
55 УСТНЫХ ТЕМ

по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ
ЯЗЫКУ



для подготовки

к урокам

в 5-11 классах,

выпускным

и вступительным экзаменам

The word "topics" is written in a large, bold, yellow, rounded font with a slight 3D effect. It is superimposed on a background of the Union Jack flag, which is tilted at an angle. The colors of the flag (red, white, and blue) are visible through the letters and around them.

topics

Ю.А. Смирнов

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ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ
К УРОКАМ
В 5-11 КЛАССАХ,
ВЫПУСКНЫМ
И ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНЫМ ЭКЗАМЕНАМ



АСТ • Астрель
Москва
ВКЛ
Владимир

Смирнов, Ю.А.

С50 55 (+1) устных тем по английскому языку для подготовки к урокам в 5-11-х классах, выпускным и вступительным экзаменам / Ю.А. Смирнов – М.: АСТ: Астрель; Владимир: ВКТ, 2008. – 159, [1] с.
ISBN 978-5-17-040164-2 (ООО «Издательство АСТ»)
ISBN 978-5-271-15282-5 (ООО «Издательство Астрель»)
ISBN 978-5-226-00268-7 (ВКТ)

Сборник включает все разговорные темы по английскому языку, соответствующие программе общеобразовательной школы, которые изучаются в 5–11 классах, а также выносятся на выпускные экзамены.

Все тексты тщательно отобраны, содержат новейшую информацию о традициях и культуре англо-говорящих стран и России, а также о современных проблемах молодежи. Тематические словарики и вопросы к текстам помогут учащимся повторить изученный материал.

Пособие предназначено для подготовки к урокам в 5–11 классах, устным экзаменам в 9 и 11 классах, вступительным экзаменам в вуз.

УДК 373:811.111
ББК 81.2 Англ-922

Подписано в печать 13.02.2008. Формат 84x108^{1/8}.
Усл. печ. л. 8,4. Доп. тираж 7 000 экз. Заказ № 3371/5238.

ISBN 978-5-17-040164-2 (ООО «Издательство АСТ»)
ISBN 978-5-271-15282-5 (ООО «Издательство Астрель»)
ISBN 978-5-226-00268-7 (ВКТ)

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Сборник включает все разговорные темы, входящие в программу по английскому языку для средних и старших классов общеобразовательной школы.

Тексты содержат информацию о выдающихся личностях прошлого и настоящего, культуре англо-говорящих стран и России, окружающем мире, проблемах современности и т. д.

Для удобства работы пособие разделено на четыре части. Каждая содержит набор текстов по определенной тематике. **My Profile** (тексты, относящиеся непосредственно к учащемуся, его семье, личным проблемам); **Russia Is My Home** (тексты об истории, культуре и традициях России); **English-Speaking Countries** (раздел, включающий тексты об англо-говорящих странах, их культуре и традициях); **World around Me** (тексты, затрагивающие проблемы современности, а также тексты общекультурного характера). Широкий диапазон текстов дает возможность выбрать нужный материал при подготовке монологического высказывания. Объем текстов соответствует экзаменационным требованиям.

После каждого текста дается словарик с новыми словами и выражениями и словами, представляющими сложность для учащихся. К словам дана транскрипция и перевод. Вопросы, предлагаемые после списка слов, помогут учащимся лучше усвоить тему, а также обсудить ее с учителем или одноклассниками.

Для достижения хорошего результата тексты рекомендуется читать несколько раз. В первый раз надо прочитать текст, выделить и выучить незнакомые слова. Во второй раз чтение текста необходимо, чтобы ответить на вопросы, данные после него. В третий раз текст следует пересказать, используя вопросы как подсказку, или самостоятельно.

Пособие предназначено для подготовки к урокам в 5–11 классах, устным экзаменам в 9 и 11 классах, а также вступительным экзаменам в вуз.

My Profile

Моя биография



ABOUT MYSELF

My name is Oleg, my surname is Petrov. I am fourteen years old. I was born on the 25th of October, 1992. I am Russian. I was born in Vologda and this is my hometown. When I was a child, I went to a kindergarten. I learnt how to draw, read and write letters and words. We learnt Russian alphabet too.

When I was seven my parents moved to Moscow. We have lived in this city for seven years already. My family is not very big: I have got a mother, a father and an elder brother.

I am a pupil. I study in the 9th form. I like studying. My favourite school subjects are English, Russian and Biology. I want to be a teacher of English like my mother. I am very good at foreign languages. I want to learn Spanish and French, too.

My teachers and parents say that I am hard-working and clever. Sometimes I like spending time at home, listening to music or watching TV. I also like reading, playing computer games and drawing. Sometimes I play football with my friends and my brother. My favourite music genre is rock music and I always argue with my brother who likes popular music.

When I was a child, I had a lot of hobbies, but now I do not have much time for them. I used to collect badges and stamps, but I gave it up, too. Now my major hobby is English, so I read English books and watch films in the English language.

Vocabulary:

argue	['ɑ:gju:]	спорить
badge	[bædʒ]	значок
elder brother	['eldə 'brʌðə]	старший брат
genre	[ʒɑ:ŋr]	жанр (музыки)
hard-working	['hɑ:d,wɜ:kɪŋ]	трудолюбивый
hometown	[,həʊm'taʊn]	родной город
kindergarten	['kɪndə,gɑ:tn]	детский сад
major	['meɪdʒə]	основной, главный

? Questions:

1. What is your name?
2. What is your surname?
3. Where are you from?
4. Do you have a family? Is it big?
5. Are you a pupil? What form are you in?
6. What do you like doing in your free time?

MY FAMILY

I want to tell you about my family. It is not very big. I have got a mother, a father and a brother.

My mother's name is Elena. She is 42. She is a teacher of English. She works at Moscow City Pedagogical University. She is a very good teacher, students like her a lot. My mother likes reading books and magazines and she knows a lot of interesting things. She is always ready to help me with my homework if I have problems.

My father's name is Eugenij and he is 44 years old. He is an architect. He works for a construction firm. He is very good at Maths and Physics. He draws schemes and plans of buildings and I like to look at them. My father is also very good at sport. I like to go skiing and

play football with him! My father cooks well too. He always makes up new dishes and they are very tasty.

My elder brother Dmitry is 21. He is a student already and he studies in Moscow State University. He is in his fourth year. He is going to be an economist. Sometimes he helps me with my homework when he has time, but he doesn't like doing it. He says that I must study myself. I also like to go jogging with him in the morning. I think my brother is very nice. I like talking and discussing different things with him. He also plays the guitar very well and sometimes we sing together.

My grandparents live in the country. Every summer we go there to visit them. I like my grandparents and their village. My grandmother Anna is 65. She bakes wonderful pancakes. My grandfather is 67. In the country I usually swim and sunbathe. My parents and my brother join me. We usually go to the forest together and pick up berries and mushrooms.

I love my family very much. I think it's the best in the world.

Vocabulary:

architect	['ɑ:kɪtəkt]	архитектор
bake	[beɪk]	печь
berry	['berɪ]	ягода
construction firm	[kən'strʌkʃ(ə)n 'fɜ:m]	строительная фирма
go jogging	['dʒɒɡɪŋ]	бегать по утрам
join	[dʒɔɪn]	присоединяться
make up	['meɪk 'ʌp]	выдумывать
pancake	['pæŋkeɪk]	блин
pick up	['pɪk 'ʌp]	собирать
scheme	[ski:m]	схема
tasty	['teɪstɪ]	вкусный

? Questions:

1. Is your family big? What members are there in your family?
2. What can you say about your parents?
3. Do you have a brother/sister? What is his/her name?
4. Do you have grandparents? Where do they live?

MY FLAT

My family and I live in Moscow, in Leninsky Avenue. We live on the seventh floor of a brick block of flats. Our flat is not very big. There are three rooms in it: a kitchen, a bathroom and a toilet.

Our living-room is small, but cozy. It is light, because there is a big window in it. We usually sit there in the evening and watch TV. There is a big bookcase on the left of the door, a flat TV-set on the right and two chairs in front of it. There is also a sofa by the window. In the middle of the room there is a round table. We sometimes drink tea and have dinner in the living-room. I like this room and our guests like it, too.

I have a brother, so we have one room. It is bigger than the others, but I sometimes think that it is too small for the two of us. There is a wall unit, two tables, a big window and two beds in it. We have a TV-set with a DVD-player in our room too. I like our room, but sometimes my brother makes a mess there and I have to clean it.

My parents' bedroom is cozy, too. There is a big bed in the middle, a large wardrobe for clothes, a computer and a stereo. My brother usually plays computer games there.

The kitchen is very nice. The furniture is light brown and the table is big. There is a microwave oven, a fridge and an oven there. We usually have breakfast and supper in the kitchen.

Our bathroom is small, so we have to keep our washing-machine in the kitchen. There is a big hall in our flat. When guests come we dance in the hall.

I like my flat a lot and I think that it is very comfortable.

□ Vocabulary:

avenue	['ævɪnju:]	проспект
bedroom	['bedru(:)m]	спальня
block of flats	['blɒkəv'flæts]	многоквартирный дом
brick	['brɪk]	кирпичный
clean	['kli:n]	убирать
cozy	['kəʊzi]	уютный
fridge	['frɪdʒ]	холодильник
furniture	['fɜ:nɪʃə]	мебель
hall	['hɔ:l]	коридор
living-room	['lɪvɪŋru(:)m]	гостиная
make a mess	['meɪkə'mes]	устраивать беспорядок
microwave oven	['maɪkrəʊweɪv'ʌvən]	микроволновая печь
oven	['ʌvən]	плита
stereo	['stiəriəʊ]	стереосистема, муз.центр
wall unit	['wɔ:lju:nɪt]	стенка
wardrobe	['wɔ:drəʊb]	гардероб
washing-machine	['wɒʃɪŋməʃɪn]	стиральная машина

? Questions:

1. Do you live in a flat?
2. Is your flat big or small?
3. How many rooms are there in your flat?
4. What is there in the living-room?
5. What is there in the kitchen?
6. Do you have your own room? Is it big?
7. What is there in your parents' bedroom?
8. Do you like your flat? Why (not)?

MY FRIENDS

It is important to have friends. I have a lot of them. But my best friend is my classmate Denis. He is fourteen. He is a tall boy with an oval face and brown eyes. His hair is short and brown. Denis lives not far from my house. We usually go for a walk, play computer games and do our homework together. I really like spending my time with him. Denis is a very good pupil. Sometimes he helps me with this or that subject.

Denis loves sport. His favourite winter sport is skiing. At weekends we go to a nearby park and ski together. In summer we cycle and go rollerblading in the park. Sometimes he goes with my family to our country house and we swim in the river and pick up mushrooms and berries in the forest.

I have other friends, too. Katya is not my classmate, she is older. She studies in the 10th form. She likes plants and has a big collection of violets at home. She wants to be a biologist and she knows many interesting things about flowers and plants. Playing the piano is Katya's other hobby. She plays very well. Her parents want her to be a musician, but she doesn't want it. Sometimes I go to her place and listen to her playing.

All of us like computer games. We play together online and have fun. I think that my friends are very nice and I am glad to have them.

Vocabulary:

classmate	['klɑ:smeɪt]	одноклассник
cycle	[saɪkl]	кататься на велосипеде
nearby	['niəbaɪ]	близлежащий
oval	['əʊvl]	овальный

plant	[plɑ:nt]	растение
rollerblade	['rɒləbleɪd]	кататься на роликах
violet	['vaɪələɪt]	фиалка

? Questions:

1. Is it important to have friends?
2. Do you have many friends?
3. Do you have the best friend? What can you say about him, her?
4. What do you usually do when you meet with your friends?

MY SCHOOL

I want to tell you about my school. I am a pupil of the ninth form. My school is big: it has four floors. On the ground floor there is a gym, a canteen, a medical room, a school museum and a library. We usually have breakfast and lunch in the canteen. They are always very tasty and nice.

Our gym is very up-to-date. School sports competitions take place there.

The school library is rather big. It has a lot of modern books and even books published in the 19th century! Pupils get textbooks for free in the library.

The first floor is for primary school pupils. There are several big classrooms and one with games and toys. After school pupils can stay at school, play games and do their homework there until their parents come to take them home.

On the second floor of my school you can find the classrooms of Russian, Literature, Biology and English. There are three classrooms of English. They are decorated with pictures and maps.

On the third floor there are the classrooms of Chemistry, Biology, Maths and others. We have a big computer lab there, too. There are a lot of modern computers in the lab. Pupils can make reports and prepare their homework there. The Internet access is also available for all pupils for free. Our chemistry lab is very big. During Chemistry lessons we make experiments with teacher's help. I am not good at Chemistry, but I like working in our lab a lot.

Most of our classrooms have tape-recorders, TV-sets, video- and DVD-players, so teachers show us educational films and documentaries. All classrooms are very cozy. There are a lot of flowers and posters on the walls.

There are also a lot of interesting clubs at school. I like the theatre club. We have staged a lot of plays and I am proud that I can take part in them. We also have a handicraft club, a dancing studio and an art studio. Any pupil can be a member of this or that club. They are all free of charge.

There is a large assembly hall on the third floor. School meetings and concerts take place there. There is a large stage and modern equipment necessary for school plays and concerts.

I really like my school and I am happy to study in it.

□ Vocabulary:

assembly hall	[ə'sembli,hɔ:l]	актовый зал, конференц-зал
canteen	[kən'ti:n]	столовая
cozy	['kəʊzi]	уютный
equipment	[i'kwɪpmənt]	оборудование
for free	[fə'fri:]	бесплатно
ground floor	['graʊnd,flɔ:]	первый этаж
gym	[dʒɪm]	спортзал

handicraft	['hændɪkrɑ:ft]	ремесло
Internet access	['ɪntənət'æksəs]	доступ в интернет
lab	[læb]	лаборатория, класс
play	[pleɪ]	пьеса
primary	['praɪməri]	начальный
proud	[praʊd]	гордый
publish	['pʌblɪʃ]	публиковать
report	[rɪ'pɔ:t]	доклад
stage	[steɪdʒ]	ставить (пьесу)
up-to-date	['ʌptə'deɪt]	современный

? Questions:

1. Are you a pupil?
2. What form are you in?
3. Is your school big? How many floors are there in your school?
4. What classrooms are there in your school? Is there a gym? Is it up-to-date?
5. Where do you eat at school?
6. Are there special classrooms for every subject? Do you have labs?
7. What is a typical classroom like in your school?
8. Are there any clubs in your school?
9. Do you like your school? Why (not)?

MY DAY

I want to tell you about my daily routine. I get up at 7 o'clock in the morning and go to the bathroom. I wash myself, brush my teeth and comb my hair. While I am in the bathroom my mother makes breakfast. I usually have porridge and a sandwich with tea for breakfast. After it I walk with my dog. At 8 o'clock I leave home and go to school. It is not far from my house, but I don't like to be late for my lessons, that's why I leave home earlier. On

my way to school I sometimes meet my classmates and friends. We talk and discuss things.

I usually have six lessons at school, sometimes seven, but never eight or nine. The first lesson starts at 8:30 in the morning and the seventh lesson finishes at 2:05 in the afternoon. At school we have a lot of subjects: Maths, Russian, Literature, English, Computing, Physical Education and others. We learn a lot of interesting and useful things at school.

After school I go back home. I leave my bag at home and go for a walk with my friends. I don't go for long walks, because I usually have a lot of homework. So, after walking I come back home and start doing my homework. When I have problems with it, I ask my mother or my brother for help. My father comes back from work at 6 o'clock, and at 7 in the evening my family has supper. If I finish my homework before supper I watch TV or play computer games after it. Sometimes I play chess with my father. In spring I usually go for walks with my friends after supper and come back home at 9 in the evening or later.

I usually go to bed at ten, after my evening tea. That's my usual day.

Vocabulary:

be late	[bi:'leɪt]	опаздывать
comb hair	['kʌm 'heə]	причесываться
go for a walk	['gəʊ fəɹə'wɔ:k]	ходить гулять
porridge	['pɒrɪdʒ]	каша

? Questions:

1. When does your usual day start?
2. What do you do in the morning?

3. What do you eat for breakfast?
4. What do you do after breakfast?
5. How many lessons do you usually have at school? When does the first lesson start?
6. What time do you usually go home? What do you do there?
7. When do you usually have supper? What do you do after it?
8. When do you go to bed?

MY HOBBIES AND PASTIME

Hobby is what people like doing in their free time. Most people choose a hobby according to their likes and dislikes.

One of the most popular hobbies is collecting different things. Some people collect badges and stamps, some people collect bottles or flowers. There are people who collect paintings or cars.

I collected coins when I was a child. I have a collection of more than one thousand coins from all over the world. My father collects stamps. His grandfather started collecting them and then he gave his collection to my father as a birthday present. There are very rare stamps in the collection.

Making things with hands is another type of hobbies. This includes drawing, painting, handicraft, etc. For example, my friend sews small plush toys. My brother makes toy planes. He has a big collection of them at home.

Playing computer games has become a very popular hobby today. My brother is fond of computer games. On the one hand it is good that a person has such a hobby, but on the other hand it is not healthy, it can harm his eyes.

Speaking about me, my major hobby is English. I am very good at it. My hobby includes reading books in English, listening to English radio stations and watching films in English. I also talk to my foreign friends and this helps me improve my knowledge of the language.

I also like listening to music. I have a big collection of CDs with different kinds of music. I also have some favourite singers and I collect information about them.

Sport is another type of hobbies. It is not a professional sport, mostly amateur sport. Some people play football or volleyball. Others prefer spending their free time watching sports programmes on TV. I think that doing sport is a good hobby.

Now I want to talk about ways of spending free time. I think that hobbies and pastime are connected with each other because you do whatever you like in your free time. My friend likes travelling and he spends most of his free time travelling to small Russian towns. He has a car and every weekend he drives to the country to see new places. Sometimes I go with him. I think that this is a very good hobby. You spend much time outdoors and you see new places.

Personally, I like reading and watching TV in my free time. Most of all I like English educational programmes, though there are few of them unfortunately. I think it is necessary to have a hobby. Your free time is not wasted.

□ Vocabulary:

according	[ə'kɔ:dɪŋ]	согласно
coin	[kɔɪn]	монета
dislikes	[dɪs'laɪks]	отсутствие интереса
handicraft	['hændɪkrɑ:ft]	ремесло
improve	[ɪm'pru:v]	улучшать

include	[ɪn'klud]	включать
likes	[laɪks]	увлечения, интерес
outdoors	['aʊtdɔ:z]	на улице
plush toy	['plʌʃtɔɪ]	плюшевая игрушка
rare	[reə]	редкий
sew	[səʊ]	шить
unfortunately	[ʌn'fɔ:tʃnɪtli]	к сожалению
waste	[weɪst]	тратить попусту
weekend	['wi:k'end]	выходные

? Questions:

1. What is a hobby?
2. What is one of the most popular hobbies?
3. Do you collect anything?
4. What hobbies do the members of your family have?
5. Do your friends have any hobbies?
6. What is your hobby?
7. How do you usually spend your pastime?

MY FAVOURITE HOLIDAYS AND CELEBRATIONS

I want to tell you about my favourite holidays. Russians like holidays a lot. We usually celebrate each of them with a lot of food and presents and in big groups of relatives and friends.

I like New Year a lot. My mother and I usually decorate a New Year tree with colourful glass balls and toys. I also like cooking New Year supper, especially *Olivier* salad. At night we have a real feast. We eat what we have cooked and watch TV. After clock strikes midnight, New Year comes. We drink champagne and give each other presents.

My other favourite celebration is my birthday which is in September. On this day I am in the centre of attention. My parents and friends give me presents, and I usually have a birthday party at home. I invite close friends and we have fun together.

I also like St. Valentine's Day, which is a new holiday in Russia. It is celebrated on the 14th of February. On this day I usually give small greeting cards to all my friends as a sign of my attention. We also have *Love mail* at school. A box is placed on the ground floor of the building and anybody can put into it a card with the name of the person it is addressed to and the number of the form. In the middle of the day the mail is delivered and it is nice to get a card from a person you don't know.

I really enjoy holidays and celebrations!

Vocabulary:

be addressed	[bi: ə'drest]	быть адресованным
be delivered	[bi: di'lɪvəd]	быть доставленным
celebrate	['selɪbreɪt]	отмечать
celebration	[,selɪ'breɪʃ(ə)n]	праздник
close friend	['kləʊz 'frend]	близкий друг
colourful	['kʌləfʊl]	разноцветный
decorate	['dekəreɪt]	украшать
feast	[fi:st]	пир
glass ball	['glɑ:s 'bɔ:l]	стеклянный шар
relative	['relətɪv]	родственник
strike	[straɪk]	бить (о часах)

Questions:

1. Do Russians have holidays?
2. What are your favourite holidays?
3. How does your family celebrate them?

Russia Is My Home

РОССИЯ – МОЙ ДОМ



MY COUNTRY

I want to tell you about my country. Russia is the largest country in the world. It covers eastern part of Europe and northern part of Asia. Total area of Russia is about seventeen million square kilometres with the population of about 145 million people.

The official name of Russia is the Russian Federation. The colours of the national flag are white, blue and red. Russia's state emblem is a double headed eagle. The country is a parliamentary republic, which means that the President is the Head of the state. The main law of the country is the Constitution. It guarantees the rights of the citizens.

The country is washed by twelve seas and three oceans: the Pacific Ocean in the east, the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Atlantic Ocean in the west. Russia borders on many countries: China, Georgia, Finland, Norway, Byelorussia, Ukraine and others. The landscape of Russia is varied. There are highlands in the east, steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, the tundra and the taiga in the north.

There are several mountain chains in my country, too: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest chain is the Urals which separates Russia's European part from its Asian part.

Russia is rich in rivers and lakes. The Volga which flows into the Caspian Sea is the longest river in Russia. Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.

There are different types of climate on the territory of Russia. It is very cold in the north, even in summer. In the central part of the country winters are usually cold, summers are very warm. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold and snowy. In the south of Russia the temperature is usually above zero all year round, even in winter.

Russia is an industrial country. It has a lot of mineral resources: coal, natural gas and iron. There are a lot of large factories and plants all over the country. Russia is also an agricultural country. Russians plant corn, fruit and vegetables.

Russia has a very rich history. It is an ancient country with a lot of historic places of interest, big cultural centres and small towns. There are a lot of museums, theatres, cinemas, libraries, restaurants and clubs in big Russian cities. Such cities are usually noisy with heavy traffic in the streets and are full of smoke.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. Moscow is one of the biggest cities in Europe with the population more than ten million people. The second largest city in Russia is St. Petersburg. This is a city of numerous monuments, museums and art galleries. The city is on the Neva River.

Russia is a great country with a great culture. I love my country.

Vocabulary:

above zero	[ə'bvʌ'ziərəʊ]	выше нуля
be washed by	[bi'wɒʃt,bai]	омываться
cover	['kʌvə]	зд. занимать
double headed eagle	['dʌbl,hedɪd'i:gl]	двуглавый орел
heavy traffic	[,hevi'træfik]	интенсивное движение

iron	['aɪən]	железо
law	[lɔ:]	закон
mountain chain	['maʊntɪn'tʃeɪn]	цепь гор
noisy	['nɔɪzi]	шумный
numerous	['nju:mərəs]	бесчисленный
parliamentary republic	[,pɑ:lə'ment(ə)rɪ rɪ'pʌblɪk]	парламентская республика
plain	[pleɪn]	равнина
population	[,pɒpjʊ'leɪʃ(ə)n]	население
state emblem	['steɪt 'embləm]	эмблема государства
steppe	[step]	степь
total area	[,təʊt'l'eəriə]	общая площадь
varied	['væriəd]	разнообразный

? Questions:

1. Where is Russia situated?
2. What is the total area of Russia and how many people live in the country?
3. What is the official name of Russia?
4. What can you say about Russian national flag and state emblem?
5. Is Russia a monarchy? What is the main law of the country? Who is the head of the Russian Federation?
6. How many seas and oceans is Russia washed by?
7. What is Russian landscape like?
8. Are there rivers and lakes in Russia? Can you name the biggest ones?
9. What can you say about the climate of Russia?
10. Is Russia an industrial country? Why (not)?
11. What places of interest are there in the country?
12. What is the capital of Russia?

