

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК:  
НОВЫЕ ТЕМЫ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ И ОБСУЖДЕНИЯ



Пенза, 2012

Печатается по решению редакционно-издательского совета Пензенского государственного педагогического университета имени В.Г. Белинского

УДК 41-20 (075.8)

ББК 81.2 Англ. Я 73

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК: Новые темы для чтения и обсуждения/ Сост. А.К. Дятлова, А.В. Зайцева, Н.А. Павлова, Е.В. Панкина, И.И. Шуткова. (Пенз.гос.пед.ун-т им. В.Г. Белинского). – Пенза, 2012 – 88с.

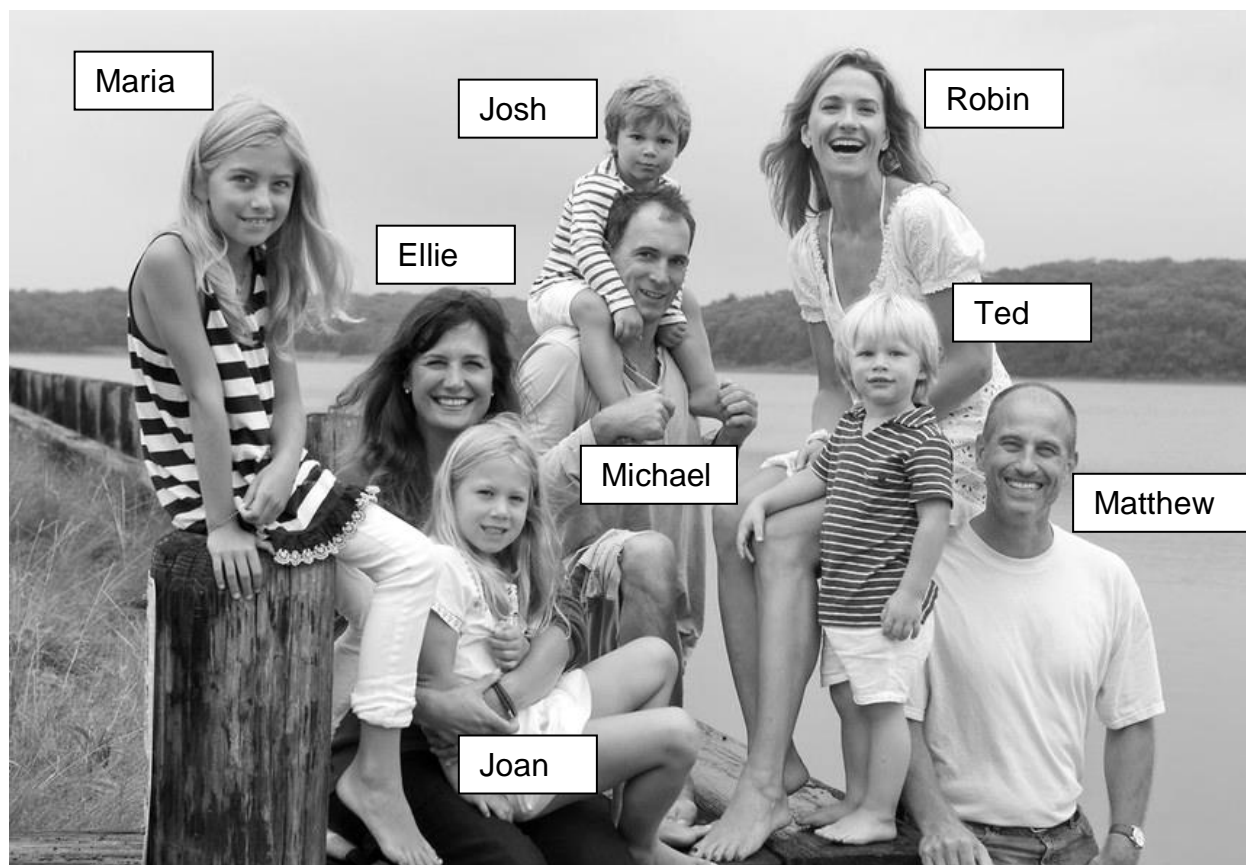
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Предлагаемое учебное пособие «АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК: Новые темы для чтения и обсуждения» предназначено для студентов 1 курса неязыковых профилей подготовки. Необходимость появления данного пособия вызвана отсутствием систематизированного материала, составленного в соответствии с новыми программными требованиями ФГОС по дисциплине «Иностранный язык». Данное пособие состоит из тринадцати разделов, изучение которых может проходить как последовательно, так и в ином порядке. Каждый из разделов содержит несколько текстов, объединенных общей тематикой. Тексты снабжены различными видами упражнений, направленных на закрепление лексики по теме, пополнение активного словаря, развитие навыков поискового и просмотрового чтения, перевод оригинальных материалов по заданной тематике, а также перевод с русского языка на английский. В заданиях представлены вопросы для дискуссий и выполнения письменных заданий. Некоторые задания направлены на развитие навыков неподготовленной речи и мотивируют учащихся к порождению высказывания собственного мнения о прочитанном. Такие задания могут выполняться в различных режимах – во время аудиторных занятий или в качестве домашнего задания. Возможно привлечение средств компьютерной презентации, а также других источников для подготовки к занятию по английскому языку.

## 1. ТЕМА: СЕМЬЯ

1. На фотографии изображена семья. Подставьте необходимые слова в описание этой семьи.



aunt brother-in-law cousin father-in-law grandchildren grandparents  
mother-in-law nephew niece sister-in-law son-in-law uncle wife

Robin and Ellie are sisters. They are married and each has children. Ellie has a daughter, Joan and a son, Josh. Her husband's name is Michael. Robin has a daughter, Maria and a son, Ted. Her husband is called Matthew.

Joan is Mathew and Robin's \_\_\_\_\_.

Josh and Ted are \_\_\_\_\_.

Ellie is Maria's \_\_\_\_\_.

Ted is Michael and Ellie's \_\_\_\_\_.

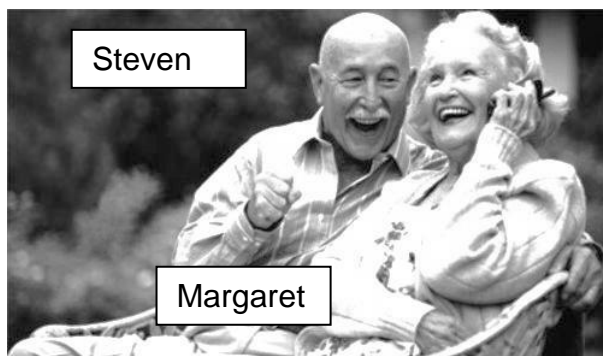
Matthew is Josh's \_\_\_\_\_.

Robin is Matthew's \_\_\_\_\_.

Maria is Joan's \_\_\_\_\_.

Robin and Ellie are sisters, but Michael and Matthew are not brothers. Who are they?

Matthew is Michael's \_\_\_\_\_. Michael is Matthew's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Robin is Michael's \_\_\_\_\_. Ellie is Matthew's \_\_\_\_\_.



Margaret and Steven are Robin and Ellie's parents. They are Maria and Ted's \_\_\_\_\_, they are Josh and Joan's \_\_\_\_\_ as well. Both Matthew and Michael are their \_\_\_\_\_. Steven is their \_\_\_\_\_ and Margaret is their \_\_\_\_\_.

Robin and Ellie's children are their \_\_\_\_\_.

## 2. Подберите к выделенным словам в текстах их определения.



Marilyn Monroe was an **only child** from a **single-parent family**, but she lived with **foster parents** until she was seven, and then she was **adopted** by her mother's best friend. She got married at sixteen, and she got **divorced** three times.

Bill Clinton's father died before he was born. His mother, Virginia, had to find a way to **support** Bill, so she studied nursing, and Bill was **brought up** by his grandparents. When Bill was four, his mother married Roger Clinton, who became Bill's **stepfather**. Roger and Virginia had a son called Roger, who is Bill Clinton's **half-brother**.



- a mother or father who looks after their children alone
- somebody who looks after another person's child in their home for a time
- help someone live by giving them money, food, or a home.
- a child with no brothers or sisters
- look after a child and teach them how to live
- legally end your marriage
- take somebody's child into your family and legally make them your child
- a brother or sister who has either the same mother or the same father as you
- a man who has married your mother but is not your father

3. Прочитайте текст и составьте семейное дерево семьи Коппола. Какие другие знаменитые семьи Вы знаете? Расскажите об одной из них.

### THE COPPOLA FAMILY



Francis Ford Coppola is one of America's most creative, energetic and controversial film-makers.

There are a lot of famous directors, musicians, writers and actors in the Coppola family. Francis Ford Coppola is a writer and a director. He is the director of the epic American war film, *Apocalypse*

*Now*. He has five Oscars for the films *Patton*, *the Godfather* and *the Godfather II*.

His father Carmine was a musician. His mother Italia was an actress. Carmine's music for *the Godfather* won an Oscar. Francis's sister, Talia Shire (Talia Rose Coppola), is an actress. She played Connie Corleone in *the Godfather*. Francis's brother August, is a professor. Francis's wife Eleanor, is a documentary film director. Francis and Eleanor's home is in California, USA.



Francis and Eleanor's daughter is called Sofia and their son is called Roman. Sofia is a writer, a director and an actress. She's in seven of her father's films. Her film *Lost in Translation* won the Academy Award for her original screenplay and three Golden Globe Awards. She won Venice Film Festival award – the Golden Lion – for her film *Somewhere*. Sofia lives in Paris, France. She is married to a singer from a French rock band. They have two daughters, Romy and Cosima.

Sofia's brother, Roman, is a director and writer too. Nicholas Cage (born Nicolas Kim Coppola) is Francis's nephew. His father is August Coppola. Nicholas Cage is an actor and has an Oscar for the film *Leaving Las Vegas*. Nicholas Cage's cousin is the actor, writer and musician Jason Schwartzman. Jason's mother is Francis's sister, Talia. And there are many more members of the Coppola family, too! There are 23 Academy Award nominees and 9 winners in the Coppola family.



**4. Прочитайте и переведите следующие тексты на русский язык. Сравните американские и британские семьи, найдите общие и отличительные черты.**

### **AMERICAN FAMILY TRENDS**

The traditional American family consists of a husband, a wife and their children, but it is becoming less frequent. More people who are not legally married live together. More and more children are raised in single-parent families, by both poor women and women who work. Other people postpone marriage and childbirth. Among the educated more and more couples decide to have fewer children. Only African-Americans, Hispanics and other minorities have three, four or even five children.

There are families where the mother stays home, but for parents pursuing a career this is no longer possible. Some women resume work two or three months after their child was born. They turn to baby-sitters, or relatives and don't want to lose their position. Two-income families reach a higher standard of living and provide for their kids better. That is the main reason for driving both parents to work while their children are still young.

American kids start socializing at a very early age. Young people rarely live with their parents. Usually after graduation from high school children move out of the family home. They might go to a university or get a job. In half of the cases they move out by the age of 21. Young people go to another state or cross the whole country in search of better educational opportunities or working conditions. To reduce expenses young people frequently rent an apartment or a house. Usually two to five young people rent an apartment or a house together and share other expenses.

Families are scattered all around the country. However, they reunite on holidays like Christmas, Easter, or other special occasions like weddings and anniversaries. Many Americans get on a plane or drive a car to another state just to spend a day or two with their families.

While young people get married later in life, the divorce rate is increasing. Roughly 50% of all marriages in the United States now end in divorce. When divorce is inevitable, two questions are often raised: how fast and how much? The answer depends on geography. In California the waiting period occupies at least six months, in Nevada it means six weeks. In some other states the waiting period

is much longer. The cheapest way to get a divorce is through the no-fault system. It means that two parties come to an agreement about the distribution of property. If there is no agreement the divorce will be very costly, up to \$25,000 and more.

### **FAMILY LIFE IN BRITAIN**

Today, most British people own the home they live in. Of all the homes in Britain 67% (16.7 million homes) are owned by the people who live in them. In the south of England, the numbers are 74.7% in the south-east and 72.2% in the south-west. In Wales 71.5% of homes are owned by the people in them. In Northern Ireland the number is 71.4%. But in Scotland the number of home-owners has traditionally been lower (now 60.2% of homes).

On average, 2.4 people live as a family in one home in Britain. This number is smaller than in most other European countries. About 65% of people over the age of 65 live alone. When children grow up, they usually leave their parents' home for university or work. After they buy their own home, their parents do not usually come and live with them.

The family in Britain is changing. By the year 2020 there will be fewer married people than single people.

In the past, people got married and stayed married. Divorce was very difficult and took a long time. The only reason for a short marriage was usually the death of the husband or wife. But today people's views on marriage are changing. Many couples, mostly in their twenties or thirties, live together without getting married. About 60% of these couples do get married in the end.

People get married at a later age now and many women do not want to have children immediately. They prefer to do well at their jobs first. So they often decide not to have a baby until they are in their thirties, or even forties.

In the past, people married before they had children, but now about 40% of children in Britain are born to unmarried parents. The number of single-parent families in Britain is increasing. Single parents are usually divorced women (2/3) or women who have never been married (1/3). The government gives help to single parents, but money can still be a problem. And different studies show that, in general, children are happier and more successful in traditional two-parent families.



## 5. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

- 1) What trends are there in American and British families?
- 2) Do we witness the same trends in a Russian family?
- 3) What is the size of an average Russian family?
- 4) Having read the articles, did you find a lot of things different/in common? Give examples.
- 5) «...young people rarely live with their parents...» Can you say the same about Russian young people? Why?
- 6) What is the average marriage age in Russia?
- 7) Do we have a lot of single-parent families? Why?
- 8) Compare the rate of divorces in different countries. Give your reasons for the difference.

**6. Расскажите о своей семье. Кто является самым важным членом семьи для вас? Поделитесь детскими воспоминаниями. Какую семью хотели бы создать вы?**

família  
СЕМЬЯ družina  
la familia die Familie  
famiglia la famille  
rodzina obitelj  
familia perhe  
сім'я



**1. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык. Расставьте абзацы по порядку так, чтобы получился связный текст.**

### AMERICAN HOMES

☐ The Americans like to think that the United States is a young country, but really it has a long and interesting history. You can see some of its history in the styles of the houses. The lovely pueblo houses of Native American villages, the old pioneer log cabins, the plantation houses in the South, the beautiful colonial homes of the Northeast — they are all part of American history. They are part of modern America too, because people copy the old styles in new houses. The history lives on.

☐ The Americans are always trying to make their homes better. They take a lot of time to buy furniture such as wardrobes and book-cases, sofas, chairs and armchairs, big tables for the whole family and small coffee tables, standard lamps and desk lamps, etc. Americans always try to make their homes beautiful. They buy books and magazines about houses and furniture. They work hard on their homes in the evenings and at weekends.

☐ American homes are some of the biggest and best in the world. Many have a garage for one or two cars, a big modern kitchen, a living room, and a playroom for children, two bathrooms and three or four bedrooms. Some families have two homes. They have one house or apartment in the city or suburbs. They live and work there. But they have another home near the sea or in the mountains. They go to their second home at weekends and for summer vacation. Seventy percent of the Americans buy the house they live in. They are lucky.



☐ The Americans who live in towns and cities move often. A family stays in one house for four or five years, and then they move again. Some people move because they have found a new job. Other people move because they want a bigger or a smaller home. In American suburbs

families come and go all the time.

