? Or c) 1 in 400 million?

**Finn**

I said c) 1 in 400 million.

**Alice**

Yes. And you were wrong, Finn.

**Finn**

Alright. Really? OK.

**Alice**

Yes. The odds are actually 1 in 14 million. You are as likely to win the national lottery from a single ticket as you are to be knocked off your bicycle and killed during a one-mile journey. This statistic comes from the Professor David Spiegelhalter, who is Winton Professor of the Public Understanding of Risk in the Statistical Laboratory at the University of Cambridge in the UK. So I think he really knows his stuff.

**Finn**

That's a very long title, yes, I'm sure he does.

**Alice**

Yeah.

**Finn**

So let's hear today's words again, Alice?

**Alice**

Here they are:

phobia

risk

probability

gut reaction

catastrophic

media coverage

chronic

thrill seekers

base jumper

And that brings us to the end of today's 6 Minute English. We hope you were thrilled by today's programme. Please join us again soon.

**Both**

Bye.

#### **4. Прочитайте фрагмент текста и переведите его:**

Spencer was an engineer, philosopher and psychologist, who in his day was as famous as Darwin. He first coined the phrase 'survival of the fittest'. Darwin paid him the compliment of using it himself. Herbert was the eldest of nine children, all the rest of whom died in infancy. Trained as a civil engineer, he became a philosopher, psychologist, sociologist, economist and inventor. He sold more than a million books in his lifetime and was the first to apply evolutionary theory to psychology, philosophy and the study of society.

He also invented the paperclip. The device was called Spencer's Binding Pin and was produced on a modified hook-and-eye machine. It did well in its first year, but demand dried up. During the Second World War, paperclips were an emotive symbol of Norwegian resistance to the German occupation. A giant paperclip was later erected in Oslo.

#### **5. Установите соответствия между текстами А-Г и заголовками 1-8, запишите ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только 1 раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.**

1. Unhealthy eating habits
2. Correcting mother nature
3. The turning point
4. The solution

5. Simple lifestyles
6. Summer all year round
7. Unnatural lasts longer
8. A tricky question

**A.** Have you ever wondered where our food comes from? The obvious answer is that it comes from the supermarket. However, that still doesn't answer the question because nowadays, it can come from anywhere on the planet. In addition, we have no idea how some of the food products we buy, such as hot dogs or cookies, are made. For us, food is sometimes a mystery.

**B.** Long ago, things were not so mysterious. Our ancestors would have known exactly where their food had come from. When we were hunters and gatherers, we ate what we killed or gathered with our own hands. Later as farmers, we grew or raised the food that we ate. If we didn't grow it ourselves, it would have come from a nearby farm or at the furthest, a neighboring village.

**C.** Beginning in the late 15th century, during the development of trade with India and America everything changed. Explorers discovered exotic kinds of food such as potatoes, tomatoes, pumpkins and chocolate, and introduced them to Europe. Although they are common now, people back then were suspicious and even thought they might be poisonous. All of a sudden, what you were eating was not so obvious.

**D.** In recent times, technology and modern forms of transportation have changed things even more. Food can be shipped from one side of the planet to the other, and refrigeration means that we don't have to worry about things spoiling. As a result, the whole idea of seasonal fruits and vegetables has lost its meaning and it no longer seems strange to eat strawberries in winter. Exotic fruits have become common, and many people have no idea where they come from.

**E.** Advances in food science and chemistry have changed food even more. Processed foods such as cookies, cereal, spaghetti sauces and soft drinks are made in factories with chemicals. The reason this is done is to save money since natural ingredients cost much more than artificial ones. It's also done to increase the shelf life, meaning the time that the products can remain on the shelves of the supermarket without going bad.

**F.** Even if you avoid eating processed foods, you still can't be sure what you are eating. Farming practices have changed beyond recognition and farms are often run like a factory. Animals are injected with hormones to make them fat and fruits and vegetables are genetically modified to produce 'improved' versions. In addition, chemical fertilizers and pesticides are regularly sprayed on plants. The health effects of this are not yet known and have yet to be seen.

**G.** So what can you do? The main thing you can do is educate yourself so that you know exactly what you are eating. Read the labels carefully and know what chemical ingredients are harmful. Try to buy organic fruits and vegetables that are grown naturally or buy them from local farmers' markets. By being aware and selective of the food that we buy, we can be more certain of what we are eating, enjoy more delicious food, as well as make sure we are eating healthily.

**6. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1-7. Одна из частей в списке 1- лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений в таблицу.**

### The Joy of Reading

Have you ever wondered why people read? Why reading is one of the few things A \_\_\_\_\_ for thousands of years? Even before reading became available to the general public, stories were told around campfires, passed down from generation to generation.

First of all, stories are a good way to escape from your ordinary life, to get immersed in another world, if only for a little time. While reading, you can imagine yourself in different situations B \_\_\_\_\_, but in the moment that doesn't matter. Whether you're suffering from depression or are just bored, reading is a great distraction.

Similarly, another reason people are attracted to stories, is because they are lonely, very often they feel as if they are the only ones in the world C \_\_\_\_\_. Identifying with a fictional character can make a big difference in helping a person understand D \_\_\_\_\_.

Other people read because it can be a good way to relax. It can be very nice to sit down and enjoy a good plot unfold, to watch the actions of fictional characters from the side, and to see the consequences of these actions,

E \_\_\_\_\_.

Lastly, people read because it is the easiest way to gain knowledge in a certain area. Instead of finding a teacher, you can just find a book, sit down, and spend a few hours reading. This way you can study wherever you want, whenever you want F \_\_\_\_\_.

There are countless books in the world, and whoever you are, whatever you're feeling, there is definitely a book out there, just waiting for you to discover it.

1. try to avoid the boredom of life
2. that has consistently remained part of society
3. that they are not alone
4. going through something difficult
5. without having to bear any responsibility
6. that range from unlikely to impossible
7. at your own pace

**7. Поставьте вопросы разных типов к данной ситуации на английском языке:**

You are considering going to the mountains and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) types of cakes on sale
- 2) cakes with fresh berries
- 3) weight
- 4) price
- 5) delivery

**8. Напишите письмо согласно ситуации, приведенной ниже. В письме используйте 100-140 слов, помните о правилах составления писем. Задайте три вопроса адресату согласно тематики письма.**

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Molly who writes:

*I looked after my little sister. Do you think babysitting is a hard work? Do you agree to look after kids when parents ask you to do it? Would you like to be a single child in the family? Why?*

*Moreover, I'm going to visit New York with my cousin soon and stay there for a week.*

Write a letter to Molly.

**9. Напишите письмо согласно ситуации, приведенной ниже. В письме используйте 100-140 слов, помните о правилах составления писем. Задайте три вопроса адресату согласно тематики письма.**

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Mary who writes:

*...My aunt lives in Arkansas and last week her house was ruined by a tornado. What do you think are the most horrible natural disasters? Which of them are typical of the place where you live? What can people do to protect themselves from them?*

*My history teacher got the annual award "Best teacher of the year", I'm so happy for her!...*

Write a letter to Mary. In your letter answer her questions, ask 3 questions about her history teacher. Write 100–140 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

**10. Составьте диалог /полилог по предложенной/изученной теме (проведите круглый стол).**

### UNIT 3

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

##### 1. Лексический минимум:

1. Ability (pl. – ies) [ə'bilɪtɪ] – 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 [ɪn'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 [ɪndɪˈpendənt] – независимый  
to be independent – быть независимым  
independence – независимость  
Going away to college has made me much more independent.
  12. Leisure [ˈleɪzə] – 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 [ˈmɒv tɪveɪt] – служить причиной, побуждать  
motivated – мотивированный  
She is good at motivating her students.  
He is a highly motivated student.
  15. Pastime [ˈpɑːstaɪm] – приятное времяпрепровождение  
Needlework is her favourite pastime.
  16. Recreation [ˌrekriˈeɪʃn] – 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 [rɪˈlæks] – расслаблять(ся)  
relaxation – расслабление  
When I get home I like to relax with the newspaper.
  19. Unemployment [ʌnɪmˈplɔɪmənt] - 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.

## 2. Прочитайте, переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы к нему.

### **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 [dɪ'livə] – доставлять; разносить (газеты, журналы);  
<sup>2</sup> drug-taking [drʌg] – принятие наркотиков;  
<sup>3</sup> Internet Addiction Syndrome – синдром интернет зависимости.

### Вопросы к тексту:

#### 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?

### 3. Изучите список слов, прочитайте диалог и составьте свой диалог по аналогии.

#### Vocabulary and definitions

**adulthood** – the period of life when you are an adult

**stand on your own two feet** – be independent; look after yourself

**maturity** – behaving and thinking like a grown up

**adolescence** – period in your life when you change from being a child to an adult

**psychologists** – person who studies the human mind, their emotions and behaviour

**hormones** – chemicals in the body that influence the development, growth and sex of an animal

**formative years** – period of time when someone develops their character and beliefs

**social death** – embarrassing situation

**mollycoddling** – over protecting or doing too much for someone

**juvenile** – young person but not yet considered an adult

#### DIALOGUE

At what age do we become adults? Many people assume it's 18. It's an age when many leave home for university and also when we can vote in elections the UK.

But new guidance for psychologists in the UK says that adolescence – the time when we change from being a child to an adult – now lasts until the age of 25. Does this mean we are growing up later, or are there other factors?

Neil: Hello I'm Neil. Welcome to 6 Minute English. I'm joined today by Finn. Hello Finn.

Finn: Hello Neil.

Neil: Now, I have a question for you: what age did you leave home?

Finn: I left home at 18, Neil.

Neil: That's quite young, isn't it? Why did you leave home?

Finn: Well, I really wanted to see more of the world.

Neil: We could say that was the end of your childhood and the beginning of your adulthood. It's a time when you begin to stand on your own two feet.

Finn: You mean it's when I started to be independent, to look after myself and act like a grown-up – well, maybe, a bit like a grown-up!

Neil: Yes, it's when you're supposed to think and act like a man! Well, according to some experts, the age when adulthood begins could be increasing. I'll tell you more about that soon and we'll look at some vocabulary to do with growing up. But before that, I have another question for you Finn. In England, people can get married without asking their parent – or without consent, at the age of 18.

Neil: Do you know what the youngest age is men can legally marry in Bangladesh?

Is it:

a) 15

b) 18

or c) 21?

Finn: I honestly have no idea. So I'll say b) 18.

Neil: OK. I'll let you know the answer at the end of programme. Back to our discussion about the age we really become an adult. Leaving home or getting married could be some of the signs of maturity and becoming a grown-up.

Finn: There are many other signs too but, certainly in the UK, people regard 18 as the age when we reach the end of adolescence – a point where you've changed from being a child to being an adult. You should, in theory, think and behave like one.

Neil: Well, that is the theory. We know that people develop at different speeds and some never grow up. I'm sure we know people like that!

Finn: One or two! But child psychologists – the people who study how children behave – now think adolescence could last until the age of 25.

Neil: Twenty-five is when they stop being an adolescent. Medical and educational professionals now have a better understanding of how our hormones – the chemicals in our body – develop and how our brain works.

Finn: Yes. They say that we keep developing into our twenties.

Neil: A child psychologist called Laverne Antrobus, who works at the Tavistock Clinic in London, appeared in a BBC magazine article recently and said: “The idea that suddenly at 18 you’re an adult just doesn’t quite ring true... my experience of young people is that they still need quite a considerable amount of support and help beyond that age.”