MOSCOW

I would like to tell you about Moscow.

Moscow is the capital of Russia. The city was founded in 1147 on the Moskva River by Prince Yuri Dolgoruki. In the 16th century Tsar Ivan the Terrible made Moscow the capital of the country.

Today Moscow is one of the largest cities in the world. It is a big political, economic and cultural centre of Russia. The total area of Moscow is about nine hundred square kilometres and the population is about eleven million people.

The centre of Moscow is Red Square, which is the most popular sight for tourists. It is a place for parades, demonstrations and meetings. In Red Square there is St. Basil's Cathedral, a masterpiece of Russian architecture, erected in memory of Russia's victory over the Kazan Kingdom in the 16th century. Tourists can see the monument to Minin and Pozharsky in front of the Cathedral. It is the oldest monument in Moscow built in memory of the victory over the Polish invaders. The State History Museum is situated opposite St. Basil's Cathedral. It is one of the biggest museums in Moscow.

On the territory of the Kremlin, which is the heart of Moscow, there are old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the Palace of Congress, the Tsar Cannon and the Tsar Bell, the biggest cannon and bell in the world. The tallest tower, the Spasskaya Tower, is the symbol of the Kremlin. Alexandrovsky Garden with the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is a memorial to the soldiers who died in World War II.

Moscow is a big cultural centre of Russia. There are a lot of cinemas, clubs, concert halls, numerous drama

and musical theatres, including world famous ones like the Bolshoi Theatre and the Maly Theatre.

The city is proud of its museums and art galleries, too. The biggest museum is the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, which has one of the world's largest collections of ancient, oriental and classical art. The Tretyakov Gallery is famous all over the world. It has a great collection of works by Russian artists. The Gallery is 150 years old.

Moscow is a large educational centre with a lot of schools, institutes, colleges and universities. The biggest university is Moscow State University named after Lomonosov which is on the Vorobyovy Hills. Students from all over the world come to Moscow to study at this University.

Muscovites are fond of going in for sport, that is why there are a lot of stadiums, swimming pools and sport grounds in the city.

Moscow has large green parks where people walk and spend weekends. The biggest among them are: Gorky Park, Izmailovski Park and Sokolniki Park.

Moscow changes every day. This is a city of contrasts and one should definitely come and visit Moscow.

□ Vocabulary:

ancient	['eɪnʃ(ə)nt]	старинный
be founded	[bi: 'faʊndɪd]	быть основанным
cathedral	[kə'thi:dr(ə)l]	собор
city of contrast	['sɪtriəv'kɒntrɑ:st]	город контрастов
definitely	['defɪnɪtli]	определенно, четко
erect	['ɪrɛkt]	сооружать, устанавливать
invader	[ɪn'veɪdə]	захватчик
masterpiece	['mɑ:stəpi:s]	шедевр
oriental	[ɔ:ri'entl]	восточный
sports ground	['spɔ:tsgraʊnd]	спортплощадка

? Questions:

1. What is Moscow? When was it founded?
2. Who made Moscow the capital of Russia?
3. How many people live in Moscow?
4. What is the centre of Moscow? What can be seen there?
5. What can be found on the territory of the Kremlin?
6. Can you prove that Moscow is a cultural centre?
7. What is the most famous university in Moscow?
8. Are there any parks in Moscow? Can you name them?

YAROSLAVL

Yaroslavl is an ancient city to the north of Moscow. It was founded in 1010 by Prince Yaroslav the Wise. There is an old beautiful legend about the foundation of Yaroslavl. Once Prince Yaroslav with his warriors came to the place where the Kotorosl River flowed into the Volga. The Prince liked the place, but the pagans who lived there didn't like this invasion and let their sacred bear kill the Prince, but Yaroslav fought against the sacred animal and killed it with his pole axe. Then he founded the fortress and it was called Yaroslavl and the coat of arms of the town was a bear with a pole axe on its shoulder.

Yaroslavl has the rich historic past. It saw the Tatar invasion, the Polish intervention, was damaged during the Revolution and suffered a lot. But in spite of all these difficult periods of history it has remained magnificently beautiful and it is one of the greatest attractions for tourists. Yaroslavl is one of the cities of the Golden Ring of Russia. Every day a lot of tourists come to visit this ancient Russian city and admire its wonderful cathedrals, monasteries, churches and the famous embankment.

The first Russian theatre was built in Yaroslavl by Feodor Volkov. Yaroslavl is a big industrial city. Big plants and factories produce engines, paints, oil, tires, and other important things. The first in the world plant producing synthetic rubber was built in Yaroslavl, too.

When we speak about this city we can't help mentioning Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman cosmonaut, who was born there.

In 2005 Yaroslavl became a member of UNESCO because of its wonderful architecture and rich history.

□ Vocabulary:

admire	[əd'maɪə]	восхищаться
coat of arms	['kəʊtəv'ɑ:ms]	герб
embankment	[ɪm'bæŋkmənt]	набережная
engine	['endʒɪn]	мотор
fortress	['fɔ:trɪs]	крепость
found (founded, founded)	[faʊnd]	основывать
foundation	[faʊn'deɪʃ(ə)n]	основание
intervention	[,ɪntə'veɪʃ(ə)n]	вторжение
invasion	[ɪn'veɪz(ə)n]	нашествие
magnificent	[mæɡ'nɪfɪsnt]	великолепный
pagan	['peɪɡən]	язычник
pole axe	['pəʊl'æks]	секира
sacred	['seɪkrɪd]	священный
synthetic rubber	[sɪn,θetɪk'ɪləbə]	синтетический каучук
tire	['taɪə]	автомобильная шина
warrior	['wɔ:riə]	воин

? Questions:

1. When was Yaroslavl founded?
2. What is the legend about the foundation of the city?
3. Why are the tourists attracted by Yaroslavl?
4. What and who is Yaroslavl famous for?

RUSSIAN HOLIDAYS AND TRADITIONS

Every country has customs and traditions. I want to tell you about some holidays and traditions of my country.

Russians really love holidays. We usually celebrate them with a lot of food, presents and in big companies of relatives and friends.

There are three types of holidays in Russia. They are family holidays, state holidays and religious holidays.

Let me tell you about family holidays first. They include birthdays, anniversaries, weddings and others. Each family has its own traditions of celebrating this or that holiday. For example, my family celebrates my birthday for two days. On the first day I celebrate it with my parents, grandparents, my uncle and aunt. The second day of celebration is only for my close friends. They usually come in a big group with a lot of presents. I like my birthday very much.

State or public holidays in Russia include Constitution Day, New Year's Day, the International Women's Day, May Day, Victory Day and Russia Day. During these holidays, people do not work. They spend time with their families and friends or go to the centre of big cities to celebrate there. Banks, companies and some shops do not work on these days either.

New Year's Day is the major holiday in Russia. We put up a New Year tree and decorate it with colourful toys and glass balls. The main fir-tree of the country is put up in the State Kremlin Palace. Small fir trees are put up in shop windows, in streets and squares, even on roofs of buildings. A lot of people like buying natural fir trees, others prefer plastic ones. Children like the holiday a lot. They can stay up late and then get their presents. At ten minutes to midnight on the 31st of December

families gather in front of the TV-set and watch the president making his traditional speech. After the clock on the main tower of the Kremlin strikes midnight, everybody says *Happy New Year* and drinks champagne. After that the time for presents comes. Russian children believe that Father Frost brings presents. After all the presents are given out, Russians have fun, drink, eat, and play games all night long.

Victory Day is a very important holiday for Russian history. On this day we remember those who protected our country from the German invaders during World War II. A great parade is held on this day in Red Square. Numerous war and patriotic films are shown on television. On this day people congratulate veterans and give them flowers.

The so-called religious holidays include Christmas, Easter and others. There is also a pagan holiday – Shrovetide or Pancake Day. These holidays are not state, so people usually work and study on these days. At Shrovetide, people see spring in, eat pancakes and burn a scarecrow, which symbolizes winter.

Russian Christmas is celebrated on the 7th of January, but there is no exact date for Easter, it is different every year.

Nowadays foreign celebrations are becoming more and more popular in Russia. They are Halloween and St. Valentine's Day. On Halloween Day some clubs organize parties and masquerades. St. Valentine's Day is mostly popular with young people. They usually buy presents for their girlfriends and boyfriends such as chocolate and sweets and make greeting cards in the shape of a heart.

I like Russian holidays and look forward to celebrating each of them!

□ Vocabulary:

anniversary	[ˌæniˈvɜːs(ə)rɪ]	юбилей
close friend	[ˈkləʊz ˈfrend]	близкий друг
custom	[ˈkʌstəm]	традиция
Easter	[ˈiːstə]	Пасха
family holidays	[ˈfæmɪlɪˈhɒlədeɪz]	семейные праздники
fir tree	[ˈfɜːtriː]	елка
in the shape of a heart	[ˈfeɪpəvəˈhɑːt]	в форме сердца
masquerade	[ˌmæskəˈreɪd]	маскарад
pagan holiday	[ˈpeɪɡən ˈhɒlədeɪ]	языческий праздник
public holidays	[ˈpʌblɪk ˈhɒlədeɪz]	народные праздники
put up	[ˈpʊtʌp]	ставить (елку)
relative	[ˈrelətɪv]	родственник
religious holidays	[rɪˈlɪdʒəsˈhɒlədeɪz]	религиозные праздники
scarecrow	[ˈskeəkrəʊ]	чучело
see spring in speech	[siːˈsprɪŋɪn] [ˈspiːtʃ]	встречать весну речь
state holidays	[ˈsteɪtˈhɒlədeɪz]	государственные праздники
strike	[straɪk]	бить (о часах)
wedding	[ˈwedɪŋ]	свадьба

? Questions:

1. What are the three types of holidays in Russia?
2. What are family holidays? How does your family celebrate them?
3. What are the state holidays in Russia?
4. What is the major holiday in the country? What do Russians do on this day? What are the traditions of this holiday?
5. What is Victory Day and when is it celebrated?
6. What do religious holidays include? How are they celebrated?
7. What foreign celebrations are there in Russia?

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

Every Russian citizen has the right to free education. Before going to school children may go to nursery schools or kindergartens. At the age of six children start going to school. First they go to primary school where they learn to read, write and count. Primary school finishes in the 3rd form. Then pupils go to secondary school. After the 9th form pupils take school exams and get a school certificate. After it they can choose either to stay at school or go to a college to get a profession. Most pupils stay at school and finish it with a school diploma which allows them to enter an institution of higher education.

After finishing school pupils can go on to higher education. There are a lot of institutes and universities in Russia. They offer various departments which an entrant can choose according to his or her abilities. It is difficult to enter an institute. Entrants should attend university courses and then pass entrance exams. Nowadays a new examination system is being introduced. The so-called *General State Exam*¹ allows pupils to enter any Russian university if they get good and excellent marks for it. This system hasn't been settled yet, but in some regions of Russia it works already. Pupils take this examination after the 11th form.

Students in Russian universities usually have five years of studies. At the end of every semester students have an examination session and take exams. If students pass the exams well they get a scholarship paid by the government. In most universities and institutes graduates have to pass

¹ General State Exam – Единый Государственный Экзамен (ЕГЭ)

State exams and defend their final project. After graduating from an institution of higher education they can continue studies and enter a post-graduate school. After defending a dissertation they get a Master's Degree. In medical universities students usually study for 6 years.

□ Vocabulary:

ability	[ə'bilɪti]	способность
allow sb to do sth	[ə'laʊ]	позволять кому-то сделать что-то
attend courses	[ə'tend'kɔ:sɪz]	ходить на курсы
citizen	['sɪtɪzn]	житель, гражданин
defend a dissertation	[dɪ'fendədɪsɪ: 'teɪf(ə)n]	защищать диссертацию
department	[dɪ'pɑ:tmənt]	факультет
entrance exam	[,entr(ə)ns ɪg'zæm]	вступительный экзамен
entrant	['entrənt]	абитуриент
examination session	[ɪg'zæmɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n 'seɪʃ(ə)n]	экзаменационная сессия
final project	['faɪnəl'prɒdʒəkt]	дипломная работа
graduate	['grædʒuət]	выпускник
graduate from	['grædʒuət,frəm]	заканчивать (университет)
institution of higher education	[,ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃ(ə)n əv'hɑ:ɪdʒu(:) 'keɪʃ(ə)n]	высшее учебное заведение (ВУЗ)
introduce	[,ɪntrə'dju:s]	зд. вводить
kindergarten	['kɪndə,gɑ:tn]	детский сад
nursery school	['nɜ:səri,sku:l]	ясли
offer	['ɒfə]	предлагать
post-graduate school	['pəʊst'grædʒuət ,sku:l]	аспирантура
primary school	['praɪməri,sku:l]	начальная школа

scholarship	['skɒləʃɪp]	стипендия
school certificate	['sku:l'sə'tɪfɪkət]	школьный аттестат
secondary school	['sek(ə)nd(ə)rɪ,sku:l]	средняя школа
semester	[sɪ'mestə]	семестр
settle	['setl]	устанавливать(ся)

? Questions:

1. What right do Russian children have?
2. When do children start going to school? What can they attend before going to school?
3. What do children do in primary school?
4. What can a pupil do after finishing secondary school?
5. Do pupils have any exams after the 11th form?
6. What new system is being introduced into Russian education? What is special about it?
7. What do entrants have to do to enter an institution of higher education?
8. Do students have any examinations during the period of studies in a university?
9. What must students do to graduate from an institution of higher education?
10. What can they do after graduation?

RUSSIAN SPORTS

There are many popular kinds of sport in Russia. They are: hockey, skating, figure skating, skiing, football, swimming, running, judo and others. There are many stadiums, sport clubs, gyms and swimming-pools now. Many national and international matches and championships take place in Russia. The most important sports events are broadcast live from the stadiums.

Numerous people come to watch the games, others prefer to do this at home watching special sports channels.

Water kinds of sport are popular in our country. These include swimming, diving, water skiing and boating. Fishing is very popular in all parts of Russia, too.

Football is one of the most popular sports in the country. There are several football clubs and football fans not only come to watch matches, but play football themselves. Hockey is very popular, too.

Russia is famous for its chess players, tennis players and figure-skaters. At the 2006 Turin Olympic Games our country won several gold medals in figure skating.

Physical education is one of the main subjects in Russian schools now. During the lessons pupils play different sports games, take part in school, district and city sports competitions.

Such sports activities as bowling and billiards have become very popular with the Russians, especially young ones. Such indoor games are played in sports centres and clubs.

Even though many Russian people do not have time for going in for sport, they still find some hours to do sports activities.

Vocabulary:

be broadcast live	[bi:'brɔ:dka:st'lɑ:v]	транслироваться в прямом эфире
billiards	['bɪljədz]	бильярд
district	['dɪstrɪkt]	зд. районный
diving	['dɑ:vɪŋ]	прыжки в воду
event	[ɪ'vent]	событие
figure skating	[,fɪgə'skeɪtɪŋ]	фигурное катание
fishing	['fɪʃɪŋ]	рыбалка

gym	[dʒɪm]	спортзал
indoor game	['ɪndə:'geɪmz]	игра в помещении
judo	['dʒu:dəʊ]	дзюдо
numerous	['nju:m(ə)rəs]	бесчисленный

? Questions:

1. What are the most popular sports in Russia?
2. What are the places for doing sport professionally in Russia?
3. What can you say about football as one of the most popular kinds of sport in Russia?
4. What do pupils do during lessons of physical education?
5. What kinds of sports bring prizes to the country?
6. What new sports activities have become popular with the Russians?

RUSSIAN OUTSTANDING PEOPLE

Russia is the largest country in the world with a very rich history. So it has a lot of outstanding people. Most of them are world famous and it is nearly impossible to enumerate all of them. There were such great scientists as Lomonosov, who founded Moscow State University; Mendeleyev, who discovered the Periodic System of Elements; Popov who invented the radio. Russia is called the *mother of aviation and cosmonautics* because of such people as Tsiolkovsky, Korolyov and Gagarin. People all over the world admire paintings by such great artists as Surikov, Levitan and Repin. Works by our wonderful writers and poets are translated into many languages.

I would like to tell you about some of Russian outstanding people.

MIKHAIL LOMONOSOV (1711–1765)

Mikhail Lomonosov is the father of the Russian science and one of the most famous universities in the world. Lomonosov was born in 1711 in Arkhangelsk province. He began to read when he was a little boy. He always wanted to study and when he was nineteen he went to Moscow. He entered the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy and six years later, in 1736, he was sent abroad to complete his studies in Chemistry and mining. Lomonosov worked hard and became a great scientist. He was the first Russian academician. Lomonosov opened the first Russian chemistry lab. He was a physicist, a painter, an astronomer, a geographer, a historian and a statesman. In 1755 Mikhail Lomonosov founded Moscow University which is now Moscow State University named after him. Mikhail made research in electricity, gravity and the character of colour. Lomonosov was also the author of many odes and poems. He also published a lot of scientific works, including the first book on Russian grammar. Lomonosov died in 1765 but people still remember him.

□ Vocabulary:

academician	[ə,kædə'mɪf(ə)n]	академик
Arkhangelsk province	[ɑː,hæŋgəlsk 'prɒvɪns]	зд. Архангельская область
chemistry lab	['kɛmɪstrɪ,læb]	химическая лаборатория
complete studies	[kəm'pli:t,stʌdɪz]	завершить учебу
gravity	['grævɪtɪ]	сила тяжести
enumerate	[ɪ'nju:məreɪt]	перечислять
make research	['meɪk rɪ'sɜ:tʃ]	исследовать

mining	['maɪnɪŋ]	горное дело
outstanding	[aʊt'stændɪŋ]	выдающийся
physicist	['fɪzɪsɪst]	физик
statesman	['steɪtsmən]	политик

? Questions:

1. Who was Lomonosov?
2. What can you say about Lomonosov's childhood?
3. Where did he study?
4. What professions did Lomonosov have?
5. What did the scientist found in Moscow?
6. Was he an author?

ALEXANDER PUSHKIN (1799–1837)

Alexander Pushkin is one of the most outstanding Russians. He was the greatest Russian poet and writer. Pushkin devoted his life to writing poems. The young Alexander's first poems appeared when he was fifteen, and by the time he left school he was regarded as a rival by the literary leaders of that time. Pushkin was the first poet who touched problems that were important for Russia and its people. Because of that he was sent to exile a few times. Pushkin wrote a lot of poems and novels. Among his famous ones are: *Eugenij Onegin*, *Ruslan and Lyudmila* and others. Children like to read his fairy tales and watch wonderful cartoons based on them. When I was a child I read all the fairy tales by this talented poet. First my grandmother read them for me, but then when I learnt to read, I read his tales myself. Most of Pushkin's best works are studied at school. There is a statue to Pushkin in Moscow at Pushkin Square Young and old

people gather by the statue, read poems and just meet friends.

Pushkin is respected not only in Russia, but all over the world. His novels and poems have been translated into many languages and are enjoyed by foreigners.

□ Vocabulary:

appear	[ə'piə]	появиться
be based on sth	[,bi:'beɪzdən]	основываться на чем-то
be regarded	[,bi:rɪ'gɑ:dəd]	считаться (кем-то)
be sent to exile	[,bi:'sent(t)ə 'eksail]	быть сосланным
cartoon	[kɑ:'tu:n]	мультфильм
rival	['raɪv(ə)l]	конкурент, соперник
touch	[tʌtʃ]	эд. затрагивать

? Questions:

1. Who was Alexander Pushkin?
2. When did his first works appear?
3. What problems did Pushkin touch in his poems and prose?
4. Can you name some of his most famous works?

YURI GAGARIN (1934–1968)

Yuri Gagarin was the first spaceman in the world. Born in 1934, young Gagarin was a very curious and clever boy. Since childhood Yuri was interested in planes and made toy planes himself.

After the War the Gagarins moved to another city and Yuri entered a vocational school in a small town near Moscow. He attended an aero club and started flying. After finishing a school for pilots Gagarin joined the first

group of spacemen. On the 12th of April, 1961, Yuri Gagarin flew into space and spend more than one hour there. He was the first man in the world who flew into space on board a spaceship. After the successful landing Yuri Gagarin became a national hero. He died in 1968, but people all over the world still remember the first Russian spaceman.

□ Vocabulary:

attend	[ə'tend]	посещать
curious	['kjʊəriəs]	любопытный
join	[dʒɔɪn]	присоединяться
national hero	[,næʃən(ə)'hɪərəʊ]	национальный герой
spaceman	['speɪsmən]	космонавт
successful	[s(ə)'sʌksesfʊl]	удачное приземление
landing	'lændɪŋ]	
vocational	[vəʊ'keɪʃən'l'sku:l]	профессионально-
school		техническое училище

? Questions:

1. What was Yuri Gagarin famous for?
2. When was he born?
3. What was Yuri like?
4. What institutions did Gagarin finish?
5. When did the great flight take place?
6. Was the space journey successful?

EVGENIJ PLUSCHENKO

Pluschenko was sent to the ice-rink by his mother at the age of four. His mother liked figure skating and had some friends at the rink. When Evgegij was 11, his ice-rink in Volgograd closed, and the boy left his home and

moved alone to St. Petersburg to train. His mother came to Petersburg later, while his father and elder sister stayed in Volgograd.

Pluschenko is one of the few male skaters to perform great spins and jumps. At the age of 16, Evgenij was the youngest male skater to receive the perfect score of 6.0. Pluschenko's parents never watch him compete live, even when competitions took place at home. Pluschenko withdrew from the 2005 World Championship after the short program because of injury. He underwent surgery in Munich, Germany in spring 2005.

On June 18, 2005, Pluschenko married Maria Yermak. His wife studies sociology at the University of St. Petersburg. They met in 2004 when Pluschenko, driving in St. Petersburg, noticed her in a convertible and decided to follow her.

At the 2006 Winter Olympic Games in Turin, Italy, Pluschenko skated two brilliant programs, and became the Olympic champion. Looking to the future, Pluschenko will be doing some skating tours, including Champions on Ice.

□ Vocabulary:

compete	[kəm'pi:t]	соревноваться
convertible	[kən'vɜ:təbl]	автомобиль с откидным верхом
ice-rink	['aɪsɪŋk]	каток
injury	['ɪndʒ(ə)rɪ]	травма
live	[laɪv]	зд. вживую
male skater	[,meɪl'skeɪtə]	мужчина-фигурист
move	[mu:v]	переезжать
perform	[pə'fɔ:m]	выполнять
skating tours	['skeɪtɪŋ,tʊəz]	зд. соревнования по фигурному катанию

spin	[spɪn]	спираль (в фигурном катании)
train	[treɪn]	тренироваться
undergo surgery	[ʌndə'gəʊ 'sɜ:dʒ(ə)rɪ]	быть прооперированным
withdraw	[wɪð'drɔ:]	выбыть (из соревнования)

? Questions:

1. When was Evgenij sent to the ice-rink? Who sent him there?
2. What happened with Pluschenko when he was 11?
3. What is great about this male skater?
4. What happened to Evgenij during the 2005 World Championship?
5. Is he married?
6. What were the results of his performance at the 2006 Olympic Games?