☐ But thirty percent cannot buy a house or an apartment. Some of them rent their home from a landlord. Some landlords are good, but some are not. Windows break, or roofs get old, and the landlord does not always help. The poorest people live in “public housing” apartments. These apartments are not like rich American homes. People do not like to live in public housing projects. They are afraid of thieves and drug sellers.

**2. Дайте русские эквиваленты данным словам и выражениям.**

✓ young country	✓ to come and go all the time
✓ house	✓ to buy a house/ an apartment
✓ log cabin	✓ to rent a house/ an apartment
✓ plantation house	✓ to have a long and interesting history
✓ colonial home	✓ landlord
✓ apartment	✓ to be afraid of thieves and drug sellers
✓ suburb	✓ public housing project
✓ to move	
✓ rent	

**3. Дайте английские эквиваленты данным словам и выражениям.**

✓ кухня	✓ книжный шкаф
✓ гостиная	✓ платяной шкаф
✓ ванная комната	✓ настольная лампа
✓ спальня	✓ торшер
✓ игровая комната для детей	✓ окно
✓ мебель	✓ крыша
✓ стол	✓ гараж
✓ стул	✓ выходные
✓ кресло	✓ отпуск
✓ диван	



**4. Определите, является ли утверждение истинным или ложным.**

**TRUE FALSE**

1.	It is quite normal for an American family to have more than one home.		
2.	Some families have their homes in the jungles.		
3.	Seventy percent of the Americans can't buy a house or an apartment.		
4.	"Public housing" apartments are places to live for poor people.		
5.	People do not mind living in public housing projects.		
6.	Moving from one place to another is common for the Americans.		
7.	The Americans don't pay much attention to the design of their homes.		
8.	There are many different styles of the houses in the USA.		
9.	The pueblo houses are the plantation houses in the South.		
10.	You can find some elements of different styles in modern American houses.		

**5. Ответьте на вопросы.**

- 1) How many people in the USA can afford to buy a house?
- 2) What should people do in the USA if they don't have enough money to buy a private house?
- 3) What is a "private housing" apartment?
- 4) What are the reasons for moving from one place to another?
- 5) What do people do if they cannot buy a house or an apartment?

**6. Прочитайте короткие тексты 1-5 с описаниями домов, о которых мечтают эти люди. Соотнесите их с рекламными объявлениями (А-Н). Какой бы дом выбрали вы?**

**1.** Ferdinand lives with his family in the countryside, but commutes to the town centre every day for work. He wants to buy a one-



bedroom flat close to his job, where he can stay during the week.



**2.** Lisa works in town but wants to live in a small, quiet house in the country. She doesn't own a car, so she needs to be close to public transport.



**3.** Henri and Isabelle have two small children. They want to move to a house in the country that has at least three bedrooms and a big garden.

**4.** Jamie and Antoinette are looking for a holiday home either by the sea or in the countryside. They want to find an area that's lively and fun, where they can meet plenty of people.

**5.** Pieter and Dagmar are looking somewhere to retire. They want to buy a bungalow or a flat with two bedrooms, in a quiet area of town that's close to



for  
buy a  
bedrooms, in  
the shops.



This is a country cottage with views of open fields in a wonderful village location. The accommodation consists of two bedrooms, a living room, kitchen/breakfast room, bathroom and a small garden. The cottage is close to local shops and there are regular train and bus services into town.



A large, four-bedroom, two-bathroom detached home with a living room, a dining room, a large kitchen/breakfast room, a study and a double garage. The house has approximately 1,000 m<sup>2</sup> of land and is in a beautiful location with views of the countryside.



This is a three-bedroom home in a quiet area, with fantastic views of the sea. It has a small, easy-to-look-after garden. There are local shops, schools and services within walking distance, and it's a thirty-minute drive to the town centre.



A beautiful ground-floor apartment in a pleasant and peaceful part of the town. It has two bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen, a bathroom

and a south-facing private garden. The apartment is five minutes' walk from the town centre and local services.



This is a classical style villa built recently. It is within walking distance of the sea, restaurants and cafes. It has three bedrooms, a large lounge, two bathrooms, a fitted kitchen, a garage, a shared swimming pool and a small well-kept garden.



A two-bedroom bungalow with a double garage and a large garden. It's set in a delightful location close to a farm, with excellent countryside views. Just a twenty-minute drive to the local train station, which has services to surrounding towns.



A Victorian two-bedroom terraced house is situated in the fashionable heart of the town centre, within a few minutes' walk of shops, cafes, restaurants, clubs and a train station. It has a fitted kitchen, a living room and an office, and a pretty south-facing garden. Brilliant condition!



This is a comfortable one-bedroom third-floor apartment in a new block of ten flats, and is the last one available. The development is located within walking distance of the town centre, shops and a train station. Other benefits include shared gardens and parking.



7. Опишите свой идеальный дом. Укажите, где он расположен, сколько в нем комнат, какие черты делают ваш дом уникальным?
8. Прочитайте письмо английской студентки о посещении замка в Нортумберленде. Переведите его, обращая внимание на то, что в письме используются сокращения и слова, характерные для неформального стиля.

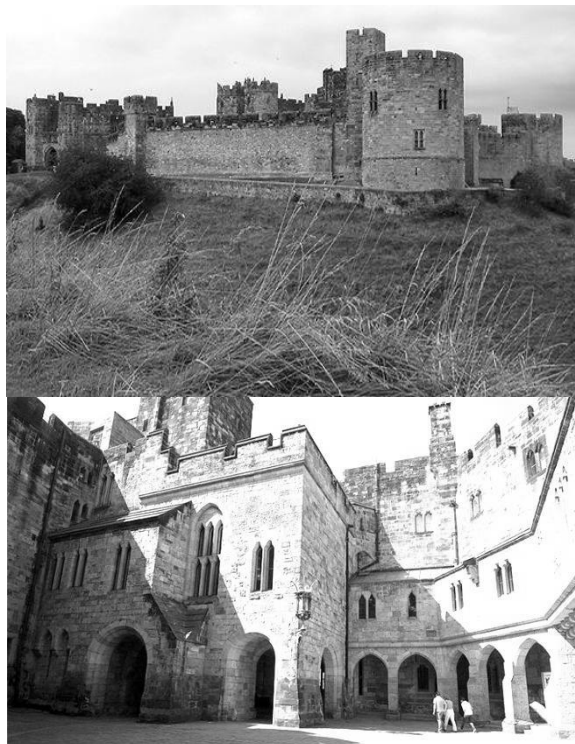
Dear Ann,

*I feel jumpy with excitement! I'm dying to tell you the news! We went on a fantastic tour to Alnwick Castle. I know you watched Harry Potter films, so here's a photo of the castle as seen in the films.*

*It's a medieval castle, some parts of it were built as early as the 11<sup>th</sup> century. Largely it was built in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. But it's still a living castle and the second largest in Britain (after Windsor Castle). The family that owns it now, has had it for 700 years!*

*The castle is really big! There are two sizable rings of stone buildings. The main rooms are in the inner ring. Here's a photo of the central courtyard. The outer ring has a lot of towers along its walls. I grew tired, walking from one tower to another. Were they all marathon runners in the Middle Ages?*

*It was rather gloomy inside, with all this dark interior, but when we entered state rooms, the splendour of it just took my breath away. We wandered in the magnificent library with something like 14,000 books on floor-to-ceiling bookshelves. The dining room shows all the pomp and ceremony of the aristocratic family. I admired the marble chimney-piece and the enormous table. We went on to see the pride of the collection – Cucci cabinet (I hadn't known before what a cabinet was, I have to admit)) It's the last surviving cabinet built for the French "Sun King", Louis XIV. I think it's worth a fortune! I got lost in the galleries watching the paintings (there's a Titian, you know), historical curiosities, statues, miniatures and what's more!*



*In the afternoon we had a lovely meal outside and then the magic adventure began! We joined the wizarding world and took broomstick flying lessons)) It's as if you were really in Hogwarts!*

*After that, we went to see the gardens. We even managed to enter the Poison garden – the one which holds most venomous plants, some so dangerous that they are kept in special cages. They could kill instantly. Awesome!!*

*We finished our long trip in the gift shop. (no poisons there) I bought a miniature dragon for my little sis, and a couple of princess dolls. She will be happy, I know.*

*So, that's my story.*

*I'm looking forward to your letters, as always.*

*Bighugandkiss,  
Julie*

**9. Расскажите студентам группы, что бы вы хотели посмотреть в этом замке.**

### 3. ТЕМА: ДОСУГ. ПУТЕШЕСТВИЕ.

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**1.Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык. Обратите внимание на выделенные выражения.**

#### GETTING AROUND BRITAIN



In Britain, we still *calculate distances in miles* and we still *drive on the left*. There is only one road in London, near the Savoy Hotel, where you have to drive on the right! Many of Britain's roads follow ancient Roman roads and you have to pay at some old toll bridges *dating back hundreds of years*. In London, we still have red double-decker buses and black London cabs. Before cab drivers can work, they have to spend about 18 months learning about the streets of London to get "the knowledge".

However, today British transport is different. There are now more than 25 million cars on our roads so traffic jams are common on Britain's motorways, like the infamous M25 around London. And even though we invented the railways, our train network is not *in a very good state*; you *get delays* caused by *unpredictable events* such as "leaves on the lines" in autumn. *To improve the situation* in transport, the government is investing a lot of money in the railways and coming out with "new" ideas like toll motorways and congestion charges in major cities like London.

Despite all of this, there are some fantastic ways of getting around the country and enjoying yourself at the same time. For example, you can *go on acycling holiday*. Britain has thousands of miles of quiet country lanes and forest tracks which are ideal for keen cyclists. There are many footpaths for walking holidays *from one end of the country to the other*, like Offa's Dyke Footpath on the lovely borders of England and Wales. For more adventurous people, there are a lot of places for horse riding and canoeing as well as hang-gliding, paragliding and ballooning.

If you want something safer and less energetic, go on a narrow boat. Britain has a great network of canals, a lot of them go through spectacular countryside. Another relaxed option is to go on one of Britain's many steam railways like





the Severn Valley Railway or the Snowdon Railway which *goes up the highest mountains* in Wales. Just sit back and enjoy it!

**2. Дайте русские эквиваленты данным словам и выражениям.**

✓ red double-decker bus	✓ cycling holiday
✓ black London cab	✓ keen cyclist
✓ traffic jam	✓ to cycle
✓ train network	✓ walking holiday
✓ railway	✓ footpath
✓ toll motorways	✓ horse riding
✓ congestion charges	✓ canoeing
✓ narrow boat	✓ hang-gliding
✓ network of canals	✓ paragliding
✓ spectacular countryside	✓ ballooning
✓ steam railways	

**3. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.**

- 1) *Double-decker buses* are in common use throughout the United Kingdom.
- 2) London's famous taxis (*black cabs*) can either be booked in advance or hailed on the street or from taxi ranks.
- 3) When we were in Moscow, we were stuck in *a traffic jam*.
- 4) We should encourage more people to use *the railway*.
- 5) *The motorway network* links all the big cities in Great Britain.
- 6) There were 20 passengers *on the boat*.
- 7) *The network of canals* connects England's industrial cities with the sea.
- 8) This region has *the most spectacular countryside* in the state.
- 9) She *bicycles* to work every day.
- 10) Several years ago, I went on *a walking holiday* with some friends.
- 11) From the coast to the mountains, from sandy beaches to shady forests – these natural landscapes are a great attraction to *cyclists*.
- 12) A narrow *footpath* leads through the forest.
- 13) They *go horse riding* nearly every day.
- 14) The Australian *Horse Riding* Centre is a national organization representing 100 horse riding centres across Australia.

- 15) *Canoeing* is a great way to explore Florida's natural landscapes.
- 16) He invited her to experience the wonder of *ballooning* over beautiful scenery near London.

**4. Определите, является ли утверждение истинным (True) или ложным (False).**




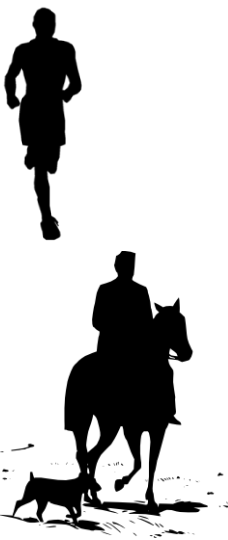
- 1) In Britain they calculate distances in kilometers. (T/F)
- 2) People have to pay at all old toll bridges dating back hundreds of years. (T/F)
- 3) London's cabs are black, red and yellow. (T/F)
- 4) It is easy for cab drivers to get "the knowledge" about London's streets. (T/F)
- 5) There are more than 50 million cars on the roads in Britain nowadays. (T/F)
- 6) Traffic jams are not common on Britain's motorways. (T/F)
- 7) Many of Britain's roads don't follow ancient Celtic roads. (T/F)
- 8) The railways were invented in France but not in Britain. (T/F)
- 9) All the British railways are in a wonderful state. (T/F)
- 10) Unfortunately, the government doesn't support the railway transport. (T/F)
- 11) Cycling holidays are very popular in Great Britain. (T/F)

**5. Соотнесите предлоги с существительными, чтобы получились названия популярных мест отдыха.**

1. in	a) the country
2. at	b) the seaside
3. on	c) a river
	d) (the) sea
	e) the mountains
	f) a lake

**6. Соотнесите места отдыха (из упр. 5) и те виды деятельности, которыми можно заниматься в указанных местах.**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ diving</li> <li>✓ climbing</li> <li>✓ cycling</li> <li>✓ birdwatching</li> <li>✓ jogging</li> <li>✓ kiteflying</li> <li>✓ fishing</li> <li>✓ takingpictures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ canoeing</li> <li>✓ pickingmushrooms</li> <li>✓ hang-gliding</li> <li>✓ sailing</li> <li>✓ camping</li> <li>✓ swimming</li> <li>✓ hiking/walking</li> <li>✓ horse-riding</li> </ul>
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**7. Выберите одну из предложенных тем. Сделайте пометки, которые помогут вам при дальнейшем обсуждении.**

- 1) Would you like to get around Britain? Why?
- 2) What are the main travelling options for people in Great Britain?
- 3) What differences can you identify between Britain and your country?
- 4) Have you ever been on a cycling holiday (or any other holidays)? Describe your experience.

**8. Прочитайте статьи (1-5) и подберите к ним заголовки (А-Е). Расскажите об одном из понравившихся мест, дополните рассказ собственной информацией.**

**1.** This city is the location for many Hollywood films, including *Indiana Jones* and *the Last Crusade*. The city was built in rocky cliffs more than 2000 years ago, and was an important commercial city. Temples, palaces, villas, tombs and a big amphitheatre were cut out of the cliffs, whose amazing colours give the city its rose-red appearance.

Historians believe that the citizens of the city had to abandon it around 551 AD and this incredible archeological site was forgotten by the West, until a Swiss traveller rediscovered it in 1812.

2. What could be more romantic than going down a canal in a gondola. No wonder that this city is the favourite place of lovers all over the world. This unique city is located on 118 flat islands, has 200 canals and 400 bridges.

The Piazza San Marco is one of the most beautiful squares in the world with its 500-year-old buildings. Doge's Palace is the home of many famous paintings and sculptures. It seems that when you see the city in person you go back in time to a life without cars, where magnificent art and architecture are all around you.

3. This place stretches for 443 kilometres where the Colorado River cuts through northwest Arizona. This site is a baby by geological standards – only five or six million years old, although the rocks at the bottom are almost two billion years old. These different layers of rock have incredible colours and attract millions of tourists every year.