Finn: So she says the idea that we become an adult at 18 doesn’t ring true – that means, it doesn’t sound true. Young people need help and support until they’re older.

Neil: She also suggests that some young people continue to live at home because they need more support during these ‘formative years’ – the time when you are growing up. Well, that might be true for some but I was ready to leave home at 18 – I was bored at home and ready for my freedom!

Finn: I know the feeling. Well, in the same BBC article, Frank Furedi, Professor of Sociology at the University of Kent, thinks what you did is a good thing. He says: “There is a loss of aspiration for independence and striking out on your own. When I went to university it would have been a social death to have been seen with your parents, whereas now it’s the norm.”

Neil: So he thinks living at home makes you lose the aspiration – or the desire to be independent, and he says in his day it would have been social death – so embarrassing – to be seen by others to live at home!

Finn: Yes, and I think he’s saying living at home stops you growing up quickly.

Neil: Does this mean we are developing a generation of big babies?

Finn: Maybe not Neil but this is an interesting subject. Could it be we are mollycoddling young people for longer – that means protecting them and looking after them?

Neil: Yes, or it could be that young people are living at home for longer for economic reasons – they can’t afford to leave home.

Finn: Or maybe there is some truth in the idea it takes longer for us to grow up? I think I’ll go with that theory.

Neil: That would explain your juvenile behaviour Finn! Now, let’s find out if you got today’s question right. Earlier I asked you if you knew what the youngest age a man can legally marry in Bangladesh is?

Finn: I said 18, I think Neil.

Neil: You were wrong. It was option c) 21. Apparently, it’s 21 for men, and 18 for women. Now Finn, could you remind us of some of the growing up related words that we heard today.

Finn: Yes, we heard:

adulthood

stand on your own two feet

maturity

adolescence

psychologists

hormones

formative years

social death

mollycoddling

juvenile

Neil: Thank you. We hope you've enjoyed today's programme. Do join us again soon for 6 Minute English from BBC Learning English. Goodbye.

Finn: Goodbye.

#### **4. Прочитайте фрагмент текста и переведите его:**

There are hobbies of different kinds. Some are indoor activities and the others are outdoor activities. Some help in relaxing the mind and some the body and some others both mind and body. Collecting stamps, coins, pictures and the like, listening to music, and reading a book can be called indoor hobbies. Drawing, painting, photography, writing poetry and the like may be called both indoor and outdoor hobbies. Gardening, hunting, fishing, swimming, bird watching, and star gazing are all outdoor hobbies.

People choose their hobbies according to their interests and tastes. Relaxation and pleasure are the principles that guide the choice. Hobbies not only delight, but also educate. Hobbies develop curiosity. Collecting stamps and coins of various countries, no doubt, gives pleasure. At the same time, it helps one to know the geography, the history and the culture of the countries concerned.

#### **5. Установите соответствия между текстами А-Г и заголовками 1-8, запишите ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только 1 раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.**

1. Use of a dead language
2. Violating regulations
3. Careless behaviour
4. Needs protection
5. Reaching a target audience
6. Let the air in
7. Original meaning
8. Using modern technology

**A.** Distance education or e-learning offers several advantages. Students participating in e-learning programs are often able to set their own schedules and work at their own pace. The learning experience can be supported by multimedia such as videos, interactive websites, and real-time conferencing with experts from anywhere in the world. Additionally, e-learning programs are less expensive than traditional ones.

**B.** Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm did not expect to create a children's collection of fairy tales. Instead, they wanted to preserve Germany's oral tradition by collecting different stories. Not until several editions of their collection were published did the brothers realize that children were to be a major audience. Once the Brothers Grimm saw this new public, they tried to refine and soften their tales, which had originated centuries earlier as folklore.

**C.** The five Potter books have sold 250 million copies worldwide in 55 languages, including Latin and Ancient Greek. In *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*, J. K. Rowling uses spells and charms that are largely based on Latin. But one of the most serious spells, Avada Kedavra, may be a variant of «abracadabra». In the Harry Potter series, it is a spell that causes death. Harry Potter is the only one known to have survived it.

**D.** Critics of the Harry Potter books point out that the main characters who are supposed to be «good» are consistently and regularly portrayed as breaking all manner of ethical rules like those against lying, cheating, and stealing. They also regularly break school rules against behavior like going out at night, using magic in the Muggle world, and so forth.

**E.** On Christmas Eve of 1968, NASA astronaut William Anders, while orbiting the moon with the Apollo 8 mission, took a photograph that provided a foundation for the modern green movement. His photo shows a small, blue planet Earth peeking over the horizon of the Moon. The image of a small planet, alone in a vast ocean of space, showed billions of people the fragility of our planet and the importance of preserving and protecting Earth.

**F.** There are many indoor air pollutants that can be harmful. Indoor air can be up to 100 times more polluted than outdoor air. Organic compounds from some paints, carpets, synthetic fabrics and adhesives are a known health hazard, contributing to the disease known as Sick Building Syndrome. Proper technology can help — open windows to let fresh air in and bad air out.

**G.** Some people, especially in rural areas, burn their trash in pits or barrels. It seems an easy way to get rid of your garbage, but the smoke it creates has a lot of really unhealthy toxic chemicals. Burning things like foam cups, plastics, and colored and bleached paper in backyards or even fireplaces causes toxic smoke that can spread throughout the neighborhood.

Текст							
Заголовок							

**6. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1-7. Одна из частей в списке 1- лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений в таблицу.**

### Orient Express

In the early 1860s, trains were the preferred way to travel. They weren't particularly comfortable, however, until American engineer George Mortimer Pullman decided to make trains more luxurious.

By the late 1860s, trains furnished not only sleeping cars, but kitchen and dining facilities, where **A** \_\_\_\_\_. This was innovative for the time, and was aimed to encourage people **B** \_\_\_\_\_. The first of these Pullman trains in England ran from London to Brighton and used electricity for illumination.

In 1881, another railway entrepreneur, George Nagelmacker, introduced the use of a restaurant car onboard, and the first Orient Express train service was begun. Running from Paris to Romania the route included Strasbourg, Vienna, Budapest and Bucharest.

Thanks to the 12 mile Simplon Tunnel, **C** \_\_\_\_\_, the Orient Express expanded, including a route to Istanbul, and the legendary romance of the Orient Express was in full swing.

Everyone in the social register, including royalty, chose to travel on the wheels of that luxury hotel **D** \_\_\_\_\_ in wealthy surroundings. Legends, stories, and intrigue surrounded those trips to exotic places, and those famous people **E** \_\_\_\_\_.

Unfortunately, during World War II this luxury travel was closed for the most part, and later, after the war, **F** \_\_\_\_\_ to start it again. Within the next few years airplane travel became popular, and train passenger service declined.

1. elegant meals were served to passengers
2. to use trains for long distance travel and vacations
3. who rode the train
4. who wrote about it
5. which connected Switzerland and Italy
6. that served dishes and wines
7. there was no money

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

**7. Поставьте вопросы разных типов к данной ситуации на английском языке:**

You are considering staying a night at the hotel and you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out the following:

- 1) number of available rooms
- 2) Russian speaking staff
- 3) entertainment programs
- 4) museums and theatres nearby the hotel

5) if they take credit cards

**8. Напишите письмо согласно ситуации, приведенной ниже. В письме используйте 100-140 слов, помните о правилах составления писем.**

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Mary who writes:

*...Last week our family went to the famous Niagara Falls. It was my first visit there and it was fun! We enjoyed the weather and the splashes of falling water on our faces. It reminded us of our last rafting trip. Where can you see beautiful water sights in Russia, if at all? Have you ever gone rafting? What do you think about extreme sports in general?*

*By the way, we are going to Greece this summer...*

Write a letter to Mary. In your letter answer her questions, ask 3 questions about his trip to Greece. Remember the rules of letter writing.

**9. Прокомментируйте следующую ситуацию:**

*Reading poetry is becoming less and less important for young people nowadays.*

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement? Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

**10. Составьте диалог /полилог по предложенной/изученной теме (проведите круглый стол).**

## UNIT 4

### THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

**1. Лексический минимум:**

1. Ancient ['eɪnʃənt] – древний  
Polotsk is an ancient town
2. To admire [əd'maɪə] - любоваться, восхищаться  
admiration [əd'mæ'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 ['hospɪtəbl] – 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 [,eksɪ'biʃn] – выставка  
to exhibit [ɪg zɪbɪt] – 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 [wɜ:θ] – заслуживающий внимания, стоящий  
This book is worth reading
  19. Industry ['ɪndəstri] – промышленность, отрасль промышленности  
What are the leading industries in Belarus?
  20. Enterprise [ˌentəpraɪz] – предприятие  
There are many enterprises in Belarus.

## 2. Прочитайте, переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы к нему.

### 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

### Вопросы к тексту:

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?

### 3. Изучите список слов, прочитайте диалог и составьте свой диалог по аналогии.

#### The commute

#### Vocabulary and definitions

**foldaway bike** – a bike that folds up so it's easy to carry or put away

**lycra** – a stretchy fabric used in tight-fitting sports clothes

**intrigued** – very interested in something

**commuting** – travelling between your home and your work

**the Tube** – the subway (or underground) system in London

**alert** – being quick to notice things going on around you

**belongings** – things that you own

**snatch** – take quickly

**nap** – short sleep, especially during the day

**traffic jam** – a large number of vehicles close together moving slowly

**packed in like sardines** – people standing so close together that they can't move

**commuted** – (here) reduced

#### DIALOGUE

Hundreds of millions of us make the same journey day in day out – the commute. Alice and Neil discuss the benefits of cycling to work and why sitting on the train may raise your blood pressure.

**Neil**

Hello and welcome to 6 Minute English. I'm Neil...

**Alice**

... and I'm Alice. Now Neil, how do you get to work?

**Neil**

I cycle.

**Alice**

I didn't know that! Somehow I hadn't imagined you as a cyclist. And where's all your bike gear?

**Neil**

Well, I sneak in the mornings, have a shower, and get changed. That's my bike in the corner over there.

**Alice**

Oh, you've got a **foldaway** bike – which means it folds up so it's easy to carry or put away. Do you wear lycra, Neil?

**Neil**

Yes, I do... it's very comfortable. I wear lycra as often as I can. **Lycra** by the way is a stretchy fabric used in tight-fitting sports clothes.

**Alice**

Well, I'll have to see if I can catch you on your way into the building – I'm **intrigued** about this sporty Neil I didn't know about!

**Neil**

'Intrigued' means to be very interested in something. Well, Alice, I'm flattered. And today's show is about **commuting** – or travelling between your home and your work. So how did you commute this morning, Alice?

**Alice**

I got the **Tube** – that's the subway system here in London, also known as the underground – and it was a nightmare. We stopped in a tunnel for so long that people started talking to each other.

**Neil**

And for those of you who aren't Londoners, that's unusual! Do you ever talk to people on the train?

**Alice**

No. People think you're crazy if you talk to strangers.

**Neil**

Well, maybe now's a good time to talk about today's quiz question, Alice. What question do you have for me?

**Alice**

Alright then. I know you like my questions, Neil. So here we go: What did the word 'commuter' originally describe? Was it someone who...

a) travelled with other people?

b) paid a reduced fare to travel?

Or c) travelled by train to work?

**Neil**

Oh, that's easy. I'm going to go for c) travelled by train to work.

**Alice**

Well, we'll find out later whether you're right or not. Now let's listen to a commuter in Nairobi who takes a matatu to get to work. These are minibuses used as shared taxis in East Africa. Can you spot a word that means being quick to notice things going on around you?