English-speaking Countries

АНГЛО-ГОВОРЯЩИЕ СТРАНЫ



GREAT BRITAIN

I would like to tell you about Great Britain.

The official name of the country is *The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*. The country is situated in the north-west of Europe and consists of two large islands, Great Britain and the Isle of Ireland, and about five thousand small islands. There are four regions in the UK: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The country is washed by the North Sea in the north, the Irish Sea in the west and the English Channel in the south. The English Channel separates Great Britain from France.

The climate of the country is humid and oceanic because of the small size of the country and the surrounding water. The English weather changes very often. It is not very cold in winters and not very hot in summers.

Great Britain has a lot of rivers and lakes. The most important river is the Thames which flows into the North Sea. The longest river is the Severn. The Lake District in the west is the most beautiful region on the British Isles. Famous British poets wrote their poems about the Lake District because of its beauty. The most famous lake is the Loch Ness. There is a legend that Nessie, the Loch Ness monster, lives in it.

The United Kingdom has a lot of industrial cities like Manchester and Birmingham and educational cities like Cambridge and Oxford. The two world famous

universities, Cambridge University and Oxford University, are situated there.

Every region of Great Britain has its own administrative centre and the symbol.

England is the biggest region in the country. The symbol of England is the Red Rose. London is the capital of England and Great Britain. London is one of the biggest and most expensive cities in the world situated on the river Thames.

The symbol of Scotland is the thistle. Edinburgh is the administrative centre of the region. Scotland is a mountainous area. Ben Nevis, the highest peak of Great Britain, is situated there. The administrative centre of Wales is Cardiff and the symbol of the region is the daffodil. Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland and the shamrock is its symbol.

The flag of Great Britain is called the Union Jack. It has three crosses on the dark blue background. The currency of the country is the *pound* which consists of a hundred pence.

Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy with the Queen as the Head of the state.

The legislative body of the country is British Parliament consisting of two houses: The House of Lords and the House of Commons. The head of the government is Prime Minister. The two main political parties of English Parliament are: the Labour Party (which is the leading democratic party) and the Tory (the conservative party).

Great Britain is famous for its great poets and writers such as William Shakespeare, Walter Scott, Arthur Conan Doyle and others. *The Beatles* rock group was born in England.

English people are famous for their love for gardening. Many of them live in small houses surrounded by beautiful green gardens.

English food does not vary much. The only dish that can be called traditional is *fish and chips* (fried fish with French fries). English people like going to pubs where they can have a snack and drink a pint of beer.

Great Britain is a wonderful country. I would love to go there one day.

Vocabulary:

administrative centre	[əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv 'sentə]	административный центр
consist of	[kən'sɪstəv]	состоять из
constitutional monarchy	[kənstrɪ'tju:ʃənl 'mɒnəki]	конституционная монархия
currency	['kʌr(ə)nɪsɪ]	валюта
daffodil	['dæfədɪl]	(бот.) нарцисс
flow into	['fləʊɪntə]	впадать в
have a snack	[,hævə'snæk]	перекусить
head of the government	['hedəvðə'gʌv(ə)mənt]	глава правительства
humid	['hju:mɪd]	влажный
leading	['li:dɪŋ]	ведущий, главный
legislative body	['ledʒɪslətɪv'bɒdɪ]	законодательный орган
mountainous area	[maʊntɪnəs'eəriə]	гористая местность
oceanic	[əʊʃɪ'ænik]	океанский
peak	[pi:k]	горная вершина
pence	[pens]	пенс (монета в 1 цент)
pint of beer	['paɪntəv'bi:]	пинта (мера емкости, равная 0,57 л)
pound	[paʊnd]	фунт стерлингов
separate	['sepəreɪt]	разделять
shamrock	['ʃæmrɒk]	трилистник

surrounding	[sə'raʊndɪŋ]	окружающий
thistle	['θɪsl]	чертополох
vary	['veəri]	разниться, отличаться

? Questions:

1. What is the official name of Great Britain? Where is it situated?
2. What does Britain consist of?
3. What is the climate of the country like?
4. What can you say about rivers and lakes of Great Britain?
5. Does the UK have a lot of cities? Can you name some of them?
6. What is interesting about every region of Great Britain? Can you tell anything about their administrative centres and symbols?
7. What is the flag of Britain like?
8. What can you say about the political system of Great Britain?
9. What are the British famous for?
10. What can you say about British national food?
11. Would you like to go to Britain and why (not)?

LONDON

I want to tell you about London. London is the capital of Britain. It was founded in 55 BC¹ by Romans. This city is Britain's political, economic and cultural centre. London has three big parts: the City, the West End and the East End. The City of London is a big business centre. After the Great Fire of 1666 the City was rebuilt, and

¹ BC (Before Christ) -- до нашей эры

since then the City has become a centre of commerce, finance, and trade.

The West End of London has many historic places and places of interest. The East End is the poorest district in London with piers, warehouses and slums.

Piccadilly Circus is the heart of London. On special occasions many people come to the statue of Eros in the centre of the Circus. St. Paul's Cathedral is Sir Christopher Wren's creation. It contains a lot of paintings, sculptures and other works of art.

The Houses of Parliament are the building in which Parliament sits. Big Ben, the famous clock, is situated there. Westminster Abbey is one of the most popular cathedrals. A lot of famous people are buried inside: Queen Elizabeth I, Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, William Shakespeare, Charles Dickens and many others.

London has a number of royal palaces. Buckingham Palace is one of them. It has been the residence of British kings and queens for ages. When Queen Elizabeth is at home the flag is above the palace.

Trafalgar Square is famous for the tall monument in the centre of it. The monument, which is called Nelson's Column, was built to commemorate the Battle of Trafalgar and to honour Admiral Nelson. The National Gallery, which is situated near the square, contains the national collection of Western European painting.

The British Museum is one of the biggest museums in the world. It was founded in 1753 by an act of Parliament. In 1857 the famous Reading Room was built in the museum. There are a lot of artifacts and pieces of art on display at the museum. There is a big clock exhibition, the Egyptian Sculpture Gallery.

But still one of the most famous museums in London is Madam Tussaud's Museum, which has a great

collection of wax figures. The museum consists of several galleries where visitors can see wax figures of presidents, pop-stars, football players, film stars, musicians and other outstanding people.

The Tower of London is the oldest building in the city built in the 11th century. It used to be a prison, a fortress, a palace, a treasury and even a zoo. The oldest part of the Tower is the White tower. Most of the public displays are in the White Tower nowadays. They include a big collection of armour, jewels and clothes. Twelve black ravens live in the Tower of London. There is a legend that England will be prosperous till the ravens live behind the Tower walls. If one of the ravens dies, it is replaced by another.

One of the London sites is Tower Bridge. This is a bridge across the Thames built because of the need for an open waterway for large ships.

London is an educational centre, too. From all over the world students come to the University of London, the largest university in England. London is also a cultural centre. There are more than forty theatres in the West End of London.

London is also a big shopping centre. It has many cheap and expensive shops of different kinds, so visitors can find anything in them. *Harrods* is one of the most famous and most expensive shops in the world. Famous people including the Royal Family buy things there.

London is really a great city. I would love to visit it one day. •

Vocabulary:

armour	['ɑ:mə]	оружие
be buried	[bi:'berɪd]	быть захороненным

be dedicated to	[bi: 'dedikeɪtɪd]	быть посвященным кому-либо/ чему-либо
clock exhibition	['klɒk,eksi'bjʃ(ə)n]	выставка часов
commemorate	[kə'meməreɪt]	читать память
commerce	['kɒmɜ:s]	коммерция
contain	[kən'teɪn]	содержать
creation	[kri'eɪʃ(ə)n]	создание
fortress	['fɔ:trɪs]	крепость
honour	['ɒnə]	почитать
jewel	[dʒʊəl]	драгоценность
masterpiece	['mɑ:stəpi:s]	шедевр
monument	['mɒnjəmənt]	памятник
occasion	[ə'keɪʒ(ə)n]	событие
open waterway	['əʊp(ə)n'wɔ:təweɪ]	открытый водный путь
pier	[pɪə]	пирс
poorest district	['pʊərəs'dɪstrɪkt]	беднейший район
prison	['prɪzn]	тюрьма
prosperous	['prɒsp(ə)rəs]	процветающий
public display	['pʌblɪk dɪs'pleɪ]	всеобщее обозрение
raven	['reɪvən]	ворон
replace	[rɪ'pleɪs]	заменять, подменять
sit	[sɪt]	зд. заседать
slum	[slʌm]	трущобы
the Middle Ages	[,mɪdl'eɪdʒɪz]	средние века
trade	[treɪd]	торговля
treasury	['trez(ə)rɪ]	сокровищница
warehouse	['weəhaʊs]	товарный склад
wax figure	[,wæks'fɪgə]	восковая фигура

? Questions:

1. What is London?
2. When was the city founded?
3. How many parts does London consist of and what are they?

4. What places of interest are there in the city centre?
5. Why are the Houses of Parliament famous?
6. What is Buckingham Palace famous for?
7. What art galleries and museums are there in the city?
8. Why can London be called a cultural and educational centre?
9. Is London a shopping centre? Why (not)?

OXFORD

No one knows Oxford's age. The city was first mentioned in 912. The city is famous for the university. Oxford University is over 800 years old. Today it consists of 35 independent colleges and 5 halls. It also has central libraries and laboratories.

There are some museums and art galleries in Oxford, too. For example, the Ashmolean Museum which is the oldest museum in Britain. It has a good collection of antiques, European paintings, sculptures and silver. In the Christ Picture Gallery you can see works of Italian painters from the 14th to the 18th century.

The Museum of the History of Science is the home to many scientific instruments of the 16th century, collections of ancient chemical machines, watches and clocks and medical instruments.

Oxford is a very beautiful town with narrow streets, small shops and markets. Every year it attracts tourists from all over the world. They visit the famous university and get to know about students' life in Oxford. I would love to go there one day to feel the atmosphere of this old educational centre of England.

□ Vocabulary:

antique	[æn'ti:k]	антикварная вещь
be mentioned	[,bi:'menʃ(ə)nd]	упоминаться
hall	['hɔ:l]	здание колледжа
independent college	[,ɪndɪ'pendənt 'kɒlɪdʒ]	независимый колледж
silver	['sɪlvə]	зд. серебряные изделия

? Questions:

1. When was Oxford first mentioned?
2. What is Oxford famous for?
3. Does the city have any museums and galleries? What can you say about them?

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON

The town is called Stratford-upon-Avon because it stands on the river Avon. This town is very much popular with tourists. This is because William Shakespeare, the greatest English dramatist and writer, was born and brought up there. Stratford is small, but it has a lot of places of interest. Among them is the house where Shakespeare was born. Nowadays this is a museum which has a big exhibition illustrating Shakespeare's life and work.

New Place is the house where William Shakespeare spent his last years and died. Ann Hathaway's Cottage attracts tourists too, because this is the house of Shakespeare's wife. The Holy Trinity Church is the place where the Shakespeares are buried.

The Butterfly Farm is a wonderful place with ponds, streams and waterfalls. Different exotic flowers grow up

there. The Insect City has a large collection of spiders and other insects that are kept in glass cages.

The Teddy Bear Museum houses a great collection of bears from all over the world.

□ Vocabulary:

attract	[ə'trækt]	привлекать
be buried	[,bi:'berɪd]	быть захороненным
bring up	[,brɪŋ'ʌp]	воспитывать
butterfly	['bʌtəflaɪ]	бабочка
dramatist	['dræmətɪst]	драматург
exotic	[ɪg'zɒtɪk]	экзотичный
glass cage	['glɑ:s'keɪdʒ]	аквариум (для насекомых)
pond	[pɒnd]	пруд
spider	['spaɪdə]	паук
stream	[stri:m]	река
waterfall	['wɔ:təfɔ:l]	водопад

? Questions:

1. Why is the town called Stratford-upon-Avon?
2. Why is it popular with tourists?
3. What museums are there in Stratford?
4. What places can be interesting for tourists?

BRITISH HOLIDAYS AND TRADITIONS

Great Britain is an old country and it has a lot of holidays and interesting traditions. Holidays in the country are historic and public. Most public holidays are called *bank holidays* because banks, companies and most shops do not work on these days. Such holidays include New Year's Day, Easter Monday and others.

At Easter, the British give each other chocolate eggs, which they eat on Easter Sunday.

Christmas is on the 25th of December. Families spend this day together. For many people this is the most important holiday of the year. Family members wrap up their presents and put them under the Christmas tree. Children hang colourful socks at the end of their beds for presents. They believe that Father Frost puts presents inside the socks.

New Year's Day is not as important in Britain as it is in Russia. People usually make promises to themselves such as to give up smoking, to change their lifestyle and others.

St. Valentine's Day is celebrated on the 14th of February. This is the traditional day for those who are in love. Young people give flowers and greeting cards to their *Valentines* and celebrate this day together.

Halloween is a holiday loved by all children. It takes place on the 31st of October. There are a lot of parties and people dress up in costumes of witches and ghosts and make lanterns of pumpkins with a candle inside. People also play different games and have fun. Children usually go from one house to another with empty baskets or bags, knock on doors and say: *Trick or treat*. People should give them something, or they will play a trick on them.

Among historic holidays, Guy Fawkes Night can be mentioned. In the 15th century, a group of people with Guy Fawkes as their leader decided to blow up the Houses of Parliament. They did not manage to do this and Guy Fawkes was caught and hanged. Since then the British celebrate this day burning a doll made of straw and dressed in old clothes on a bonfire. Children dress in old clothes and beg in the street saying: *A penny for the Guy*.

There are a lot of customs in Great Britain. One of the most famous is gardening. Most of the English keep small gardens full of flowers behind their houses or around them. In spring, there are a lot of flower-shows and vegetable-shows with prizes for the best exhibitions.

In Northern Ireland there is a holiday called St. Patrick's Day. It is celebrated on the 17th of March. On this day people wear green clothes and drink Irish beer. There are carnivals and barbeques all over the country.

□ Vocabulary:

basket	['bɑ:skɪt]	корзинка
be caught	['bi:kɔ:t]	быть пойманным
be in love	[ɪn'lʌv]	влюбиться
beg	[beg]	просить подаяния
blow up	[bləʊ'ʌp]	взрывать
bonfire	['bɒn,faɪə]	костер
carnival	['kɑ:nɪv(ə)l]	карнавал
change one's lifestyle	['tʃeɪndʒ'laɪfstɑ:l]	поменять образ жизни
dress up	['dres'ʌp]	нарядиться
flower-show	['flaʊəʃəʊ]	выставка цветов
ghost	[gəʊst]	привидение
give up	[gɪv'ʌp]	зд. бросать
hang (hanged, hanged)	[hæŋ]	казнить через пове- шение
hang (hung, hung)	[hæŋ]	вешать
knock	[nɒk]	стучать
lantern	['læntən]	фонарь
manage	['mænɪdʒ]	справляться, удаваться
promise	['prɒmɪs]	обещание

pumpkin	['pʌmpkɪn]	тыква
straw	[strɔ:]	солома
treat	[tri:t]	угощение
trick	[trɪk]	шутка
vegetable-show	['vedʒɪtəblʃəʊ]	овощная выставка
witch	[wɪtʃ]	ведьма
wrap up	[ræp'ʌp]	заворачивать

? Questions:

1. What kind of holidays are there in Britain?
2. What do *bank holidays* mean?
3. What is the most popular holiday with the British?
4. What can you tell about Halloween?
5. Can you tell anything about historic holidays?
6. What British customs do you know?

EDUCATION IN BRITAIN

Schools in Britain are of two types: free state schools and public schools, which are for money. There are four kinds of state schools: county schools, voluntary schools, special schools and self-governing schools.

About 93 per cent of pupils in Great Britain get free education while the others go to public schools. Compulsory education begins at the age of five in Britain and at the age of four in Northern Ireland, when children go to infant schools. At the age of seven many children go to junior schools. Some pupils attend comprehensive schools or grammar schools, to which they are sent after exams at the age of eleven.

About 7 per cent of schoolchildren attend independent schools. Independent schools range from

small kindergartens to large day and boarding schools. Preparatory schools prepare children for going to senior school. Some independent schools are religious.

The National Curriculum consists of major subjects, which are compulsory for 5 to 16-year-olds. In England the major subjects of the Curriculum are English, mathematics and science, and the basic subjects are technology (design, technology and information technology), history, geography, music, art, physical education and, for secondary school pupils, a foreign language.

About 67 per cent of pupils continue to study after the age of 16. Education after 16 is divided into further and higher education. After the state exams pupils can stay at school or study in a further education college. Most post-school education is provided at universities, polytechnics, colleges of further or higher education, adult education centres or specialized colleges.

There are about 90 universities in Britain, of which one, Buckingham, is private, and one, the Open University (OU) is open to students of any age. Most of them are employed people who study in their free time. They get education through radio and television, in classes at local centres and at summer schools.

The biggest universities are Cambridge, Oxford and London University. British universities are rather small; the approximate number of students is about 7-8 thousand people. London and Oxford universities are international: people from all over the world come to study there. A number of well-known scientists and writers, such as Newton, Darwin, Byron studied in Cambridge.

□ Vocabulary:

approximate number	[ə'prɒksɪmɪt'nʌmbə]	приблизительное число
basic	['beɪsɪk]	основной
be divided	[dɪ'vaɪdɪd]	делиться
be provided	[prə'vaɪdɪd]	обеспечиваться
boarding school	['bɔ:diŋ,sku:l]	школа-интернат
comprehensive school	[,kɒmpri'hensɪv]	общеобразовательная школа
compulsory	[,kɒm'pʌls(ə)rɪ]	обязательный
county school	['kaʊntɪ,sku:l]	школа графства
employed	[ɪm'plɔɪd]	работающий
free education	['fri:edju(:)'keɪf(ə)n]	бесплатное обучение
free state school	['fri:steɪt,sku:l]	бесплатная государственная школа
further education	['fɜ:ðərədju(:)-'keɪf(ə)n]	дальнейшее образование
higher education	['haɪərədju(:)-'keɪf(ə)n]	высшее образование
independent school	['ɪndəpəndənt,sku:l]	независимая школа
infant school	['ɪnfənt,sku:l]	дошкольное учреждение
junior school	['dʒu:njə,sku:l]	младшие классы
major	['meɪdʒə]	главный, основной
National Curriculum	['næʃənlkə'ɪkɹkjʊləm]	государственная учебная программа
post-school education	['pəʊst,sku:l,edju(:)'keɪf(ə)n]	обучение в аспирантуре
preparatory school	[prɪ'pærət(ə)rɪ,sku:l]	подготовительная школа
public school	['pʌblɪk,sku:l]	частная школа для мальчиков
range	[reɪndʒ]	варьироваться
self-governing school	['selfgʌvənɪŋ,sku:l]	автономная школа

senior school	['si:njə,sku:l]	старшая школа
special school	['speʃ(ə)l,sku:l]	специализированная школа
summer school	['sʌmə,sku:l]	летняя школа
take courses	['teɪk'kɔ:sɪz]	ходить на курсы
voluntary school	[,vɒlənt(ə)rɪ,sku:l]	благотворительная школа

? Questions:

1. How many types of schools are there in Britain?
2. Do the British get free education?
3. What is the National Curriculum? What does it consist of?
4. Do young people continue to study after the age of 16? What are the possibilities for them?
5. Are there any universities in Britain? What are the biggest ones?

BRITISH SPORTS

Sport plays a very important role for the British. Many of them spend their leisure time playing outdoor and indoor games, cycling, mountain climbing, boxing, etc. The national sports of Great Britain are: football, golf, lawn tennis, table tennis, racing and darts.

There are two kinds of football in Britain. They are *soccer and rugby*. Soccer is the traditional football, which is played in many other countries in the world. Rugby appeared in 1895 at Rugby School. It differs from soccer. For example, rugby players may carry the oval ball during the match. It is played in teams of 15 men.

Golf, which is one of the most popular kinds of sport in Britain, originated in Scotland. Golf is mostly played

by well-off people, which is different from cricket. This game is played in schools, universities and colleges. Nobody knows exactly how old this game is, but some form of cricket was played in England in the 13th century.

Wimbledon Championship in lawn tennis is world famous. It takes place in the town of Wimbledon in summer. People come to the stadium to watch the game and many of them watch it on television.

The British are fond of racing and its different kinds. Horse racing, dog racing, boat racing and motor racing are among the most popular kinds of sport in Britain. The most famous boat race takes place in England and it is between Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

There are also very exotic kinds of sport for the rich, such as fox-hunting or just hunting. But many people are against them now because these kinds of sport mean killing animals. This sport was very popular with English Kings.

All people in Great Britain are fond of sports and go in for sport regularly.

□ Vocabulary:

appear	[ə'piə]	появляться
carry	['kæri]	носить (в руке)
darts	[dɑ:ts]	дартс (метание дротиков)
hunting	['hʌntɪŋ]	охота
indoor game	[ɪn'dɔ:geɪm]	комнатная игра
lawn tennis	['lɔ:n,tɛnɪs]	большой теннис
leisure	['leɪzə]	досуг, свободный
mean	[mi:n]	означать, предполагать
originate	[ə'ɪdʒɪneɪt]	возникать, брать начало
outdoor game	['aʊtdɔ:geɪm]	игра на открытом воздухе
racing	[reɪsɪŋ]	гонки
rugby	['rʌɡbi]	регби

soccer	['sɒkə]	классический футбол
table tennis	['teɪbl,tɛnɪs]	настольный теннис
well-off	['wel'ɒf]	обеспеченный, богатый

? Questions:

1. What are the British national kinds of sport?
2. What kinds of football are there in Great Britain? What's the difference between them?
3. What do you know about golf and cricket?
4. What is Wimbledon famous for?
5. What kinds of racing are popular in Britain?
6. What sports make people alarmed?

BRITISH OUTSTANDING PEOPLE

Great Britain is known for its poets, writers and singers. It gave birth to such famous people as William Shakespeare, Robert Burns, Charles Dickens, Arthur Conan Doyle, Alexander Bell, Princess Diana, and others. *The Beatles* group was also founded in Britain.

I would like to tell you about some of Britain's outstanding people.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (1564–1616)

William Shakespeare, the greatest dramatist and writer, was born in Stratford-upon-Avon in 1564. His father was a glover and his mother was the daughter of a famous farmer. Shakespeare went to grammar school, but he never entered any university. He is famous for his great tragedies including *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *Macbeth* and the best known love story in the world *Romeo and Juliet*.

Many well-known sayings come from his works, and Shakespeare also had a great influence on English literature and the language. His plays are studied by British schoolchildren as part of their school programme.

Shakespeare's works are known for their beautiful language and for the understanding of how people think and feel. William Shakespeare also wrote poetry, including the sonnets. He worked as an actor and a playwright at the Globe Theatre in London, which has recently been rebuilt as a copy of the original theatre.

Shakespeare married once and had three children. After his death in 1616 his house in Stratford became a museum and now it is a popular place with tourists. Shakespeare's plays were staged in many theatres and translated into numerous languages. They are still read and loved by many people.