4. This is the second largest island in Thailand. It is easy to reach from Bangkok and it is covered with coconut trees and bright flowers. This place is surrounded by white beaches and beautiful lagoons. People are very friendly and food is delicious there! If you want remote beaches, great shopping, first-class restaurants or an exciting night-life, you will find it on the island.

5. This city is the largest, oldest and most cosmopolitan city in the country. It has a reputation of one of the world's most beautiful cities. It is full of history, nature, culture, art, fashion, cuisine. It is set next to the ocean and wonderful sandy beaches. The city is surrounded by natural parks, which extend through the suburbs to the shores of the harbour.

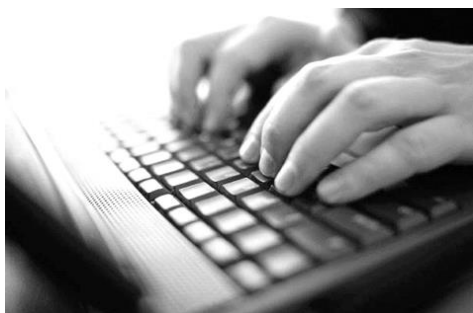


- A. Sydney, Australia
- B. Koh Samui, Thailand
- C. The Grand Canyon, USA
- D. Petra, Jordan
- E. Venice, Italy

**9. Куда вы первым делом пойдёте, когда приедёте в незнакомый город в России или за границей? Расположите приведенные ниже места по степени их привлекательности для вас. Вычеркните те, куда вы точно не пойдёте и объясните почему.**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ historic buildings</li> <li>✓ cemeteries</li> <li>✓ discos, night-clubs</li> <li>✓ the old town</li> <li>✓ museums</li> <li>✓ main streets</li> <li>✓ restaurants and cafes</li> <li>✓ theatres</li> <li>✓ art galleries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ open-air markets</li> <li>✓ churches and cathedrals</li> <li>✓ the zoo</li> <li>✓ parks</li> <li>✓ fairs</li> <li>✓ shopping centres</li> <li>✓ the circus</li> <li>✓ FarmCountryParks</li> <li>✓ theme parks</li> </ul>
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**10. Прочитайте письмо Джейн. Согласны ли вы с точкой зрения автора? Выразите свое мнение в письме к другу.**



### **BESTFORHOLIDAYS? AWAY!**

Dear Carla,

as you read it, I am flying to America. I am very excited about going there because I don't want to spend my holidays here, in England. My last holiday here was in Wales two years ago and it

rained every day. Just horrible! Besides, it was very difficult to get to Wales. Travelling to the seaside in summer means many hours spent in traffic jams. It is not a good start to the holiday! And when I got there I had to pay much money to park my car at the beach.

Some people say that England is safer than abroad, but I don't think it is true. Moreover, we shouldn't only go to places which are safe, should we?

Some people also believe that going abroad is a danger to your health. They must be joking! The only pain was when I had injections against malaria. In fact, the one time when I got sick on holiday was in England, after swimming in Devon. The sea was so dirty that I got an ear infection.

Some people are sure that there is a language problem. For me it is not. I have great fun learning some new foreign words!

I agree it's important to know about your own country's culture. But visiting the Statue of Liberty or the pyramids in Egypt is a more exciting thing than looking at the familiar Big Ben. For me, travelling is all about people and their cultures. Travel helps me to grow and look differently in my own country when I get back.

*Love,*

*Jane*

### **11. Переведите текст на русский язык.**

Нью-Йорк – самый большой город Соединенных Штатов. Население Нью-Йорка составляет 8 миллионов человек, а если сюда прибавить пригород (NewYorkMetropolitanArea), то и 22 миллиона. Многие нью-йоркские достопримечательности (placesofinterest) известны во всем мире, они не раз становились декорациями для многих голливудских фильмов. Если вы приезжаете в Нью-Йорк, то обязательно должны посетить Манхэттен, театры Бродвея, Рокфеллер-центр, здание Организации Объединенных Наций (UnitedNationsBuilding), Центральный парк (CentralPark), статую Свободы (theStatueofLiberty), улицу Таймс Сквер (TimesSquare) и многие другие интересные места. Статуя Свободы – символ не только Нью-Йорка, но и всех Соединенных Штатов. Французский народ подарил эту статую американцам, и в 1886 году она была установлена в Нью-Йорке.

Несмотря на то, что Нью-Йорк – молодой город, он может многое показать вам в области архитектуры, дизайна, образования, искусства. Лучший способ познакомиться с Нью-Йорком – походить по нему пешком и послушать увлекательный рассказ гида-профессионала.



#### 4. ТЕМА: ЕДА. ПОКУПКИ.

##### 1. Распределите слова по группам.



fruit	vegetables	meat	fish/seafood	dairy products	drinks	other types of food

##### 2. Ответьте на вопросы.

*Can you think of*

ONE red fruit, ONE yellow fruit, ONE green fruit?

TWO things that a strict vegetarian doesn't eat?

THREE kinds of food which are made from milk?

FOUR things people have for breakfast?

FIVE things people eat between meals?

SIX vegetables you can put in a salad?

### 3. Заполните пропуски предложенными словами.

*fresh, frozen, home-made, low-fat, raw,  
spicy, sweet, takeaway*

- 1) I love my mom's cooking. .... food is always the best.
- 2) Indian food like curry is very ..... .
- 3) Sushi is made with ..... fish.
- 4) Food which is kept very cold is ..... .
- 5) ..... food is food you buy at a restaurant and take home to eat.
- 6) People on a diet often try to eat ..... food.
- 7) These eggs are ..... , I bought them today.
- 8) This tea's very..... . You've put too much sugar in it!
- 9) Eat plenty of ..... fruit and vegetables.
- 10) These fish are often eaten ..... .

### 4. Прочитайте тексты и переведите их на русский язык.

**The Celik family (Istanbul, Turkey)** Melahat and her husband live with their three children and Melahat's mother. All meals are freshly prepared by Melahat, and she buys their food at an open-air market in Istanbul's Golden Horn district. She gets fresh fish and beef there, and it's a particularly good place to buy fruit and vegetables which are so important in their diet. In a typical week, Melahat buys a kilo of peppers and onions, two kilos each of carrots, aubergines, peas, olives and courgettes; five kilos of spinach, ten kilos of potatoes, six kilos of oranges and one of bananas. They eat large quantities of rice and bread – 25 loaves a week. They don't buy any frozen food, but they drink instant coffee and twelve cans of cola a week, plus orange juice, yoghurt drinks and eight bottles of beer.

**The Caven family (California, USA)** Regan and Craig Caven are a typical American family – two incomes, two cars, and two children, Trisha, 5 and Andrew, 3. As they both work, they shop at weekends, usually in supermarkets. They often have salads and there is always a lot of fresh fruit: two kilos each of apples and bananas, and one kilo each of oranges and grapes is typical in the weekly shopping. They eat fresh chicken and beef, but only buy fish (tuna) in cans. They spend a lot on drinks: 340 g of instant coffee, four litres of milk, two



litre each of apple and orange juice, five litres of bottled water and 25 diet colas, but no alcohol. During the week, frozen food is a large part of their diet – three and a half kilos of frozen prepared meals and a family-sized frozen pizza. It is only at weekends that the family makes time for home-cooked meals; pasta is very popular with the children.

### 5. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1) Where do the families buy their food?
- 2) Which family eats more fresh food?
- 3) Which family's food do you prefer? Why?
- 4) What food do you usually buy?

### 6. Прочитайте интервью с Элис и Викторией. Соотнесите вопросы 1-6 с ответами А-Е.

- 1) Is food a pleasure for you?
- 2) What do you normally eat in a typical day?
- 3) Do you ever cook?
- 4) Do you ever eat "unhealthy" food? How do you feel about it?
- 5) Are you trying to cut down on anything at the moment?
- 6) Are people's diets in your country getting better or worse?

Alice is a lawyer from the United States

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A \_\_\_\_ I think people are trying to improve their diets, but they are doing it the wrong way by following diets like the Atkins diet. Personally, I don't think it's very healthy to cut out entire groups of food like carbohydrates.

B \_\_\_\_ Not very often. I don't have the time or talent to cook full meals. I usually *heat up* a frozen meal or order a *takeaway*.

C \_\_\_\_ Sometimes I get fast food for lunch. I have to admit that I love French fries. I feel terrible about it afterwards, but I don't do it very often.

D \_\_\_\_ I usually have a bowl of cereal or toast for breakfast. For lunch I eat at a restaurant near my office. I prefer Japanese or Indian food. I usually eat rice with fish and vegetables, *soup* or sushi. I don't eat meat, but I eat a lot of fish. In the evening, I just have something light at home.

E \_\_\_\_ I am trying to cut down on the amount of *fat* I eat. I'm also trying to eat more *wholemeal* bread.

F \_\_\_\_ Not really. I enjoy certain kinds of food, but most meals are just fuel to keep me going through the day.

Victoria is an IT consultant from France

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A \_\_\_\_ Yes, I cook every evening for my family. I often make soup or traditional French dishes like "boeuf bourguignon", which is a kind of beef and red wine *stew*, and then we have cheese and salad. It may seem a lot but we don't eat big *portions*. What's important for me is quality, not quantity.

B \_\_\_\_ Yes, I'm trying to eat less chocolate.

C \_\_\_\_ I think people's diets are getting worse and worse. It's quite strange because we have a lot of information now about how bad fast food is for you. I'm afraid it's a problem in a lot of European countries.

D \_\_\_\_ Not at home. I think most of the food I cook is healthy, but occasionally when I *eat out* I have something unhealthy, but it doesn't worry me.

E \_\_\_\_ Yes, definitely. For me good meals with the family make me happy!

F \_\_\_\_ **7. Прочитайте интервью ещё раз, ответьте на вопросы.**

Who ...?

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1) often eats in restaurants                        | _____ |
| 2) eats quite a lot of sweet things                 | _____ |
| 3) eats ready-prepared food                         | _____ |
| 4) cooks big meals at home                          | _____ |
| 5) enjoys eating                                    | _____ |
| 6) feels bad when she eats unhealthily              | _____ |
| 7) is trying to eat less of something               | _____ |
| 8) prefers having good food to having a lot of food | _____ |
| 9) is negative about eating habits in her country   | _____ |

**8. Соотнесите выделенные слова и фразы из упр. 6 с их определениями.**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ to have a meal in a restaurant, not at home;
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ a sweet food made by bees;
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ the quantity you eat of a kind of food during a meal;

- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ to make cold food hot;
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ food you buy from a restaurant to eat at home;
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ food from animals or plants used for cooking, e.g. oil, butter;
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ food prepared in a particular way, e.g. sushi, lasagna, etc.;
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ made from brown flour;
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ a liquid food, often made of vegetables, e.g. tomatoes, onions;
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ meat cooked for a long time in liquid, usually with vegetables.

**9. Составьте вопросы из предложенных слов и фраз.**

What/ usually have for breakfast?

How many cups of coffee/ drink a day?

Where/ usually have lunch?

How often/ eat out a week?

/ prefer eating at home or eating out?

/ you hungry? / want something to eat?

/ need to buy any food today?

/ take any vitamins or food supplements at the moment?

/ try to eat healthily at the moment?

**10. Используя вопросы из упр. 6 и 9, проинтервьюируйте своего друга.**

**11. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык, используя словарь.**

***STREET FOOD AROUND THE WORLD: THE ORIGINAL FAST FOOD!***

**Belgium : Home of French Fries**

You can find French fried potatoes all over the world, but as Belgians will tell you, they, not the French, invented this popular street food, back in the seventeenth century. The Belgian city of Antwerp has the world's only French fries museum. Crispy French fries, eaten from a paper cone with salt and plenty of mayonnaise are the Belgians' favourite snack. They are sold at special kiosks all over major towns. The secret of perfect French fries is that they are fried not once, but twice,

in hot oil – the first time to cook the inside, and second time to give a perfect, golden outside.

### **Morocco : Food as theatre**

Street food in the main square of Marrakesh, Morocco is like an exciting performance. As the sun sets at the end of the day, street sellers set up their charcoal grills and the air is filled with smoke and delicious smells of cooking. Crowds of locals and tourists sit on wooden benches and eat off paper plates, surrounded by the sights, smells and tastes of African culture: *harira*, for example, a rich soup made with lamb and spices. Or how about sheep's head or tiny boiled snails, served with a toothpick?

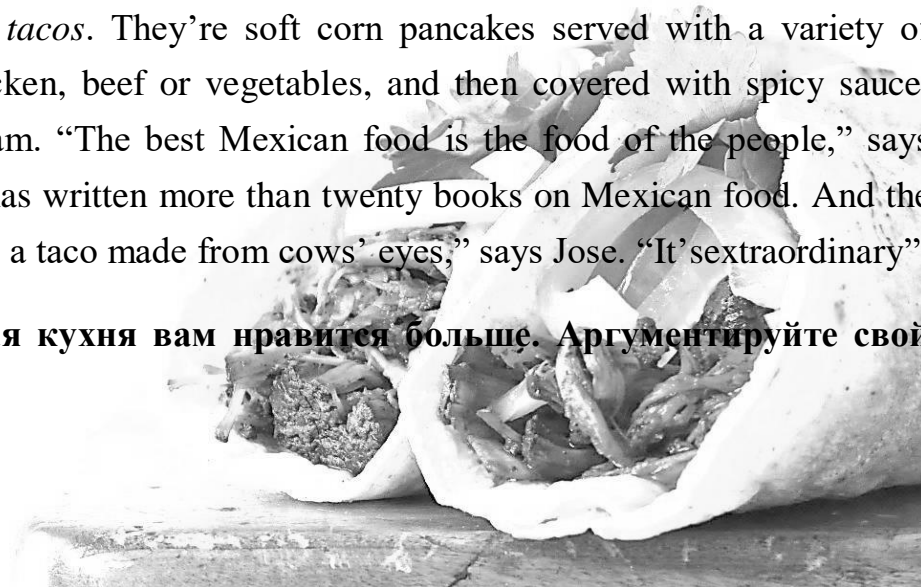
### **Australia : Fancy a pie floater?**

Feeling hungry? No visit to South Australia is complete without trying the local speciality – a pie floater. They are traditionally sold at roadside kiosks, some of which stay open all night. It consists of a meat pie floating (usually upside down) in a thick green pea soup. Finally, the pie is covered with plenty of bright red tomato ketchup. Enjoy!

### **Mexico : The food of the people**

It's lunchtime in Mexico City and everywhere people are queuing up for Mexico's favourite fast food *tacos*. They're soft corn pancakes served with a variety of fillings, such as chicken, beef or vegetables, and then covered with spicy sauce, lettuce and sour cream. "The best Mexican food is the food of the people," says Jose Iturriaga, who has written more than twenty books on Mexican food. And the city's best taco? "It's a taco made from cows' eyes," says Jose. "It's extraordinary".

**12. Скажите, какая кухня вам нравится больше. Аргументируйте свой ответ.**

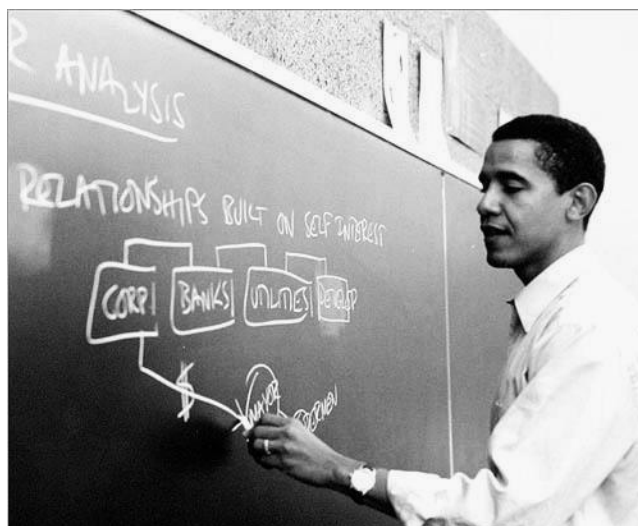


1. А. Студенты делятся на три подгруппы. Каждая подгруппа читает и переводит соответственно части 1, 2, 3 на русский язык.