**INSERT**

**Commuter, Nairobi, Kenya**

When I'm stuck in the matatu there is a lot of strange things happen around you, so you have to be alert in Nairobi. When you open... when you leave your window open somebody can run away with your belongings. You may be speaking... using the phone... somebody just snatch your phone... you may expect the unexpected!

**Neil**

The word used by this commuter in Kenya is **alert**. And in these noisy, crowded buses you need to be alert in case someone runs away with your belongings – **belongings** are the things that you own.

**Alice**

Right. Somebody might snatch your phone – **snatch** means to take something quickly.

**Neil**

Public transport in Nairobi sounds stressful! If I was taking the bus I'd want to have a **nap** – or short sleep.

**Alice**

Yes. Well, people have done research on commuting and stress levels – and interestingly women are more likely to experience stress during their journey than men.

**Neil**

Why's that?

**Alice**

Well, they're more likely to do something which is being called 'trip chaining' – where they make one or more stops on the way to work or going home – for example to drop off or pick up the kids from school – and this makes it more likely that something will go wrong with their journey.

**Neil**

Even if you aren't trip chaining it's no fun being stuck in a **traffic jam** – that's a large number of vehicles close together moving slowly – or being packed into a crowded train like sardines. Let's face it – travelling by car or by public transport can be really miserable!

**Alice**

Yes. **Packed in like sardines** describes people standing so close together that they can't move – like fish in a can! So let's hear how longer commutes can affect your health from US researcher Christine Hoehner.

**INSERT**

**Christine Hoehner, researcher at Washington University School of Medicine**

My study found that adults who commuted longer distances from home to work were less physically active, less physically fit, weighed more and had higher blood pressure than those people who had shorter commutes.

**Neil**

The American researcher must be talking about commuters who aren't engaged in active travel, mustn't she? Because if you cycle a longer distance then you're being more physically active.

**Alice**

I think you're right, for once, Neil!

**Neil**

Yeah.

**Alice**

And I'd better start going to the gym more. I don't like the sound of high blood pressure.

**Neil**

Why don't you hop on your bike, Alice? Then we can both wear lycra to work.

**Alice**

That's a fantastic idea, Neil! Moving on! Here's the answer to today's quiz question. I asked:

What did the word 'commuter' originally describe? Was it someone who... a) travelled with other people? b) paid a reduced fare to travel? Or c) travelled by train to work?

**Neil**

And I said c) travelled by train to work. It must be right.

**Alice**

And you were wrong I'm afraid, Neil! It's b) someone who paid a reduced fare to travel. The Oxford Dictionary says the word 'commute' comes from from Latin *commutare*, from *com-* 'altogether' + *mutare* 'to change'. The word was used in the US in the 1840s, when people paid a reduced or **commuted** fare to travel by rail from the suburbs into the city.

**Neil**

OK. Can you tell us the words we heard today again, Alice?

**Alice**

Of course I can. Here they are:

foldaway bike

lycra

intrigued

commuting

the Tube

alert

belongings

snatch

nap

traffic jam

packed in like sardines

commuted

**Neil**

Well, that's the end of today's journey with 6 Minute English. Please do join us again soon.

**Both**

Bye.

#### **4. Прочитайте фрагмент текста и переведите его:**

There is an established stereotype among foreigners that Russia is a country of eternal frost and snow-covered streets. This is all because for many years foreigners have been frightened by the phrase "Russian winter". But it's not all that simple, Russia is a vast country and the weather in different areas can be completely different. Russia consists of several continental zones. For example, in the north winters are long and harsh, in some places there is lots of snow and temperatures fall below -40 degrees Celsius. These winters are normal, not only in the northern regions of the country but even in the Far East. Summers in these areas don't even see three warm months out of the year.

The closer you get to the south the warmer the Russian climate gets. In the central part of the country summer becomes warm--even hot--which makes it possible for a good harvest of grain, fruit and vegetables. Winters here are not extremely cold and the average winter temperature does not fall below -15 degrees Celsius. By the way, in Russia the real warmth does not start until the middle of April. And only at the end of May does everything start to bloom and people go without their warm clothing.

**5. Установите соответствия между текстами А-Г и заголовками 1-8, запишите ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только 1 раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.**

1. Just Do It!
2. Just What the Doctor Ordered
3. Dangerous Consequences
4. Source of the Problem
5. Take It Easy!
6. Hard to Guess the Meaning
7. The Devil Is Not So Black As He is Painted
8. A Hidden Problem

**A.** You can often find articles and books addressing the problem of procrastination. If you don't know this word, you might think it was a terrible disease. In reality, procrastination can be defined as a bad habit of doing something less important in order to avoid doing something more important. People procrastinate in many different areas, but we will focus on procrastinating at school, where it is a frequent problem.

**B.** Procrastination at school can lead to poor grades, low test scores, and finally not getting into a good university. Another negative result of procrastination is the stress of waiting to the last minute to do something. This can lead to staying up all night to prepare for a test. Also, the constant stress of having something hanging over your head, being scolded and criticized by teachers and parents can lead to feelings of guilt and worthlessness.

**C.** Usually it is very obvious when somebody is procrastinating, for example, playing video games instead of doing homework. Sometimes, however, it can be less obvious. Sharpening your pencils and cleaning your desk may fool some people into thinking you are working hard, but can also be forms of procrastination. Some pupils are even able to fool themselves into thinking they are working, when they are just trying to avoid real work.

**D.** It is not always clear why people procrastinate. Some are just lazy or don't have enough willpower, but there may be other reasons, perfectionism for one. Some people are afraid that they will be judged by others as failures if their work is less than perfect. For example, a pupil may fear the judgment of parents and teachers on a school report. According to psychologists, this fear of failure may be a cause of procrastination.

**E.** Although it is difficult, there are ways to stop procrastinating. One way of doing it is to find out why you are procrastinating and deal with those problems. If you are a perfectionist, try to do the task quickly and not worry about it being perfect. Another solution, especially when the task seems too big, is to break it into smaller steps and do those one by one. This may lessen the desire to procrastinate.

**F.** Still, procrastinating can be a good thing. For those who spend much more time working on a project than is necessary, waiting until the last minute can be a more economical use of time. Also, some people while procrastinating do things that are creative or useful in other ways. Finally, a certain amount of procrastination is part of human nature. Feeling guilty about it can be worse and more damaging than the procrastination itself.

G. Procrastination is also a popular subject of laughter in films and TV shows and there are many coffee mugs, cartoons, and notebooks covered with jokes about it. Though many people consider it a serious psychological problem and even view it as a kind of disease, others laugh about it and are even proud to be procrastinators

Текст							
Заголовок							

**6. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1-7. Одна из частей в списке 1- лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений в таблицу.**

### US Congress

The Congress of the United States of America is an important part of the US federal government. It is an assembly of elected representatives **A** \_\_\_\_\_ but not to select the chief executive of the nation; that individual is elected by the people.

Congress is not a single organization; it is a vast and complex collection of organizations

**B** \_\_\_\_\_ and through which members of Congress form alliances.

**C** \_\_\_\_\_, in which political parties are the only important kind of organization, parties are only one of many important units in Congress.

In fact other organizations have grown in number **D** \_\_\_\_\_.

The Democrats and Republicans in the House and the Senate are organized by party leaders,

**E** \_\_\_\_\_ within the House and Senate. The party structure is essentially the same in the House as in the Senate, though the titles of various posts are different.

But leadership carries more power in the House than in the Senate because of the House rules.

**F** \_\_\_\_\_, the House must restrict debate and schedule its business with great care; thus leaders who do the scheduling and who determine how the rules shall be applied usually have substantial influence.

1. as party influence has declined
2. against the spirit of the Constitution
3. being so large (435 members)
4. empowered to make laws
5. unlike the British Parliament
6. by which the business of Congress is carried on
7. who in turn are elected by the full party membership

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E		F
Часть предложения							

**7. Поставьте вопросы разных типов к данной ситуации на английском языке:**

You are considering visiting the restaurant and you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out the following:

- 1) location of the restaurant
- 2) free Wi-Fi access

- 3) special dishes
  - 4) if you can reserve a table
  - 5) if they have Russian speaking staff
- You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

**8. Напишите письмо согласно ситуации, приведенной ниже. В письме используйте 100-140 слов, помните о правилах составления писем.**

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Jeremy who writes:

*...I change hobbies at least twice a year. Maybe I haven't found the one I really like yet. What kinds of hobbies do you and your friends have? What hobbies do you think are expensive and why? Why do you think people need hobbies?*

*I've just finished redecorating my room...*

Write a letter to Jeremy. In your letter

- answer his questions,
- ask 3 questions about his room.

**9. Прокомментируйте следующую ситуацию:**

*Some students believe that homework should be optional.*

**What is your opinion? Do you agree with this point of view?**

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem);
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion;
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion;
- express why you don't agree with the opposing opinion;
- make a conclusion restating your position.

**10. Составьте диалог /полилог по предложенной/изученной теме (проведите круглый стол).**

**UNIT 5**

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

1. To occupy – занимать
2. To consist of – состоять
3. Capital – столица
4. State – государство
5. To be situated – быть расположенным
6. To (be) separate(ed) from – отделять (ся)

7. Population – население
8. Constitutional monarchy – конституционная монархия
9. Monarch – монарх, правитель
10. King – король
11. Queen – королева
12. To reign – управлять, править
- 13) Chamber – палата
14. House of Lords – палата лордов
15. House of Commons – палата общин
16. Bill – законопроект
17. The House of Commons – Палата Общин;
18. The House of Lords – Палата Лордов;
19. The Crown – корона, престол, королевская власть;

## 2. Прочитайте, переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы к нему.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies most of the territory of the British Isles. It consists of four main parts which are: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.

The largest cities of Great Britain are: London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds, Edinburgh. The most important ports are: London, Liverpool, Southampton, Belfast, Glasgow and Cardiff.

Geographically, the island of Great Britain is subdivided into two main regions – Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. The chief rivers of Great Britain are the Severn and the Thames. There are many lakes in Great Britain.

The UK is an island state: it is composed of some 5,500 islands, large and small. The UK is one of the world's smaller countries (it is twice smaller than France or Spain), with an area of some 244,100 square kilometers. The UK is situated off the west coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean on the northwest and the North Sea on the east and is separated from the European continent by the English Channel (or La Manche) and the Strait of Dover (or Pas de Calais).

The population of the United Kingdom is nearly 59 million people. English is not the only language which people use in the UK. English is the official language.

England is the largest and the most densely populated part of Great Britain. The greater part of the population of the country lives there. Main factories and plants work in old English cities such as Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool. Automobiles, planes, ships are produced there. Fishery, an important industry, is rather developed due to the geographical position of England. There are many rivers in England, the most important is certainly, the Thames. In the south of England several ancient settlements and remains of ancient monuments were discovered. Stonehenge is one of those monuments, it consists of huge stones, which were used for astronomical observations and determination of a season.

Scotland is a land of mountains, lakes, beautiful valleys. It is the northern part of Great Britain and the most sparsely populated. Most people associate Scotland with such national things, as a kilt, men's skirt, bagpipe, a national instrument of this region. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland, it is associated with the names of Byron, Conan Doyle, Stevenson and others. This city is also famous for its International musical and theatrical festival, which is carried out here annually since 1947. But Scotland is also a country of factories and ports as well. Computers, several plastic items, precision instruments and other goods are manufactured there. The Scottish city Aberdeen is the —petroleum capital || of the country.