□ Vocabulary:

be studied	[,bi:'stʌdɪd]	изучаться
be translated	[,bi:træns'leɪtɪd]	быть переведенным
give birth	['gɪv'bz:θ]	порождать
glover	['glʌvə]	перчаточник
grammar school	['græmə'sku:l]	школа грамматики
have an influence	[,hævən'ɪnfluəns]	влиять
marry	['mæri]	жениться
numerous	['nju:m(ə)rəs]	бесчисленный
play	[pleɪ]	пьеса
playwright	['pleɪraɪt]	драматург
poetry	['pəʊtri]	поэзия
saying	['seɪɪŋ]	поговорка
sonnet	['sɒnɪt]	сонет
stage	[steɪdʒ]	ставить (пьесу)
tragedy	['trædʒɪdɪ]	трагедия

? Questions:

1. Who is Britain famous for?
2. Who was William Shakespeare?
3. What can you tell about Shakespeare's early years and his family?
4. What did Shakespeare write? What are his works famous for?
5. Where did Shakespeare work? What was he?
6. When did the writer die?

ALEXANDER BELL (1847–1922)

Alexander Graham Bell was the inventor of the telephone. He was born in Scotland in 1874. Bell entered the University of Edinburgh and became a teacher. Later he decided to become a doctor and he entered the medical department at the University of London.

Then Bell left for the USA and studied sounds there. An idea of inventing a special machine for deaf people occurred to him. Working on this machine he invented the telephone in 1876. At first the telephone was not popular with the public, but after a big campaign it became famous in America. Bell started the *Bell Telephone Company* to produce telephones.

Alexander Bell also improved the telegraph which could send more than one message at a time. Later he gave up his business and spent his money on other scientific research. He also founded the *National Geographic Society* in 1888.

Bell died in 1922 in Canada respected both in Britain and the USA.

□ Vocabulary:

inventor	[in'ventə]	изобретатель
medical	['medɪk(ə)]	медицинский
department	dɪpɑ:tmənt]	факультет
study sounds	['stʌdi'saʊndz]	изучать звуки
deaf	[def]	глухой
occur to sb	[ə'kɜ:]	осенять кого-то (об идее)
campaign	[kæm'peɪn]	рекламная кампания
give up	[gɪv'ʌp]	зд. бросать, оставлять
scientific	['saɪəntɪfɪk]	научное исследование
research	rɪ'sɜ:tʃ]	
respect	[rɪs'pekt]	уважать

? Questions:

1. Who was Alexander Bell?
2. Where was he born?
3. Where did Bell study?
4. What was the country Bell moved to? What did he do there?
5. Did Bell continue his business?

ROBERT BURNS (1759–1796)

Robert Burns, a well-known Scottish poet, was born in 1759 into a poor family of a farmer. He was the eldest child of the seven in the family. Robert's mother knew a lot of folk tales and she used to tell them to the children. At the age of six Burns went to school because his father wanted him to be an educated person. The boy liked reading and read a lot. William Shakespeare was his favourite writer. When Robert was fifteen he started writing poems about common people and things around him.

Later he organized a society for young people where they could discuss different problems. After his father's death, Robert had to work on a small farm, but then he sold it and became an officer. At the age of twenty-seven Burns published his book of poems called *Poems*.

He also wrote the words of the song *Auld Lang Syne*, the song which the Scots sing on New Year's Day. Robert Burns died in 1796 in poverty, but people all over the world know and love his poetry. Scottish people all over the world celebrate his birthday on January 25, called *Burns Night*.

□ Vocabulary:

folk tale	['fəʊk,tel]	народная сказка
educated	['edju(:)keɪtɪd]	образованный
common	['kɒmən]	обыкновенный
organize a society	['ɔ:gənaɪzəsə'saɪətɪ]	организовать общество
in poverty	['pɒvəti]	в нищете

? Questions:

1. What can you say about Robert Burns' family and childhood?
2. When did Robert start writing poems?
3. What was the society Burns organized?
4. What is the famous song which Robert Burns wrote?
5. What is the celebration of his birthday called?

CHARLES DICKENS (1812–1870)

Charles Dickens, a famous English writer, was born in 1812 into a poor family in London. When Charles was

ten his father was taken to prison and the boy stopped going to school. Dickens had to work hard to earn money for his family. Later he described this period of life in his book *David Copperfield*. This novel is a biographical one. At the age of 12 he started going to school again.

In 1829 Dickens became a reporter, and in 1830 he met and fell in love with Maria Beadnell, the daughter of a banker. In 1833 their relationship ended because Maria's parents did not think Dickens a suitable man for their daughter.

When Dickens was twenty-five he became one of the best newspaper reporters in London. He liked the job a lot. In 1838 he published his novel *Oliver Twist* which had a great success. His books show how hard life was in Victorian England, especially for poor people and children. Dickens's father was taken to prison again and Charles had to pay to help him. Later the family asked Dickens to give them money again and again. In 1835 Charles met and became engaged to Catherine Hogarth.

Charles Dickens spent much of his adult life abroad travelling with his family in France, Spain, Switzerland, but died suddenly at Gadshill near Rochester in 1870. His novels are still popular and people read them with pleasure. Some of his works are: *Little Dorrit*, *A Tale of Two Cities*, *Great Expectations* and other wonderful novels.

□ Vocabulary:

adult life	['ædʌlt,laɪf]	взрослая жизнь
be taken to prison	[bi:'teɪkntə'prɪzn]	быть арестованным
describe	['dɪs'kraɪb]	описывать
newspaper reporter	['nju:spɛɪpə ri:pɔ:tə]	журналист

Victorian England [vɪk'tɔ:riən'ɪŋɡlənd] Викторианская Англия (эпоха королевы Виктории)

with pleasure [wɪð 'plezə] с удовольствием

? Questions:

1. Where and when was Charles Dickens born?
2. Was his life in childhood easy?
3. What was Dickens's private life like?
4. What was Dickens at the age of 25?
5. What are his famous works? Why are they popular?

PRINCESS DIANA (1961–1997)

Diana Frances Spencer was born in Sandringham, Norfolk on the 1st of July in 1961. She was the youngest daughter of Viscount Althorp. Diana had two elder sisters, Jane and Sarah, and a younger brother, Charles.

Diana was only six years old when her parents separated: her mother, Frances, left to join a wealthy businessman. Diana and her brother, Charles, spent much of their childhood moving from one parent to the other.

When Diana was twelve she attended West Heath School in Kent. She left at the age of sixteen and spent a few years in Switzerland.

In 1979 Diana worked as a nanny and as an assistant at the Young England kindergarten. At that time she got acquainted with Prince Charles and they started seeing each other.

On the 29th of July, 1981, about 600,000 people filled the streets of London on Prince Charles and Lady Diana

Spencer's wedding day. They married at St Paul's Cathedral. In less than a year Charles and Diana had their first child, William, on the 21st of June, 1982. A second son, Prince Harry, was born on the 15th of September, 1984.

Princess Diana appeared a glamorous Princess who won the hearts of the nation, as well as international acclaim. She did a lot of charitable work and in 1989 she opened the Landmark AIDS Centre.

However things were not well with her relationship with her husband and his family, partly because of Prince Charles' long-running relationship with Camilla Parker-Bowles. Because of this the couple separated in 1992 and divorced in August, 1996.

Princess Diana continued her charitable work and became a campaigner against landmines making trips to Angola and Bosnia.

Diana died in a car crash on the 31st of August, 1997. Her lover, Dodi Al Fayed and the driver, Henri Paul, were also killed in the accident in a tunnel under the Place de l'Alma in Paris after the group were being chased by paparazzi.

Still Princess Diana remains the Princess of the hearts and millions of people remember her.

□ Vocabulary:

accident	['æksɪd(ə)nt]	происшествие
AIDS	[eɪdz]	СПИД
appear	[ə'pɪə]	эд. казаться
assistant	[ə'sɪst(ə)nt]	помощник
attend	[ə'tend]	эд. ходить (в школу)
be chased	[bi: 'tʃeɪzd]	преследоваться
campaigner against landmines	[kæm'peɪnə 'lændmaɪnz]	участник компании против мин

car crash	['kɑ:kraɪʃ]	автомобильная авария
charitable work	['tʃærɪtəbl,wɜ:k]	благотворительная работа
childhood	['tʃaɪldhʊd]	детство
couple	['kʌpl]	пара (муж и жена)
divorce	[dɪ'vɔ:s]	разводиться
get acquainted	[,getə'kwentɪd]	знакомиться
glamorous	['glæməərəs]	обаятельная
international	[,ɪntə'næʃənl]	международное
acclaim	ə'kleɪm]	признание
join	[dʒɔɪn]	эд. соединиться
kindergarten	['kɪndə,gɑ:tn]	детский сад
long-running relationship	['lɒŋrʌnɪŋrɪ- 'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp]	длительные отношения
make trips	['meɪk'trɪps]	совершать поездки
nanny	['næni]	няня
paparazzi	['pæpə'rætzɪ]	папарацци, фотографы
partly	['pɑ:tlɪ]	отчасти
remain	[rɪ'meɪn]	оставаться
separate	['sepəreɪt]	расставаться
start seeing sb	['stɑ:t'si:ŋ]	начать встречаться
tunnel	['tʌn(ə)]	тоннель
wealthy	['welθɪ]	обеспеченный, богатый
wedding day	['wedɪŋ,deɪ]	день свадьбы

? Questions:

1. What do you know about Diana's early years?
2. What was Diana when she met Prince Charles?
3. How many children did Diana and Charles have?
4. Was Diana's marriage successful? Why (not)?
5. Why did Diana win the hearts of the British?
6. What happened in Diana and Charles' family in 1992?
7. What happened to Diana in 1997?

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America is situated in North America and is washed by the Pacific Ocean in the west and the Atlantic Ocean in the east. The country borders on Canada in the north and Mexico in the south. It sea-borders on Russia as well.

The landscape of the country varies much. The country has a lot of mountain chains, plains, canyons and even deserts. The Rocky Mountains are the highest mountains in the USA; the Appalachian Mountains go along the eastern coast.

The USA is rich in lakes and rivers. The Great Lakes are the five biggest lakes in the country: Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The longest river in the USA is the Mississippi which joins the Missouri. The famous Niagara Falls are situated in New York State and are the biggest falls in the world.

The climate of the country is varied. The winter temperature in Alaska is twenty-five degrees below zero while in Florida it is twenty degrees above zero. In Southern states it is warm all year round while in northern states the weather is changeable and mostly cold.

The USA is rich in mineral resources such as coal, gas, oil and different metals. It exports computers and electronics, transportation equipment and machinery.

The flag of the USA has thirteen white and red stripes and 50 white stars on the dark blue background (one star is for one state). The currency of the country is the *dollar* which consists of one hundred cents. The United States is a federative republic which includes fifty states and one independent district – District of Columbia with the city of Washington, the capital of

the USA. The President is the head of the country. Every state has its own constitution and laws, but the main law of the country is the Constitution. The main political parties in the country are the Republicans and the Democrats.

The population of the USA is mixed. There are white people, Afro-Americans, South Americans, the Chinese and the Japanese. There are also American Indians that are called *natives*. The country has numerous big cities and small towns. New York City is the largest city in the USA and the fourth largest city in the world with the population more than 14 million people.

Washington, D.C. is the capital of the United States. This is a political centre of the country. The Capitol and the White House (the residence of the president) are situated there. This city is also famous for its numerous monuments, museums and art galleries.

Los Angeles on the western coast is one of the most popular cities in the world. San Francisco is famous for its Golden Gate Bridge and small trams going in the city.

The United States is a fascinating country and I will definitely visit it one day.

□ Vocabulary:

above zero	[ə'bvʌv'ziərəʊ]	выше нуля
rich in	['ri:tʃ'in]	богатый чем-то
below zero	[bi'ləʊ'ziərəʊ]	ниже нуля
border	['bɔ:də]	граничить
changeable	['tʃeɪndʒəbl]	непостоянный
constitution	[,kɒnstɪ'tu:ʃ(ə)n]	конституция
currency	['kʌrənsɪ]	валюта
definitely	['defɪnɪtli]	определенно, точно
desert	['dezət]	пустыня
fascinating	['fæsɪneɪtɪŋ]	очаровательный

federative	['fedərətɪv]	федеративная
republic	ri'pʌblɪk]	республика
independent	[,ɪndɪ'pendənt]	независимый
district	'dɪstrɪkt]	округ
join	[dʒɔɪn]	сливаться
machinery	[mə'ʃɪnəri]	машинное оборудование
mixed	[mɪkst]	смешанный
numerous	['nju:m(ə)rəs]	бесчисленный
plain	[pleɪn]	равнина
residence	['rezɪdəns]	резиденция
sea-border	['si:bɔ:də]	иметь морскую границу
stripe	[straɪp]	полоса
tram	[træm]	трамвай
transportation	[,træns'pɔ:t(ə)n]	транспортное
equipment	ɪ'kwɪpmənt]	оборудование
vary	['veəri]	разниться

? Questions:

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. Is the landscape of the country varied?
3. What major lakes and rivers are there in the USA?
4. What can you say about the climate of the country?
5. What can you say about the flag of the USA and the political system of the country?
6. What famous American cities can you name?
7. Would you like to go to the USA? Why (not)?

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Washington, D.C. (District of Columbia) is the capital of the USA. It was named after George Washington, the first president of the country. This is a political centre of the US. The city stands on the Potomac

River. The central part of D.C. is called the Mall. This is a green avenue where museums and art galleries are situated. The Capitol and the White House (the residence of the president) are situated there, too. The members of Congress meet in the Capitol to discuss new laws.

The Capitol Building is one of the greatest buildings in Washington. It is easy to recognize because of its large white dome, which is the fourth largest dome in the world. There is a law that no building in D.C. can be taller than the Capitol, so it can be seen from any part of the city. This tradition is still kept.

The Library of Congress was established by an act of Congress in 1800. In 1814 the library was burned by the British and Thomas Jefferson gave his collection of books to the Library. It included books in foreign languages and volumes of philosophy, science, literature, etc.

The White House is the oldest public building in the District of Columbia, and 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue is the most famous address in the United States. Here every President, except George Washington, has lived. In the past 200 years, the White House has become the symbol of American Presidency all over the world. Tourists can visit many rooms in the House except for those that the President and his family occupy.

Washington is also famous for its numerous monuments, museums and art galleries. The Smithsonian Institution, the world's largest museum complex, consists of sixteen museums and the National Zoological Park. The National Museum of American History was opened in 1964, and named as the National Museum of History and Technology. In 1980, the name was changed to the Museum of American History. This museum has collections and objects of transportation, communications, agriculture, medicine, science, and

technology. The National Air and Space Museum which opened in 1976, has a great collection of flying machines and spacecraft.

The Zoo is located in Rock Creek Park. This place occupies a hillside. Altogether the Zoological Park has about 2,800 animals.

The Washington Monument is a tall obelisk. It was built in 1878 in memory of George Washington, the first President of the USA. A lift takes visitors to the 500-foot level in 70 seconds. From the observation floor people enjoy the view of the city.

The Lincoln Memorial was built in 1922. It looks like a Greek temple with the statue of Lincoln inside. The 36 columns around the memorial represent the states in the Union at the time of Lincoln's death. The names of 48 states at the time when the memorial was completed in 1922 are written on the walls.

Thomas Jefferson's memorial is very beautiful, especially in early spring when the Japanese cherry trees, surrounding it, are in bloom. The trees were given as a gift from Tokyo in 1912.

Most of the people who live in Washington work for government. Others live in the outskirts of the city, in the so-called *villages*. The Metro system of the city is very well-organized. It is very clean as it's prohibited to eat or drink anything in cars and on platforms.

The city is planned very well. Streets that run from south to north are numbered. The streets that go from east to west are lettered. Large streets are called avenues and have the names of big states. For example, Pennsylvania Avenue. So it's hard to get lost in Washington.

It is a very interesting city and I will visit it one day.

□ Vocabulary:

avenue	['ævɪnju:]	проспект
be in bloom	[blu:m]	цвести
be kept	[kept]	зд. сохраняться
car	[kɑ:]	зд. вагон метро
cherry tree	['tʃerɪtri:]	вишня
dome	[dəʊm]	купол
established	[ɪs'tæblɪʃt]	основанный
Greek temple	['grɪk'templ]	греческий храм
law	[lɔ:]	закон
lettered	['letəd]	обозначенный буквами
member of	['membərəv	член Конгресса
Congress	'kɒŋgrəs]	
museum	['nju(:)'ziəm	музейный комплекс
complex	'kɒmpleks]	
numbered	['nʌmbəd]	пронумерованный
numerous	['nju:m(ə)rəs]	бесчисленный
observation	['ɒbzə'veɪʃ(ə)n'flɔ:]	смотровая площадка
floor		
occupy	['ɒkjʊpaɪ]	занимать
outskirts	['aʊtskɜ:ts]	окраины
prohibit	[prə'hɪbɪt]	запрещать
recognize	['rekəɡnaɪz]	узнавать
sign	[saɪn]	знак
spacecraft	['speɪskrɑ:ft]	космический корабль
subway	['sʌbweɪ]	(AmE) метро
volume	['vɒljʊm]	том (книги)
well-organized	['wel'ɔ:gənəɪzɪd]	хорошо организо- ванный

? Questions:

1. What is Washington, D.C.?
2. What famous buildings are there in the city? What are they famous for?
3. Are there any museums and galleries in D.C.?
4. What monuments to great American presidents are there in Washington?

5. Who mostly live in the city? Where do other people live?
6. What can you say about the city plan?

NEW YORK CITY

New York City, which is situated in New York State, is the biggest city of the USA. It is also called *The Big Apple*. In the 19th century it was very dirty with chickens walking along streets and avenues. When immigrants began to arrive, New York started to grow fast. Trains, railways, bridges, steam boats and skyscrapers appeared. The first skyscraper was built in 1888. It had only thirteen floors, but the next one had twenty-two. The Empire State Building has 102 floors. Now New York is an industrial, financial, political, cultural and business centre of the country.

The city is situated in the mouth of the Hudson River and is divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Bronx and Staten Island. Brooklyn is also called the *bedroom of New York* because many people live there. Richmond is a poor district of New York. The Bronx is more residential, and Queens is both residential and industrial borough of the city. A lot of Latino people live in Queens and Brooklyn.

Manhattan is the heart of New York. It is the centre of American finance, art, theatre, fashion, shopping, etc. Manhattan is divided into two sides: the West Side and the East Side. There is also a division into Downtown, Midtown and Uptown Manhattan. The Wall Street is one of the most famous streets in New York. The New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange are situated there.

Chinatown is another tourist attraction of New York. It has a lot of restaurants and small shops. The financial centre of New York is Midtown Manhattan where there are plenty of offices, companies and skyscrapers. The Chrysler Building and the Empire State Building are one of the tallest buildings in the world.

Times Square is famous for its colourful advertisements and Theatre District which begins at the Square and goes to Broadway Street. Broadway is the home to many big and small theatres of New York. It starts in Times Square.

Central Park which is in Uptown Manhattan was designed in the 1850s. There are many places of interest in it: a skating-rink, a zoo, a lake where you can row, and an outdoor theatre. People can take a horse ride through Central Park or rent a bicycle.

New York is also famous for its museums and art galleries. The Metropolitan Museum of Art is the biggest and one of the most important among them. It is one of the largest and finest museums in the world. It houses more than two million works of art.

The Statue of Liberty is the American symbol of freedom. It has stood in New York harbour since 1886. The Statue was given to the USA as a gift by the French. The statue is made from copper sheets and it is hollow inside. There is a circular stairway and a lift inside the Statue.

New York is a well-planned city, so it is easy for strangers to find their way there.

Streets are called by ordinal numbers or letters of the alphabet, for example, First Avenue, Second Street, Avenue B, etc.

New York is an exciting city and I would love to visit it.

□ Vocabulary:

advertisement	[əd'vɜ:tismənt]	реклама, объявление
borough	['bʌrə]	район Нью-Йорка
circular	['sɜ:kjʊlə]	круглый, циркулярный
copper	['kɒpə]	медь
district	['dɪstrɪkt]	район
division	[dɪ'vɪz(ə)n]	деление
hollow	['hɒləʊ]	пустой
masterpiece	['mɑ:stəpi:s]	шедевр
mouth	[maʊθ]	устье
ordinal	['ɔ:dɪnl]	порядковый
plenty of	['plenti]	много
residential	[,rezɪ'denʃ(ə)l]	жилой
row	[rəʊ]	грести
skating-rink	['skeɪtɪŋrɪŋk]	каток
skyscraper	['skaɪ,skreɪpə]	небоскреб
steam boat	['sti:m 'bɔ:t]	пароход

? Questions:

1. Where is New York City situated? What's the second name of it?
2. What do you know about the history of New York?
3. How many boroughs are there in New York City?
4. What borough is the heart of the city? What can be seen there?
5. Do you know anything about Chinatown?
6. What is Times Square famous for?
7. What is Central Park and where is it situated?
8. What museums and art galleries are there in New York?
9. What is the most famous monument in the city?
10. Is New York planned well? Why (not)?

AMERICAN HOLIDAYS AND TRADITIONS

I would like to tell you about holidays and traditions in the United States of America. The so-called legal holidays include Christmas, New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Day, President's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving and others.

Christmas is a religious holiday celebrated on the 25th of December. On this day Americans celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ and sing Christmas carols. Another important tradition is sending Christmas cards. People start sending cards to their relatives and friends early in December. Going home for Christmas, is another good tradition. Christmas is considered to be a family celebration and every person must come back home on this day. This means that at Christmas, American houses are full of aunts, uncles, cousins and other relatives who might not see each other for a year. Americans put up a Christmas tree and decorate it with toys and sweets. There are religious ceremonies at churches on Christmas Day and families usually attend them. The Christmas table is very big. You can see turkey, ham, sweet potatoes, pies and other food. In the morning children hurry to the Christmas tree to look for presents. They hang big colourful socks for Santa Claus to put presents inside. Everybody starts unwrapping presents and thanking each other.

New Year's Day is celebrated on the 1st of January, but Americans begin celebrating it on the 31st of December. There is a big celebration in Times Square in New York City on this day. New Year's Day is not as widely celebrated as Christmas. On January 1 Americans

visit friends, relatives and neighbours. There are parties and a lot of food. People watch television together and write New Year's resolutions.

Martin Luther King Day is celebrated on the third Monday in January. Martin Luther King was a black man who won full civil rights for black Americans. On this day schools, offices and federal agencies are closed.

Memorial Day is on the last Monday of May. On this day Americans honour the memories of their dead relatives. This day is also the beginning of summer. Americans go to relax at the beach or go to the mountains.

Independence Day is one of the most important holidays in America. It is celebrated on the 4th of July. On this day in 1776 the Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia. There are picnics, parades and fireworks all over the country on Independence Day. Americans do not work: they have day-long picnics with their favourite food like hot-dogs, hamburgers, potato salad and others.

Halloween is a holiday celebrated mostly by children and the young. On the 31st of October they dress as vampires, witches and ghosts and go from house to house saying *trick or treat*. People should give them a treat otherwise, the children will play a trick on them.

Thanksgiving is one of the popular American holidays, too. It is celebrated on the fourth Thursday in November. This holiday dates back to the time when the first settlers, the Pilgrims, came to America. Their first winter was very hard, they had little food. In spring, the Indians taught them to plant and grow new crops, hunt and fish. The following autumn the colonists made a great feast for the Indians. At Thanksgiving American families gather and

spend this day together. The traditional Thanksgiving food is roast turkey, pumpkin pies, cranberry jelly, ham, sweet potatoes, and other delicious food.

The United States is a young country, but it has a lot of great old and new holidays that are fun to celebrate.