### AMERICAN COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, AND INSTITUTES: THE DISTINCTIONS

**Part 1.** Degree-granting institutions in the United States can be called colleges, institutes or universities. As a general rule, **colleges** are smaller and usually offer only undergraduate degrees, while a university also offers graduate degrees and may include several colleges. Most of them are 4-year institutions. The words "school," "college," and "university" are often used interchangeably. **An institute** usually specializes in degree programs in a group of closely related subject areas, for example, institutes of technology, institutes of fashion, institutes of art and design, and so on. Institutes may also be part of universities. Within each college or university you will find schools, such as the school of arts and sciences or the school of business. Each school is responsible for the degree programs offered by the college or university in that area of study.

**Community colleges** provide two-year associate degree programs, usually called the associate of arts (A.A.) or associate of science (A.S.) degrees, as well as excellent technical and vocational programs. As the name suggests, community colleges are community-based institutions with close links to secondary schools, community groups, and employers, and many U.S. students live close to campus with their families. Community colleges can be public or private institutions and are sometimes called junior colleges or two-year colleges. A growing number of international students are choosing to study at community colleges. Tuition costs are often lower at two-year than at four-year institutions, and many have agreements to allow students to move easily into the third year of a bachelor's degree at the local state university.



**Part 2. Technical and vocational colleges.** These institutions specialize in preparing students for entry into the world of work. They offer certificate and other short-term programs that train students in the theory behind a specific vocation or technology, as well as in how to work with the technology. Programs usually last two years or less. There are several thousand technical and vocational colleges across the United States, and they may be private or public institutions.

**State universities** are subsidized by U.S. state governments (for example, California, Michigan, or Texas) to provide low-cost education to residents of that state. They are mainly public universities. State universities tend to be very large, with enrollments of 20,000 or more students, and generally admit more students than private universities. State university tuition costs are generally lower than those of private universities. Also, instate residents (those who live and pay taxes in that particular state) pay much lower tuition than out-of-state residents. International students, as well as those from other states do not benefit from reduced tuition at state institutions.

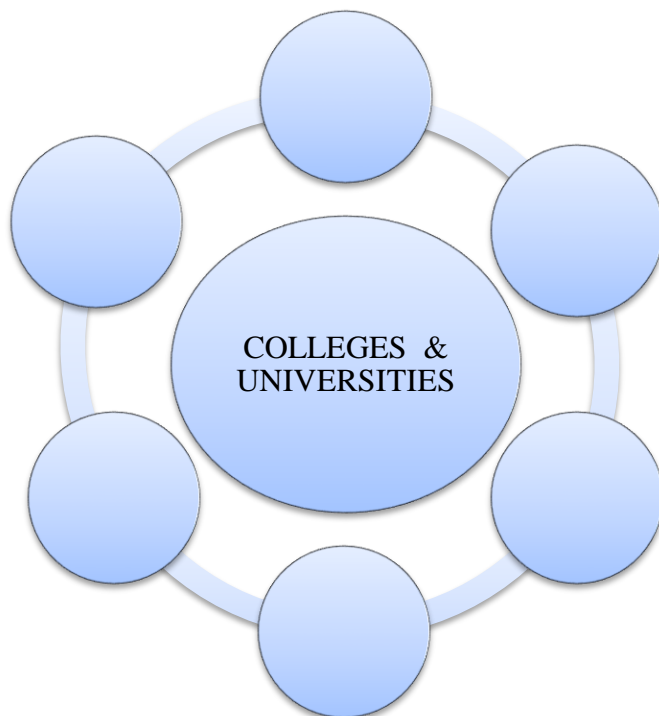
**Part 3. Private universities** are funded by a combination of endowments, tuition fees, research grants, and gifts from their alumni. Tuition fees are higher at private universities than at state universities, but there is no distinction made between state and non-state residents. Colleges with a religious affiliation and single-sex colleges are private. In general, private universities have enrollments of fewer than 20,000 students, and private colleges may have 2,000 or fewer students on their campuses.

**Research universities.** Most states have at least one public university designed to provide the traditional variety of educational opportunities in academic fields. These universities stress research as well as teaching. As a general rule, they are likely to place emphasis on theoretical, or “pure” research.

**Land grant and sea grant universities.** In 1862 the Congress passed the Morrill Act that provided a grant of land to many of the states to establish “land grant” universities. These universities focus on such fields as agriculture and engineering. More recently some state universities have been designated as “sea grant” universities, to emphasize the importance of marine studies.

**В. После прочтения частей текста создаются новые группы (1, 2, 3). Но в каждой, вновь созданной группе должны присутствовать студенты из**

предыдущих групп. Они излагают друг другу основную идею своей части текста и заполняют таблицу.



**2. Снова внимательно прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

- 1) What degree-granting institutions exist in the USA?
- 2) What is the main distinction between a college and a university?
- 3) What programs does an institute usually specialize in?
- 4) What is a school? What is it responsible for?
- 5) What is the difference between a state (or public) university and a private university? Who funds both types?
- 6) Where are tuition fees higher: at state or at private universities?
- 7) What type of institution of higher education is a community college?
- 8) Why do many international students choose to study at community colleges?
- 9) What do technical and vocational colleges specialize in?
- 10) What kinds of programs do technical and vocational colleges offer?
- 11) What do land grant and sea grant universities emphasize?

**3. Определите, какие предложения соответствуют содержанию текста (True), а какие нет (False). Аргументируйте свои ответы.**

- 1) Colleges and institutes are never subordinate to universities. (T/F)

- 2) Colleges and universities in the USA usually offer both graduate and undergraduate degrees. (T/F)
- 3) State university tuition costs are generally lower than those of private universities. (T/F)
- 4) Within each college or university you will find schools. (T/F)
- 5) Community colleges are sometimes called junior colleges or two-year colleges. (T/F)
- 6) International students never choose to study at community colleges. (T/F)
- 7) At state universities in-state residents pay much higher tuition than out-of-state residents.
- 8) Technical and vocational colleges offer certificate and other short-term programs. (T/F)
- 9) Colleges with a religious affiliation may be both private and public. (T/F)
- 10) “Sea grant” universities focus their programs on marine studies. (T/F)

**4. В каком из указанных типов высших учебных заведений США вы хотели бы получить образование? Почему?**

**5. Прочитайте текст, расположите части текста в логической последовательности. Определите, к какому типу высшего учебного заведения относится Университет Чикаго. Аргументируйте свои ответы.**

### **THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**

**A.** Concentration programs or majors, leading to Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degrees, enable students to specialize in one area deeply. With over 2, 500 courses available each year, undergraduates choose electives that allow them to explore their interests broadly. Students may join professors in research through the College Research Program, or they may design their own research projects.



**B.** As one of the world’s great universities, the University of Chicago has shaped higher education and the intellectual lives of students for over a century. A private institution was founded in 1890 on the shores of Lake Michigan. The University has been home to 73 Nobel laureates, the largest number affiliated with any



American university. The University of Chicago scholars were the first to split the atom, to measure the speed of light, and to develop the field of sociology.

C. The typical student admitted to the University of Chicago, must show a desire for a liberal arts education, a keen sense of curiosity, and a taste for theoretical discussion. These aspects of the successful Chicago applicant are usually reflected in standardized test scores and grades earned at school, as well as the way in which the portfolio is completed.

D. The University carries its tradition of innovative ideas and thought. Chicago's 4,000 undergraduates discover the pleasure of exploring new ideas, taking risks, immersing themselves intellectually. They determine the direction of their own education. They choose Chicago because they want education taught by outstanding and talented scholars and teachers. They seek small classes. They participate in opportunities on and off campus that take their professional and recreational interests to a higher level.

**6. Студент одного из американских университетов, изучающий русский язык и литературу, побывал на стажировке в Московском государственном лингвистическом университете (МГЛУ). Переведите рассказ американского студента на английский язык.**

Московский государственный лингвистический университет – высшее учебное заведение в Москве, крупнейший российский университет в области языкознания (linguistics). В университете обучаются около 10 тысяч студентов и аспирантов. В университете преподают на 35 иностранных языках.

История создания университета очень интересна. В 1804 году император Александр I создал Московское Императорское училище. В нем преподавали английский, французский, немецкий и латинский языки. Училище находилось в центре Москвы на улице Остоженка. А в 1930 году был создан Московский институт новых языков. Несколько раз институт переименовывали.

В 1945 году после окончания Второй мировой войны (World War II) преподаватели института работали в качестве (worked as) переводчиков во время работы Нюрнбергского и Токийского международных трибуналов (The Nurnberg and Tokyo trials).

В 1990 году институт становится лингвистическим университетом. Позже здесь открыты центры языка и культуры многих стран. Центр русского языка и культуры очень популярен среди иностранных студентов.

Сегодня университет хранит и развивает традиции уникальной языковой школы. Он является одним из лучших классических университетов России. Здесь работают известные профессора и преподаватели, чьи имена известны не только в России, но и во всем мире. Московский государственный лингвистический университет активно сотрудничает с различными зарубежными вузами и международными организациями.

**7. Прочитайте тексты и переведите их на русский язык. Обратите внимание на выделенные слова и выражения.**

### **HIGHER EDUCATION IN RUSSIA**

There are more than 1,500 *institutions of higher education* in Russia; 60% of them are state. 44 % of state institutions' *freshmen* pay for their education. The majority of *state institutions* of higher education are regulated by the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation. Some of them are regulated by other state Ministries, such as the Ministry of Health Care, the Ministry of Railway Transportation, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of International Affairs and others. *Non-state education institutions* can be established legally in the forms stipulated by the Russian Federation Laws for *non-profit organizations*. The majority of them teach *humanities*, economics and law. Students at non-state schools need to pay for their education during the whole period of study.

There are three kinds of higher education institutions in Russia: universities, academies, and institutes. All of them realize programs of undergraduate and graduate professional education. Universities cover a wide range of fields of study, they also conduct *fundamental* and *applied researches* in different sciences. Academies differ from universities by a narrower spectrum of *majors* connected with a particular industry, for example, Academy of Railway Transport, Agriculture Academy, or Academy of Economics. The status of an "Institute" requires teaching of at least one discipline. Institutes also can be established as a department of a university or an academy.

Both public and private higher education institutions provide Basic higher education that lasts for four years and leads to the first university degree. This degree is equivalent to *the Bachelor's degree* provided in Western Europe, for example, Great Britain. The postgraduate higher education has duration of 5 to 6 years or more. Students get *the Master's degree* after the completion of two years. After completing the Master's, students can go for *the doctoral programs*.

Many students wishing *to enter a university* need additional preparation to gain admission. Some schoolchildren *take special preparatory courses*, others *hire private tutors* or educate themselves.

Currently *the Certificate of Secondary Complete General Education* and the successful passing of *the Unified State Exam* are required for admission to all kinds of higher education institutions. Since 2009, the Unified State Exam is the only form of graduation examinations in schools and the main form of preliminary examinations in universities. That means that every student needs to get the necessary results in some subjects to enter any Russian university. But some universities have the right to organize their own *entrance exams*.

The Russian Constitution guarantees everyone the right to get higher education *free of charge* on a basis of competition. The Government *sets funding* to pay the tuition fees within an established quota of students for each state institution. Traditionally the size of quota varies from institution to institution and from one field to another. On top of the quotas described above, the universities are free *to enroll students on a fee-paying basis* and have the right to define the fee for their programs according to the market price and demand.

## HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom has a lot of higher education opportunities: over 100 universities offer students from the UK and around the world different degree programs.

Students in Great Britain normally enter universities from age 18 onwards and study for an academic degree. The *autonomy* of higher-education institutions is striking in Great Britain. Its universities have almost complete autonomy from the National or local governments. *The state* does not control university *syllabuses*, but it influences *admission procedures* through the Office for Fair Access, which safeguards fair access to higher education. The state still has control over teacher

training courses, and uses special inspectors to maintain standards of their teaching.

There are three kinds of higher education institutions in Great Britain: universities, colleges of higher education and colleges of further education.

Some young people who decide to leave school at the age of 16 may go to a further education college where they can follow a course in typing, town planning, cooking or hairdressing, full-time or part-time. Further education colleges have strong ties with commerce and industry.

After three years of study a university graduate will leave with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, etc. Some courses, such as languages and medicine, may be one or two years longer. The degrees are awarded at public degree ceremonies. Later he/she may continue to take the Master's Degree and then a Doctor's Degree.

British undergraduate students and students from other European Union countries have to pay university *tuition fees* up to £3,400. But some fees can range from £4,000 per year to £18,000 per year or more, depending on a type of a university. But all universities are required to offer *bursaries* to those students who are *eligible for financial help*. They get full government grants. Students may also *apply for government loans* to pay for living costs.

The Advanced Level General Certificate of Education (A-level) is required for admission to all kinds of higher education institutions. Good A-level results in at least 2 subjects are necessary to get a place at a university. However, good exam passes are not enough. Many universities choose their students after interviews.

The academic year in Britain's universities and Colleges is divided into 3 terms which usually run from the beginning of October to the middle of December, the middle of January to the end of March, from the middle of April to the end of June or the beginning of July.

The oldest and best-known universities are located in Oxford, Cambridge, London, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Southampton, Cardiff, Bristol and Birmingham.

## **8. Распределите следующие утверждения в нужную графу таблицы (некоторые утверждения верны для обеих систем образования).**

1. There are more than 1,000 institutions of higher education in the country.

2. These institutions cover a wide range of fields of study, they also conduct fundamental and applied researches in different sciences.
3. The status of this institution requires teaching of at least one discipline.
4. Good results in at least 2 subjects are necessary to get a place at a university.
5. The academic year in higher education institutions is divided into 3 terms.
6. Many universities choose their students after interviews.
7. These institutions have strong ties with commerce and industry.
8. The Unified State Exam is required for admission to all kinds of higher education institutions.
9. After three or four years of study a university graduate will leave with the Degree of Bachelor.
10. The Office for Fair Access safeguards fair access to higher education institutions.
11. After completing the Master's, students can go for the doctoral programs.
12. Some universities have the right to organize their own entrance exams.
13. The autonomy of higher education institutions is striking in the country.
14. The state sends special inspectors to maintain standards of university teaching.
15. All undergraduate students and foreign students have to pay university tuition fees which are pretty high.
16. The Constitution of this country guarantees everyone the right to get higher education free of charge on a basis of competition.
17. The activity of most state institutions of higher education is regulated by different ministries.
18. Some schoolchildren take special preparatory courses, others hire private tutors to enter a university.

*RUSSIA*

.....  
.....  
.....

*GREAT BRITAIN*

.....  
.....  
.....

**1. Прочитайте текст, переведите его на русский язык. Обратите внимание на значение выделенных слов и выражений.**

**STUDENTSTHESEDAYS!**

My son, Danny, is in his second year at university studying *computing*. He's not enjoying it. He tells me it is *boring* and too *hard*. He says he has to go to too many lectures and he doesn't really have enough time to do the essays and projects he has to write. He wants *to drop out* and *apply to* do American studies at a different university, but I say he shouldn't. Last night we had about it while we were having dinner. "You don't understand. It was different when you went to university!" he shouted and then he left the house.