Northern Ireland is a land of fields, pastures and gardens, it is the smallest part of Great Britain, which has been a British colony for 7 centuries. Only in 1949 Ireland was proclaimed an independent state. Three economic directions are widely represented in Northern Ireland: agriculture, textile industry and shipbuilding.

Wales is the most mountainous part of Great Britain. Coal is extracted here, there are chemical and oil refining enterprises, factories of steel production, plants of non-ferrous metallurgy. Vegetables, potatoes are cultivated in village areas of Wales, sheep-breeding is advanced there too. Cardiff is the largest city of Wales, it is the capital of the country. It is an

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. This means that it has a monarch (a king or a queen). The monarch reigns with the support of Parliament. There is a statement that Queen reigns but doesn't rule.

Parliament is the chief lawmaking body. It comprises three parts: the Crown, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons. It is elected every five years and is dissolved by the Crown on the advice of the prime minister, who then calls a general election.

The House of Lords comprises the lords temporal, the lords spiritual, and the law lords. The House of Lords has the power to introduce bills, although bills dealing with financial matters can only originate in the House of Commons. The Lords can also offer amendments to bills passed by the House of Commons, and Commons is obligated to consider these amendments before passing a bill into law. The Lords have the right to delay legislation, and may delay bills for up to about a year. Financial bills, however, may only be delayed for a month, and they become law in 30 days whether or not the House of Lords approves of them.

The House of Commons is the source of real political power in the United Kingdom. Its members are democratically elected by universal suffrage of citizens over the age of 18.

The chief executive of the government is the prime minister. He is the leader of the party that holds the most seats in the House of Commons. The monarch selects the prime minister who is head of the majority party. The prime minister presides over the Cabinet and selects the other Cabinet members. He exercises all of the theoretical powers of the Crown, including making appointments.

A very broad range of cultural activities exist in Britain. Many Britons engaged in the arts and media enjoy international reputations. The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is one of the three public bodies responsible for television and radio. BBC World Service broadcasts by radio worldwide in English and 37 other languages.

### **Вопросы к тексту:**

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

1. Where is the United Kingdom situated?
2. What islands do the British Isles consist of?
3. What ocean and seas are the British Isles washed by?
4. How many parts does the Island of Great Britain consist of and what are they called?
5. What is the population of Great Britain?
6. What city is the capital of the U.K.?
7. What kind of state is Great Britain?
8. What are the largest cities of Great Britain?
9. What regions is Great Britain divided into?
10. What are the chief rivers of Great Britain?
11. Who is the Head of the state?

### **3. Изучите список слов, прочитайте диалог и составьте свой диалог по аналогии.**

#### **Vocabulary and definitions**

**taken in** - fooled by something  
**fake** - pretend  
**reliable** - something you can trust  
**feeling the pinch** -not making enough money  
**objective** - not influenced by personal feelings or opinions  
**rant** - speak in an angry and usually unobjective way about something  
**circulation** - number of copies (of a newspaper) distributed per day  
**chronicles** - written accounts  
**deceased** - dead

## DIALOGUE

### This week's question

How many national print newspapers are currently sold in the UK a day? Is it...

- a) 70,000?
- b) 700,000?
- c) 7 million?

**Sophie**

Hello and welcome to 6 Minute English. I'm Sophie...

**Neil**

And I'm Neil.

**Sophie**

What are you reading?

**Neil**

A news blog – it says here that the fossil of a two-headed dinosaur has been discovered in Greece. Look! Look at this picture!

**Sophie**

Honestly, Neil, you shouldn't believe everything you read on the internet! This story is from one of those fake news websites that float about on social media. And you aren't the only one to get taken in – even serious news channels report these types of stories as if they were true.

**Neil**

**Taken in** means fooled by something. Well, I must admit, I did believe it. And I didn't know that **fake** – or pretend – news sites existed. How am I supposed to know what's fake and what's real? So many extraordinary things happen!

**Sophie**

That's a good question, and actually, digital news and its effect on traditional newspapers is the subject of today's show. The thing is, if you read a traditional print newspaper like I do, you'd find stories that are more **reliable** – ones you can trust.

**Neil**

Well, enjoy your traditional print newspaper while you can, Sophie, because they're going to disappear pretty soon – the same way as the dinosaurs!

**Sophie**

Hmm. It is true that print newspapers are **feeling the pinch** these days – and that means not making enough money. But I will miss them if they go. Which brings me on to today's quiz question. Neil, how many national print newspapers are currently sold in the UK a day? Is it... a) 70,000? b) 700,000? Or c) 7 million?

**Neil**

Well, I'll go for a) 70,000. It can't be much more than that, surely.

**Sophie**

Well, we'll find out whether you got the answer right or not later in the show. But moving on

now, we've discussed one disadvantage of digital news – that it can be hard to distinguish a real story from a fake one – given the mass of information available on the web. So maybe you should tell us about the advantages, Neil.

**Neil**

Well, you can access news 24/7 – and search for it on your phone or tablet without having to flip through pages of stuff you aren't interested in. It isn't all in black and white, it isn't all about reading – you can watch and listen too. And make comments of your own.

**Sophie**

OK. Well, let's listen to Tim Luckhurst, Professor of Journalism at Kent University, to see what he thinks is important in journalism nowadays.

**INSERT**

**Tim Luckhurst, Professor of Journalism at Kent University**

It doesn't matter whether your local journalist produces news on a tablet, on a mobile phone, in print, online, on television, or on radio. What matters is that there should be a diversity of journalism available and that it should be provided by professional reporters whose job is to do an honest objective job, impartially, in the public interest, not simply to rant or express opinions.

**Sophie**

Tim Luckhurst there. He says that news will be successful on any platform – digital or traditional – so long as reporters are honest and objective in their pursuit of a good story. If you're **objective** it means you aren't influenced by personal feelings or opinions. If you're **rant** you speak in an angry opinionated way about something.

**Neil**

Now, newspapers need to make money in order to pay their journalists. And with circulation falling dramatically, they need to find other ways to make newspapers pay.

**Sophie**

A newspaper's **circulation** is the number of copies it distributes per day. Well, selling more advertising space is one way, isn't it?

**Neil**

Yes, but many advertisers are choosing to use digital platforms because they reach a wider and more targeted audience. And this is one reason why digital news is taking over – it can pay for itself through advertising.

**Sophie**

I wouldn't mind paying more for a newspaper if I knew the quality of journalism is good.

**Neil**

But increasingly people are expecting good quality journalism for free.

**Sophie**

Newspapers have been around since the invention of the printing press, and **aschronicles** – or written accounts – of people's lives, are an important historical resource. Let's listen to Alex Cox, researcher at genealogy website, [findmypast.co.uk](http://findmypast.co.uk) talking more about this.

**INSERT**

**Alex Cox, researcher at genealogy website, findmypast.co.uk**

During the First World War local papers always printed In Memoriam columns where they'd list local dead. What a lot of them also did was they allowed relatives to submit short poems about their deceased loved ones and some of them were five or six lines – not very long – but they're really, really quite powerful. And the paper dedicated page space to print not just one of these, but multiple, and I don't know whether a modern paper would even consider doing that today.

**Sophie**

**Deceased** is another word for dead – in this case, it refers to the British soldiers who died in the First World War.

**Neil**

Local papers, at the time, printed poems written by the families of the dead men. Those poems, captured in print, are an important historical record of the time.

**Sophie**

Indeed. Now, remember, Neil, I asked you: How many national print newspapers are currently sold in the UK a day? Is it... a) 70,000, b) 700,000 or c) 7 million?

**Neil**

Yes, I remember. And I said 70,000.

**Sophie**

Well, I'm sorry Neil, but you are wrong. The answer is actually c) 7 million. But the numbers are falling.

**Neil**

Well, that's still a few million more than I thought. Now, I think it must be time to hear the words we learned today.

They are:

taken in

fake

reliable

feeling the pinch

objective

rant

circulation

chronicles

deceased

**Sophie**

Well, that's the end of today's 6 Minute English. Please join us again soon!

**Both**

Bye!

#### 4. Прочитайте текста и переведите его:

Each country also has its own floral emblem:



**The national flower of England** is the **rose**. The flower has been adopted as England's emblem since the time of the Wars of the Roses - civil wars (1455-1485) between the royal house of Lancaster (whose emblem was a red rose) and the royal house of York (whose emblem was a white rose).



The **national flower of Scotland** is the **thistle**<sup>1</sup>, a prickly<sup>2</sup>-leaved purple<sup>3</sup> flower which was first used in the 15th century as a symbol of defense. The Scottish Bluebell<sup>4</sup> is also seen as the flower of Scotland.

<sup>1</sup> thistle ['θɪs(ə)l] - чертополох

<sup>2</sup> prickly ['prɪklɪ] – имеющий шипы, колючки

<sup>3</sup> purple ['pɜ:pəl] – пурпурный, фиолетовый

<sup>4</sup> bluebell ['blu:bel] - колокольчик



The **national flower of Wales** is the **daffodil**<sup>1</sup>, which is traditionally worn on St. David's Day. The vegetable called **leek**<sup>2</sup> is also considered to be a traditional emblem of Wales. There are many explanations of how the leek came to be adopted as the national emblem of Wales. One is that St David advised the Welsh, on the eve<sup>3</sup> of battle with the Saxons, to wear leeks in their caps to distinguish a friend from a foe<sup>4</sup>. As Shakespeare records<sup>5</sup> in Henry V, the Welsh archers<sup>6</sup> wore leeks at the battle of Agincourt in 1415.

<sup>1</sup> daffodil ['dæfədɪl] – бледно-жёлтый нарцисс

<sup>2</sup> leek [li:k] – лук-порей

<sup>3</sup> eve [i:v] – канун, преддверие

<sup>4</sup> foe [fəʊ] – враг, противник

<sup>5</sup> record [rɪ'kɔ:d] – записывать, увековечивать

<sup>6</sup> archer [a:tʃə] – лучник



The **national flower of Northern Ireland** is the **shamrock**<sup>1</sup>, a three-leaved plant similar to clover<sup>2</sup>. An Irish tale tells of how Patrick used the three-leaved shamrock to explain the Trinity<sup>3</sup>. He used it in his sermons<sup>4</sup> to represent how the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit could all exist as separate elements of the same entity<sup>5</sup>. His followers adopted the custom of wearing a shamrock on his feast<sup>6</sup> day.

<sup>1</sup> shamrock ['ʃæmrɔ:k] - трилистник

<sup>2</sup> clover ['klɒvə] – клевер

<sup>3</sup> trinity ['trɪnɪtɪ] - троица

- <sup>4</sup> sermon ['sə:mən] – проповедь, поучение  
<sup>5</sup> entity ['entɪtɪ] – суть, существо, сущность  
<sup>6</sup> feast [fi:st] - торжественный

**5. Установите соответствия между текстами А-Г и заголовками 1-8, запишите ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только 1 раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.**

1. Climbing with experienced helpers
2. Dangers from natural disasters
3. Surrounded by sacred woods
4. Impossible to climb in the cold season
5. More than one summit
6. Offering a well-equipped climb
7. Preferred by solo climbers
8. Possible health problems

**A.** Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world and probably the best known. It is part of the Himalaya range on the Nepal-Tibet border. It attracts experienced mountaineers as well as beginners to complete a successful climb. The route to the summit takes from 10 to 12 hours. The mountain, while not posing substantial technical climbing difficulty on the standard route, still has many dangers, such as altitude sickness, due to the lack of oxygen.