□ Vocabulary:

attend	[ə'tend]	посещать
Christmas carol	['krɪsməs'kær(ə)l]	рождественская песенка
cranberry jelly	['kræmb(ə)rɪ ,keɪk]	клюквенное желе
crop	[krɒp]	урожай
date back	['deɪt,bæk]	относиться к
day-long	['deɪlɒŋ]	длиной в целый день
Declaration of Independence	[,dekleɪ'reɪʃ(ə)nəv, ɪndɪ'pendəns]	декларация независимости
feast	[fi:tʃ]	пир
federal agency	['fedərə(ə)'eɪdʒənsɪ]	федеральный орган
firework	['faɪəwɜ:k]	фейерверк
full civil rights	['fʊl'sɪvɪl'raɪts]	полные граждан- ские права
ghost	[gəʊst]	привидение
ham	[hæm]	ветчина
hurry	['hʌrɪ]	спешить
honour	['ɒnə]	почитать
hang (hung, hung)	[hʌŋ]	вешать
legal holiday	['li:g(ə)'hɒlədeɪ]	государственный праздник
pumpkin pie	['pʌmkɪn 'paɪ]	тыквенный пирог
put up	[,pʊt'ʌp]	ставить (о елке)
relative	['relətɪv]	родственник
relax	[rɪ'læks]	расслабляться
resolution	[,rezə'lu:ʃ(ə)n]	обещание
settler	['setlə]	поселенец

treat	[tri:t]	угощение
trick	[tri:k]	шутка
turkey	['tɜ:kɪ]	индейка
unwrap	[ˌʌn'ræp]	разворачивать
witch	[wɪtʃ]	ведьма

? Questions:

1. What do the legal holidays in the USA include?
2. What do you know about Christmas? What are its traditions?
3. Is New Year's Day celebrated in America?
4. What is Martin Luther King Day?
5. What is one of the most important American holidays and why?
6. What holiday is loved by children?
7. What is celebrated at Thanksgiving?

EDUCATION IN THE USA

Education in the USA begins at the age of six. This is when a child goes to school for the first time and stays at school till the 12th grade. But before that children can go to kindergartens and nursery schools to get some good preparation for elementary school. The main purpose of the elementary school is the general development of children's abilities in reading, writing, spelling, maths, history, geography, art, etc.

The school year usually begins in early September or even at the end of August and lasts till June. American students usually have three holidays during the year of studies: winter break, spring break and summer break. After the 6th form students enter junior high

school and stay there till the 9th form. After that they go to high school. Pupils usually choose subjects in the fields of science, foreign languages, art and vocational training. But courses may be different in different schools. Most young people finish schools with a high school diploma.

The grading system is usually from A (excellent) to F (failed). Students also have final exams, or finals, at the end of a year and they can also have mid-term exams on different subjects.

There are some kinds of schools in the USA. There are state-supported schools, or public schools, that are free of charge and private schools which are often religious. Such schools are often expensive.

After students finish high school, they can choose what to do next. They can apply for a university, a four-year college, technical training institutions or a community college. Students go to college for four years and after graduating they get a bachelor's degree. A first-year student is called a *freshman*, a second-year student is called a *sophomore*, a third-year student is a *junior* and a fourth-year student is a *senior*. After they are accepted to a college, students can think of choosing their majors, or the subjects which will be connected with their future profession. Some colleges allow students to take several majors.

Students' life in college is very interesting. There are usually a lot of different clubs and societies, theatres, museums, a swimming-pool, a gym, a large library and everything that can make students feel at home far from their families. 93% of students usually live on campus, in dorms. Freshmen and sophomores usually live in double rooms, but they can also choose between a single

or a double room while juniors and seniors mostly get single rooms. There are also several dining-halls on campus and they offer big variety of food.

Besides colleges American young people can enter universities. They usually don't have any entrance exams, but students must take state exams. Such exams are taken during the school year in the middle of the 12th year. All colleges and universities are for fees, but those students who can't afford paying for their education, can apply for Financial Aid. These are sums of money for students who need money to pay for studies.

After graduating from colleges or universities students can enter a graduate school to get a master's degree.

□ Vocabulary:

ability	[ə'bilɪtɪ]	способность
apply for	[ə'plai]	подать заявление
bachelor degree	['bætʃ(ə)lədɪ'gri:]	степень бакалавра
campus	['kæmpəs]	территория колледжа
community college	[kə'mju:nɪ'tʃkɒlɪdʒ]	общественный колледж
dining-hall	['daɪnɪŋhɔ:l]	(AmE) столовая
diploma	[di'plɒmə]	аттестат
dorm (dormitory)	[dɔ:m]	общежитие
double room	['dʌblru:m]	комната на двоих
elementary school	[,elɪ'ment(ə)ri'sku:l]	начальная школа
excellent	['eks(ə)lənt]	отличная оценка
failed	[feɪld]	двойка (оценка)
field of science	['fi:ldəv'saɪəns]	сфера науки
Financial Aid	[faɪ'nænʃ(ə)l,eɪd]	финансовая поддержка
freshman	['frefsmən]	первокурсник
general development	['dʒen(ə)r(ə)ldɪ'veləpmənt]	общее развитие

grading system	['greɪdɪŋ'sɪstəm]	система оценивания
graduate school	['grædʒvət'sku:l]	магистратура
high school	['haɪ'sku:l]	средняя школа
junior	['dʒu:njə]	студент третьего курса
junior high school	['dʒu:njə'haɪ'sku:l]	младшая школа
kindergarten	['kɪndəgɑ:tn]	детский сад
major	['meɪdʒə]	основной
Master's Degree	['mɑ:stəzdrɪ'gri:]	степень магистра
midterm exam	['mɪdts:miq'zæm]	экзамен в середине семестра
nursery school	['nɜ:səri'sku:l]	ясли
senior	['si:njə]	студент последнего курса
single room	['sɪŋglru:m]	комната на одного
sophomore	['sɒfəmə:]	студент второго курса
state exam	['steɪtɪq'zæm]	государственный экзамен
state-supported school	['steɪtsə'pɔ:tid'sku:l]	государственная школа
technical training institution	['teknɪk(ə)'treɪnɪŋ'ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃ(ə)n]	техническое училище
variety	[və'reɪətɪ]	разнообразие
vocational training	[vəv'keɪʃənl'treɪnɪŋ]	профессиональное образование

? Questions:

1. When does American education begin?
2. What schools can children attend before going to elementary school?
3. When does the school year begin in the USA? Do school children have breaks?
4. What kind of grading system is there in the USA?

5. What kind of schools are there in the USA?
6. What can students do after they finish high school?
7. What can you tell about colleges and universities in the USA?
8. Is there graduate schools in the USA?

AMERICAN SPORTS

Sport plays a very important role in American life. Most of them do sport in childhood, in colleges and even older people go in for sport regularly.

The most popular kinds of sport in the USA are swimming, tennis, squash, bowling and others. The four major kinds are hockey, football, baseball and basketball. The choice and the variety of sport can be explained by the size of the country and the variety of its climate. For example in southern states such sports as windsurfing, swimming, racing and baseball are popular, while in northern states skiing and skating are widely spread.

American schools, colleges and universities have sports teams and hold different competitions. They have all conditions and equipment for doing sport professionally. So sportsmen and those students who are fond of sport can get an education in this or that college and combine studies with doing sport. There are no special universities or colleges devoted to sport only. Every year schools and colleges take part in the national kinds of sports competitions. The students, who want to be in good shape, go jogging in the morning and cycle.

Americans win many gold medals in the Olympic Games and are famous for their success in various international competitions.

Vocabulary:

bowling	['bɔ:liŋ]	боулинг
choice	[tʃɔ:is]	выбор
combine	[kəm'baɪn]	совмещать
condition	[kən'dɪʃ(ə)n]	условие
devote	[dɪ'vəʊt]	посвятить
equipment	['kwɪpmənt]	оборудование
go jogging (jog)	['dʒɔ:gɪŋ]	бегать по утрам
shape	[ʃeɪp]	форма
squash	[skwɒʃ]	сквош (игра в мяч с ракеткой)
take part	['teɪk'pɑ:t]	принимать участие
variety	[və'raɪəti]	разнообразие
widely-spread	['waɪdlɪ'spred]	широко распространенный

? Questions:

1. What are the most popular kinds of sport in the USA?
2. Why are there so many kinds of sport in America? What kinds of sport are played in southern and northern states?
3. What kinds of sport can students do in colleges and universities?

AMERICAN OUTSTANDING PEOPLE

The United States of America is a young country, but it has a lot of outstanding people. Thanks to Hollywood there are a lot of famous American actors and actresses. But the USA is also famous for its writers, poets, scientists and politicians. I would like to tell you about some of them.

ALBERT EINSTEIN (1879–1955)

Albert Einstein, one of the most famous scientists in the world, was born in Germany. When he was fifteen his family moved to Switzerland because of money difficulties. There Albert graduated from the Polytechnic Academy of Zurich where he had got scientific education. After that he worked at a patent office. Albert spent his free time studying philosophy, mathematics and science. In 1914 he returned to Germany and worked as a professor of Berlin University.

Einstein's discoveries began in 1905 when he formulated the *Theory of Relativity* which was published in 1915. Einstein also proved that every planet has a gravitational field similar to the magnetic field around a magnet. This work made him famous.

His other work was called *Photoelectric Law*. He explained the photoelectric effect in it. In 1922 Einstein got the Nobel Prize for this discovery. In his later years Einstein worked on the *Unified Field Theory*.

In 1933 Albert moved to the United States as the protest against fascism. He found his new home there. In 1934 the fascist government confiscated his property.

Einstein died in 1955. His discoveries were a great contribution to science. Einstein is considered to be one of the most intelligent people ever born, and people sometimes use the name Einstein to talk about someone who is very intelligent.

□ Vocabulary:

contribution	[,kɒntrɪ 'bjʊ:ʃ(ə)n]	вклад (в науку)
discovery	[dɪs'kʌv(ə)rɪ]	открытие
fascism	['fæʃɪzəm]	фашизм

formulate	['fɔ:mjʊleɪt]	формулировать
graduate from	['grædʒʊeɪtfrəm]	закончить (ВУЗ)
gravitational field	[,grævɪ'teɪʃən'l'fi:ld]	гравитационное поле
patent office	['peɪt(ə)n't'ɒfɪs]	патентное бюро
photoelectric effect	[,fəʊtəʊ'lektɪk i'fekt]	фотоэлектрический эффект
protest against	[prə'test]	протестовать против
prove	[pru:v]	доказать
Theory of Relativity	['θiəriəv ,relə'tɪvɪti]	теория относительности
Unified Field Theory	['ju:nɪfaɪd'fi:ld 'θiəri]	теория единого поля

? Questions:

1. Who was Albert Einstein?
2. What do you know about his education?
3. What theories did he formulate?
4. What discovery helped Einstein get the Nobel Prize?
5. Why did Albert move to the USA?

ERNEST HEMINGWAY (1899–1961)

Ernest Hemingway is another outstanding person. He is one of the greatest American writers. Ernest was born in Illinois in 1899 into the family of a doctor. In childhood Ernest went in for sport and was a great sportsman. He was also a very bright student at school. He wrote poetry and prose for the school magazine.

In 1914 World War I began, and Hemingway joined the Army. He was sent to Italy and was badly wounded

there. Later he was awarded a silver medal by the Italian government. The war made a great influence on his future work.

In 1920 Ernest returned to the United States and started working as a foreign journalist in a newspaper. But his dream was to write novels. He travelled a lot to get material for his work. In 1929 his first novel, *A Farewell to Arms*, was published. It made Hemingway famous. In this novel he protests against war. In 1936 Hemingway went to Spain and took part in the Civil War. Later he wrote another novel called *For Whom the Bell Tolls*. It was devoted to the Americans who died in the war for Spain.

During World War II Hemingway was a war journalist. In 1954 he was given the Nobel Prize for literature for his last novel *The Old Man and the Sea* which was called the best of his works. Ernest Hemingway died in 1961 by shooting himself in Cuba.

□ Vocabulary:

award	[ə'wɔ:d]	награждать
badly wounded	['bædli'wʊ:ndɪd]	сильно раненный
bright	[braɪt]	зд. способный, умный
devoted to sth/sb	[dɪ'vəʊtɪd]	посвященный чему-либо/ кому-либо
influence	['ɪnflʊəns]	влияние
join the Army	['dʒɔɪndə'ɑ:mɪ]	идти в армию
poetry	['pəʊɪtri]	поэзия
prose	[prəʊz]	проза
protest against	[prə'test]	протестовать против
shoot oneself	[ʃu:t]	застрелиться
war journalist	[wɔ:'dʒɜ:nəlist]	военный журналист

? Questions:

1. What can you tell about Hemingway's early years?
2. Did he take part in World War I?
3. What was Hemingway when he returned to the USA?
4. What novel made Hemingway famous?
5. What was Hemingway during World War II?
6. Did Hemingway get any awards?
7. What is the best of his works?

MARTIN LUTHER KING (1929–1968)

Martin Luther King was another outstanding person of the United States. He was the first black American who won the full civil rights for black people.

Martin Luther King was born in 1929 in Atlanta, to the family of a black pastor. He graduated from the University of Boston where he got a doctor's degree in theology in 1955. Later he was a pastor of a Baptist church in Montgomery where black people lived in strong limitation of their civil rights. The blacks of the city followed King who believed in peaceful protests against the government. Black people of the city went to restaurants and demanded the same rights as white customers. They sat there for hours until they were served. A lot of them were arrested.

In 1963 a big march took place in Washington, D.C. It was organized by Martin Luther King. About 250,000 Americans took part in it.

In 1968 King was killed by a white man and the nation was shocked. Martin Luther King still remains a great person in American history and there is Martin Luther

King Day in the USA when people remember what he did for the black people of the country.

□ Vocabulary:

be served	[sɜ:vɪd]	быть обслуженным
demand	[dɪ'mɑ:nd]	требовать
doctor's degree	['dɒktəzdi'gri:]	докторская степень
full civil rights	['fʊk'sivil'raɪts]	полные гражданские права
government	['gʌv(ə)mənt]	правительство
pastor	['pɑ:stə]	духовный пастырь
peaceful	['pi:sfʊl]	мирный
remain	[rɪ'meɪn]	оставаться
strong limitation	['strɒŋ,lɪmɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n]	сильное ограничение
theology	[θɪ'blɒdʒɪ]	теология

? Questions:

1. Why is Martin Luther an outstanding person?
2. What do you know about his family and education?
3. What protest actions did King and his followers do? What did they protest against?
4. What march took place in 1963?
5. How did King die? Is there any holiday to remember King?

MADONNA (1958-)

Madonna Louise Veronica Ciccone was born on 16 August, 1958, in Michigan.

She won a dance scholarship to Michigan University, but dropped out and went to New York. Madonna performed in various dance troupes and bands,

and was briefly a backing vocalist/dancer to a French disco star.

Madonna's debut album, titled *Madonna*, was released in 1983, and although it sold three million copies it was her next album, *Like a Virgin* that made her famous.

Her music continued to be a critical and commercial success and in the past twenty years, Madonna has sold more than 250 million records.

Madonna has been a very successful singer, but she is a woman of many talents. Her photo-book had a great commercial success. Madonna has also appeared in a variety of films including *Desperately Seeking Susan* (1985), *In Bed with Madonna* (1991) and *Evita* (1996). She has also written several children's stories.

Up until recently Madonna ran the record company *Maverick*, which (after a dispute) she sold to *Warner Music*.

Madonna has two children: Lourdes and Rocco. Madonna came 8th in the list of the most powerful celebrities 2005 in the *Forbes* magazine.

□ Vocabulary:

appear	[ə'pɪə]	появиться
backing vocalist	['bækiŋ'vəʊkəlɪst]	певица на подпевках
band	[bænd]	группа
briefly	['bri:flɪ]	недолго
dance troupe	['dɑ:ns'tru:p]	танцевальная труппа
debut album	['deɪbu:'ælbəm]	дебютный альбом
dispute	[dɪs'pjʊ:t]	спор, разногласие
drop out	['drɒpɔʊt]	выбыть, перестать участвовать
perform	[pə'fɔ:m]	выступать
scholarship	['skɒləʃɪp]	стипендия
various	['veəriəs]	разнообразный

? Questions:

1. What can you say about Madonna's early years?
2. Where did she work before her career began?
3. What was Madonna's debut album?
4. Can Madonna only sing?
5. What films did she play in?
6. How many children does she have?

CANADA

Canada is the second largest country in the world. It occupies northern part of North American continent and borders on the United States in the south and in the north-west. The country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east and by the Pacific Ocean in the west.

The climate of Canada is rather cold: winters are usually long and snowy and summers in Northern Canada are short and cool. Summers in Southern Canada are longer and warmer. Canada is mostly covered by forests which are one of the most important resources of the country.

Canada is divided into ten provinces. The biggest provinces are Quebec (which is the largest province of Canada), British Columbia and Ontario.

The capital of Canada, Ottawa, is situated in Ontario. It is mainly a government city but it also has a lot of places of interest such as The Chateau Laurier, Notre Dame Cathedral and the Parliament Buildings which are the symbol of Ottawa.

English and French are the two official languages of the country. English is the first language for most

Canadians, but in Quebec province French is the main language.

The flag of Canada has two red vertical stripes and a big middle white vertical stripe with a red maple leaf in the centre. Canada is a member of the Commonwealth. It is a confederation with parliamentary democracy. Queen Elizabeth II is not only the Queen of Great Britain, but of Canada as well. Every Canadian province has its own government.

Canada has numerous cities and towns. Montreal which is situated in the province of Quebec is the largest city in Canada. It is divided into two parts: the English part and the French part. The heart of Montreal offers some excellent restaurants, shops and a lot of leisure activities.

Toronto, which is the capital of the province of Ontario, is the second largest city in Canada. It is an international commercial and business centre and it has always been an artistic and cultural centre as well. The CN Tower, the world's tallest free-standing building, is the symbol of Toronto.

Niagara Falls is the most beautiful city in Canada. Tourists from all over the world come here to enjoy the view of the Canadian Falls or the Horseshoe. The city is a big entertaining centre with a lot of bars, restaurants, small shops, hotels and a big casino.

Canada is a very interesting country to visit!

□ Vocabulary:

border on	['bɔ:də]	граничить с
Commonwealth	['kɒmənwelθ]	Британское Содружество
confederation	[kən,fedə'reiʃ(ə)n]	конфедерация

cool	[ku:l]	прохладный
covered	['kʌvəd]	покрытый
free-standing building	['fri:stændɪŋ 'bɪldɪŋ]	свободно стоящее здание
leisure activity	['leɪzərək'tɪvɪtɪ]	занятие в свободное время
occupy	['ɒkjʊpaɪ]	занимать
parliamentary democracy	[,pɑ:lə'ment(ə)ri dɪ'mɒkrəsi]	парламентская демократия
province	['prɒvɪns]	провинция
vertical stripe	['vɜ:tɪk(ə)'straɪp]	вертикальная полоса

? Questions:

1. Where is Canada situated?
2. What can you tell about the climate of the country?
3. How many provinces are there in Canada?
4. What's the capital of the country?
5. How many official languages are there in Canada?
6. What can you say about the flag of the country and Canadian political system?
7. What can you say about Canadian cities?
8. What else is Canada famous for?

AUSTRALIA

Australia is an island continent in the southern hemisphere. It is washed by the Indian Ocean in the west and the Pacific Ocean in the east. The territory is not very big with the population more than eighteen million people.

The climate of the country is very hot. The biggest part of Australia lies in the tropical belt. It rains heavily in summer, but it's very hot, too.

Northeast coast of the country is protected by the Great Barrier Reef, and in the east there is the Great Dividing Range with Mount Kosciusko, the highest mountain of Australia.

The deepest river in Australia is the Murray River and the Darling is the longest one. In desert regions there are salt lakes like Lake Eyre. The inner part of Australia is occupied by deserts. The most famous ones are Desert Victoria and Gibson's Desert. In the west semi-deserts turn into savannahs.

The plant life of Australia varies. There are desert grasses, scrub, eucalyptus, acacias and others. Australian animals are unique, they can not be found in any other place of the Earth. For example, kangaroos, koalas, Tasmanian devils, echidnas, platypuses, dingos and others.

Australia is a member of the Commonwealth. It is a federation of 6 states and 2 territories. A governor heads each state. Australia is a constitutional monarchy with the Queen of Great Britain (Elizabeth II) as the head of the state. The head of government is Prime Minister. The national currency is the Australian dollar.

English is the official language of Australia. There are also a lot of aboriginal languages and dialects in Australia.

The capital of Australia is Canberra which is often called the *Garden City* because of its streets lined with trees. Other world famous cities are Sydney and Melbourne. Sydney is the largest city-port called the *Queen City of the South*. It is Australian main commercial and industrial centre. Sydney Opera House in Sydney is considered to be one of the most beautiful buildings in the world.

Australia is an industrial country rich in coal, gas, oil, ores, gold, opals. It is an agricultural country, too. Most food products are produced for exporting. Australia is number one in producing lamb meat and sheep wool. Bee-keeping is developed as well.

Australia is a very interesting country with rich culture and strange animals. I would love to go there one day.

□ Vocabulary:

aboriginal	[ˌæbəˈrɪdʒənəl]	аборигенский
acacia	[əˈkeɪʃə]	акация
bee-keeping	[ˈbi:ki:pɪŋ]	пчеловодство
city-port	[sɪtɪpɔ:t]	город-порт
constitutional monarchy	[ˌkɒnstɪˈtju:ʃənəl 'mɒnəki]	конституционная монархия
currency	[ˈkʌrənsɪ]	валюта
dingo	[ˈdɪŋɡəʊ]	динго
echidna	[eˈkɪdnə]	ехидна
eucalyptus	[ju:kəˈlɪptəs]	эвкалипт
export	[ˈɛkspɔ:t]	экспорт
island continent	[ˈaɪləndˈkɒntɪnənt]	островной континент
lamb meat	[ˈlæm(m)ɪt]	мясо ягненка
oil	[ɔɪl]	нефть
opal	[ˈəʊp(ə)l]	опал (драгоценный камень)
ore	[ɔ:]	руда
platypus	[ˈplætɪpəs]	утконос
scrub	[skrʌb]	кустарник, поросль
sheep wool	[ˈʃi:pwʊl]	овечья шерсть
southern hemisphere	[ˈsʌðənˈhemɪsfɪə]	южное полушарие
tropical belt	[ˈtrɒpɪk(ə)lˌbɛlt]	тропический пояс
unique	[juːˈni:k]	уникальный
vary	[ˈveəri]	разниться, отличаться

? Questions:

1. What kind of a continent is Australia and where is it situated?
2. What can you tell about Australian climate?
3. Are there any rivers and lakes in the country?
4. What kinds of plants and animals are there in Australia?
5. What can you tell about Australian political system?
6. What is the capital of the country?
7. Why can Australia be called an industrial and agricultural country?

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand is situated in southwest Pacific. The country consists of two large islands, North and South, and several smaller islands. The two main islands are separated from each other by the Cook Strait. New Zealand is washed by the Pacific Ocean in the east and the Tasman Sea in the west. The territory is small with the population more than three million people.

The relief of each of the islands is mostly hilly and mountainous. There are active volcanoes, geysers and hot springs in New Zealand. The highest peak is Mountain Cook in the Southern Alps on South Island. The climate of the country is mostly temperate with moderate rainfall.

The country has unusual animals and birds. The most interesting one, the kiwi, the non-flying bird, can be found only in New Zealand. It has become the national emblem of the country.

The national currency of New Zealand is dollar. The official language is English, but there is also the Maori

language spoken by the natives. New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy with the Queen of Great Britain as the head of the country. Queen Elizabeth II is represented by Governor-General and the head of government is Prime Minister.