Actually, I really do understand and he is right to say things were different when I went to university. Twenty-five years ago, being a student in Britain was really easy. We didn't have to pay anything to study at university. It was completely *free*. In fact, when I went to university the Government actually GAVE me the money. And I mean, gave. I got *a grant* of over two thousand pounds (which was a lot of money in those days) and was free to spend it, and I never had to pay any of it back at all. Nowadays, lots of students (or their parents) have to pay two or three thousand pounds for their course. They also have to pay for food, somewhere to live, books, bills and everything else. The Government gives you *a loan*, which you then have to pay back after you graduate. Most people have *to get a part-time job* while they are studying.

I used to work in the summer holidays, but I didn't have a job during *term-time*, so I could just concentrate on studying. I say "concentrate on studying", but actually a lot of the time we just sat around and chatted to each other, watched French films, read books, went on demonstrations or went to parties. I only had to go to ten hours of lectures each week, so I had lots of time to write my essays and do everything else I wanted to do. And of course, almost all students lived away from home. We had a lot of freedom – we didn't have to worry about coming home late or bringing friends home, because our parents were not there. It was fun and easy.

I just chose the course I wanted to do, which was politics and history. I don't think you can do that now. I know Danny really wants *to do American studies*, and I am sure it'd be interesting but who would give him a job when he finishes his degree? I went travelling for six months after I graduated because it was easy to find work. I got a job in *banking* very quickly, but he'll have to pay back the money he's borrowed. So he needs to get a job which pays good money straight after graduating. That's why I want him *to do his computing degree*. It'll be better for him in the end.

**2. Определите, какие предложения соответствуют содержанию текста (True), а какие нет (False). Ответьте на вопросы. Аргументируйте свои ответы.**

- 1) Danny is a first-year student. (T/F)
- 2) Danny finds computing very difficult. (T/F)
- 3) He wants to drop out and spend his life travelling. (T/F)
- 4) American studies at a different university seem very attractive to him. (T/F)
- 5) His father supports Danny in his choice. (T/F)
- 6) It was also very difficult to be a student in Britain twenty five years ago. (T/F)
- 7) His father had to pay for his education. (T/F)
- 8) Danny's father got a grant because he was a top athlete. (T/F)
- 9) Danny's family took out a loan to pay for his studies. (T/F)
- 10) A lot of young people nowadays work part-time to support themselves financially. (T/F)
- 11) Danny's father had little time to spend with his friends. (T/F)
- 12) Danny lives away from home, he shares a flat with five other people. (T/F)
- 13) Danny's father majored in politics and history. (T/F)
- 14) Straight after graduating Danny's father started working as a school teacher. (T/F)
- 15) A lot of young people are worried today because it is not easy to find work. (T/F)
  - Are any of the things mentioned in the text the same in your country?
  - What do you think of Danny and his dad?
  - Who do you think is right in their argument?

**3. Какой из предложенных вариантов Вы считаете наиболее приемлемым? Выразите свою точку зрения.**

*Is it better*

- to do a course you enjoy **OR** to do a course that leads to a good job?
- to study in your home town and live with your parents **OR** to go to a university in a different city? Why?
- to do what your parents think is best **OR** to do what YOU want to do?
- for the government to give you a grant to study **OR** for students to get a loan to pay for university?
- to start work straight after graduating **OR** to travel around the world a bit?
- to get a job after you leave school **OR** to go straight to university?

**4. Какие из предложенных курсов вам кажутся наиболее (1)/наименее (2) интересными, не представляют интереса (3). Аргументируйте свои ответы.**

1 = this course sounds really interesting

2 = this course sounds OK

3 = this course sounds really boring

*Media studies; computing and IT; Russian and Chinese; pure mathematics; business management; biochemistry; English literature; Middle-Eastern history; philosophy; electrical engineering; law; geology; dance; advertising; medicine, international banking and finance; social work; sport management; psychology; physical education; music; art.*





**5. Прочитай текст. Обрати внимание на значение выделенных слов.  
Переведи текст на русский язык.**



**STUDENT LIFE AT NEW YORK  
UNIVERSITY**

New York is a *global* city reflecting the world in its *diversity* of cultures, *ethnicities*, and ideas. New York University students reflect this diversity; they arrive from all over the country and the world not only to find themselves, learn from each other but to build amazing friendships. This makes student life at NYU a memorable experience and students can discover that learning takes place even beyond the classroom.

Students at NYU are in the *unique* position because they experience a college lifestyle in a *city setting*. The University offers many essential activities that are traditionally associated with college student life, but its *location* in the heart of New York City also gives non-traditional opportunities for students.

While here, students can join a *fraternity* or *sorority*. They can join one of the sports teams ranging from soccer to fencing. They can engage in a diverse, personal spiritual life. Famous film directors and writers share their craft with students in NYU classrooms. Young people can *follow in their footsteps* and explore radio, film and the printed word by joining one of the University's student media clubs.

Student living at NYU is a unique experience. Students can live in *residential housing* near the Washington Square campus or they can *live off campus* in one of the five *boroughs*. With either option, students aren't just *residents* of a university campus; they are *citizens* and a very important part of one of the world's largest, most interesting cities. They use the city to start a great career. Students *intern* for the most *influential* companies, biggest media outlets

and largest organizations. They *network* with powerful people in the city, the country and the globe. Students also get involved in different organizations which *volunteer for* the city's *charities*. That's just one example of how students take leadership positions that prepare them for their life after college.

The university also provides services for parents and *first-year students*, including Family Weekend, for example. They support University events such as Homecoming and the Great Lawn Tailgate *in collaboration with* other higher education institutions.

NYU encourages all students to explore these opportunities and *become actively engaged in* the university community.

**6. Прочитайте предложения и заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами и выражениями. Употребите данные слова и выражения в собственных предложениях.**

*Global, diversity, unique, mountain setting, location, fraternity, follow in ... footsteps, campus, network, volunteer, influential, in collaboration with.*

- 1) Our boss wants to make our company truly ..... .
- 2) You will have a ..... opportunity to study with the best students from Great Britain and the USA.
- 3) Our teachers value the rich ethnic and cultural ..... of the group.
- 4) Our international school is located in a beautiful ..... .
- 5) Our group included two members of the media ..... .
- 6) Our university building was used as a film ..... .
- 7) Very often children ..... their parents' ..... .
- 8) Young employees have to ..... and make new contacts.
- 9) We have rooms for 2,000 students on ..... .
- 10) A lot of students ..... for the research study every year.
- 11) That textbook was written ..... Wilkie Collins, the best student of the faculty.
- 12) He is one of the most ..... figures in the Student Government.

**7. Расскажи о студенческой жизни в своем университете.**

### 1. Прочитайте текст, переведите его на русский язык.

#### STUDENT MOBILITY

Student mobility is the overseas movement of students which helps them to improve their employability skills, develop international networks, broaden their cultural outlook, learn in a different environment and gain a new perspective.



National governments support the idea of international education and recognize the benefits that their students get while studying overseas. Students who graduate with internationally relevant degrees are required by industries, companies and other enterprises in their own countries. They help their countries to compete internationally. Therefore, those students are preferred employees everywhere and employers indicate that an overseas study experience is becoming more and more important. Fortunately, all the credits earned at overseas universities are accepted in transfer by universities back home.

There are a lot of **student-exchange programs** which are **a vehicle** for those young people who are keen **to experience education abroad**. These programs do not just **provide opportunities** to **take courses** in other institutions, but also to experience how these courses are taught elsewhere. If the exchange program is in an overseas institution, students get the benefit of experiencing life in a different country, living **in a different culture** or among several cultures, learning **a foreign language**.

For those who are interested in this option, **funding** may be the only problem as many exchange programs generally require that the exchange students pay their own way to and from the overseas institution. **The expenses** can come up to **a large sum** including **the prices of return air tickets**, travel, and **room and board**.

## 2. Дайте русские эквиваленты данным словам и выражениям.

✓ student mobility	✓ experience
✓ overseas	✓ (foreign) language
✓ to improve	✓ exchange program
✓ employability skills	✓ funding
✓ international networks	✓ expenses
✓ to broaden one's cultural outlook	✓ enterprise
✓ environment	✓ employee
✓ government	✓ employer
✓ to get benefits	✓ abroad
✓ to graduate (from)	✓ room and board
✓ to compete internationally	✓ return ticket

## 3. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на перевод выделенных слов.

- 1) A strong economy offers greater opportunities for social *mobility*.
- 2) A car can give you greater *mobility*.
- 3) Your English will *improve* with practice.
- 4) The course helps people to gain the *skills* they need to run a successful business.
- 5) All *employees* have access to a computer *network*.
- 6) College will *broaden* your horizons.
- 7) We try to *goabroad* at least once a year.
- 8) We are too small *to compete with* a company like that.
- 9) She has years of *experience* in the computer industry.
- 10) English and French are the official *languages* of Canada.
- 11) The government can't provide adequate *funding* for research.
- 12) The company pays all your *expenses*.
- 13) Children need a happy home *environment*.
- 14) This company is one of the biggest *enterprises* in our city.
- 15) They have gone *to live overseas*.
- 16) I'd like *a return ticket* to Rome.

## 4. Составьте выражения из слов и словосочетаний 1-12 и а-л.

1. student 2. national 3. to develop 4. to improve 5. to broaden 6. to learn 7. to gain 8. international 9. internationally relevant 10. to compete 11. student-exchange 12. return	a) air tickets b) programs c) internationally d) degree e) education f) a new perspective g) a different environment h) one's cultural outlook i) employability skills j) international networks k) governments l) mobility
--	--

**5. Представьте, что вы отправляетесь учиться в зарубежный университет. Расскажите о своей будущей поездке.**

- What are my objectives and reasons for wanting to study overseas?
- What are my academic and career goals?
- How will I finance 6 months or a year overseas?
- When will be the best time to go abroad?
- What are my outside interests? (Student Governments; sport competitions; Volunteer Activities (rebuilding homes, planting trees, etc.); Multicultural Activities; plays; musicals; dance concerts; singing groups; Religious organizations; Media organizations)
- What sort of accommodation do I want to live in? (Family homestays; university halls of residence; independent hostels; private rented accommodation)
- What are my language skills? (My English is fluent and accurate; I can speak English with some confidence; I have a good basic ability to communicate and understand; I can communicate in a very basic way; I have never studied English)

**6. Пьер Дюран (PierreDurand) - студент по обмену в одном из университетов Малайзии. Прочитайтеегоанкетуиответьтенавопросы.**

***Choosingmystudentmobilityprogram***

Basically I wanted to participate in a program that was different from anything I had experienced before; I wanted to live in a foreign culture and gain life experience.

***My favourite subject***

My favourite subject is management. I have always been interested in thissegment of finance because it is practical and it helps to make financial decisions in real life.

***Foreign-student mobility life***

The best part of studying abroad is the opportunity to travel. Most of my trips have been with foreign students. I have made contacts in the Middle East, Europe and most Asian nations. The most memorable moment while being on exchange is New Year's Eve celebrated in Malaysia. The main thing for me on this program is adapting to the different cultures and different opinions which, in some aspects, are totally the opposite of my life in France.

***An important skill***

One of the skills that I am learning is the national Malaysian language of Bahasa Melayu, I am sure I will continue to learn it when I return home.

***Extracurricular activities***

Back home I am a member of a golf club, so when I am not studying, I am usually participating in club events.

***Looking ahead***

This is my final semester as an undergraduate; I think I will work in corporate finance next year in Paris. However, after a few years of experience abroad I see myself working internationally either in Australia or in the UK.

***My advice***

Get as much information as you can about the university and the environment you will be exposed to before going abroad. Have a copious budget because there is always something you want to buy or a place you want to visit.

- What was the main reason for choosing this mobility program?
- Why does he consider management his favourite subject?
- What is the best part of studying abroad for Pierre Durand?
- What is quite a memorable experience for him?
- What practical skills does he hope to gain by studying abroad?
- Has he made any plans for his future employment?
- Do you think it is worth taking some advice from Pierre Durand?

**7. Прочитайте текст. Кратко изложите главную идею текста. Ответьте на вопросы после текста.**

### **VIRTUAL MOBILITY**

Virtual teaching and learning is part of higher education in any university. This form of education involves a lot of new technologies, for example, wiki-based learning, cross campus lectures and seminars, digital libraries. They have created new opportunities for cooperation, interactivity, personalized learning, and participation in campus life.

Virtual mobility serves as a more flexible and cheaper mobility scheme. It fits the needs of all students, including disabled students and lifelong learners. As a general term, virtual mobility “offers access to university courses in a foreign country and allows for communication activities with teachers and fellow students abroad via the new information and communication technologies.”

Virtual Exchange offers all students the possibility of choosing a course, a module, a seminar, a joint project from another university in another country in order to learn and develop intercultural skills. By taking a module from another country students have the opportunity to open a window on different teaching techniques, scientific approaches and different cultures. They can meet students from different countries through virtual forums, possibly combined with telephone and video.

All of this, they can do without the expense and upheaval of leaving home. There is no doubt that such programs will enrich the curriculum of their home university!

- Which information do you find most/least important?
- Has the text made you feel that you should make any changes to your own lifestyle?
- Is there anything else you could do to continue your studies?

## **8. Переведите текст на английский язык.**

В 2011 году более трех миллионов студентов уехали учиться за границу.

Глобальная панорама (panorama) международного образования изменилась за последнее время. Многие страны конкурируют между собой, стараясь привлечь талантливых студентов. В результате происходит «циркуляция мозгов» (“braincirculation”) и студенты получают международное образование.

Англоязычные и западноевропейские страны традиционно продолжают привлекать огромное количество иностранных студентов. Развивающиеся (developing) страны стремятся конкурировать с ними на мировом образовательном рынке. Так, например, Китай выделяет специальные гранты (grants) для иностранных студентов.

Одним из мотивов обучения за рубежом является знание иностранного языка. Английский язык остается самым популярным среди студентов. Многие курсы и целые образовательные программы преподаются (are taught) на английском языке. Однако популярность английского языка в неанглоязычных странах имеет свой недостаток (disadvantage) – люди нечасто пользуются местными (local) языками, а это нарушает один из фундаментальных принципов глобального образования.

Международное образование должно передавать (pass on) мировой опыт, а студенты получать знания путем их погружения (immersion) в незнакомую культуру и язык.



**9. Прочитай советы по подготовке к путешествию и учебе за рубежом.  
Заполни пропуски в тексте следующими словами и фразами.**

valid	ATM card
medicines	hospital treatment
emergency	“soft drugs”
the 24-hour	severe

## **FASTFACTS**

### ***Top 10 tips for working and studying abroad***

#### **Be a smart traveller**

Before you go, check <http://smartraveller.gov> for the latest travel advice for your destination.

#### **Register yourself**

Remember to register your travel and contact details online at the local ..... or consulate once you arrive. This is to ensure that you can still be contactable in the case of an ..... .

#### **Check your passport's validity**

Make sure your passport is ..... for the time that you are abroad. Carry extra passport photos just in case your passport is stolen and you need to replace it in a foreign country.

#### **Organize your money**

Organize a variety of ways to access your money overseas. Credit cards, cash, debit cards are used widely in different countries. However, do check with your bank to make sure that your ..... works overseas. Also check with your bank about the ease and cost of transferring money internationally.

#### **Make copies**

It is a good idea to make two copies of valuable documents – passport, tickets, visas, credit card numbers, insurance policy, and itinerary and phone card details – before heading off. Leave one copy with someone at home and take the other one with you on your travels.

However, it is advisable to keep the copies separate from your .....