**B.** K2 is the second highest mountain in the world after Mount Everest. K2 is known as the Savage Mountain due to the difficulty of ascent and has the second highest climber fatality rate among the 8000-meter peaks. This is the reason why K2 has never been climbed in winter. Standing over 3,000 metres above the glacial valley bottoms, it is famous for its relief. K2 is a consistently steep pyramid, dropping in almost all directions.

**C.** Kangchenjunga is the third highest mountain in the world. It has an enormous mass with numerous satellite peaks along its ridges. The word 'Kangchenjunga' means 'The Five Treasures of Snows', as it contains five peaks, four of them over 8,450 metres. The huge massif of Kangchenjunga is supported by great ridges forming a giant 'X'. These ridges contain majestic peaks between six and eight thousand metres.

**D.** Lhotse is the fourth highest mountain in the world and is connected to Everest via the South Col. Lhotse has been the scene of many failed attempts and some notable fatalities. Only an expert team of guides and Sherpa can make the ascent possible. Sherpa are local people, who are regarded as elite mountaineers and experts in the Himalayas. They are valuable to explorers because they have a genetic adaptation to living in high altitudes.

**E.** Manaslu is the eighth highest mountain in the world. Its name means 'Mountain of the Spirit'. Manaslu's long ridges and valley glaciers offer feasible approaches from all directions and culminate in a peak that towers steeply above the surrounding landscape and is visible from a far. Full of untouched forests, the Manaslu Valley is fantastic. Tourists called it the Garden of Eden because of Buddhist prohibitions on hunting.

**F.** Nanga Parbat, which is the ninth highest mountain in the world, is a truly awesome spectacle. The name means 'Naked Mountain' in Hindi. Known as the 'Killer Mountain', Nanga Parbat was one of the deadliest for climbers. The route was dangerously prone to avalanche and exposed to bad weather. March is the riskiest of all months. Winters transitioning into summers cause numerous avalanches on Nanga Parbat.

**G.** Shishapangma is one of the easiest eight-thousanders to climb due to its location entirely within Tibet. Organized climbing is cautious and careful, with excellent leadership, 'walkie-

talkie' radios, satellite telephones, the best oxygen bottles and apparatus available. For trekkers' comfort, there are also yak caravans carrying heavy things, tasty food, individual tents for each member, and a full kitchen in basecamp.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

**6. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1-7. Одна из частей в списке 1- лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений в таблицу.**

### Secrets of Long Life

There are places in the world where people live longer than anywhere else. The remote Japanese island of Okinawa is one of these places. While the lifespan in Britain is 77 years for men and 81 for women, Okinawa has a population of about one million, of which 900 are centenarians - A \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain or the USA. So what is their secret of long life?

"The calendar may say they're 80, but their body says they're 60," says Bradley Willcox, a scientist researching the extraordinary phenomenon. The research has shown hormonal differences between Okinawans and B \_\_\_\_\_ but their longevity has been linked to diet. They eat more tofu and soya than any other people in the world and also enjoy a range of different fruit and vegetables, all rich in anti-oxidants. But the most significant thing isn't what they eat but how much. The Okinawans C \_\_\_\_\_ known as 'hara hachi bu', which translates as 'eat until you are only 80 % full'.

Scientists refer to this way of eating as 'caloric restrictions'. No-one knows exactly why it works, but scientists believe it D \_\_\_\_\_ that there is the danger of famine. This in turn E \_\_\_\_\_ and so may lead to better preservation and slower aging.

"It's a stark contrast with the cultural habits that drive food consumption in \_\_\_\_\_" says Mr. Willcox. If we look at high streets and supermarkets in most other countries, you will see that he is right. Restaurants offer all-you-can-eat menus and supersize portions. Supermarkets are full of special offers encouraging us to buy more food than we need.

1. make it a healthy diet
2. other parts of the world
3. four times higher than the average
4. have a cultural tradition
5. sends a signal to the body
6. the rest of the population
7. makes the body protect itself

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

**7. Поставьте вопросы разных типов к данной ситуации на английском языке:**

You are considering buying some flowers and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) location
- 2) opening hours
- 3) kinds of flowers in stock
- 4) if they sell pot plants
- 5) discounts for big orders

**8. Напишите письмо согласно ситуации, приведенной ниже. В письме используйте 100-140 слов, помните о правилах составления писем.**

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Frank who writes:

*... Surprisingly, but I became the best student of the week! My parents were very happy when I told them. By the way, where does your physical examination classes take place? How do you keep fit? What is your favourite sport game? Why?*

*I've written an essay on ancient history...*

Write a letter to Frank. In your letter answer his questions. - ask 3 questions about an essay on ancient history.

**9. Прокомментируйте следующую ситуацию:**

*Many people would prefer to work from home.*

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement? Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

**10. Составьте диалог /полилог по предложенной/изученной теме (проведите круглый стол).**

**UNIT 6**

**LONDON-A CITY OF CONTRAST.**

1. Urban –городской;
2. To dominate – доминировать;
3. To extend – простирается;
4. Stock Exchange – фондовая биржа;
5. Market – рынок;
6. Wealth – богатство;
7. Luxury – роскошь;

8. To depend upon – зависеть от;
9. Quarter – квартал;
10. Crowning and burial place – место коронавания и захоронения;
11. Traffic – транспорт;
12. To found – основать;
- 13 Ravens – вороны;
14. To be guarded by – охраняться;
15. To protect – защищать

## 2. Прочитайте, переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы к нему.

London is the capital of Great Britain.

When we think of Paris, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon and other European capitals, we think of them as 'cities'. When we think of the whole of modern London, the capital city of England and the United Kingdom, that great area covering several hundred square kilometres, we do not think of it as 'a city' not even as a city and its suburbs. Modern London is not one city that has steadily become larger through the centuries; it is a number of cities, towns, and villages that have, during the past centuries, grown together to make one vast urban area.

London is situated on both banks of the River Thames, it is the largest city in Britain and one of the largest in the world. Its population is about 7 million people.

London dominates the life of Britain. It is the chief port of the country and the most important commercial, manufacturing and cultural centre. There is little heavy industry in London, but there is a wide range of light industry in Greater London.

London consists of three parts: the City of London, the West End and the East End.

The City extends over an area of about 2.6 square kilometres in the heart of London. About half a million people work in the City but only less than 6000 live here. It is the financial centre of the UK with many banks, offices and Stock Exchange. But the City is also a market for goods of almost every kind, from all parts of the world.

The West End can be called the centre of London. Here are the historical palaces as well as the famous parks. Hyde Park with its Speaker's Corner is also here. Among other parks are Kensington Gardens, St. James's Park. In the West End is Buckingham Palace. Which is the Queen's residence, and the Palace of Westminster which is the seat of Parliament.

The best-known streets here are Whitehall with important Government offices. Downing Street, the London residence of Prime Minister and the place where the Cabinet meets. Fleet Street where most newspapers have their offices, Harley Street where the highest paid doctors live, and some others.

Trafalgar Square is named to commemorate Nelson's great victory. In the middle of the square we can see the famous Nelson Column with the statue of Nelson at the top which is 170 feet high. The column stands in the geographical centre of the city. It is one of the best open air platforms for public meetings and demonstrations.

One of the "musts" for the sightseer are the Houses of Parliament, facing the Thames, on one side, and Parliament Square and Westminster Abbey, on the other. The House of Commons sits to the side of the Clock Tower (Big Ben), the House of Lords - to the Victoria Tower side.

Westminster Abbey is the crowning and burial place of British monarchs. It has its world famed Poet's Corner with memorials to Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, the Bronte's sisters. Tennyson. Longfellow, Wordsworth, Burns, Dickens, Thackeray, Hardy, Kipling and other leading writers. Only a few however, are actually buried there. Here is the touching symbol of a nation's grief. The Grave of the Unknown Warrior.

The name "West End" came to be associated with wealth, luxury, and goods of high quality. It is the area of the largest department stores, cinemas and hotels. There are about 40

theatres, several concert halls, many museums including the British Museum, and the best art galleries.

It is in the West End where the University of London is centred with Bloomsbury as London's student quarter.

The Port of London is to the east of the City. Here, today are kilometres and kilometres of docks, and the great industrial areas that depend on shipping. This is the East End of London, unattractive in appearance, but very important to the country's commerce.

In recent times London has grown so large, that the Government has decided that it must spread no farther. It is now surrounded by a "green belt" - a belt of agricultural and wooded land on which new buildings may be put up only with the permission of the planning authorities.

### Вопросы к тексту:

#### Answer the questions to the text:

1. Where is London situated?
2. Is London the largest city in Britain?
3. What is its population?
4. What is the role of London in the life of Britain?
5. What parts does London consist of?
6. What can the West End be called? What places of interest are situated in the West End?
7. What are the best known streets?
8. What is the most famous park in London?
9. What is Downing Street known for?
10. What is the name "West End" associated with?
11. Why is Trafalgar Square named so?
12. Where were British monarchs crowned?
13. London is a big cultural centre, isn't?
14. Why is Buckingham Palace so interesting for tourists?
15. What is the financial centre of Great Britain?
16. Is East End of London attractive in appearance?
17. Who lives there?
18. What famous museums would you like to visit in London?
19. What is the symbol of London and Great Britain?
20. If you found yourself in London what would you like to visit first?

### 3. Изучите список слов, прочитайте диалог и составьте свой диалог по аналогии.

#### Vocabulary and definitions

**hyper vigilance** - being extremely watchful of what's going on around you

**insular** - inward looking

**claustrophobic** - not having enough space to feel comfortable

**nosey** - somebody who shows too much interest in other people's business

**quotient** - the result you get by dividing one number by another

**hustle** - work aggressively to make money

**chitchat** - unimportant conversation

#### DIALOGUE

## **This week's question**

When we have a positive interaction with somebody, our body releases a chemical. What's the name of this chemical? Is it...

- a) melatonin?
- b) oxytocin?
- c) thyroxin?

### **Catherine**

Hello and welcome to 6 Minute English. I'm Catherine...

### **Neil**

And I'm Neil. Do you know, Catherine, someone actually talked to me on the underground this morning!

### **Catherine**

No, really?

### **Neil**

Yeah.

### **Catherine**

Wow! I should perhaps point out that talking to someone you don't know on the Tube is quite unusual behaviour in London! So, Neil, what did they say?

### **Neil**

Well, they said what a lovely day it was, great to see the sun shining in London – something along those lines. But it was actually nice to chat instead of sitting there with a frown on my face, fiddling with my phone.

### **Catherine**

Which is what you probably always do to pass the time on public transport, Neil.

### **Neil**

Yes, it is - me and thousands of others. But it got me thinking... if it makes me feel better to talk to people on the way to work, why don't I – and other commuters in the city – do it more often?

### **Catherine**

Well, that's a good question, Neil, and maybe we'll find some answers in the show, because today we're talking about why cities make us so rude. And I have a question for you: when we have a positive interaction with somebody, our body releases a chemical. But what's the name of this chemical? Is it...

- a) melatonin?
- b) oxytocin?
- Or c) thyroxin?

### **Neil**

I don't know, but I'm going to say a) melatonin.

### **Catherine**

Well, we'll see if you were right or not later on in the show. But did you know, Neil, that an organisation called 'Talk to me London' has created these 'Tubechat' badges that you can wear to show that you're happy to talk to a stranger. Maybe you should get one!