The capital of New Zealand is Wellington which is situated on North Island. It is the political centre of New Zealand because the House of Representatives and the residence of the Governor-General are situated there. There are several museums in Wellington. The Dominion Museum and the National Art Gallery are the most famous ones. Horse racing is very popular among the citizens of Wellington.

Auckland is the largest city-port in New Zealand. It is a big commercial and business centre of New Zealand. The city is full of parks and gardens. Most of them are situated on hills and give a beautiful view on the city.

New Zealand is an agricultural country. It specializes in sheep-breeding and exports lamb meat, sheep wool and butter.

This country is sometimes called *Green Paradise* because of its nature: green hills, clean water and air. I would love to visit this country.

□ Vocabulary:

constitutional monarchy	[,kɒnstɪ'tʃu:ʃənəl 'mɒnəkɪ]	конституционная монархия
currency	['kʌrənsɪ]	валюта
geyser	['gaɪzə]	гейзер
Governor-General	['gʌvənə'dʒe n(ə)r(ə)l]	генерал-губернатор
horse racing	['hɔ:sreɪsɪŋ]	лошадиные скачки
hot spring	['hɒt 'sprɪŋ]	горячий источник

lamb meat	['læm(m)ɪt]	мясо ягненка
moderate rainfall	['mɒd(ə)rɪt 'reɪnfɔ:l]	умеренные осадки
native	['neɪtɪv]	коренной житель
non-flying	['nɒnflaɪŋ]	не умеющий летать
separate	[sə'peɪrət]	отделять
sheep wool	['ʃi:pwʊl]	овечья шерсть
sheep-breeding	['ʃi:pbri:dɪŋ]	овцеводство
temperate	['tempərɪt]	умеренный (о климате)

? Questions:

1. Where is New Zealand situated? What does the country consist of?
2. What can you say about the relief of the country?
3. What unusual is there in New Zealand?
4. What can you say about the political system of the country?
5. What's the capital of New Zealand? What do you know about it?
6. Why can New Zealand be called an agricultural country? *Green Paradise?*

World around Me

Мир вокруг меня

CHOOSING A CAREER



Choosing a career is not an easy matter. I am leaving school in two years and I haven't yet decided which profession to choose.

There are a lot of interesting things in the world, so it is difficult to make the right choice.

In childhood I wanted to be a pilot, then I wanted to become a fireman. But now I have to think about my future career seriously. Some people are good at Maths, Physics and Biology, others enjoy History, Literature and Geography.

In my opinion I am good at foreign languages. My favourite language is English. I like it very much and I want to be either a teacher of English or an interpreter. I like watching films in English, reading books in the original and listening to music in English.

I think that young people should ask themselves: *What am I interested in? What do I want to become?* When they find the answer, they will have the goal to achieve. And then they should do everything to achieve this goal. If you are good at Maths and you want your profession to be connected with this subject, you should start studying it very seriously. The same is with other subjects.

My father wants me to follow in his footsteps and become a businessman. But I am not interested in business or economics. I have always been bad at these subjects and I want my profession to be connected with English.

My mother says that I should choose my future occupation myself. But I am still not sure what to choose. Of course there are a lot of special books about different professions. In addition, a lot of universities and institutes have open house days, so I can go there and choose a good place for my future studies.

However, it is very difficult to enter a university. If you do not have money and if you are not a genius, you will never enter a good university or an institute. I have some friends who were in this situation and they had to choose a career not to their interests and liking.

But some young people still do not know which career to choose even after they finish school, so they have to waste time deciding, or go to find a job. For men it is harder because they may be taken to the Army, that's why a lot of them enter any institute or university just not to become soldiers.

Sometimes young people choose a career they are interested in, they enter a university and after some time they understand that this occupation is not for them, they get poor marks and have to leave the university.

The problem of choosing a career is very widespread among young people and they should think about it seriously before making any decisions.

Vocabulary:

achieve	[ə'tʃi:v]	добиваться, достигать
fireman	['faɪəməŋ]	пожарный
follow in one's footsteps	['fɒləvɪn'fʊtstɛps]	идти по стопам кого-либо
future occupation	['fju:tʃə,rɒkjʊ- 'peɪʃ(ə)n]	будущая профессия
genius	['dʒi:njəs]	гений
goal	[gəʊl]	цель

interpreter	[ɪn'ts:pɪtə]	переводчик
poor mark	[ˌpʊə'mɑ:k]	плохая оценка
waste	[weɪst]	тратить

? Questions:

1. Have you already chosen your future profession? If yes, what will it be?
2. What did you want to be in your childhood?
3. What school subjects are you good at?
4. What are your parents? Would you like to follow in their footsteps?
5. Do your friends know about their future profession?
6. Why is choosing a career a difficult matter?

DOING SPORT AND KEEPING FIT

We live in a polluted world, that is why more and more people are concerned about their health and that is why more and more of them start going in for sport.

Sport plays an important role in people's life. It is popular among the young and the old. Many people do morning exercises, go jogging and go to the gym. Others prefer watching sports games on TV and listening to sports news rather than going in for sport.

There are some reasons for that. The main reason is that sport takes a lot of time. If you want to be a professional sportsman, you will have to train hard several times a week, or even every day. Those who work hard making money can't afford that. But you can be an amateur, too. This means that you are not a professional sportsman and you go in for sport because you like it. A lot of people are sports amateurs today. In winter they

ski and skate, they like playing football, cycling and roller-blading in summer.

Sport is also a good way to keep fit, and everybody knows that keeping fit and being healthy is important. A healthy person can work easily and live a happy life. Keeping fit has become an important part of our life. We should remember that we were not created for sitting at table all day, so it is very important to spend a few minutes doing some exercises every day.

Physical Education is an important subject in Russian schools now. Pupils have physical training twice a week. Boys and girls play volleyball and basketball during the lessons. School teachers turn pupils' training into enjoyment, not obligation. A lot of different competitions are held at school and many pupils take part in them. All participants try to get good results and win.

There are many kinds of sport in Russia. They are: football, hockey, skating and skiing. Russia is also known for its gymnasts, figure skaters and tennis players.

As for me, I do sport regularly. I am not a professional, I am an amateur. I play football with my friends and I jog in the morning. But my favourite sport is swimming and I go to the swimming-pool twice a week. This helps me feel fit and healthy. My father used to play football and hockey when he was a teenager but now he prefers watching these sports games on television. My mom likes watching figure skating.

But keeping fit doesn't mean only doing sport. It also includes the right way of eating. Nowadays it is very popular to go on a diet. On the one hand, it makes you feel better because you avoid eating fatty and unhealthy food, but on the other hand, some people start eating very little and they lose weight and do not look healthy at all.

You need to get all types of vitamins to keep your body healthy. You should eat fruit and vegetables because they contain a lot of important vitamins and one of them is vitamin C. Fruit and vegetables also have fiber, which is very important for our health.

A lot of people like spending most of their spare time watching TV or working at computers. Such people ruin their eyes and their muscles do not work well. This way of life is not healthy. There are also bad habits that can damage your health. They include smoking, drinking alcohol and taking drugs. A lot of young people prefer smoking to going in for sport and this is not good.

I try to lead a healthy life, because I like feeling fit and happy.

□ Vocabulary:

amateur	['æmətə]	любитель
avoid	[ə'vɔɪd]	избегать
concern	[kən'sɜ:n]	беспокоиться
cycle	['saɪkl]	кататься на велосипеде
do sport	[spɔ:t]	заниматься спортом
enjoyment	[ɪn'dʒɔɪmənt]	наслаждение
fatty food	['fæti'fu:d]	жирная еда
fiber	['faɪbə]	клетчатка
go in for sth		заниматься чем-либо
go jogging	['dʒɔɡɪŋ]	заниматься бегом
habit	['hæbɪt]	привычка
go on a diet	['daɪət]	сидеть на диете
lead	['li:d]	вести
make money	['meɪk'mʌni]	зарабатывать деньги
obligation	['ɒblɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n]	обязательство
participant	[pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt]	участник (соревнования)
reason	['ri:zn]	причина
roller-blade	['rɒlə'bleɪd]	кататься на роликах
take drugs	['teɪk'drʌgz]	принимать наркотики

the old	[ðə'əʊld]	пожилые люди
the young	[ðə'jʌŋ]	молодые люди

? Questions:

1. Why are more and more people concerned about their health?
2. Why does sport play an important role in our life?
3. What kinds of sport are popular in Russia?
4. Do you go in for sport regularly?
5. What can you tell about diets? Are they a good way to keep fit?

LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

There are many languages in the world. Some of them are spoken in small tribes, others are spread all over the world like English or French.

There are languages that are extremely difficult to learn, others are very easy. But anyway learning a foreign language is not an easy task and it takes a lot of time and effort.

People still learn foreign languages and there are some reasons for that. The most important is communication. More and more people travel abroad and the knowledge of a foreign language helps them understand each other. There are also a lot of interesting books and magazines in foreign languages and people read them to get various information.

If you want to get a good job, you will have to know one or several foreign languages. This is another reason for learning foreign languages. There are languages of international communication and they are English and French.

The English language is the official language of many international organizations such as the Olympic Committee, the United Nations and others. This is the language of computing, too. Most Internet sites and software are in English. It is the native language of many countries such as Great Britain, the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and others.

A lot of scientific books and articles are published in English. This language is becoming more and more popular and now it is hard to live without knowing it. Moreover, many languages borrow English words and expressions and people use them in their everyday speech. Sometimes people think that English is the most spoken language in the world. However, Chinese is considered to be the most spoken language. The Chinese language together with Japanese and Arabic are believed to be the most difficult foreign languages!

I learn English at school. I am very glad that I have such an opportunity. Every week we have tests, do exercises and write compositions. We also talk at our lessons a lot. This helps me to improve my English. Now I can read books in English, watch films in English and speak English with foreigners. I am thinking about choosing English as my future career because I am very good at this language.

I would also like to learn German if I had a chance.

□ Vocabulary:

spread	[spred]	распространенный
borrow	['bɒrəʊ]	заимствовать
effort	['efət]	усилие
expression	[iks'preʃ(ə)n]	выражение
have a chance	[tʃɑ:ns]	иметь шанс
improve	[im'pru:v]	улучшать

international communication	[,ɪntə'næʃənlkə-mju:ni'keɪʃ(ə)n]	международное общение
Olympic Committee	[əv'ɒlɪmpɪkə'mɪtɪ]	Олимпийский комитет
software	['sɒftweə]	компьютерная программа
tribe	[traɪb]	племя
United Nations	[ˈjʊ'naitɪd'neɪʃ(ə)nz]	ООН
various	['veəriəs]	разнообразный

? Questions:

1. Why do people learn foreign languages?
2. Is role of English big in our world? Why (not)?
3. Why do you learn English? Do you like the language? Why (not)?

TRAVELLING

There are many ways of spending holidays. Some people like going to the country, others prefer sitting at home and watching TV all day long. But more and more people travel. There are many reasons for travelling. Some people travel on business, others travel to visit their families, but most people travel to see the world and different countries.

There are also a lot of ways of travelling. People can travel by car, by plane, by ship, by train, by coach or on foot. Travelling by plane is the fastest way of travelling. This is the best way to get to a foreign country fast. Modern planes are comfortable and it is very nice to fly to the destination point.

The most comfortable way of travelling is by ship. Modern liners have everything to make people feel nice

and comfortable. There are swimming-pools, bars, restaurants and even shops on board a modern liner. People enjoy spending time on the deck looking at the ocean and talking. Sunsets and sunrises are beautiful in the open sea. There are some disadvantages of travelling by ship. The main disadvantage is that travelling by ship is the most expensive way of travelling. Tickets cost a lot and some people cannot afford them. Some people can be sea-sick and this is another disadvantage.

Travelling by train is rather popular now, too. People go from one city to another by train if the distance between them is too big, or if they do not have a car. Modern trains are also rather comfortable and travelling by train is convenient and cheap.

Travelling by coach to Europe is rather cheap. There are special international tours by coach when you travel through several countries. Instead of one foreign country, you can see a few of them. However, it also has disadvantages. Some people feel sick in coaches and their trip can be spoilt. It is also not very comfortable to sleep on a seat. Sometimes tourists do not have enough time to see the sights of this or that city.

My favourite way of travelling is travelling by car. I think this is one of the most comfortable means of travelling. You can enjoy the view looking through the window and this way of travelling is rather fast. You can travel to different cities and towns of your native country and even abroad. In summer I like travelling on foot. This way of travelling is called *hiking*. I take a tent, backpacks, food and start walking. This kind of travelling is slow, but you spend a lot of time outside and you do not have to think about tickets. During such hikes, one can see a lot of interesting places and meet new people. It is so nice to sleep in a tent in the open air, too.

If you decide to travel by any means of transport you'll have to prepare for the trip. If you travel by plane, train or ship, you have to book tickets beforehand. You can do this over the phone or in a travel agency. If you travel by plane, you have to be at the airport two hours before an international flight and one hour before a domestic flight. The officers will check your luggage and you will have to get through the passport control. When you go by train, it is easier, because you have to go through ticket control only.

Travelling is always nice. It gives you an opportunity to see foreigners and interesting places. I love travelling!

□ Vocabulary:

advantage	[əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ]	достоинство
backpack	['bæk,pæk]	рюкзак
coach	[kəʊtʃ]	туристический автобус
convenient	[kən'vi:njənt]	удобный
deck	[dek]	палуба
destination point	[,destɪ'neɪ(ə)n,pɔɪnt]	место назначения
disadvantage	[,dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ]	недостаток
domestic flight	[dəʊ'mestɪk,flaɪt]	внутренний рейс
feel sick	['fi:l'sɪk]	тошнить
hiking	['haɪkɪŋ]	туризм (поход)
international flight	[,ɪntə'næʃənl'flaɪt]	международный рейс
liner	['laɪnə]	лайнер
luggage	['lʌgɪdʒ]	багаж
means	[mi:nz]	средство
native	['neɪtɪv]	родной
on foot	[fʊt]	пешком
open sea	['əʊpən'si:]	открытое море
passport control	['pɑ:spɔ:t'kɒn'trəʊl]	паспортный контроль

reason	[ri:zn]	причина
sea-sick	['si:sik]	иметь морскую болезнь
seat	[si:t]	эд. кресло автобуса
spoil	[spɔil]	портить
sunrise	['sʌnraɪz]	восход
sunset	['sʌnsət]	закат
tent	[tent]	палатка
ticket control	['tɪktɪkən'trəʊl]	билетный контроль
travel agency	['trævl'eɪdʒ(ə)nʃi]	туристическое агентство
travel on business	['trævlən'bɪznɪs]	отправляться в ко- мандировку
trip	[trɪp]	поездка

? Questions:

1. What are the ways of spending holidays?
2. What ways of travelling do you know? How can you characterize each of them?
3. What is the cheapest way of travelling / the most expensive one?
4. What is your favourite way of travelling?

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

The problem of ecology is very important today, because we live in a polluted world. People all over the world discuss environmental protection, but they still continue to pollute air, water and soil.

Plants and factories are being built near rivers and lakes. The water is full of industrial waste and this kills animals, insects and plants.

There are some organizations that were created to protect our nature from pollution. The most famous

organization is *Greenpeace*. It protects animals from dying out. There are special farms and organizations that help wild animals to survive. People who work in such places feed animals and cure them.

There are several types of pollution: air pollution, water pollution and soil pollution.

Air pollution is caused by different means of transport in big cities. Our cities are full of smog because of heavy traffic and people notice that it is hard to breathe there. Cars, buses and planes are among the worst air polluters. Factories and plants also pollute air pouring harmful gases and smoke into the air and that causes lung diseases among people and does harm to our health. Acid rains that appear because of air pollution damage forests and soil.

Water pollution is another dangerous kind of pollution. Factories and plants throw wastes into rivers and lakes making them dirty. Animals die when they drink this water, people get sick when they swim in it and eat fish that live there.

Soil pollution stops plants from growing and makes people sick when they eat fruit and vegetables grown on polluted soil. People also pollute soil by leaving litter on it. Forests are full of used bottles, wrappers and cans. Such litter can be found in rivers and lakes, too. Wild animals get sick and die because of this.

Every day we throw away a lot of litter. However, we can use it again, for example paper, cloth, glass, plastic, etc. Everybody must know the three R's: Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. We can reduce the usage of water and electricity. We should reuse whatever we can, for example, plastic bags, paper, cans, glass and bottles.

It is not possible to stop technological process, close factories and plants. People need to invent new waste

free technologies that will not do harm to nature. There are new inventions such as filters that make water and air clean. Some factories and plants have started using these machines already and this helps to prevent pollution. Special kinds of gasoline for cars can help to reduce air pollution.

We must not ignore the problems of environmental pollution and try to make everything possible to reduce if not stop it.

□ Vocabulary:

acid rain	['æsid, rein]	кислотный дождь
appear	[ə'piə]	появляться
breathe	['bri:ð]	дышать
create	[kri'eit]	создавать
cure	[kjʊə]	лечить
die out	['daɪ, aʊt]	вымирать
do harm	[hɑ:m]	наносить вред
environmental protection	[ɪn, vaɪə(ə)n'mentl- prə'tekʃ(ə)n]	охрана окружающей среды
gasoline	['gæsəʊli:n]	бензин
get sick	['get'sɪk]	заболеть
harmful gases	['hɑ:mful'gæsi:z]	вредные газы
heavy traffic	['hevi'træfɪk]	интенсивное движение
industrial waste	[ɪn'dʌstriəl'weɪst]	промышленные отходы
insect	['ɪnsəkt]	насекомое
invent	[ɪn'vent]	изобретать
litter	['lɪtə]	мусор
lung disease	['lʌŋdi'zi:z]	болезнь легких
pollute	[pə'lju:t]	загрязнять
pollution	[pə'lju:ʃ(ə)n]	загрязнение
pour	[pɔ:]	зд. выбрасывать
prevent	[pri'vent]	предупреждать

recycle	['ri:saɪkl]	снова использовать
reduce	['ri:dju:s]	уменьшать
reuse	['ri:ju:z]	повторно использовать
smog	['smɒg]	смог, густой дым
survive	['sə'vaɪv]	выживать
usage	['ju:sɪdʒ]	использование
wrapper	['ræpə]	обертка

? Questions:

1. Why is the problem of ecology important today?
2. What are the types of pollution? What can you say about each of them?
3. Do you reduce, reuse and recycle litter? Why (not)?
4. What should people do to prevent pollution?

MASS MEDIA

We live in the world of information. It is everywhere and sometimes it is even more valuable than money. Mass media, that is the press, radio, television and the Internet, play an important role in our society. They inform, educate, entertain and give us any kinds of information. The press is one of the most powerful kinds of mass media. Nowadays there are daily, weekly and monthly newspapers and magazines. My family is subscribed to *Komsomolskaya Pravda* which is one of the most famous Russian daily newspapers. I read it every day to know what is happening in the world. My mother buys women's magazines and my father reads sports magazines. There are also a lot of children's magazines. They are colourful and full of pictures.

Television plays a big role in our society, too. Most people have several TV-sets at home. Television gives a

great opportunity for people to learn latest news. There are also a lot of educational programmes, children's programmes, films and soap operas on TV. Talk shows are also very popular with people nowadays. I usually watch news and films on television. My mother likes soap operas, my father prefers sports programmes and political talk shows. My brother watches cartoons and educational programmes. I think that it is impossible to live without television now.

Radio is less popular than newspapers and television. People listen to the radio in cars and at work. I usually listen to the radio when I do my homework because it helps me think. There is a lot of music on modern radio and very few conversations. Every hour radio stations tell us news in brief. There are different types of radio stations. They are divided according to the style of music they play. There are radio stations where you can hear only classical music, rock or pop music. There are radio stations only with Russian music, for example, *Russian Radio*. Some of the stations only have news and talk shows. Older people like listening to them.

The Internet is the newest kind of mass media. More and more people use it in Russia regularly, but it is very expensive and not every place has the Internet connection. The Internet is the greatest source of information. Almost everything can be found there. If you have the Internet, you may not read newspapers or listen to the radio. You may not watch television either. All main newspapers and television companies have websites, so you can read news and watch television without turning on a TV-set.

I use the Internet very often. I chat with people all over the world online and read news. I use the Internet to find important information for my studies, too. E-

mail has become a good way of communication. You can send a letter to your friends from other countries without buying an envelope and it will be delivered within a few seconds.

There are advantages and disadvantages of mass media. The advantages are the following: mass media educate and entertain people. But you need to have a TV-set to watch television, a radio set to listen to the radio. To look for information in the Internet you will need a computer and the Internet connection and they both cost a lot. Another disadvantage is that sometimes this or that information is not reliable. The Internet is full of sites with wrong information.

But in spite of all disadvantages, people still watch TV, listen to the radio and browse the Internet.

□ Vocabulary:

browse the Internet	[ˈbraʊzðəˈɪntənət]	«сидеть» в интернете
cartoon	[kɑːˈtuːn]	мультфильм
chat	[tʃæt]	болтать
connection	[kəˈneɪkʃ(ə)n]	связь
daily newspaper	[ˈdeɪliˈnjuːspetpə]	ежедневная газета
e-mail	[ˈiːmeɪl]	электронная почта
envelope	[ˈenvələʊp]	конверт
in brief	[brɪːf]	кратко
in spite of	[ɪnˈspaɪtəv]	несмотря на
mass media	[mæsˈmediə]	СМИ (средства массовой информации)
opportunity	[ˌɒpəˈtjuːnɪti]	возможность
powerful	[ˈpaʊəfʊl]	влиятельный
regularly	[ˈregjʊləli]	регулярно
reliable	[rɪˈlaɪəbl]	надежный
soap opera	[ˈsəʊpˈɒpərə]	мыльная опера
society	[səˈsaɪəti]	общество

source of information	['sɔ:səv,ɪnfə-'meɪʃ(ə)n]	информационный ресурс
style of music	['staɪləv'mju:zɪk]	стиль музыки
subscribe	[səb'skraɪb]	подписываться, выписывать
valuable	['væljuəbl]	ценный

? Questions:

1. What are mass media?
2. What is one of the most popular kinds of mass media?
3. Why is radio less popular than TV? What TV programmes do you and your family watch?
5. What can you say about the Internet? Do you use it often? Why (not)?
6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of mass media?

ARTS

There many arts in the world, but the most popular are: literature, music, theatre, cinema and others. Every person has his or her own favourite art.

Music has always fascinated people. It touches their hearts and makes them laugh or cry. Music can be heard everywhere. Nowadays there are a lot of musical genres: classical music, rock music, pop music, club music and others. I can listen to any genre of music. It depends on my mood. When I am sad I listen to classical music. When I am happy I like listening to energetic, fast music and hard beat. However, some people listen to one kind of music only and they listen to it no matter what mood they are in.

There are a lot of wonderful works of literature. Famous writers and poets created a big variety of poems,

stories and novels that are read all over the world. Russian poets and writers like Pushkin, Tolstoy and Dostoevsky are famous all over the world. Their works are translated into many languages.

Theatre is a popular kind of arts, too. There are a lot of theatres in Russia, but most of them are situated in Moscow. The Bolshoi Theatre and the Maly Theatre are world famous. If you like opera you should go to the Bolshoi Theatre. The tickets are rather expensive though. The Maly Theatre stages dramas and plays based on classical novels.

I am a theatre-goer. I prefer going to drama theatres. I do not like opera and ballet. Not long ago I saw *Uncle's Dream* by Dostoevsky in the Vakhtangov Theatre. I liked the play a lot. The decorations were rich and the famous actors played very well. There was a storm of applause after the performance.