### **Insurance**

Take out comprehensive travel insurance to cover ....., medical evacuation and any activities, like adventure sports, in which you plan to participate.

### **Consultation**

Consult your doctor about recommended vaccinations and necessary health precautions to take. It is also good to find out about taking medication overseas as certain ..... are not allowed or available in some countries.

### **Know the laws**

When you are abroad, local laws apply to you. These include penalties for drug-related offences including possession of small amounts of ..... . Penalties are often ..... in some countries.

### **Research**

If you are offered an internship overseas by an organization or company, keep yourself informed and find out as much as you can about the organization.

### **Useful numbers to know**

..... Consular Emergency Centre (CEC) in different countries can be contacted for assistance from anywhere in the world.



**10. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на перевод выделенных слов.**

1. The official *checked* our *passports*.
2. *In an emergency*, call this number.
3. This offer is *valid* for travel before the end of April.
4. This program gave her an opportunity to get *valuable* experience.
5. Have you paid your car *insurance*?
6. Make photocopies for yourself and send *the originals* to the *embassy*.
7. They developed a new *treatment* for drug addiction.
8. You have to take this *medicine* three times a day.
9. It is against *the law* to park on a double yellow line.
10. There are *severe penalties* for companies that break *environmental laws*



**1. Проверьте свои знания об иностранных языках. Ответьте на вопросы.**

LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

**QUIZ**

1. How many languages are there in the world?
  - a. 1,000 – 2,000 languages
  - b. 4,000 – 5,000 languages
  - c. 6,000 – 7,000 languages
2. How many languages are spoken in Europe?
  - a. less than a hundred
  - b. more than two hundred
  - c. more than two thousand
3. Two most widely spoken languages in the world are:
  - a. Chinese and English
  - b. English and Spanish
  - c. English and Latin
  - d. English and Russian
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ language is spoken in many countries such as Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Morocco etc.
  - a. Arab
  - b. Arabian
  - c. Arabic
  - d. Arabesque
5. When you come to Paris, what language do you hear?
  - a. France
  - b. Francish
  - c. French
  - d. Francesco
6. When you come to Amsterdam, what language do you hear?
  - a. Deutch
  - b. Dutch
  - c. Hollandese
  - d. Netherlandish



7. Which of the following is NOT correct?
  - a. Chinese
  - b. Japanese
  - c. Portuguese
  - d. Germanese
8. Sergey comes from Russia so his \_\_\_\_\_ tongue is Russian.
  - a. father
  - b. mother
  - c. sister
  - d. brother
9. English uses Latin alphabet. What kind of alphabet does Russian use?
  - a. Slavonic
  - b. Cyrillic
  - c. Glagolitic
  - d. Russian
10. Which of these languages is the “youngest” – Egyptian, Sumerian, Greek, Russian, Sanskrit?
11. No languages will disappear in the 21<sup>st</sup> century – TRUE or FALSE?
12. Artificial languages, like Esperanto, are spoken by a small number of people – TRUE or FALSE?



**2. Проверьте себя. Прочитайте короткие тексты и найдите ответы на вопросы упр. 1.**



Scientists have estimated that around 7,000 different languages are spoken now around the world (source: <http://www.ethnologue.com> ).

However, it does not mean that in each of 196 countries of the world people speak 35 languages. More than two thousand of the world's languages are spoken in Asia, while in Europe people speak just 260 languages. Some isolated countries have a variety of languages. Papua New Guinea, for example, has no less than 832 different languages!



The world's most widely spoken languages by number of native speakers and as a second language, according to figures from UNESCO (The United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), are: Mandarin Chinese, English, Spanish, Hindi, Arabic, Bengali, Russian, Portuguese, Japanese, German and French.



The names of languages in English are usually formed with suffixes: -ish (English, Spanish, Finnish, Danish); -(i)an (American, German, Austrian, Ukrainian, Russian); -ese (Japanese, Taiwanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Maltese); -ic (Icelandic, Arabic); -i (Israeli, Iraqi, Pakistani). Some names are completely different: Swiss (Switzerland), French (France), Dutch (Holland/the Netherlands)



The language that people learn from childhood is called *native language, first language, native tongue, mother tongue*. When people learn another language or languages, they are called *foreign language, second language*.



The Latin, or Roman, alphabet is the most widely used writing system in the world. Its roots go back to an alphabet used in Phoenicia around 1100 BC. This was adapted by the Greeks, whose alphabet was in turn adapted by the Romans.

Here are some of the world's most widely-used alphabets (or scripts): Arabic, Armenian, Burmese, Chinese script, Cyrillic, Georgian, Greek, Hebrew, Japanese script, Khmer, Korean, Latin, Thai and Tibetan.



Human language has gone as much evolution as mankind. Pointing out a single language as the oldest one is as difficult as pointing the oldest civilization in the world. There are written documents found by archeologists but languages were spoken long before they were written. The earliest written languages appeared more than 2,000 BCE\*(Sumerian and Egyptian, for example), other popular languages appeared more than 1,000 BCE (Chinese and Greek). Sanskrit, the oldest of Indo-European languages (the language family includes English and most European languages) goes back to

1,500 BCE. A lot of modern languages were born later (Russian, for example, appeared only in the 10<sup>th</sup> century CE\*).

\*BCE = Before Common Era, the same as BC = Before Christ;

\*CE = Common Era, the same as AD = Anno Domini.



Because of globalization, cultural diversity is disappearing. Rare languages, spoken by a small number of people, are vanishing. UNESCO has identified 2,500 languages which are at risk of extinction. Every 14 days a language dies. By 2100, more than half of the more than 7,000 languages spoken on Earth may disappear, taking with them a wealth of knowledge about history, culture, the natural environment. Scientific and political groups understand the importance of saving endangered languages. There are special regulations and programmes that support endangered languages. (See, for example, the project at <http://travel.nationalgeographic.com/travel/enduring-voices/>)



Around 200 artificial languages have been created since the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The first were invented by scholars for communication among philosophers. Later languages were developed by less scholarly men for trade, commerce and international communication. They include “Interlingua” (a mixture of Latin and Romance with Chinese-like sentence structure), “Ido”, “Tutonish” (a simplified blend of Anglo-Saxon English and German) and the more commonly-known “Esperanto”, invented by Ludwig Zamenhof, a Jewish ophthalmologist from Poland, in 1887.

Esperanto is a spoken and written blend of Latin, English, German and Romance elements and literally means “one who hopes”. Today, Esperanto is widely spoken by approximately 2 million people across the world.

### **3. В таблице представлены названия стран, сгруппированных по регионам, и наименования национальностей и языков.**

Обратите внимание, что прилагательные, обозначающие национальность, очень часто совпадают с прилагательными, обозначающими язык: *Czech* (nationality) – *Czech* (language). Однако, иногда это разные прилагательные: *Mexican* (nationality) *people speak Spanish* (language).

<i>area in the world</i>	<i>country</i>	<i>nationality (language)</i>
Europe	The Czech Republic	Czech
	France	French
	Germany	German
	Greece	Greek
	Hungary	Hungarian
	Italy	Italian
	Poland	Polish
	Portugal	Portuguese
	Russia	Russian
	Spain	Spanish
	Switzerland	Swiss (German, French, Italian)
	Turkey	Turkish
Asia	India	Indian (Hindi)
Asia/the Far East	China	Chinese (Mandarin, Cantonese)
	Japan	Japanese
	South/ North Korea	Korean
	Thailand	Thai
North America	Canada	Canadian (English, French)
	The United States	American (English)
Central America	Mexico	Mexican (Spanish)
South America	Argentina	Argentinian (Spanish)
	Brazil	Brazilian (Portuguese)
The Middle East	Saudi Arabia	Saudi (Arabic)
Africa	Egypt	Egyptian (Arabic)
Autsralasia	Australia	Australian (English)

**4. Распределите прилагательные, обозначающие национальность, по следующим группам.**

<i>-(i)an</i>	<i>-ish</i>	<i>-ese</i>	<i>-i</i>	<i>another word</i>
<i>Italian</i>				



**5. Найдите на карте и напишите названия европейских стран и языков.**

<i>countries</i>	<i>nationalities</i>
<i>e.g. England</i>	<i>English</i>
1. F	
2. G	
3. S	
4. P	
5. I	
6. the C	
7. P	
8. H	
9. R	
10.G	
11.T	



**6. Поговорите с другом о том, с чем ассоциируются у вас определенные страны и национальности. Используйте предложенные существительные и прилагательные, обозначающие национальность.**

*e.g. English football is the best in the world. – I don't agree. I think the Portuguese football team is the best.*

*I love Italian food. – I prefer Japanese food. It's really tasty.*

films   music   cars   gadgets   clothes   watches chocolate   cheese   wine   perfume   make-up universities   literature   science   women   men
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**6. Прочитайте текст об изучении иностранных языков. Обратите внимание на перевод следующих слов и словосочетаний.**

✓ reason ✓ ambitious ✓ prestigious ✓ career ✓ promotion ✓ to improve ✓ to boost	✓ ability ✓ barrier ✓ to motivate ✓ culturally aware ✓ to be fascinated ✓ fluently
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## WHY LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IS IMPORTANT

*Kolik jazyků znáš, tolikrát jsi člověkem.*

You live a new life for every new language you speak.

If you know only one language, you live only once.

(Czech proverb)

People choose to learn a foreign language for different reasons. What are yours?

## AMBITIOUS REASONS

You want to work or study abroad, so knowing a foreign language is a must.

You want a prestigious job which involves contact with foreign partners or clients.

You know that people who use languages in their jobs earn around 8% more.

You want to make a career, get a promotion, go on foreign business trips.

## PRACTICAL REASONS

When travelling abroad you don't want to look like a fool. You want to be able to find your way around, get the ticket, read the signs, go shopping without getting into trouble.

## INTELLECTUAL REASONS

Learning a foreign language boosts your brain power. Your abilities in other subjects grow. It improves your memory.

When you learn a foreign language, you understand your native language better.

Knowing languages breaks barriers between cultures. You want to be culturally aware.

You enjoy the challenge of learning a particularly difficult foreign language. You are motivated by "I can do it".

## COMMONPLACE REASONS

Everyone learns, or at least, imitates learning a language at school and university.

You do what everybody does.

Everyone learns a foreign language, but not everyone can speak it. You want to speak a foreign language fluently to outshine everyone around you.

## ROMANTIC REASONS

You want to find the love of your life somewhere far away from your native country.

## UNIQUE REASONS

You are a linguaphile or linguaholic or whatever. You are fascinated by languages and just enjoy learning them. The more languages you know – the better you feel.

**8. Пользуясь полученной информацией, обсудите с другом следующие вопросы.**

- What are YOUR reasons for learning a foreign language (foreign languages)?
- Do you have a lot of problems when learning a foreign language? What is most difficult for you?
- What do you think is more important – to speak with good grammar or to know a lot of words?
- Are you afraid of speaking a foreign language?
- Do you practise speaking English with people from other countries?
- Do you watch films with subtitles? Do you read and translate the lyrics of your favourite songs?
- Do you read any foreign internet sites?
- How do you think learning a language can become more interesting and more useful?
- What other languages would you like to learn? Explain your choice.
- Why do you think learning foreign languages is important?



**1. Прочитай текст и переведи его на русский язык.**

**LIVING IN THE CITY AND IN THE COUNTRY**

As you know, some people enjoy big city life, others prefer to live in the suburbs or even on a farm in the country.

The city is the place where all industrial, cultural and educational centres are situated. People live in cities because all necessary objects are nearby. For example, if you get sick, a hospital or a chemist's shop will be situated near your home in the city. Houses in the city are generally provided with modern conveniences such as electricity, running water, telephones and all sorts of labour-saving devices. There are plenty of means of transport: buses, trolley buses, mini-buses, trams, taxi-cabs and the underground.

City dwellers have more means of broadening their cultural outlook than country people: day schools and evening courses, public and private libraries, societies and exhibitions. There are many places in the city where you can get a bite or a drink: restaurants, cafes, pizzerias, tearooms, fast-food restaurants, quick-service restaurants and food bars. Besides, in big cities you can find all kinds of entertainment such as playgrounds and football pitches, tennis and basketball courts, rinks, museums, cinemas, theatres, concert halls, clubs, parks, and what not. Many people like to spend their free time there because it helps them to relax and brings them a lot of pleasure. All in all, city life is full of bustle and variety and you never feel bored.



At first glance all that is really very comfortable, but nowadays in big cities there is a great amount of cars and factories. Big cities suffer from overpopulation, dirty air and water, the streets are noisy and full of traffic jams, and after a hard working day people cannot relax.

In the country we can live in the midst of nature. Countryside houses are spread out and there is plenty of greenery. The beautiful surroundings with trees and shrubs are pleasing to our eyes. The air is fresh and cool, which is good for a healthy living. Country life is full of charms. The rippling rivers, the grazing cows and the chirping birds give us great pleasure in life. Moreover, country life is cheaper than town life. People living in the country seem to be good-natured and have a warm heart. They share any difficulties, happiness, sadness in order to overcome everything.

However, country people can't find a proper job with high income. There are no state supported farms any more. Now there are agricultural joint-stock companies and individual farming. Russian agriculture has undergone the process of economic changes. It is rather difficult to survive in the conditions of deep economic crisis, especially for individual farmers.

Thus, living in the country as well as that in the city has both advantages and disadvantages. Not without reason it is said that the grass is always greener on the other side of the fence. So, every person should live in the place where he or she feels comfortable and happy.



## 2. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1) Do people prefer living in the country or in the city?
- 2) Why do people live in cities?
- 3) What are houses in the city provided with?
- 4) What means of transport are there in the city?
- 5) How can city dwellers broaden their cultural outlook?
- 6) Where can people get a bite or a drink in the city?
- 7) What kinds of entertainment can people find in big cities?
- 8) What do big cities suffer from?
- 9) What is pleasing to our eyes in the countryside?
- 10) Why is country life good for a healthy living?
- 11) What are country people like?
- 12) What are the disadvantages of living in the country?
- 13) Do you find the English proverb "The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence" true to life?

## 3. Дайте русские эквиваленты данным словам и выражениям.

✓ to live in the suburbs ✓ to live on a farm ✓ industrial centre ✓ cultural centre ✓ educational centre ✓ to be situated ✓ to get sick	✓ to be provided with smth ✓ to bring a lot of pleasure ✓ all in all ✓ bustle ✓ in the midst of nature ✓ to be spread out ✓ to be pleasing to one's eyes	✓ healthy living ✓ to be full of charms ✓ proper job ✓ state supported farm ✓ agricultural joint-stock company.
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## 4. Дайте английские эквиваленты данным словам и выражениям.

Наслаждаться жизнью большого города; современные удобства; водопровод; бытовые приборы; городские жители; сельские жители; перекусить; на первый взгляд; страдать от загрязнения; здоровый образ жизни; журчащие реки; пасущиеся коровы; щебечущие птицы; высокий

доход; подвергаться процессу экономических преобразований; преимущества и недостатки.

**5. Соотнесите слово с его значением.**

1) nearby	a) a long line of vehicles that cannot move forward because there is too much traffic, or because the road is blocked by smth
2) chemist's shop	b) naturally friendly and warm-hearted
3) traffic jam	c) close at hand, not far away
4) feel bored	d) a place where people can buy medicines, medical goods, toilet articles, etc.
5) feel comfortable	e) to be confident and relaxed, feel at home
6) good-natured	f) to be tired and not enthusiastic, for example, because you have had too much of the same thing

**6. Пользуясь текстом, определите преимущества и недостатки городского и сельского образа жизни. Заполните таблицу.**

PROS	CONS
<i>Living in the city</i>	
industrial centre	a great amount of cars
hospitals and chemist's shops nearby	too many factories
.....	.....
<i>Living in the country</i>	
living in the midst of nature	no proper jobs
.....	.....