### **Neil**

Yeah, maybe I should. But the thing is, people in big cities are often scared to start a conversation with a stranger because, well, you don't know what might happen.

### **Catherine**

That's true. Now, let's listen to Dr Elle Boag, a social psychologist at Birmingham City

University here in the UK. She agrees that people can view cities as threatening places.

#### INSERT

##### **Dr. Elle Boag, social psychologist, Birmingham City University in the UK**

When we step off the metro or onto a crowded city street our brain becomes hyper vigilant to the perception of threats around us – we're just one small person in a very large set of other people, in a large body of people. This then leads to behaviours that are insular and defensive. We're persistently looking for potential threats around us, and this then makes us not give eye contact, this will reduce the likelihood that anybody will say hello. It's a protective mechanism by which we can survive our journey to whence we're going, which makes us all sound really really rude to one other.

##### **Catherine**

Dr Elle Boag there. And **hyper vigilance** means being extremely watchful of what's going on around you. People can behave unpredictably, and like Dr Boag says, you're just one person in a crowd of others and you just don't know who might be dangerous.

##### **Neil**

Yeah, I see what you mean. And the fact we are constantly on the lookout for potential threats, well, it affects our behaviour.

##### **Catherine**

That's right. And as a protective mechanism we avoid speaking to or making eye contact with other people. So we become **insular** – which means inward looking.

##### **Neil**

It sounds awful! But actually, I know people who moved to London in order to be anonymous – to blend in with the crowd – and not have to talk to people!

##### **Catherine**

Well, if you grow up in a small town, it can feel **claustrophobic** – which means not having enough space to feel comfortable. You know, you can't do anything without the whole community knowing about it. You may have nosey neighbours.

##### **Neil**

And a **nosey** person shows too much interest in other people's business.

##### **Catherine**

Now, it's good to point out that people living in cities have stuff to do. And it's not necessarily rudeness that stops people from chatting – it's about efficiency – getting to work on time, getting things done. Let's hear from Thomas Farley, writer and broadcaster, and expert on manners, for more on this.

#### INSERT

##### **Thomas Farley, writer and broadcaster**

The cost of living in cities is higher, the success quotient is higher, it's a place where you hustle to survive, and if you are not hustling, and I mean that literally and figuratively, you are not able to survive and thrive. So we often don't have much time for chitchat. I think we just all need to be mindful that it's not a deliberate disregard or somebody trying to be rude on purpose – it's simply that people have a destination to be.

##### **Neil**

So what does Thomas Farley mean by success quotient, Catherine?

##### **Catherine**

**Success quotient** means your ability to be successful in work, relative to the average person, and Thomas Farley is saying that in cities people have higher success quotients.

##### **Neil**

Cities are also competitive places so people have to hustle to survive. Do we hustle, Catherine?

**Catherine**

I don't think we hustle, Neil. **Hustle** means to work aggressively to make money.

**Neil**

We do have plenty of time for chitchat, though. And **chitchat**, by the way, means unimportant conversation. That's what we do!

**Catherine**

What we do isn't chitchat, Neil! It's highly informative and instructional! Now, I think it must be time to hear the answer to today's quiz. Do you remember, I asked: when we have a positive interaction with someone, our body releases a chemical. What's the name of this chemical? Is it...

a) melatonin?

b) oxytocin?

Or c) thyroxin?

**Neil**

And it's a) melatonin – I'm absolutely sure.

**Catherine**

Sorry! The correct answer is b) oxytocin – a hormone commonly known as the 'love drug'. It reduces fear, increases trust between people, and evokes feelings of contentment.

**Neil**

Now, here are the words we learned today:

hyper vigilance

insular

claustrophobic

nosey

quotient

hustle

chitchat

**Catherine**

That's the end of today's 6 Minute English. Don't forget to join us again soon!

**Both**

Bye!

#### 4. Прочитайте текст и переведите его:

Britain is a densely populated industrialized country. But agriculture remains one of its largest and most important industries. It supplies nearly two-thirds of the country's food, employs about 2.5 per cent of the working population. British agriculture is efficient, for it is based on modern technology and research. Nearly 80 per cent of the land area is used for agriculture, the rest being mountain and forest or put to other uses. The larger part of the land belongs to big landowners. Among the largest landowners are the Crown and the Church. The main productive forces in Britain's agriculture are full or part-time laborers. Large farms produce about half of the total agricultural output. Medium-sized farms account for some 40% and very small farms produce the remainder.

The rural population of Britain can be divided into 4 groups.

1. Landlords or landed aristocracy. They own large estates and derive income from rents.
2. Owner-farmers. They own farms and land and make their living by the sale of agricultural produce.
3. Tenant farmers. They rent farms from landlords and make their living in the same way as owner-farmers.
4. Laborers. They neither own nor rent any land, but work for wages for the farmer.

Geographically Great Britain consists of Highland Britain and Lowland Britain. The agricultural area of England is towards the English Channel and the Continent of Europe. There are 12 million hectares under crops and grass. The soil in many parts of Highland Britain is thin and poor. Lowland Britain is a rich area with fertile soil. The cool temperate climate and comparatively even distribution of rainfall favor the development of agriculture. There are three main types of farming: pastoral, arable, mixed. Arable farming takes the lead in the eastern parts of England and Scotland, whereas in the rest of the country pastoral and mixed farming are prevalent.

Small farms dominate in the country. Most farms are less than 50 acres each. The types of farms are different in different soil and climatic areas. In the eastern part of Britain, where most farms are arable, the farmers grow different crops. Arable crops include cereals: wheat, barley, oats, and also potatoes, sugar beet and fodder crops (turnip, swede (turnip) and kale). In the western part of the country most farms are dairy. Farmers breed cattle, sheep, pigs. Small farms are usually mixed farms, on which farmers both grow crops and keep farm animals. However, due to tough competition, the number of small farms is decreasing.

Britain produces nearly two-thirds of the total to meet its food requirements. Britain today is self-sufficient in milk, eggs, potatoes, barley, and oats. Also a large proportion of meat and vegetables is home-produced. Britain usually imports meat, butter, cheese, sugar, wheat, tea, fruit, tobacco and some other agricultural products.

**5. Установите соответствия между текстами А-С и заголовками 1-8, запишите ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только 1 раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.**

1. Travel memories
2. Animal lover magazine
3. Travel to stars
4. Star dreams
5. Popular hobby
6. Family magazine
7. People and nature
8. Animals in danger

**A.** Most people who spend a holiday travelling take a camera with them and photograph anything that interests them – sights of a city, views of mountains, lakes, waterfalls, men and women, children, ruins of ancient buildings, and even birds and animals. Later looking through their albums they will remember the happy time they have had, the islands, countries and cities they have seen.

**B.** Of course, different people dream of different things. Someone wishes a calm and quiet life; others imagine their life as a never-ending adventure. The majority dream of something concrete: a villa in some warm place, an account in a Swiss bank, a splendid car... It's interesting to know what the dreams of people who already have all this are. Celebrities, as we know, never hide their unusual hobbies, and often shock us with their extravagant behaviour.

**C.** It is Junior Baseball Magazine's mission to provide information that enhances the youth baseball experience for the entire family. The player improves his skills and is more successful. The family enjoys the activity more and shares this precious time in their life. Junior Baseball emphasizes good sportsmanship, safety, physical fitness and wholesome family values.

**D.** The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison like industrial, nuclear and chemical waste. The Mediterranean Sea is already nearly dead; the North Sea is following it. The Aral Sea is on the brink of extinction. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in the seas. Every ten minutes one species of animal, plant or insect dies out forever.

**E.** Lots of people all over the world enjoy collecting stamps. Stamps are like little pictures. Very often they show the flowers or the trees which grow in this or that country, or they can show different kinds of transport of the country. Stamps may also have portraits of famous people on them. Some stamps show art work from the history of the country.

**F.** “Friend” is the title of my favourite magazine. It consists of 70 pages, with lots of colourful and bright pictures and provides interesting and useful information for people who love animals. The magazine includes numerous articles devoted to various topics connected with domestic animals, ways to take care of them, pet food, animal health and many other topics crucial for any animal lover.

**G.** People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not just somebody else’s. Many people join and support various international organizations and green parties. What could be more important than human life? Polluted air, poisoned water, wastelands, noise, smoke – all these influence not only nature but people as well. Everything should be done to improve ecological conditions on our planet.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

**6. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1-7. Одна из частей в списке 1- лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений в таблицу.**

### **Archaeology done underwater**

Nautical archaeology is the science of finding, collecting, preserving, and studying human objects that have become lost or buried under water. It is a fairly modern field of study since it depends on having the technology to be able to remain underwater for some time to do real work. Whether it is conducted in freshwater or in the sea, A \_\_\_\_\_, nautical archaeology is another way of learning more about the human past.

Although some use the words nautical archaeology to mean a specialized branch of underwater archaeology, B \_\_\_\_\_, most consider the term to mean the same as the words underwater archaeology or marine archaeology. All of these interchangeable terms mean simply C \_\_\_\_\_.

Once real trade began, it is safe to say D \_\_\_\_\_ was probably transported over water at some point in time. By studying submerged objects, we can learn more about past human cultures. In fact, studying ancient artifacts is the only way to learn anything about human societies E \_\_\_\_\_. Being able to examine the actual objects made and used by ancient people not only adds to the written records they left behind, but allows us to get much closer to the reality of what life was like when they lived. Also, if we pay close

attention to how the objects were made and used, we begin to get a more realistic picture of F \_\_\_\_\_.

1. that existed long before the invention of writing
2. that nearly every object made by humans
3. what those people were really like
4. which is concerned only with ships and the history of seafaring
5. that it is the study of archaeology done underwater
6. and whether it finds sunken ships or old cities
7. and what was discovered underwater

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

**7. Поставьте вопросы разных типов к данной ситуации на английском языке:**

You are considering starting breakdance lessons and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) tuition fee
- 2) course location
- 3) duration of the course
- 4) special clothes
- 5) evening classes

**8. Напишите письмо согласно ситуации, приведенной ниже. В письме используйте 100-140 слов, помните о правилах составления писем.**

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend David who writes:

*... I have finally chosen the college I will try to enter next summer. Which university would you like to go to after school? What would you like to study? What backup plans have you made, if you don't get accepted?*

*Oh, by the way, do you remember Lucy, my dog? She's just had six puppies!!!...*

Write a letter to David. In your letter- answer his questions, ask 3 questions about his dog and/or its puppies.

**9. Прокомментируйте следующую ситуацию:**

*Good books are only those books that everyone likes and understands.*

Use the plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion

- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

**10. Составьте диалог /полилог по предложенной/изученной теме (проведите круглый стол).**

## UNIT 7

### MODERN TECHNOLOGIES: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

#### 1. Лексический минимум:

Modern technology – современные технологии  
 impact of technology in modern life – влияние технологий в современном мире  
 complicated electronic devices – сложные электронные устройства  
 Easy Access to information – легкий доступ к информации  
 Encourage innovation and creativity – поддерживать инновации и творческий подход  
 Improve communication – улучшать коммуникацию  
 The convenience of Traveling – удобство путешествий  
 Improve housing and lifestyle – улучшать быт  
 Improve Entertainment – улучшать уровень развлечений  
 Efficiency and Productivity – эффективность и результативность  
 Convenience in Education – уверенность в образовании  
 Social Networking – социальная сеть  
 Change the health industry – изменять медицинскую промышленность  
 Increased loneliness – повышенное чувство одиночества  
 Job Loss – потеря работы  
 Competency – конкуренция  
 World destruction weapons – разрушающее мир оружие

#### 2. Прочитайте, переведите статью. Ответьте на вопросы к ней.

**Modern technology is simply an advancement of old technology, the impact of technology in modern life is unmeasurable, we use technology in different ways and sometimes the way we implement various technologies ends up harming our lives or the society we live in. What we call modern technology is technically not so new in most cases. For example, mobile phone technology has evolved with years, nowadays we use smartphones which have been an advancement of an ordinary mobile phone.**



Technology is applied to the roles each individual fulfills during life. We **use technology** on a daily basis to accomplish specific tasks or interests. Modern Technology increases human capabilities and this technology has evolved with years. What used to work before, might not be working now, it must have got old or got replaced by **modern technology**. Let's look at a simple example in Transportation technology, this technology has evolved with years, we used to use steam powered trains now those have been replaced by electronic trains which move faster than steam trains.