Nowadays theatres are becoming less and less popular, and cinema has got big popularity instead. There are a lot of cinemas in Moscow; modern and old-fashioned, cheap and expensive. Modern films are full of audio and computer special effects and people go to the cinema to enjoy them. The so-called *home cinemas* have appeared lately. More and more people buy modern TV-sets with large flat screens and special sound equipment and watch films at home.

My favourite art is painting. I enjoy going to art galleries to look at paintings. I think that this type of art will exist forever. Artists express their feelings and emotions in their paintings. There are a lot of art galleries in Moscow, but the most famous one is the Tretyakov Gallery. It has large collections of paintings by Russian and foreign painters. My favourite genre of painting is landscape. I think that Russian landscapists

are the best in the world. I love going to this gallery when I have free time. One of my friends draws very well. She is going to enter the University of Arts to become a professional artist. But I think that amateurs are the best artists.

Unfortunately I do not have any talent for this or that art. I used to sing in childhood, but then I gave it up. I think that arts are not for me.

□ Vocabulary:

amateur	['æmətə]	любитель
appear	[ə'piə]	появляться
applause	[ə'plɔ:z]	аплодисменты
ballet	['bæleɪ]	балет
decoration	[,dekə'reɪʃ(ə)n]	украшение
depend on sth/sb	[dɪ'pend]	зависеть от чего-то/ кого-то
emotion	[ɪ'məʊʃ(ə)n]	эмоция
equipment	[ɪ'kwɪpmənt]	оборудование
exist	[ɪg'zɪst]	существовать
express	[ɪks'pres]	выражать
fascinate	['fæsɪneɪt]	очаровывать
flat screen	['flæt'skri:n]	плоский экран (телевизора)
give up	['gɪv'ʌp]	сдаваться, бросать
landscape	['lændskeɪp]	пейзаж
mood	[mu:d]	настроение
old-fashioned	[,əʊld'fæʃ(ə)nd]	устаревший
popularity	[,pɒpjʊ'lærɪtɪ]	популярность
stage	[steɪdʒ]	ставить (пьесу)
theatre-goer	['θɪətə,ɡəʊə]	театрал
touch one's heart	['tʌtʃ'hɑ:t]	трогать чье-либо сердце (в пере- носном смысле)

? Questions:

1. What arts do you know? What are the most popular ones?
2. Why is theatre becoming less and less popular? Are you a theatre-goer? Why (not)?
3. Do you often go to the cinema? Why (not)?
4. What are your favourite arts? Why?

MUSIC

Music plays a big role in our life. Can you think of a day without it? We hear music everywhere: in the street, in shops, in parks and at home. Music follows us from childhood and we can't live without it. We listen to music when we are happy or sad, we dance to it and we learn to play music, too. Music is not a combination of sounds, it is art. There are a lot of kinds of music: classical music, jazz, popular music or pop-music, rock and club music. They are all different, but still people listen to them and enjoy. Music reflects our life, our feelings and emotions.

I prefer Russian pop-music. I have no favourite pop group. I just listen to the songs and melodies I like. My brother loves rock music. His favourite rock groups are *Aria* and *Rammstein*. Sometimes he turns the music up and enjoys it.

My father likes classical music. His favourite composer is Mozart. Sometimes he listens to Vivaldi or Tchaikovsky. When I am in a bad mood I can listen to classical music, too. It calms me and I start feeling better.

As for my mother, she is fond of Elvis Presley. She can listen to his songs all day. She says that he is great and his voice makes her forget about everyday problems.

I like to go to clubs and discos. Most of them play club music: trance or techno. I like to dance to such music, but I can't listen to it alone. The beats and sounds are too aggressive sometimes and I usually have a headache later.

My friend studies in a musical college. She likes folk music. Students of this college usually sing and dance to it. I have been to the concerts where they performed and I enjoyed it a lot.

Nobody knows when music appeared, but I think that if there were no music, our life would be very boring and sad.

□ Vocabulary:

appear	[ə'piə]	появляться
beat	[bi:t]	ритм
boring	['bɔ:riŋ]	скучный
calm	[kɑ:m]	успокаивать
combination	[,kɒmbɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n]	сочетание
emotion	[i'məʊʃ(ə)n]	эмоция
folk music	['fəʊk,mju:zɪk]	народная музыка
follow	['fɒləʊ]	зд. преследовать
perform	[pə'fɔ:m]	выступать
reflect	[rɪ'flekt]	отражать
techno	['teknəʊ]	техно (муз. стиль)
trance	[trɑ:ns]	транс (муз. стиль)
turn up	['tɜ:n'ʌp]	делать громко

? Questions:

1. What is music? Why does it play a big role in our life?
2. What kinds of music do you know?
3. What are your favourite kinds of music?
4. Do you have a favourite group or a composer?
5. What music do your relatives like to listen to?

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

Every country has museums and art galleries. Some of them are world famous. A museum is a place where various collections of works of art are displayed. There are different kinds of museums: history museums, museums of art, archaeological museums, science museums and others. I would like to tell you about some of the most famous museums in the world.

I live in Moscow, the capital of Russia and there are a lot of large museums in the city. One of the biggest museums is the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts which houses one of the world's largest collections of the ancient, oriental and classical art. You can see sculptures, paintings and other works of art by world-famous artists. The museum holds one of the biggest collections of Ancient Egyptian Art.

The Tretyakov Gallery is one of the biggest art galleries in the world. It was founded by a Russian merchant, Tretyakov, who gave his private collection of paintings to Moscow. The Gallery has a great collection of works by Russian famous painters. It consists of seven departments. You can see portraits, seascapes, landscapes and other genres of painting there.

St. Petersburg, which once was the capital of Russia, is famous for its museums, too. The Hermitage is one of the biggest museums in the world. A lot of permanent and temporary exhibitions are displayed there. The museum consists of six buildings. The most famous are: Winter Palace and the Hermitage. You can see portraits of Russian tsars, Roman statues, works of Western European Art, Egyptian Art and Oriental Art there.

If you go to Great Britain you should definitely visit the British Museum in London. The museum is very big

and you can see works of art in glass, stone, gold and also a few collections on natural history there.

The Tower of London is another big museum in London. It used to be a treasury, a prison, an observatory and even a zoo. The Tower of London hosts a big collection of arms and jewels.

The United States of America is famous for its museums and galleries, too. There is the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. It consists of several museums and art galleries that are free and open to the public. The National Portrait Gallery has a big collection of those who played an important role in the history and culture of the USA. The National Museum of Natural History is popular with children. The museum contains one of the world's largest scientific collection: exhibits on human culture, evolution, dinosaurs, birds, animals, sea life, meteorites, plants, rocks and minerals.

Another famous museum is the National Air and Space Museum. It houses the world's most expensive collection of aircrafts and spacecrafts. Visitors can see exhibits on the history of air crafting and watch documentaries in the IMAX movie theatre that is situated inside the building. The National Museum of American History explores America's scientific, cultural and political history. It also houses the first American flag.

All museums are very interesting to visit. Museums and art galleries give us an opportunity to learn facts about art, history and culture of different peoples and countries.

Vocabulary:

aircraft	['eəkrɑ:ft]	самолет
ancient	['eɪnʃ(ə)nt]	древний
arms	[ɑ:mz]	оружие

consist of	[kən'sɪst]	состоять из
definitely	['defɪnɪtli]	точно, определенно
dinosaur	['daɪnəʊsɔ:]	динозавр
display	[dɪ'spleɪ]	выставка, показ
documentary	[ˌdɒkjʊ'ment(ə)rɪ]	документальный фильм
evolution	[ˌi:və'lju:ʃ(ə)n]	эволюция
exhibit	[ɪg'zɪbɪt]	экспонат
explore	[ɪks'plɔ:]	исследовать
found (founded, founded)	[faʊnd]	основывать, учреждать
hold	[həʊld]	содержать, хранить
house	[haʊs]	содержать, вмещать
merchant	['mɜ:tʃənt]	купец
meteorite	['mi:tjəraɪt]	метеорит
observatory	[əb'zɜ:vətɪrɪ]	обсерватория
opportunity	[ˌɒpə'tju:nɪtɪ]	возможность
oriental	[ˌɔ:rɪ'entl]	восточный
peoples	['pi:plz]	народы
permanent	['pɜ:mənənt]	постоянный
rock	[rɒk]	горная порода
seascape	['si:skeɪp]	морской пейзаж
spacecraft	['speɪskrɑ:ft]	космический корабль
temporary	['temp(ə)rəri]	временный
treasury	['trez(ə)rɪ]	сокровищница
various	['veəriəs]	разнообразный
work of art	['wɜ:kəv'ɑ:t]	произведение искусства

? Questions:

1. What kinds of museums are there in the world?
2. What can you say about Moscow museums and art galleries? Which is one of the biggest galleries in the world?

3. What museums are there in St. Petersburg? Have you ever been to any of them?
4. Are there any interesting museums and galleries in London? What are they?
5. What museums are there in Washington, D.C.?

BOOKS

I think it is impossible to live without reading. Books appeared long time ago in ancient times. It became easier to publish books when the printing was invented. Books can be divided into two large groups: fiction and non-fiction books. Fiction books are most popular with readers. Such books include stories, novels and poetry. As for non-fiction books, they are dictionaries, biographies, historical books, encyclopedias and others.

When I was a child, my parents read different books to me. I learned a lot from them. When I learnt to read, I liked reading fairy tales and adventure stories. I loved novels about pirates and brave knights. I like reading books a lot. I read non-fiction books when I prepare for my studies. But in general I like fiction books. My favourite genres of books are fantasy and horror. I think it is very popular with young people nowadays. My favourite author of fantasy books is J. Rowling. I like her books about Harry Potter. I reread them and watched films, too. My favourite author of horror stories is Stephen King. Actually I do not like books about monsters and ghosts a lot. I prefer King's psychological novels. My favourite novel is *Dolores Claiborne*. This is a story about a woman who had a hard life. My family likes to read, too. We have a big library full of books of different genres.

My brother is interested in science-fiction. He likes reading novels about aliens and future. As for my father, he reads detective stories. I think that this genre of books is really very popular with older people. His favourite authors are Arthur Conan Doyle, Agatha Christie and Boris Akunin.

My mother likes historical novels and love stories. Her favourite author is Sidney Sheldon. She also reads classical novels by Dostoevsky, Tolstoy and Chekhov.

I can say that reading is my hobby. When I have time I prefer reading to watching TV. Sometimes a book is so interesting that I cannot stop reading it.

I think that books help us solve some problems, too. Every person can find a book which will accompany him or her for the whole life. I have such a book, too. It is *The Catcher in the Rye*¹ by J. Salinger. It reminds me of my own life somehow and it really helped me with some problems.

Nowadays we have television and the Internet; so many people prefer getting information from these sources. Some people think that in the world of information we do not need books at all. But I think that we should not forget about them. Books contain a lot of useful information and give pleasure.

□ Vocabulary:

accompany	[ə'kʌmpəni]	сопровождать
adventure	[əd'ventʃə]	приключение
alien	['eɪljən]	инопланетянин
appear	[ə'piə]	появляться
brave knight	['breɪv'nait]	смелый рыцарь
dictionary	['dɪkʃ(ə)nəri]	словарь

¹ The Catcher in the Rye – Над пропастью во ржи

encyclopedia	[enˌsaɪkləʊˈpi:djə]	энциклопедия
fairy tale	['feəri 'teɪl]	сказка
fiction	['fɪkʃ(ə)n]	художественная литература
genre	[ʒɑ:ŋr]	жанр
give pleasure	['gɪv'plezə]	доставлять удоволь- ствие
include	[ɪn'klud]	включать
invent	[ɪn'vent]	изобретать
non-fiction	['nɒn'fɪkʃ(ə)n]	документальная литература
printing	['prɪntɪŋ]	книгопечатание
psychological novel	[ˌsaɪkə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l- 'nɒv(ə)l]	психологический роман
remind sb of sth	[rɪ'maɪnd]	напоминать кому-то о чем-то
science-fiction	['saɪənsˌfɪkʃ(ə)n]	научная фантастика
solve	[sɒlv]	решать
source	[sɔ:s]	источник

? Questions:

1. How can books be divided?
2. Did you read a lot when you were a child? What kinds of books are your favourite?
3. What can you tell about your favourite author?
4. What books do the members of your family read?
5. Do you think that books can solve our problems? Why (not)?
6. Is reading getting less popular? Why (not)?

YOUTH PROBLEMS

There are a lot of problems in our world that people have to face and try to cope with. But I would like to talk about youth problems.

Adults think that it is very easy to be a teenager, but this is not true. Nowadays there are a lot of different things that young people want to try. They are alcohol, drugs, cigarettes and it is not easy to manage them, especially for teenagers. Most teenagers try such things because their friends do and if they do not, they are not considered to be cool. Some young people take drugs or drink alcohol because they are bored and they have nothing to do. Some of them do such things because their life is hard.

One of the biggest problems among teenagers is the poor relationship with parents. My parents always tell me which clothes to wear, which music to listen and who I should spend my free time with. Parents call me a naughty child and do not give me pocket money if I do not listen to their advice. They always ask me to pay more attention to my studies and they do not allow me to go to night clubs and discos. But at the same time we should understand that all they want is to have their child safe and sound. And I appreciate that. However, the only thing that I do not like about them is that they still consider me their child, but I am a young adult already and they should try to understand that.

Another problem is friendship. It is really hard to find a true friend now. Most of young people have friends because they are rich or clever. Some teenagers like showing off and children from poor families feel uncomfortable in their presence.

One of the problems is school. Teachers usually think that all we have to do is study hard. But sometimes it is so dull! We have a lot of homework and we do not have enough time to go for a walk or to spend time with our friends. But I know that education is very important for

young people and this is another problem that I want to discuss.

Every teenager wants to have a good future, to get a good education and a good job afterwards. Everybody wants to lead a good life and have a lot of money. But if you are not bright or you do not have enough money to pay for your entrance exams you won't enter a good university. That is why some of my friends had to give up trying to pass entrance exams and they got a profession which they were not interested in.

Nowadays a lot of teenagers are looking for a job to get some money. They sell newspapers, wash cars and work as mail couriers. These people think about their future already and do not just sit at home or spend a lot of time outside with hooligans.

We are all teenagers and we should start thinking about our future. There are a lot of youth problems nowadays, but we need to do everything possible and impossible to solve them.

□ Vocabulary:

appreciate	[ə'pri:ʃieɪt]	быть благодарным
bright	[braɪt]	умный, сообразительный
consider	[kən'sɪdə]	считать, считаться
cool	[ku:l]	(сленг) крутой
cope with	[kəʊp]	справляться с
drug	[drʌɡ]	наркотик
dull	[dʌl]	скучный
entrance exam	['entrənsɪg'zæm]	вступительный экзамен
especially	[əs'peɪ(ə)li]	особенно
face	[feɪs]	сталкиваться
give up	['gɪv'ʌp]	бросать, сдаваться
hooligan	['hu:lɪgən]	хулиган

lead	[li:d]	вести
mail courier	[,meɪl'kʊrɪə]	почтовый курьер
naughty	['nɔ:ti]	непослушный
pocket money	['pɒkɪt'mʌni]	карманные деньги
relationship	[rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp]	отношения
safe and sound	['seɪfənd'saʊnd]	цел и невредим
show off	[ʃəʊ'ɒf]	хвастаться
solve	[sɒlv]	решать
uncomfortable	[ʌn'kʌmf(ə)təbl]	неудобный

? Questions:

1. Is it easy to be a teenager? Why (not)?
2. What is the biggest youth problem now?
3. What can you say about friendship as a problem of teenagers?
4. Is it dull for you to study? Why (not)?
5. Do you work to get pocket money?
6. Do you have any problems as a teenager? What are they?

SHOPPING

Shopping means going to some place to buy things. For some people this is a hobby. They go shopping in their free time. Some people go shopping on weekdays to buy food.

My family and I do the shopping at weekends. My family is not very big, but my parents work hard and they have no time to go to buy things during a week. On Sunday we usually go to a large supermarket and buy food for the whole week. I don't like going there, because there are usually many people. This supermarket has a lot of departments: a food department, a grocer's, a butcher's, a fishmonger's and even a chemist's department.

Sometimes my mother goes to the cosmetics department while my father and my brother go to the pet shop, which is situated there.

There are a lot of shops in Moscow. Some of them are expensive, others are cheap and you have a choice. I don't understand those people who go to some specialized shops to buy things of a certain brand. Such things are rather expensive. I prefer going to a market and buy clothes there.

I prefer doing the shopping alone when I need clothes or books. My favourite bookshop is in the centre of Moscow. I can spend hours there looking at different books and choosing the most interesting ones to read. My brother hates shopping. Our parents buy clothes for him and he is not against it. I also like to go shopping when I need to buy presents for my family or friends. Sometimes my friend helps me choose presents. She is a very nice girl with a good taste and she knows what things are good. Sometimes I have to go to the baker's to buy bread and to a dairy shop to buy milk or sour cream.

In my childhood I liked to do the shopping because I felt grown-up, but now I see that this process is quite boring. And I don't like shopping without any need.

Vocabulary:

baker's	['beɪkəz]	булочная
be against		быть против
brand	[brænd]	марка (одежды, продукта)
butcher's	['bʊtʃəz]	мясник
certain	['sɜ:t(ə)n]	определенный
cheap	[tʃi:p]	дешевый
chemist's	['kemɪsts]	аптека
cosmetics	[kɒz'metɪks]	косметика
dairy	['deəri]	молочный магазин

fishmonger's	['fɪʃmɒŋgəz]	рыбный магазин
grocer's	['grəʊsəz]	бакалея
hate	[heit]	ненавидеть
mean	[mi:n]	означать
need	[ni:d]	нужда
pet shop	['petʃɒp]	зоомагазин
taste	[teɪst]	вкус

? Questions:

1. What does *shopping* mean?
2. When does your family go shopping?
3. Do you like to do the shopping?
4. When do you do the shopping?
5. What shops do you usually go to if you need anything?
6. Did you go shopping in your childhood?

WARS AND PEACE

Our planet Earth is our home. People have lived on it for centuries. A lot of things have changed and a lot of generations have replaced each other, but there has always been a big global problem — wars. People have been fighting since the beginning of the world. It is very difficult to explain why.

When we watch TV shows, films and documentaries, we often see blood and people being killed. We also hear such words as: *I will kill you, You're dead!, Die!* and so on. Children watch television and they think that killing is quite a normal thing. A lot of computer games are based on killing monsters and people. I think this is all wrong.

In the 20th century a lot of wars broke out: World War I, World War II, Cold War, Iraqi War and others. Millions of people died in those wars, but this didn't stop anybody.

Our country suffered from the war in Chechnya. Nowadays a lot of countries are very powerful. Maybe because of this there are so many wars?

I think it is silly to have wars today. Many states have nuclear weapons, so it is enough to push the button to make the world disappear. The Americans dropped two atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Japanese cities. Many citizens were killed because of this terrible act.

Another problem is terrorism. More and more countries are suffering from this problem. It is difficult to catch terrorists and prevent their acts to kill people. The most terrible terrorist act was committed in the USA on the 11th of September, 2001. World Trade Centre, the pride of all Americans and one of the symbols of New York City was destroyed and thousands of people died. This act shocked everybody and most countries decided to fight against terrorists. However, new acts have been committed. Russia has suffered from them, too. Many innocent people were killed and nobody can stop terrorists now. They promise more blood and murders.

I wonder why people can't live in peace. I can't understand why we should kill each other, fight with each other when life is so beautiful. I think that the peoples of the world must try to stop wars and save our children.

□ Vocabulary:

generation	[ˌdʒenə'reɪʃ(ə)n]	поколение
atomic	[ə'tɒmɪk]	атомный
blood	[blʌd]	кровь
break out	['breɪk'aʊt]	разразиться (о войне)
citizen	['sɪtɪzən]	житель
commit	[kə'mɪt]	совершать
innocent	['ɪnəs(ə)nt]	невинный

murder	['mɜːdə]	убийство
nuclear	['njuːklɪə]	ядерный
peoples	['piːplz]	народы
powerful	['paʊəfʊl]	могущественный
prevent	[prɪ'vent]	предупреждать
replace	[rɪ'pleɪs]	зд. сменять
silly	['sɪlɪ]	глупо
suffer	['sʌfə]	страдать
weapon	['wep(ə)n]	оружие

? Questions:

1. What is one of the biggest global problems nowadays?
2. Where can people hear about wars and murders?
3. What wars in the history of the world do you remember?
4. Do you think that the problem of terrorism is very big?
5. What biggest terrorist acts were committed in the world?
6. How do you think people can fight terrorism?

Appendix

Приложение

Some useful everyday dialogues

Meeting people

A: Hello!

B: Hello!

A: What's your name?

B: My name is Dima. And what's your name?

A: My name is John. Nice to meet you.

B: Nice to meet you, too. Where are you from?

A: I am from England. And what about you?

B: I am from Russia. Where do you live?

A: I live in Oxford Street.

B: And I live in Pokrovka Street.

Asking for personal information

I.

A: Hello, what's your name?

B: Hello, my name is John Smith.

A: What's your address, Mr. Smith?

B: My address is 24 Main Street.

A: And your telephone number?

B: It's 677-141356.

A: Where are you from?

B: I'm from London.

A: Thank you for answering my questions.

B: You are welcome.

Asking for personal information

II.

Jack: Do you live here, Wendy?

Wendy: No, I don't. I live in Brighton.

Jack: Oh, I see. What do you do?

Wendy: I am a teacher.

Jack: Do you have any children?

Wendy: Yes, I do. A boy and a girl.

Jack: Oh. Are you their teacher?

Wendy: No, I am not. They don't go to school yet. My son is three and my daughter is two.

Jack: What does your husband do?

Wendy: He works for the National Bank.

Jack: In Brighton?

Wendy: No, he lives in London. We usually go there to see him at weekends.

Friendship

Lena: I hear you're moving to St. Petersburg.

Andrej: Yes. I've got a job there.

Lena: Oh, that's great! But I'm going to miss you.

Andrej: Me, too. Let's keep in touch (Давай держать связь).

Lena: Yeah. Don't forget to send me an e-mail when you get there.

Andrej: Trust me. I won't. I'll keep you posted.

Lena: Do you have my e-mail address?

Andrej: Yes, I do.

Lena: All right! I look forward to hearing from you soon. Good luck!

A new flat

A: Hi, Jim! How are you?

B: Hi, Diana, I am good, and you?

A: I fine, too, thanks. I hear you've got a new flat.

B: Yes, I have. Now I live in a five-storied building.

A: How many rooms are there in your flat?

B: There are three rooms: a living-room, a bedroom and a dining-room. I also have a kitchen and a big bathroom.

A: Sounds very nice! I am very happy for you!

B: Thanks, Diana. You can come to visit me any time!

A: Great! I would love to look at your flat. I will call you next week.

B: Super! See you!

At the doctor's

A: Hello, Doctor Smith.

B: Hello, Mrs. Black. How are you?

A: Not very good, I don't feel well.

B: Sorry to hear that. What's the problem?

A: I have a bad stomachache.

B: What did you eat last night?

A: Fried chicken with macaroni. But I think that it is probably because I drank too much Coca Cola yesterday.

B: Do you usually drink coke?

A: Yes, I like it very much.

B: OK, Mrs. Black. I will prescribe a good medicine for you stomach. Here is the prescription.

A: Will it help?

B: I am sure it will. But try to drink less coke next time!

A: Thank you, Doctor Smith, I promise!

After exams

A: I can't believe Mary failed her History exam. She is such a good student!