**7. Разделитесь на две группы. Каждая группа должна объективно описать преимущества и недостатки городского и сельского образа жизни.**



### 1. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык.

#### MYNATIVECITY

Penza is an old Russian town. Its history dates back to the middle of the 17th century. It was founded in 1663 as a fortress to protect the south-eastern borders of Russia. At that time Penza was a small provincial town. In fact, it had no industry of its own. There were only 26 streets in Penza. The majority of the population couldn't read.

In present days Penza is a large industrial, scientific and cultural centre with the population of over 500 thousand people. There are many industrial enterprises in Penza now. They produce machines and tools, bicycles and watches, electronic and medical equipment and consumer goods. They are in demand in this country and they are also exported to many foreign countries.

Penza is a centre of education. Its universities, institutes, colleges and



vocational schools attract thousands of young people who want to specialize in different spheres of technology, sciences and arts. There are over 70 secondary schools in Penza. Among them there are schools for children particularly interested in foreign languages, mathematics and physics, computing and humanities.

There are many places of architectural and historical interest in our city. The Savitsky Art Gallery containing a priceless collection of paintings attracts crowds of visitors from home and abroad. Tourists are also invited to the Museum of One Picture, the Folk Crafts Museum which represents works of folk decorative and applied art, the Lermontov Museum in Tarkhany which acquaints visitors with the life and literary work of the famous Russian poet M. Lermontov. Our city is connected with the names of many other outstanding people, among them are V. Belinsky, A. Radishchev, A. Kuprin, P. Yablochkov.

The main street in Penza is Moskovskaya Street where many beautiful old buildings, inviting-looking stores, brightly-lit cafes, restaurants and hotels are located. The new building of the Drama Theatre astonishes people with its magnificence.

Penza is a very green city with many beautiful parks and squares. Belinsky Park is the largest park in our city and one of the favourite places of children and grown-ups. From day to day Penza is becoming more and more beautiful. We are proud of our native city.

## **2. Ответьте на вопросы.**

- 1) Penza was founded as a fortress to protect the south-eastern borders of Russia, wasn't it?
- 2) Did Penza have any industry of its own in the middle of the 17th century?
- 3) How many streets were there in Penza at that time?
- 4) What is the population of Penza now?
- 5) What do many industrial enterprises produce in present days?
- 6) How many secondary schools are there in Penza?
- 7) What are the main places of interest in Penza?
- 8) Whom does the Savitsky Art Gallery attract?
- 9) Which museum represents works of folk decorative and applied art?
- 10) What does the Lermontov Museum in Tarkhany acquaint visitors with?

- 11) What is the main street in Penza?
- 12) What is the largest park in Penza?
- 13) Do you know any names of outstanding people connected with our city?

**3. Дайте русские эквиваленты данным словам и выражениям.**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ to date back to</li> <li>✓ to be founded</li> <li>✓ scientific centre</li> <li>✓ consumer goods</li> <li>✓ to be in demand</li> <li>✓ vocational school</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ to specialize in smth</li> <li>✓ secondary school</li> <li>✓ foreign language</li> <li>✓ humanities</li> <li>✓ applied art</li> <li>✓ to acquaint smb with smth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ to be connected with smth</li> <li>✓ to be located</li> <li>✓ to astonish smb with smth</li> <li>✓ to be proud of smb/smth.</li> </ul>
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**4. Дайте английские эквиваленты данным словам и выражениям.**

Родной город; крепость; промышленное предприятие; электронное оборудование; различные сферы науки, техники и искусства; бесценная коллекция живописи (картин); литературное творчество; выдающиеся люди; любимое место детей и взрослых.

**5. Продолжите следующие предложения.**

- 1) Penza was founded in ... .
- 2) Industrial enterprises of our city produce ... .
- 3) Universities, institutes, colleges and vocational schools of our city attract thousands of young people who want to specialize in ... .
- 4) Among secondary schools of our city there are those for children who are particularly interested in ... .
- 5) In Penza there are many places of ...
- 6) In Moskovskaya Street there are many ... .
- 7) Penza is a very green city with ... .
- 8) Belinsky Park is one of the favourite places of ... .

**6. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.**

- 1) В середине 17 века Пенза была небольшим провинциальным городком.
- 2) В то время в Пензе было только 26 улиц.
- 3) Большая часть населения Пензы не умела читать.
- 4) В настоящее время Пенза является крупным промышленным, научным, культурным и образовательным центром.
- 5) Медицинское оборудование, производимое на предприятиях нашего города, пользуется большим спросом в нашей стране.
- 6) Тысячи молодых людей получают образование в университетах, институтах, колледжах, профтехучилищах и школах нашего города.
- 7) Картинная галерея имени Савицкого предоставляет возможность туристам из нашей страны и из-за рубежа увидеть бесценные картины величайших художников нашей страны.
- 8) Лермонтовский музей в Тарханах знакомит посетителей с жизнью и творчеством известного русского поэта.
- 9) Новое здание Драматического театра восхищает своим великолепием гостей и жителей нашего города.
- 10) День ото дня наш город становится всё более красивым и современным.

**7. Напишите ответ (120-140 слов) на письмо своего друга, частью которого является следующее:**

*... I'd love to know more about your home town. Where is it and how many people live there? Is it very busy? What is there in your town? Where do you like to go?*

*I'm looking forward to your next letter.*

*Love,  
Beth*

**1. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык.**

**CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS IN THE USA AND GREAT BRITAIN**

People all over the world like holidays very much. Halloween, St. Valentine's Day, Christmas, Thanksgiving, New Year's Day are modern holidays descended from the red-letter days, and seasonal celebrations. People have invented and reinvented them over the years. But why do we celebrate them? For the British and Americans any holiday is an opportunity for the whole family to get together. It is a very old, but still quite popular tradition to have a holiday dinner. People usually make particular meals for each holiday. Christmas pudding and Thanksgiving turkey, for example, are known all over the world. The British and Americans always congratulate their close friends and relatives on holidays. They usually send colourful cards, give presents. Many people decorate their homes. The most famous and the most favourite holiday is Christmas.

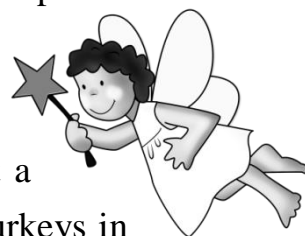


Christmas, or Christ Mass, is the day when we celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ. People celebrate it on the 25<sup>th</sup> of December. Christmas is the biggest holiday of the year and the one that many people – especially children – enjoy very much. The main tradition of this holiday is a Christmas tree. In Britain this tradition began in 1841. Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, brought this German tradition (he was German) to Britain. A few years after, nearly every house in Britain had one. Traditionally people decorate their trees on Christmas Eve – that is December 24<sup>th</sup>. One more custom is connected with this winter holiday: every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present. They want to say “Thank you” for British help in World War II. It is a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square.

An older tradition is Christmas mistletoe. People put a piece of this green plant with its white berries over a door. Mistletoe brings good luck, people say. Also, at Christmas British and American people kiss their friends and family under the mistletoe.

One more tradition is Christmas carols. Before Christmas, groups of singers go from house to house. They collect money and sing traditional Christmas songs or carols.

British and American children do not open their presents on December 24th. Some children hang a stocking at the end of their bed. Father Christmas brings their presents at night. Then they open them in the morning of the 25th. The presents are put into stockings or the larger ones are arranged around the Christmas tree. There is another name for Father Christmas in Britain and the USA – Santa Claus. That comes from the European name Saint Nicholas. In the traditional story he lives at the North Pole. But now he lives in big shops in towns and cities all over Britain. Then on Christmas Eve he visits every house with his reindeer. He climbs down the chimney and leaves lots of presents. Some people leave something for him, too.



The most important meal on December 25th is Christmas dinner. Nearly all Christmas food is traditional, but a lot of traditions are not very old. For example, there were no turkeys in Britain before 1800. And even in the nineteenth century, goose was the traditional meal at Christmas. But not now. A twentieth-century British Christmas dinner is roast turkey with carrots, potatoes, peas and Brussels sprouts. There are sausages and bacon, too. After the turkey, there is Christmas pudding. Crackers are also usual at Christmas dinner. These came to Britain from China in the nineteenth century. On Christmas Day at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Queen makes a speech on the radio and TV. It is ten minutes long. In this speech she talks to people of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth about the past year. This speech is filmed a few weeks before Christmas and the Queen spends Christmas with her family at Windsor Castle near London. In the USA the President gives his message on TV.

The 25<sup>th</sup> of December is not the last day of this holiday. December 26<sup>th</sup> is Boxing Day. On this day boys asked for money at Christmas. They went from house to house and took boxes made of wood with them. At each house people gave them money. This was a Christmas present. So the name of December 26<sup>th</sup> comes from



those wooden boxes. Now Boxing Day is the real day for Christmas parties and visiting friends. All people like to watch their favourite sports on TV.

**2. Найдите следующие слова (слова могут располагаться только по вертикали и горизонтали).**

Christmas	pudding
tradition	cracker
mistletoe	card
carol	saint
present	tree
Santa Claus	meal
reindeer	stocking
chimney	queen

S	A	N	T	A	C	L	A	U	S	S
T	P	R	E	S	E	N	T	Q	M	T
R	W	C	R	A	C	K	E	R	I	O
A	C	H	R	I	S	T	M	A	S	C
D	O	I	L	A	P	A	S	K	T	K
I	C	M	E	D	U	M	E	A	L	I
T	A	N	W	G	D	O	I	L	E	N
I	R	E	I	N	D	E	E	R	T	G
O	D	Y	I	F	I	C	A	R	O	L
N	E	S	A	I	N	T	R	E	E	S
A	O	X	D	O	G	Q	U	E	E	N



**3. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.**

1. Christmas is

- a) a religious holiday.
- b) a mythological living being.
- c) a pagan festivity.

2. In English-speaking countries it was originally celebrated

- a) in December.
- b) by druids only.
- c) in January.

3. The people of Norway give the city of London a big Christmas tree

- a) because the Queen of Great Britain is considered to be an official head of Norway.
- b) to thank British people for their help in the war.
- c) to express their love and friendship to more powerful neighbour.

4. The tradition of Christmas tree in Britain

- a) began in the 18th century.
- b) was an ancient British tradition.
- c) came from Germany.

5. On Christmas Eve Santa Claus

- a) comes into the house through the chimney and leaves a lot of presents.
- b) comes from house to house and sings Christmas carols.
- c) eats and drinks everything people have cooked for him.

6. A Christmas meal now includes

- a) turkey, sweet potatoes, corn and pumpkin pie.
- b) turkey, peas, pumpkin pie.
- c) roast turkey with carrots, potatoes, peas, Christmas pudding.

**4. Дайте русские эквиваленты данным словам и выражениям.**

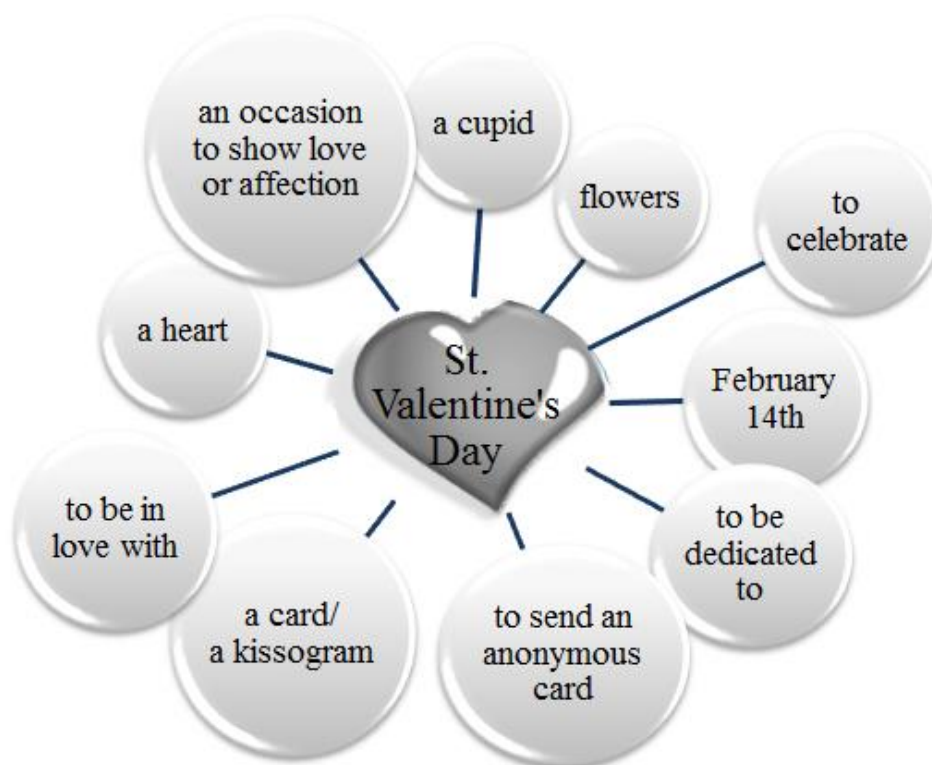
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ modern holiday</li> <li>✓ red-letter day</li> <li>✓ seasonal celebration</li> <li>✓ tradition</li> <li>✓ relative</li> <li>✓ winter holiday</li> <li>✓ close friend</li> <li>✓ carol</li> <li>✓ on the eve of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ to decorate</li> <li>✓ to celebrate</li> <li>✓ to get together</li> <li>✓ to congratulate on</li> <li>✓ to give presents</li> <li>✓ to get presents</li> <li>✓ to be known all over the world</li> <li>✓ to send cards</li> <li>✓ to bring good luck</li> </ul>
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## 5. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

- 1) Для многих людей в США и Великобритании Рождество – это повод собраться всей семьёй.
- 2) Существует множество разных праздников, но самый любимый – Рождество.
- 3) Каждый год жители Норвегии дарят британцам большую рождественскую ель в знак благодарности за помощь во Второй мировой войне.
- 4) Главная рождественская ель Соединенного Королевства находится в центре Трафальгарской площади.
- 5) Собираться всей семьей за праздничным столом – любимая традиция британцев и американцев.
- 6) Во время праздничных гуляний можно услышать рождественские песни на улицах британских и американских городов.
- 7) Американцы и британцы всегда поздравляют своих родственников и близких друзей с этим праздником: посылают им открытки и дарят подарки.
- 8) В канун праздника люди украшают не только рождественские ели, но и свои дома.
- 9) Считается, что ветка омелы приносит удачу.
- 10) Согласно древней традиции, если два человека оказываются под веткой омелы, то они должны поцеловать друг друга.
- 11) В США и Великобритании существует традиционное для каждого праздника блюдо.
- 12) Считается, что в канун Рождества в каждый дом приходит Санта Клаус. Он спускается по печной трубе и оставляет подарки под елью или в специальных чулках, которые висят над камином.
- 13) Ходить в гости к родственникам и близким друзьям 26 декабря – еще одна рождественская традиция.
- 14) 26 декабря мальчишки со специальными деревянными коробками ходят от дома к дому и поздравляют всех с праздником. Жители домов кладут туда деньги и подарки.