Modern technology simplifies life in so many ways and everyone defines technology in their own way. To some people, it means **complicated electronic devices**. To others, it means the source of the radical changes that are happening in all phases of life. Others define technology as science applied to practical purposes. Some people fear to use technology while others see it as the source of longer and more complete lives. **Below I have listed detailed points on Advantages and Disadvantages of Modern Technology:**

### **10 ADVANTAGES OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY:**

**Easy Access to information:** It has become very easy to get access to relevant information at any time anywhere. This has been possible because of modern technologies like broadband internet. Lots of data is being published and indexed online, sites like Wikipedia and Youtube have great original content which can be used in research or entertainment. **Information** is power and those who find information and use it well always succeed. With smart gadgets like the iPad, iPhone, galaxy tablet, users can easily have access to information through these smart gadgets because they use the internet. So a user on a train can easily read breaking news while traveling, they can also buy and sell stocks while in the bedroom using the internet. These smart gadgets make it easy to access the internet and this simplifies the way we get information.

- **Encourages innovation and creativity** – Since technology is challenging, it sparks the brain to **work** to its full potential. In the past, it used to be very difficult to start a business, one had to have lots of capital and they even had limited access to business information. Today, it is very easy to start a business while at home. Let's look at companies like Etsy.com which enable creative people to sell their works online, this encourages creativity. Another good example is [kickstarter.com](http://kickstarter.com) which helps creative people get funds for their projects through crowdfunding. On this platform, creative developers post projects seeking funding from the community, this helps them generate lots of cash for their good ideas which latter leads to the creation of new Jobs. The other creative works which have been facilitated by modern technology include Google, Apple, Facebook, Microsoft, Amazon, etc
- **Improved communication:** Communication is like water to life. We can not develop without **communication**. Modern technology has blessed us with advanced communication technology tools. These can include e-fax machines, electronic mail, mobile phones, **video conferencing**, instant text messaging applications, social networking applications. All these modern communication technology tools have simplified the way humans and businesses communicate. I can easily talk to my relative overseas using a mobile phone or video chatting services like Skype.
- **The convenience of Traveling:** Modern transportation technology makes it very easy to travel long distances. Transport is a very important both in our lives and in the business world. Transportation technology has evolved with years. In the past, it used to be slow and expensive to move long distances. Nowadays, I can cover a 10 miles distance within a few minutes or hours using electric trains or airplanes.

- **Improved housing and lifestyle:** This is another great way how modern technology has simplified our lives. If you compare the type of housing we used to have in 1900 and the architecture of houses today, the difference is very big. New architectural technology has improved the types of houses we build nowadays. People with money can afford town floating houses and glass homes. Most of the items in our house are now automated, for example, doors use fingerprints which guarantee security. Remote webcams which you can use to monitor what goes on at your home.
- **Improved Entertainment:** Modern technology has played a big role in changing the entertainment industry. Home entertainment has improved with the invention of video games and advanced music and visual systems like smart televisions which can connect live to the internet so that a user can share what they're watching with friends. Easy access and storage of music, services like iTunes allow users to purchase and download music on their iPods at a small cost, this is a win – win situation for both musicians and the users. Because musicians can easily sell their music via iTunes and the user can also have a wide selection of which music to buy without having troubles of going to a physical music store.
- **Efficiency and Productivity:** Modern technology has helped businesses increase production. Humans are slow and sometimes they fail to deliver on time. So many businesses have integrated modern technology in their production line, most of the hard work has become so simple and the results are better than those of humans. Let's look at a farmer who uses modern technology right from the day of preparing the farmland to the day of harvesting. They save a lot of time and money during this process.
- **Convenience in Education:** Learning is a process and it is part of our daily lives. Modern technology has made it simple for students to learn from anywhere through online education and mobile education. Also, students now use modern technology in classrooms to learn better. For example, students use iPads to share visual lessons and examples with peers in the classroom. This has made learning more convenient and fun. Also new modern educational technologies support individual learning which gives a chance to students to learn on their own with no need of tutors.
- **Social Networking:** Modern technology has made it simple to discover our old friends and also discover new people to network with. This is a benefit to both individuals and businesses. Many businesses have embraced the social networking technology to interact with their customers. Users of social networks can share information with friends, live chat with them and interact in all sorts of ways.
- **Changed the health industry:** Nowadays most hospitals have implemented modern technology in surgical rooms, this has reduced on mistakes made by doctors. Humans can easily make mistakes because of work overload and stress factors. Also, the business community has developed health applications which can enable us to monitor our health and weight. These applications can be used on mobile phones, so users can have them at any time of the day.

#### 4 DISADVANTAGES OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY:

- **Increased loneliness** – Social Isolation is on the increase, people are spending more time playing video games, learning how to use new modern technologies, using social networks and they neglect their real life. Technology has replaced our old way of interacting. If a user can easily interact with 100 friends online, they will feel no need to going out to make real friends which at a later stage leads to loneliness.

- **Job Loss:** Modern technology has replaced many humans; robots are doing the jobs which used to be done by humans. Many packing firms have employed robots on production lines to increase production and efficiency, this is good news for businesses because it helps them make more money and serve customers in time, but it is bad news to employees because they get replaced by a robot.
- **Competency** – Increased dependency on modern tools like calculators has reduced on our creativity. You can find a student when they can solve a very simple mathematical equation without using a calculator. This affects the way this student uses their brains and reduces the level of creativity.
- **World destruction weapons:** Modern technology has been the main aid in the increasing and endless wars. It aids the manufacturing of modern war weapons which will require testing. So when these weapons get into the hands of criminals, they will use them for their selfish reasons.

#### 4 EXAMPLES OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES WHICH CAN SIMPLIFY YOUR LIFE:

##### **Ultra-thin Quad-band Watch Mobile Phone:**



This is a modern watch which comes with basic functions of a mobile phone, it will simplify the way you communicate, you no longer have to worry about losing or misplacing your cell phone, now this new technology puts all basic features of a cell phone in a watch, it has a high-definition display, MP3 ringtones, audio tone, it supports multimedia messaging, and so much more. This advancement in communication technology makes me wonder if cell phones will be replaced by watch phones. For those who hate carrying cell phones all the time, this is a great option, you can easily set this watch phone in vibration and connect it to your blue tooth, I guarantee you will not miss any business or important call.

##### **Apple Magic Mouse**



Simple and elegant wireless mouse from Apple, you can improve your workplace experience by using this Apple Magic Mouse, it comes in a smooth shell design supported by both touch-sensitive and Bluetooth technologies which make it different from the usual mouse you have. Though you will need a little bit of adjustment if it is your first time to use this Apple Magic Mouse, it is too smooth and very responsive, for those who enjoy playing video games, this Apple Magic Mouse will improve your computer gaming experience. It is so lovely, for those who love Apple products.

### **Kingston Digital DataTraveler**



You can easily transfer and move with your data using this Kingston Digital DataTraveler. Many times we back up our data on cloud servers, but these servers are not 100% safe, some prefer backing a copy of my data on a flash drive, this Kingston Digital DataTraveler has 16GB of storage space, so you can store as much data as you want, its size is slim, it can fit in your wallet. This Kingston Digital DataTraveler supports Windows 8, Windows 7, Vista, XP and Mac. The cap on the top is fixed on the drive, so you will not lose it. You can easily drag-and-drop files, photos, videos, music and so much more on this Kingston Digital DataTraveler. Simplify the way you move your data with this slim data traveler,

### **Apple iPad 2**



Tablets have simplified the way we perform various computer-based tasks, both students and business people are using these tablets to accomplish different tasks. The functions of this Apple iPad 2 are limitless, for example, you can use it as a video conferencing tool, use it as a presentation tool in a business meeting or classroom, use it to edit business documents or write classroom notes. when it comes to storage, this Apple iPad 2 comes with 64GB of data storage space, quite enough space for all your files, music, photos, software and so much more. From today, you don't need to travel with a laptop, try out this Apple iPad 2 and simplify the way you do most computer tasks.

#### **SATA Hard Drive Docking Station:**



Work smart and secure your data by using this SATA Hard Drive Docking Station, it will hold your SATA Hard Drive firmly so you will not worry about damaging your hard-disk and it also comes with a USB port which makes it easy to access or backup data on your SATA Hard Drive directly from your laptop. The transmission speed is up to 5Gbps.

#### **In conclusion:**

Now that we have seen some of the **impacts of technology in modern life**, it is our responsibility to use technology to improve our lives but we also have to make sure that we preserve our society and environment, if we don't control the usage of technology, we shall end

up harming both the society and environment. Then for those seeking for jobs, i advice you to acquire different technological skills, make sure that you can create or invent something new using these new technological skills, being employed is just a step most of us have taken, but it does not guarantee financial security, you can use technology to create a small business.

### **Вопросы к тексту:**

1. What's your personal opinion about modern technologies?
2. What can you say against the high tech?
3. What kinds of modern technologies can you name?
4. What's your favourite ones?
5. Would you like to invent anything? What?

### **3. Изучите список слов, прочитайте диалог и составьте свой диалог по аналогии.**

#### **Built to fail?**

##### **Vocabulary**

###### **gizmo**

the length of time you can focus on something

###### **sustainable**

to take someone's focus away from something

###### **to screw**

to join together using a screw: a nail with twisting raised edges

###### **to lower your expectations**

to reduce your belief something good will happen

###### **obsolete**

no longer used, out of date

###### **throwaway culture**

describes a society in which people throw things out very easily

#### **DIALOGUE**

Do manufacturers design technology so that it eventually fails? Or is it just that consumers expect less these days? Neil and Catherine explore our relationship with buying new technology and teach you six items of useful vocabulary.

##### **This Week's Question**

How much electronic waste is thrown away every year globally?

- a) 420 tonnes
- b) 4.2 million tonnes
- c) 42 million tonnes

###### **Neil**

Welcome to 6 Minute English, where we bring you an interesting topic and six items of vocabulary.

###### **Catherine**

And all in just six minutes, of course. I'm Catherine.

###### **Neil**

And I'm Neil. Today – is technology built to fail? And are we throwing away too much technology and harming the planet? Catherine, tell me - how old is your TV?

**Catherine**

My TV has just had its fifth birthday.

**Neil**

And your mobile phone?

**Catherine**

It's about two and a half.

**Neil**

So you do like to have **gizmos**, but not necessarily the latest.

**Catherine**

Exactly.

**Neil**

**Gizmo** – nice word. A **gizmo** is a small piece of technology – otherwise called a gadget.

**Catherine**

And of course I'm not alone in buying gadgets from time to time. They actually keep on getting more advanced – so people keep buying new ones.