B: I hear she didn't have time to prepare for it.

A: Why not?

B: She was ill last week and she had to take a test in maths and English.

A: Oh I see. Will she have another chance to take her History exam again?

B: Yes, as you know, we can retake exams three times.

A: Good! I hope she will pass.

B: Me, too.

Booking a flight

A: I'd like to book a flight to London, please.

B: Which airline would you like to use?

A: Which is the cheapest airline?

B: When do you want to travel?

A: August the 15th.

B: Would you like a return ticket (обратный билет)?

A: Yes, I'm coming back on the 25th.

B: Let me see... The cheapest direct flight (прямой рейс) is 300 pounds.

A: How long does it take?

B: Total time is 3 hours 20 minutes.

A: I'll take it then.

B: How many seats would you like?

A: Just the one.

B: Good. The flight has just been booked.

A: Thank you.

B: You are welcome.

At passport control

A: May I see your passport, please?

B: Here you are.

A: What is the purpose of your visit?

B: I'm on business.

A: How long will you be staying?

B: Ten days.

A: Thank you very much. Enjoy your stay.

At a hotel

A: Good evening. Can I help you?

B: Yes, please. I'd like a room for the night.

A: Would you like a single room, or a double room?

B: A single room, please. How much is it?

A: It's 40 pounds per night.

B: Can I pay by credit card?

A: Certainly. Could you fill in this form, please?

B: Do you need my passport number?

A: No, just an address and your signature.

B: Here you are.

B: Here's your key. Your room number is 312.

A: Thank you.

B: Thank you. If you need anything, dial 1 for the reception area. Have a good stay!

Discussing the hotel

Mark: So how's your hotel, Jenny?

Jenny: Well, it's OK. It has a restaurant and a coffee bar.

Mark: Is there a shop?

Jenny: Yes, there is a shop where you can buy newspapers, magazines and all that.

Mark: What about your room?

Jenny: Well, the room is very nice. It's small though, but it has a TV-set, a radio and a bathroom.

Mark: Is it cozy?

Jenny: Yes, it is.

Mark: Does it have a refrigerator?

Jenny: No, and I don't really need it.

Mark: Well, seems that you like everything. That's good.

Jenny: Yes, you are right. Next time I will definitely stay at this hotel!

Asking the way

I.

A: Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to Red Square?

B: Sure. Walk down Tverskaya street to Okhotnyj Ryad metro station. You'll have to cross the road using the subway and you will find yourself just near Read Square.

A: Is it far from here?

B: Not very. It will take you about 20 minutes.

A: Thank you very much!

B: You are welcome.

Asking the way

II.

A: Excuse me. Could you please tell me how to get to the police station?

B: Sure. Walk along Main Avenue until you get to Water Street, then turn left. The walk down Water Street and you'll see the police station on the right, opposite the petrol station.

A: Thank you very much.

B: Not at all.

Calling from abroad

A: Hi, John, this is Tim. I am calling from Oxford.

B: From Oxford? What are you doing there?

A: I'm on holiday.

B: How's the weather in Oxford?

A: It's very nice. Rather warm.

B: How do you like the city?

A: Oh, it's beautiful! It has many places of interest.

B: Are you having a good time?

A: Yes, I am. I really like the place!

B: Good! Thanks for calling me, Tim. Have a good time in Oxford!

A: Thank you, John. Bye.

Shopping

I.

Shop assistant: May I help you?

Mary: Yes. Do you have these shoes in size seven?

Shop assistant: I'm not sure. But let me look in the stockroom (на складе).

Mary: Thanks. I'd like to try on a pair if you have them.

Shop assistant: I'll be right back.

Shopping

II.

Customer: Good morning.

Shop assistant: Good morning. Can I help you?

C: Yes, I'd like three pounds of tomatoes and some cheese, please.

SA: OK, tomatoes. How much cheese?

C: Half a pound of that German cheese.

SA: OK. Here you are. Anything else?

C: Yes, I'd like some mushrooms.

SA: Sorry, sir. We don't have any mushrooms today.

C: OK. Then I'll take a loaf of white bread. That's it. How much is that, please?

SA: Six pounds fifty.

C: Thank you.

Shopping

III.

A: Can I help you?

B: Yes, I'm looking for a jumper.

A: What size are you?

B: I'm a small.

A: How about this one?

B: Yes, that's very nice. Can I try it on?

A: Certainly, there's a changing room there.

B: Thank you.

A: How does it fit?

B: It's too large. Do you have an extra small?

A: Yes, here you are.

B: Thank you. I'll buy it.

A: OK, how would you like to pay?

B: I will pay cash.

A: It's 7 pounds. Thank you. Have a nice day!

B: Thank you, goodbye.

In a restaurant

I.

Waitress: Are you ready to order now?

Maria: Yes. I'll have some salad, roast beef, and mashed potatoes.

Waitress: How do you want the beef? Rare, medium, or well-done?

Maria: Well-done, please.

Waitress: Anything to drink?

Maria: Do you have coffee or tea?

Waitress: Yes, we have both. Which one would you like, coffee or tea?

Maria: Iced tea, please.

In a restaurant

II.

A: Hi. How are you doing this afternoon?

B: Fine, thank you. Can I see a menu, please?

A: Certainly, here you are.

B: Thank you. What's today's special (блюдо дня)?

A: Grilled chicken and rice.

B: That sounds good. I'll have that.

A: Would you like anything to drink?

B: Yes, I'd like a coke, please.

A: Thank you. Here you are. Enjoy your meal!

B: Thank you.

A: Would you like to have anything else?

B: No thanks. I'd like the bill, please.

A: That'll be 5 pounds.

B: Here you are. Keep the change (сдачи не надо)!

A: Thank you! Have a good day!

B: Bye.

On a Diet

Tom: Would you like to have some ice-cream? I've got many flavours for you to choose from. I've got strawberry, banana, peach, chocolate, coffee and vanilla.

Jane: What choices you have! I wish I could, but I'm on a diet to lose weight.

Tom: Come on, it will not harm you if you have a little ice-cream.

Jane: I'd better not. Please don't tempt me (не искушай меня). Please!

Tom: You are really strong-willed.

Jane: You're right.

Tom: Well, then I'd better not tempt you. We'll eat ice-cream together when you stop keeping to a diet.

Making plans

I.

A: Let's go to the cinema together, shall we?

B: I'd love to. When shall we go?

A: How about next Saturday evening?

B: Let me see... Oh, I am sorry, I'm having dinner with a friend.

A: How about the following Tuesday?

B: That'd be great. What shall we see?

A: "Barnyard"?

B: No, that's a cartoon, I don't want to watch it. How about "Ghost Rider"?

A: Sounds good to me. When shall we meet?

B: Let's meet at seven in the middle of Pushkinskaya metro station.

A: Great, see you there.

Making plans

II.

A: Hi, Ilya. How are you?

B: Hi, Boris, I am good, thank you. And you?

A: I am fine, too. Where are you going to spend New Year?

B: At home with my parents, as usual. What about you?

A: I am going to a party with my friends. We are going to have much food, drink champagne, watch TV and dance all night long. Do you want to join us?

B: Well, this sounds great. I will talk to my parents and then I will give you a call.

A: Good! I am waiting for your call then.

B: OK. Bye!

A: See you!

Planning a holiday

H: Where shall we go for our holiday this year, Alex?

A: How about Turkey, Helen? It's cheap, and it's very warm there!

H: I'd prefer something more exciting this year. Have you heard about holidays in Scotland?

A: I prefer lying on a beach to mountaineering.

H: But we spend every year lying on a beach, Alex! I'd like to do something different this time. I'd rather not go anywhere so crowded.

A: Well, probably you are right. Turkey was very crowded last time. I'd prefer a place a little quieter, but I want to do something active too.

H: How about Egypt then? The weather's usually good and we can ride camels there!

A: Sounds OK to me. Would you prefer to stay in a hotel or rent a flat?

Favourite means of travelling

- A:* I hear you are going to Paris next summer, Victor.
B: Yes, I am. I really like this city.
A: How are you going to get there? By plane?
B: No, I have always been afraid of flying. I'd better go there by train.
A: Yes, now it's dangerous to fly... And what is your favourite means of travelling?
B: I like travelling by train. I have never travelled by ship. I think it's comfortable too.
A: Yes, it is. My family and I went on a cruise last year on a big liner. I loved it. It had a swimming pool, two restaurants, a dance floor and lots of other things.
B: I envy you! Maybe I should go on a cruise rather than going to Paris. I will think about it.
A: Yes. You should!

At home

I.

- Tim:* Mum, may I go for a walk with my friends?
Mother: Have you done your homework?
Tim: Yes, I have done part of it. I will finish it after walking.
Mother: No, first you should do the whole thing and then go for a walk.
Tim: But, mum...
Mother: I have said everything, Tim. You stay at home and finish your homework.
Tim: Okay...

At home

II.

- Tim:* Mum, I want to go to Peter's place. May I?
Mother: Have you cleaned your room, Tim?
Tim: Umm... well, no, I am going to do it afterwards.
Mother: No, Tim. Go and clean your room and then you may go wherever you want.
Tim: But mum! The room is clean.
Mother: I will go upstairs now and see. If it's dirty you will not go anywhere until you clean it.
Tim: OK... I'd better go and do it now.
Mother: Good boy!

At home

III.

- Tim:* It smells wonderful! What are you cooking, mum?
Mother: Chicken with fries.
Tim: My favourite! When will the dinner be ready?
Mother: It's almost ready. Now go and wash your hands.
Tim: I'm running! I am very hungry today!
Mother: Good to hear it, Tim.

A telephone call

- Receptionist:* Alder Publishing House. Can I help you?
Caller: Hello, is Mrs. Amari Donaldson available, please?

Receptionist: I'm sorry, she is not in the office at the moment. Can I take a message (что ей передать)?

Caller: Yes. I'm her sister Jane. Can you tell her that I have some important news for her? My telephone number's 6587354.

Receptionist: Certainly. Do you want her to phone you there?

Caller: Yes, please. I will be available till 6 p.m. The lunchtime is from 1 to 2 p.m.

Receptionist: Thank you. Anything else?

Caller: No, that's all. Thank you very much.

Receptionist: Don't mention it. Goodbye.

Caller: Bye.

Discussing a play

A: Hello. How was the play last night?

B: It was terrible!

A: Why?

B: The story was bad, the actors were terrible and the scenery was awful!

A: What about the music?

B: The music was very nice. That was the best thing about the play.

A: So then the play was OK?

B: Well, maybe. But I didn't like it anyway.

Welcoming a guest

A: Would you like some more salad, Jane?

B: Yes, please. It's lovely. Only a little. Is there more chicken?

A: Sure, here you are. Would you like some more potatoes?

B: No, thank you, I'd like some peas instead. The food is excellent, Maria. You cook so well!

A: Thank you very much. I really like cooking. Could you pass me the salt, please, Jane?

B: Yes, here you are.

A: Thanks.

Choosing a present

A: Mike, have you heard about Jack's birthday next week?

B: I have! He is making a big party for all his friends. Why?

A: I suggest buying a present for him together.

B: Let's do it. Have you thought of it already?

A: No. Let's discuss it, shall we?

B: Let's. I know that his hobby is collecting toy trains. Do you think we could buy him a small car (вагон) for his collection?

A: I don't think it's the best present. But it's a good idea though.

B: I know where we can buy it. What about a greeting card?

A: I will buy it myself. But don't you think that one car for the collection is enough...

B: We can buy something else as an addition. What about a bottle of whisky?

A: Well, sounds nice. But the problem is that he doesn't drink alcohol...

Talking about musical preferences

- A: Hey, Mark. What are you listening to?
B: Hi, John. I am listening to Madonna's new album. It's very nice.
A: Do you like Madonna?
B: Yes, I do. What about you?
A: No, I don't like pop music. I prefer rock. My favourite rock group is *The Scorpions*.
B: They are nice, too. Actually I can listen to any kind of music. It depends on my mood.
A: How so?
B: Well, when I am in a good mood, I listen to rock and pop music. When I am sad, I prefer classical music.
A: I see that today you are in a good mood, right?
B: Yes, I am!

An interesting hobby

- A: What a wonderful picture, Maggie! Where did you buy it?
B: Oh, Kate, I didn't buy it. I drew it myself.
A: What?? It's wonderful!
B: Thank you! Drawing is my hobby. When I have free time, I draw pictures.
A: And my hobby is reading. But I think that it's not so interesting as drawing. Maybe I should start learning to draw?
B: You can try. It's not difficult. But it takes much time to learn.
A: Oh, yes. I am afraid I won't be able to take drawing lessons, because I work too much.

B: If you want, I can give you lessons in drawing at weekends.

A: Sounds fantastic! When shall we start?

A bad day

- A: Michael looks upset. Do you know what happened?
B: Yes, he had a bad day.
A: Why?
B: When he was walking his dog, he fell and hurt himself.
A: That's terrible? Anything serious?
B: No, just a scratch (царапина) on his knee.

Asking for help

- A: Boris, it's Alice.
B: Hi, Alice. How are you?
A: Well, not very good. I am calling you because I need your help.
B: What's the matter?
A: Well, I would like you to help me with maths. I am really bad at it and we are having an exam next week.
B: Sure I will help you, no problem. When do you want to start?
A: As soon as possible. What about tomorrow in the evening?
B: Sure. I will be waiting for you.
A: Thanks a lot!

Useful Expressions and Word Combinations

Expressions with the verb "to be"

to be hungry	хотеть есть (быть голодным)
to be thirsty	хотеть пить
to be good at	быть способным (к чему-либо)
to be bad at	быть неспособным (к чему-либо)
to be proud of	гордиться чем-либо
to be fond of	любить что-либо делать
to be pleased/ displeased at	быть довольным/недовольным кем-либо, чем-либо
to be sure of	быть уверенным в чем-либо
to be surprised at	быть удивленным чем-либо

Phrasal verb "to look"

look about	оглядываться по сторонам
look after	присматривать, ухаживать за кем-либо, чем-либо
look at	смотреть на кого-то, что-то
look back	оглядываться
look for	искать
look forward to (+ V _{ing})	ожидать с нетерпением
look in	заглянуть к кому-либо
look on	наблюдать
look out	выглядывать
look through	просматривать
look up	смотреть вверх, искать что-либо в справочнике, словаре

Phrasal verb "to take"

take after	походить на кого-либо
take around	сопровождать, показывать достопримечательности
take away	убирать, уносить
take back	отказываться (от сказанного, от написанного)
take for	принимать за кого-либо
take in	принимать (гостя), обманывать
take out	удалять, выводить (пятно)
take to	увлечься (чем-либо), привыкать

English Tenses

The Present Simple (Indefinite) Tense

Настоящее простое время

(Обычное действие в настоящем времени)

I go to school every day.

She goes to the cinema on Sundays.

They usually walk in the garden.

We don't like exams!

Does he study well?

Я хожу в школу каждый день.

Она ходит в кино по воскресеньям.

Они обычно гуляют в саду.

Мы не любим экзамены!

Он хорошо учится?

The Past Simple (Indefinite) Tense

Прошедшее простое время

(Обычное действие в прошлом)

I went to a bookshop yesterday.

We translated this article an hour ago.

He came back two days ago.

What did you do last week?

They didn't finish their work yesterday.

Вчера я ходил в книжный магазин.

Мы перевели эту статью час назад.

Он вернулся два дня назад.

Что ты делал на прошлой неделе?

Они не закончили работу вчера.

The Future Simple (Indefinite) Tense

Будущее простое время

(Обычное действие в будущем)

I will go to the park tomorrow.

He will not dance the day after tomorrow.

Will she work in a week?

When will they read?

Shall I go to the shop?

Завтра я пойду в парк.

Он не будет танцевать послезавтра.

Она будет работать через неделю?

Когда они будут читать?

Я пойду (мне сходить) в магазин?

The Present Continuous (Progressive) Tense

Настоящее продолженное время

(*Действие, происходящее в момент речи/ на данный момент*)

I am going to the theatre now.

Я иду в театр (сейчас).

What are you doing at the moment?

Чем ты сейчас занимаешься?

She is not writing a letter.

Она не пишет письмо (сейчас).

We are not watching TV now.

Мы сейчас не смотрим телевизор.

They are going to Italy in summer.

Они едут в Италию летом.

The Past Continuous (Progressive) Tense

Прошедшее продолженное время

(*Действие, происходившее в прошлом на протяжении какого-либо промежутка времени*)

I was watching TV at this time yesterday.

Вчера в это время я смотрел телевизор.

They were chatting from 7 to 9 p.m. yesterday.

Они болтали вчера с 19 до 20.

He was not playing football at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Он не играл в футбол в 18 часов вчера.

Was she reading the whole evening yesterday?

Она вчера читала весь вечер?

What were they doing at 2 in the afternoon?

Что они делали в 2 часа дня?

The Future Continuous (Progressive) Tense

Будущее продолженное время

(*Действие, которое будет происходить в будущем на протяжении какого-либо промежутка времени*)

Tomorrow at 9 p.m. I will be watching an interesting TV show.

Завтра в 9 вечера я буду смотреть интересную программу по телевизору.

He will be reading at this time tomorrow.

Завтра в это время он будет читать.

She will not be studying at 5 p.m. tomorrow.

Она не будет заниматься завтра в 17 часов.

Will they be walking at 7 in the morning?

Они будут гулять в семь часов утра?

What will you be doing the whole day tomorrow?

Что вы будете делать завтра весь день?

The Present Perfect Tense

Настоящее завершённое время

(*Действие, которое началось в прошлом, но имеет важность и результат в настоящем*)

I have gone to the bathroom already.

Я уже сходил в ванную.

She has not read this book yet.

Она еще не прочитала эту книгу.

Has he already come back?

Он уже вернулся?

Have you looked through the article?

Вы просмотрели статью?

They have never seen this film.

Они никогда не смотрели этот фильм.

The Future Perfect Tense

Будущее завершённое время

(*Действие, которое начнется и завершится к определенному моменту в будущем*)

I will have found a job by the time I graduate from the university.

Я найду работу к тому времени, как закончу университет.

She will not have finished writing her book by 7 p.m. tomorrow.

Она не закончит писать свою книгу завтра к семи вечера.

Will you have finished cooking dinner by the time he comes home?

Ты закончишь готовить ужин к тому времени, как он придет домой?

The Past Perfect Tense

Прошедшее завершённое время
(Действие, которое завершилось
к определенному моменту или действию в прошлом)

I **had seen** him before he went
to St. Petersburg.

I **learned** that my brother
had found a job already.

Had you **met** your friends
before you left for Britain?

She **had never had** many toys
when she was a child.

Я видел его перед тем, как он
уехал в Санкт-Петербург.

Я узнал, что мой брат
уже нашел работу.

Ты встретился с друзьями
перед тем как уехал
в Великобританию?

У нее никогда не было много
игрушек, когда она была
ребенком.

The Present Perfect Continuous (Progressive) Tense

Настоящее завершённо-продолженное время
(Действие, которое началось в прошлом, продолжалось
в течение какого-либо времени до настоящего момента
и только что закончилось или ещё продолжается)

We **have been studying** since
9 a.m. and are very tired.

He **has been learning** English
for 2 years.

How long have they been
working for this company?

My brother **has not been**
drinking coke for a long
time.

Мы учимся с 9 часов утра
и очень устали.

Он учит английский
два года.

Как долго они работают
в этой компании?

Мой брат давно не пьет
кока-колу.

The Future Perfect Continuous (Progressive) Tense

Будущее завершённо-продолженное время
(Действие, которое начнется и будет продолжаться
на протяжении какого-либо времени до определенного
момента в будущем)

I **will have been waiting**
for two hours when her
plane finally arrives.

Я буду ждать два часа, когда
ее самолет приземлится.

They **will not have been working**
for a week by the time
the boss comes back.

Они не будут работать
неделю к тому времени,
как начальник вернется.

The Past Perfect Continuous (Progressive) Tense

Прошедшее завершённо-продолженное время
(Действие, которое началось в прошлом,
продолжалось в течение какого-либо времени
до определенного момента в прошлом)

I **had been waiting** for her
for two hours before she
finally arrived.

She **had been studying** English
for three years before
she got the job.

John wasn't tired because
he **had not been studying**
that day.

Я ждал ее два часа перед
тем, как она наконец-то
пришла.

Она изучала английский
два года перед тем,
как нашла работу.

Джон не устал, так как он
не учился в тот день.

English Irregular Verbs

be	was/were	been	быть, находиться
begin	began	begun	начинать(ся)
bind	bound	bound	связывать
break	broke	broken	разбивать
bring	brought	brought	приносить
build	built	built	строить
buy	bought	bought	покупать
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
come	came	come	приходить
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	тащить, волочить
drive	drove	driven	вести (машину)
eat	ate	eaten	есть, кушать
fall	fell	fallen	падать
find	found	found	находить
fly	flew	flown	летать
forbid	forbade	forbidden	запрещать
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
get	got	got	получать
give	gave	given	давать, отдавать
go	went	gone	идти, ходить
grow	grew	grown	расти, выращивать
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать
hold	held	held	держат, проводить
hurt	hurt	hurt	ранишь
keep	kept	kept	держат
know	knew	known	знать
lead	led	led	вести, руководить
learn	learnt	learnt	учиться
leave	left	left	покидать, оставлять
let	let	let	позволять, разрешать

lie	lay	lain	лечь
lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать
mean	meant	meant	значить, означать
meet	met	met	встречать(ся)
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	класть
read	read	read	читать
run	ran	run	бегать
say	said	said	говорить, сказать
see	saw	seen	видеть, смотреть
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	посылать, отправлять
set	set	set	устанавливать
shake	shook	shaken	трясти
show	showed	showed	показывать
sing	sang	sung	петь
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	спать
smell	smelt	smelt	нюхать, пахнуть
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
spend	spent	spent	тратить, проводить
stand	stood	stood	стоять
take	took	taken	брать
teach	taught	taught	учить, обучать
tell	told	told	рассказывать
think	thought	thought	думать
throw	threw	thrown	кидать
understand	understood	understood	понимать
unwind	unwound	unwound	разматывать(ся)
wake	woke	woken	просыпаться
wear	wore	worn	носить (одежду)
win	won	won	побеждать
write	wrote	written	писать

Юрий Алексеевич Смирнов

**55 (+ 1)
УСТНЫХ ТЕМ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

**для подготовки к урокам в 5–11 классах,
выпускным и вступительным экзаменам**

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Общероссийский классификатор продукции ОК-005-93, том 2
953005 – литература учебная

Санитарно-эпидемиологическое заключение
№ 77.99.60.953.Д.007027.06.07 от 20.06.2007 г.

ООО «Издательство Астрель»
129085, Москва, пр. Ольминского, 3а

ООО «Издательство АСТ»
141100, РФ, Московская обл., г. Щелково, ул. Заречная, д. 96

ОАО «Владимирская книжная типография»
600000, г. Владимир, Октябрьский проспект, д. 7.
Качество печати соответствует качеству
предоставленных диапозитивов

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55⁺¹ TOPICS

В сборник вошли все разговорные темы-топики, которые изучаются в 5-11 классах общеобразовательных школ и выносятся на выпускные экзамены.

Тематика и объем текстов соответствуют требованиям нового государственного образовательного стандарта по английскому языку.

После каждой темы даны перевод слов и выражений и вопросы к тексту для лучшего понимания и запоминания.

Материалы пособия позволят не только хорошо подготовиться к уроку или экзамену, в том числе и в формате ЕГЭ, но и дадут возможность общаться с носителями языка и вести беседу практически на любую тему.

ISBN 978-5-17-040164-2



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