6. Расскажите о других праздниках, используя опорные слова и выражения.



	a night before All Saints' Day
October 31st	
	celebrate
a witch / a vampire / a monster	
	to dress as a ghost
to organize	a time for
Jack-O'-Lantern	
	wear masks
	Trick or Treat

**7. Напишите ответ (120-140 слов) на письмо своего друга, частью которого является следующее:**



*... As you can see, there are a lot of different holidays in my native country. What about Russia? Are there many holidays? What are they? Which holidays do you like most of all? Which of them are similar to the USA holidays?*

*Hope to hear from you soon.*

*Love,*

*Tom.*

## 12. ТЕМА: ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИЯ

### 1. Подберите правильные определения к данным словам.

global	an effect, or an influence
local	the production of goods
network	the business or trade in a particular product
controversy	including or affecting the whole world
impact	a group of people, organizations, or places that are connected or that work together
identity	related to the area somebody live in
market	the qualities that make someone or something unique
industry	the workers in a particular country or industry
labour	a disagreement about a policy or an issue

### 2. В таблице приведены родственные слова. Заполните пропуски.

<i>verb</i>	<i>noun</i>	<i>adjective</i>	<i>translation</i>
integrate	....	—	
create	....	creative	
communicate	....	communicative	
regulate	....	regulative	
develop	....	developing, developed	
expand	....	—	
produce	....	....	
employ	.... ....	employed, unemployed	
compete	....	competitive	
dominate	....	—	
increase	....	increased	
pollute	....	polluted	
disappear	....	—	
argue	....	....	

**3. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык. Заполните таблицу после текста.**

**WHAT IS GLOBALIZATION?**

Generally, globalization means a process by which economies, societies and cultures of different countries become integrated through a global network. Globalization as a process affects different spheres of human life. When we talk about economy, it is the creation of the global market which regulates the production and sales of goods around the world. When we talk about politics, it is the regulation of political relationships among countries. When we talk about industry, it is the expansion of multinational companies and the development of global-scale industries. But these are not all aspects of human activities influenced by global forces. Local cultures and languages, communication between people, social ideas, even resources and environment are shaped by international forces.



There are a lot of controversies about globalization. On the one hand, it is a positive creative force which brings a lot of good, on the other, it has a strong negative impact. Decide whether the following facts refer to positive or negative effects of globalization:

- Old barriers between countries disappear. People are free to travel, see the world, exchange ideas.
- People can buy goods produced thousands of kilometres away from their country.

- People in poor countries work for big multinational companies. Unemployment in these countries goes down.
- People in developed countries lose jobs because big multinational companies use cheap labour in poor countries.
- People can choose universities to study and places to work abroad, not only in their region.
- Smart and talented young people leave their countries to work abroad because of higher salaries and better standard of living. This is the so-called “brain-drain”.
- Standards of local industries improve because of competition with foreign goods.
- Local industries are not developed because foreign companies dominate the market and control the development. Local products disappear.
- Developed countries are the key players in world politics and suppress the political interests of developing countries.
- People in developing countries have more freedoms and rights because world organizations help to settle the conflicts.
- Local cultures lose their identities and local languages disappear because of the dominance of global culture, built according to American standards.
- Increased communication via travel and internet makes people more tolerant to other cultures, makes them culturally aware.
- Natural resources, such as oil and gas, are disappearing quickly because of increased activities of international companies. Forests, land, rivers and seas are also affected by pollution. Fast industrial development kills nature.

As you see, there are powerful arguments both for and against globalization. Each person has to decide for him/herself which are more important. But one thing is certain – globalization is a phenomenon which cannot be stopped. So, people have to accept it and try to increase positive effects and eliminate the negative ones.

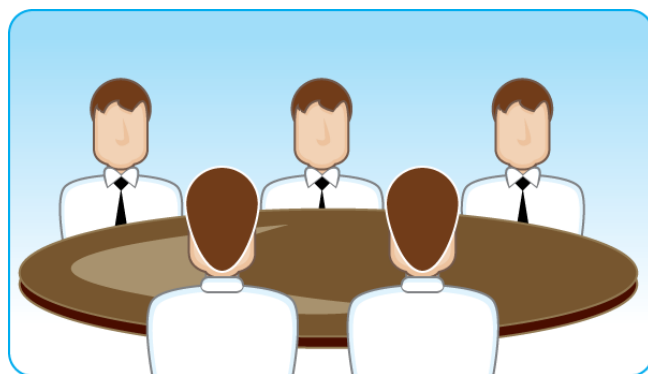
<i>positive</i> effects of globalization	<i>negative</i> effects of globalization

#### 4. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Is globalization a process or a state?
2. What spheres of human activity are affected by globalization?
3. Why are there a lot of controversies about globalization?
4. How does employment change in developed and developing countries?
5. How does production change because of globalization?
6. What is “brain-drain”?
7. What negative effect does globalization have on local cultures?
8. How does globalization work in politics?
9. Is it possible to ignore globalization in the modern world?

#### 5. Разделитесь на две команды.

Одна команда представляет интересы сторонников глобализации. Другая защищает интересы анти-глобалистов. Внутри команды продумайте роли (например, генеральный директор крупной компании, ректор



университета, председатель фонда защиты окружающей среды и другие). Продумайте аргументы и в течение 15 минут (для каждой стороны) попытайтесь убедить противоположную сторону в своей правоте. Один человек остается в роли председателя и не принимает никакой стороны.

#### 6. Напишите эссе по данной теме объемом 150-200 слов. Используйте полученную информацию, а также другие источники.

*“Is globalization a destructive or a creative force?”*



**1. Прочитайте введение к тексту и ответьте на следующие вопросы.**

- Who is Richard Semler?
- What problem did he have?
- What changes do you think Semler made?

**2. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык. Обратите внимание на перевод следующих слов и словосочетаний.**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ employee</li><li>✓ receptionist</li><li>✓ secretary</li><li>✓ top manager</li><li>✓ flexible working hours</li><li>✓ revenue</li><li>✓ peer pressure</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ to set salaries</li><li>✓ to meet guests in reception</li><li>✓ to do the photocopying</li><li>✓ to send faxes</li><li>✓ to type letters</li><li>✓ to dial the phone</li><li>✓ to wear uniforms</li><li>✓ to spring into action</li><li>✓ to earn</li></ul>
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**SEMCO**



*At twenty-one, Richard Semler became the boss of his father's business in Brazil, Semco, which sold parts for ships. Knowing his son was still young, Semler senior told him, "Better make your mistakes while I'm still alive."*

*Semler junior worked like a madman, from 7:30 a.m. until midnight every day. One afternoon, while touring a factory*

*in New York, he collapsed. The doctor who treated him said, "There's nothing wrong with you. Yet. But if you continue like this, you'll find a new home in our hospital." Semler got the message. He changed the way he worked. In fact, he changed the way his employees worked too.*



He let his workers take more responsibility so that they would be the ones worrying when things went wrong. He allowed them to set their own salaries, and he cut all the jobs he thought were unnecessary, like receptionists and secretaries. This saved money and brought more equality to the company. “Everyone at Semco, even top managers, meets guests in reception, does the photocopying, sends faxes, types letters and dials the phone.”

He completely reorganized the office: instead of walls, they have plants at Semco, so bosses can't shut themselves away from everyone else. And the workers are free to decorate their workspace as they want. As for uniforms, some people wear suits and others wear T-shirts.

Semler says, “We have an employee named Rubin Agater who sits there reading the newspaper hour after hour. He doesn't even pretend to be busy. But when a Semco pump on the other side of the world fails and millions of gallons of oil are about to spill into the sea, Rubin springs into action. He knows everything there is to know about our pumps and how to fix them. That's when he earns his salary. No one cares if he doesn't look busy the rest of the time.”

Semco has flexible working hours: the employees decide when they need to arrive at work. The employees also evaluate their bosses twice a year. Also, Semco lets its workers use the company's machines for their own projects, and makes them take holidays for at least thirty days a year.

It sounds perfect, but does it work? The answer is in the numbers: in the last six years, Semco's revenues have gone from \$35 million to \$212 million. The company has grown from eight hundred employees to 3,000. Why?

Semler says it's because of “peer pressure”. Peer pressure makes everyone work hard for everyone else. If someone isn't doing his job well, the other workers will not allow the situation to continue. In other words, Ricardo Semler treats his workers like adults and expects them to act like adults. And they do.

### **3. Прочитайте текст ещё раз и ответьте на вопросы.**

- 1) What do employees at Semco do that they probably wouldn't do in other companies?
- 2) How does Semco and its staff look different from other companies?
- 3) Who is Rubin Agater and why is he important at Semco?
- 4) How does Semco show that it trusts its workers?

- 5) Do Semco's methods work? How do we know?
- 6) What is "peer pressure" and why is it important at Semco?

**4. Обсудите с другом (группой) следующие вопросы.**

- 1) What do you think of Semco's policies?
- 2) Would you like to work in a company with these policies?
- 3) Would any of the "rules" at Semco be possible where you work / in your country? Why / Why not?

**5. Подумайте, какую работу вы бы хотели выполнять. Расскажите о работе, опираясь на пункты, указанные ниже.**

- the activities involved
- place of work
- main tasks
- skills / abilities needed
- experience / qualifications needed
- good and bad things about the job.

**6. Представьте, что вы ищите работу и в одном из объявлений встречаете следующее:**

The Olympic Committee is looking for dedicated, enthusiastic and energetic people to work in different areas for the forthcoming Olympic Games. There are vacancies in the following areas:

- Administration
- Hospitality and catering
- Translation and language services
- Medical support

All applicants must be appropriately qualified and a good level of English is essential. Send your CV and a covering letter (in English) to:

Job applications: The Olympic Committee, PO Box 2456

**Ответьте на вопрос:** *Which job could you apply for?*

**7. МехметБолат, прочитав это объявление, решил отправить свое резюме и сопроводительное письмо. Расставьте заголовки резюме**

**Mehmet Bolat**

**1** \_\_\_\_\_

Address                      Alper Apt. Daire 3  
                                    Turgut OzalCaddesiSeyhan, Adana  
Telephone                  home: 0090 322 6587688  
                                    mobile: 0090 535 9428190  
Nationality:                Turkish  
Marital status:            Single  
Date of birth:              12<sup>th</sup> September 1982  
Email:                        bolatmehmet@superonline.com.tr

PHOTO

**2** \_\_\_\_\_

2006 – Junior physiotherapist at Rehabilitation Centre  
I work mainly with patients who need rehabilitation after an operation. In my free time, I also work as a physiotherapist for a local basketball team.

**3** \_\_\_\_\_

2001 – 2005              Degree in physiotherapy, University of Gaziantep  
1997 – 2001              Atatürk High School, Adana

**4** \_\_\_\_\_

English (CEF level B2). I have a good level of written and spoken English.  
I have been studying English at a private language school for the last three years.  
German (fluent). My mother is German

**5** \_\_\_\_\_

Windows XP

**6** \_\_\_\_\_

Full driving licence  
Member of the university basketball team

**8. Прочитайте письмо Мехмета. Выберите те фразы, которые употребляются при написании официального письма при устройстве на работу. Обратите внимание на правила написания!**

**Formal letters**

- You don't know the person's name                      Start: *Dear Sir/Madam*  
Finish: *Yours faithfully, ...*
- You know the person's name                      Start: *Dear Mr/Ms/Mrs Garcia*  
Finish: *Yours sincerely, ...*
- Put your address in the top right-hand corner with the date underneath.
- Put the name and address of the person you are writing to on the left.
- Don't use contractions.
- Write your full name under your signature.
- Put *I look forward to hearing from you* if you would like a reply.

	Alper Apt. Daire 3 Turgut OzalCaddesi Seyhan, Adana 30 <sup>th</sup> April
Olympic Committee PO Box 2456	
Dear Sir/ Madam,	
<i>I am writing/I'm writing</i> to apply for a job with the medical support staff in the forthcoming Olympic Games.	
I am a qualified physiotherapist and <i>I've been working/I have been working</i> at a Rehabilitation Centre here since January 2006. I have a good level of English, and <i>my German is great/I speak German fluently</i> .	
<i>I enclose/I'm sending you</i> my CV as requested.	
<i>Hope to hear from you soon./I look forward to hearing from you.</i>	
<i>Best wishes/Yours faithfully,</i>	
<i>Mehmet Bolat</i>	
Mehmet Bolat	

**9. Напишите свое резюме и сопроводительное письмо.**

**10. Прочитайте вопросы, которые часто задают на собеседовании. Как бы вы на них ответили?**

- 1) Tell me a few words about yourself.
- 2) What is your education? Why did you choose this major?
- 3) Tell me about your working experience. Where did you work before? How long did you work there? What were your duties? Why did you leave?
- 4) What is your current position?
- 5) What are your duties?
- 6) How long have you been doing this?
- 7) Why do you want to change?
- 8) What was the most rewarding experience in your life?
- 9) What is your greatest achievement?
- 10) What are your ambitions for the next five years?
- 11) What is the most difficult situation you have had to face and how did you deal with it?
- 12) How do you usually solve problems?
- 13) Do you like working with people?
- 14) Describe a situation where you worked in a team.
- 15) What kind of people do you find it difficult to work with?
- 16) What are your strengths?
- 17) What are your weaknesses?
- 18) Why do you want to take this position?
- 19) How do you usually deal with stress? Are you able to work under pressure?
- 20) What are your hobbies?
- 21) How do you usually spend your leisure time?

**11. Переведите советы, как вести себя на собеседовании, на английский язык.**

- 1) Постарайтесь приехать на собеседование за 10-15 минут до начала.
- 2) Будьте вежливы со всеми в офисе.
- 3) Улыбнитесь, когда входите в кабинет интервьюера.

- 4) Не садитесь (don't take your seat), пока вам не предложат это сделать.
- 5) Внимательно слушайте интервьюера.
- 6) Ваши ответы должны быть точными (accurate). Вы можете добавлять (add) информацию, которая покажет ваши положительные качества.
- 7) Говорите правду. Любые колебания (hesitations) будут заметны, и интервьюер вам не поверит.
- 8) Поблагодарите проводившего интервью и договоритесь о том, когда вы узнаете о результатах собеседования.

**12. Представьте, что после рассмотрения вашего резюме вас пригласили на собеседование. Разыграйте с другом данную ситуацию.**

**13. Подумайте и скажите, какими личностными качествами должен обладать успешный руководитель/предприниматель? Начните свое высказывание следующими словами:**

**I think a successful boss/employer should be ...**

*Creative, flexible, positive and encouraging, ambitious, direct, dictatorial, insensitive, reliable, moody, even-handed, accessible, conscientious, fit, chatty, cheerful, reserved, competitive, impatient, shy, selfish, romantic, approachable.*

**14. Прочитайте три шуточных ответа на вопрос "So what's your boss like?" Какой из ответов на ваш взгляд самый забавный и почему?**

- He's really flexible. He lets me come in any time I want before nine, and then lets me leave whenever I want after five!
- He's really hard on late-comers. Actually, one day one of his assistants turned up over an hour late, covered in blood, and as he staggered over to his desk, my boss went up to him and asked him where he'd been. The assistant apologized and said he'd fallen down three flights of stairs. "What?" said my boss, "that took you a whole hour, did it!"
- He's so mean that if you're three minutes late for work, he fines you, and if you turn up early he actually starts charging you rent!

**15. Обсудите следующие вопросы с другом (группой).**

- 1) Do any of the comments in Exercise 14 above remind you of your boss or one you have known?
- 2) Tell your partner what kind of boss you think you'd make and why.
- 3) Which person in your class do you think would make the best boss? Why?
- 4) Is it important for a boss to be friendly and approachable or is it OK if they're a bit distant from their staff?