**Neil**

Technology also gets cheaper and cheaper. In fact, many gadgets are more expensive to fix than replace.

**Catherine**

And this means that we throw a lot of gadgets away – but how many?

**Neil**

See if you can guess: how much electronic waste is thrown away every year globally? Is it...

- a) 420 tonnes,
- b) 4.2 million tonnes or
- c) 42 million tonnes?

**Catherine**

And I do actually know the answer to this once, so I'm gonna keep quiet, just for once!

**Neil**

Ah, first time for everything! So, to bring us back to our main point. Is technology no longer built to last? Let's hear first from Professor Tim Cooper who is an expert in **sustainable** consumption and production at Nottingham Trent University in the UK.

**Catherine**

**Sustainable**, by the way, means 'able to continue over a long period of time'. We often use it to mean 'able to continue without causing harm' – like environmental damage. What's the problem with mobile phones?

**INSERT**

**Tim Cooper, Professor of Sustainable Consumption and Production at Nottingham Trent University**

The classic example of this is the mobile phone, where, for example, screens are glued into the product. Now they know that if there was a **screw** there, the consumer could easily, when that screen cracks, which is obviously a very common problem with mobile phones, **unscrew** it and put a new screen on. They don't. They know perfectly well that that would be a way in which mobile phones would last longer. They don't want that, they want you to replace your mobile phone every year or two.

**Neil**

Professor Cooper says that mobile phones' screens crack often – and generally when that happens people buy a new one.

**Catherine**

That's partly because mobile phones' screens are glued on rather than **screwed** on. Now a **screw** is a piece of metal like a nail but with a raised twisted part – and we use screws to join two things together.

**Neil**

The verb form is the same – to **screw** – and the opposite is to **unscrew**. If you could **unscrew** a cracked screen and then replace it, there'd be no need to buy a whole new phone, he says.

**Catherine**

He thinks that generally, people have **lowered their expectations** when it comes to how long things should last.

**Neil**

**Expectations** is a good word – an **expectation** is a strong belief something will happen.

**Expectations** can be raised or **lowered**.

**Catherine**

Or managed – to 'manage your **expectations**' means to not let your expectations get so high that you then become disappointed when something fails.

**Neil**

Yes, by way of an example, Professor Cooper says that his parents' washing machine lasted for 37 years. These days, they last between five and ten.

**Catherine**

Yeah. And we don't see electrical products as an investment in the same way that people used to. We now worry that what we buy today will become **obsolete** tomorrow.

**Neil**

**Obsolete** – no longer valid or useful. And also – he says we've become so used to cheap products that we don't want to spend more on good quality.

**Catherine**

So what's to be done?

**Neil**

Cooper suggests that if we can afford it, we really should try to buy higher quality products. And manufacturers should put labels on their products saying how long they are designed to last.

**Catherine**

An interesting idea. Cooper says that over 2m pounds worth of electrical goods are thrown away each year in the UK. He calls it a "**throwaway culture**".

**Neil**

A culture in which we throw things out much more easily. Not good for the planet either. So – will you try to keep your mobile for a bit longer, or are you already tempted by the latest model, Catherine?

**Catherine**

I'm happy with the one I've got, but I'm gonna protect the screen very carefully.

**Neil**

Yes, a good idea. Maybe this will help you make up your mind, though. I asked how many tonnes of electrical waste are thrown away globally.

**Catherine**

And I said I know the answer – it's actually 42m tonnes, according to a UN report back in 2015. The figure could be a lot higher now. And as you know – my mobile isn't very heavy – so 42m tonnes is an awful lot of phones! While we try to picture that, let's quickly run through today's vocabulary. So first up was **gizmo** - a small piece of technology – a gadget.

**Neil**

Smartphones, smart watches, fitness trackers, sat navs – all **gizmos**!

**Catherine**

We had **sustainable** – able to last or continue. We talk about **sustainable** energy, **sustainable** economic development...

**Neil**

The opposite would be **unsustainable** development... And another pair of words – to **screw** and to **unscrew**.

**Catherine**

A **screw** is that little metal thing like a nail that we use to join things together. You can **screw** shelves into the wall, you can **screw** furniture together...

**Neil**

And when you move house you **unscrew** it. Three more: to **lower your expectations**. What have you lowered your expectations about?

**Catherine**

Err, so many things... Becoming a millionaire - I don't think that's going to happen. Or I could say a company has lowered its **expectations** about performance over the next five years.

**Neil**

Yes – another one looking ahead into the future – I'm pretty sure my computer will be **obsolete** in ten years. It will no longer be used – it will be out of date.

**Catherine**

I just urge you, Neil, when you do get a new one – please recycle this one responsibly. We already live in a **throwaway culture**.

**Neil**

Yes – it's pretty **unsustainable**. Now, before your laptop or phone becomes **obsolete** – I suggest you check out our Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube pages! Bye for now.

**Catherine**

Bye!

#### 4. Прочитайте фрагмент текста и переведите его:

The first maps were drawn by explorers to help them find their way home and show people where they had been. The maps showed the shape of the land, distances between places and special features such as caves and old trees. Nowadays, maps show the towns and villages, and the roads, railways, rivers and mountains. Symbols are used to show all the different things on a map and there is a key to explain what the symbols stand for.

Over the centuries, people explored most of the Earth and put together the map of the world we use today. Maps of the world or large areas are often either “political” or “physical”. The political map shows territorial borders. The purpose of the physical map is to show features of geography such as mountains, soil type or land use including roads, railroads and buildings.

#### 5. Установите соответствия между текстами А-Г и заголовками 1-8, запишите ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только 1 раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. A step to a wider variety
2. Varieties of theatre
3. Modern problems
4. Theatre and politics
5. Origin of theatre
6. Ladies enter
7. Not the least important
8. Stars for a repertoire

**A.** Modern Western theatre comes in large measure from ancient Greek drama, from which it takes technical terminology, classification into genres, and many of its themes, stock characters, and plot elements. The Greeks also developed the concepts of dramatic criticism, acting as a career, and theatre architecture. The theatre of ancient Greece consisted of three types of drama: tragedy, comedy, and the satyr play.

**B.** Western theatre developed and expanded considerably under the Romans. The Roman historian Livy wrote that the Romans first experienced theatre in the 4th century BC. The theatre of ancient Rome was a thriving and diverse art form, ranging from festival performances of street theatre, nude dancing, and acrobatics, to the staging of broadly appealing situation comedies, to the highstyle, verbally elaborate tragedies.

**C.** Theatre took on many different forms in the West between the 15th and 19th centuries, including commedia dell'arte and melodrama. The general trend was away from the poetic drama of the Greeks and the Renaissance and toward a more naturalistic prose style of dialogue, especially following the Industrial Revolution. Theatre today, broadly defined, includes performances of plays and musicals, ballets, operas and various other forms.

**D.** The eighteenth century in Britain introduced women to the stage, which would have been extremely inappropriate before. These women were looked at as celebrities but on the other hand, it was still very new and revolutionary that they were on the stage and some said they were unladylike and looked down on. Charles II did not like young men playing the parts of young women, so he asked that women play their own parts.

**E.** Theatre took a big pause during 1642 and 1660 in England because of Cromwell's Interregnum. Theatre was seen as something sinful and the Puritans tried very hard to drive it out of their society. Because of this stagnant period, once Charles II came back to the throne in 1660, theatre (among other arts) exploded because of a lot of influence from France, where Charles was in exile the years previous to his reign.

**F.** Stagecraft is a term referring to the technical aspects of theatrical, film, and video production. It includes constructing scenery, hanging and focusing of lighting, design and procurement of costumes, makeup, props, stage management, and recording and mixing of sound. Considered a technical rather than an artistic field, it is equally crucial for the practical implementation of a designer's artistic idea.

**G.** While most modern theatre companies rehearse one piece of theatre at a time, perform that piece for a set "run", retire the piece, and begin rehearsing a new show, repertory companies rehearse multiple shows at one time. Repertory theatre generally involves a group of similarly accomplished actors, and relies more on the reputation of the group than on an individual star actor.

Текст							
Заголовок							

**6. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1-7. Одна из частей в списке 1- лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений в таблицу.**

## The Trailblazers

In the early 1800s, the area that would become the western United States was completely undeveloped.

Explorers, hunters, traders, and settlers had to blaze their own trails. **A** \_\_\_\_\_ to move possessions and supplies became common place.

Manifest Destiny was the belief that Americans had a God-given right to take over the continent. As they moved west, settlers used this policy **B** \_\_\_\_\_ to new people and territories.

Trails increased trade opportunities between western and eastern regions, and the U.S. economy prospered **C** \_\_\_\_\_ on each other for goods.

To achieve Manifest Destiny, the United States purchased land from other countries or conquered territory **D** \_\_\_\_\_ until its borders stretched from coast to coast.

More than one-half million people chose to travel West on trails between 1800 and 1870, **E** \_\_\_\_\_.

As new technology spread across the West, however, the use of trails came to an end. The railroads built thousands of miles of tracks, and, **F** \_\_\_\_\_, a cheap, relatively safe, and quick way to transport people and supplies to western areas existed.

1. to spread U.S. ideas and government
2. for the first time in history
3. thus replacing them forever
4. as territories became interdependent
5. the use of covered wagons
6. by taking land from Native peoples
7. forming the largest mass migration in history

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E		F
Часть предложения							

### 7. Поставьте вопросы разных типов к данной ситуации на английском языке:

You are considering staying a night at the hotel and you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out the following:

- 1) special offers
- 2) local sights
- 3) number of available rooms

- 4) list of services they provide
  - 5) if they have a website
- You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

**8. Напишите письмо согласно ситуации, приведенной ниже. В письме используйте 100-140 слов, помните о правилах составления писем.**

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Nancy who writes:

*... My older brother worked as a volunteer translator during the Economical Summit in London. Would you like to participate as a volunteer in such sort of events? Is it hard to take part as a volunteer in high level events in Russia? What kind of activities would you like to do and why?*

*...Last Monday I returned from my trip to Austria...*

Write a letter to Nancy.

**9. Прокомментируйте следующую ситуацию:**

*The Internet is the greatest time-waster.*

**What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?**

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

**What is your opinion? Do you agree with this point of view?**

**10. Составьте диалог /полилог по предложенной/изученной теме (проведите круглый стол).**

## APPENDIX

1.

A. These are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to describe to your friend.



You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously, starting with:

"I've chosen photo number... "

B. Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which of the activities presented in the pictures you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



2. Study the advertisement.

Make your life easier with our new kitchen unit!



You are considering buying the appliance and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) price
- 2) if one can buy it online
- 3) number of functions
- 4) guarantee period
- 5) recipe book to go with the unit

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

### 3. Study the advertisement.

**The journey of your life from our Travel Agency!**



You are considering going to the mountains and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) departure dates
- 2) duration of the trip
- 3) size of the group
- 4) accommodation
- 5) price

**4. Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:**

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which of the activities presented in the pictures you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.

Photo 1



Photo 2



**5. Study the advertisement.**

**Welcome to Universal Studios!**

*Find a full day of action-packed entertainment all in one place:  
thrilling theme park rides and shows, and a real working movie studio!!!*



**6. Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:**

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say in which audience presented in the pictures you would like to be
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.

1.



2.



**7. Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:**

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say what kind of help presented in the photos you prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.

1.



2.



# **ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)**

**Практикум  
для студентов технических специальностей  
дневной и заочной форм обучения**

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