

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ НАУЧНО-ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ «ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АГРАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
(ФГБОУ ВО Донской ГАУ)

АЗОВО-ЧЕРНОМОРСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ – ФИЛИАЛ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО БЮДЖЕТНОГО ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АГРАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ» В Г. ЗЕРНОГРАДЕ
(Азово-Черноморский инженерный институт ФГБОУ ВО Донской ГАУ)

Кафедра гуманитарных дисциплин
и иностранных языков

Л.В. Ловчева

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
*Учебно-практическое пособие
для развития навыков устной речи*

Зерноград – 2017

УДК 811.111(075.8)

Печатается по решению методического совета энергетического факультета по направлению подготовки 35.03.06 – «Агроинженерия» Азово-Черноморского инженерного института – филиала Федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения высшего образования «Донской государственной аграрный университет» в г. Зернограде

Рецензенты:

кандидат технических наук, доцент кафедры ЭЭО и ЭМ **Пономарёва Н.Е.**,
кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры гуманитарных дисциплин
и иностранных языков **Новикова Ю.В.**

Ловчева, Л.В. Английский язык: учебно-практическое пособие для развития навыков устной речи / Л.В. Ловчева. – Зерноград: Азово-Черноморский инженерный институт ФГБОУ ВО Донской ГАУ, 2017. – 43 с.

Целью пособия является развитие у студентов навыков монологического и диалогического высказываний.

Пособие предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по направлению подготовки 35.03.06 – «Агроинженерия».

Пособие можно использовать для работы со студентами как очной, так и заочной форм обучения.

Рассмотрено и одобрено на заседании кафедры гуманитарных дисциплин
и иностранных языков.

Протокол № 11 от 20 апреля 2017 г.

Рассмотрено и одобрено методическим советом энергетического
факультета по направлению подготовки 35.03.06 – «Агроинженерия».

Протокол № 10 от 14 июня 2017 г.

© Ловчева Л.В., 2017

© Азово-Черноморский инженерный
институт – филиал ФГБОУ ВО
Донской ГАУ, 2017

Содержание

Предисловие.....	4
Раздел 1: Unit 1 «My biography».....	5
Раздел 2: Unit 2 «Our institute».....	14
Раздел 3: Unit 3 «Education in the United Kingdom».....	22
Раздел 4: Unit 4 «Holidays and traditions in Russia and English-speaking countries».....	30

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебное пособие представляет собой сборник устных тем для студентов направления подготовки: 35.03.06 «Агроинженерия». Оно разработано в соответствии с рабочей программой. Данное пособие может быть использовано для изучения на практических занятиях в I и во II семестрах студентами как очной, так и заочной форм обучения.

Целью данного пособия является помощь в овладении английским языком студентам с различным уровнем подготовки. Новизна данного учебного пособия состоит в том, что в нем учтены возможности комплексного методического подхода к изучению материала.

Учебное пособие состоит из четырёх разделов, раскрывающих основные темы. Каждый раздел содержит учебные тексты и задания к ним для развития таких видов речевой деятельности, как чтение, письмо, говорение. Каждое практическое занятие раздела сопровождается послетекстовыми упражнениями. Задания в упражнениях нацелены на развитие навыков письменной и устной речи, а также понимания и контроля усвоения прочитанного и пополнения лексического запаса студентов. В упражнениях также представлен грамматический материал с различными видами грамматических действий – такими как: подстановка, заполнение пропусков и пр.

Тематический материал каждого раздела подобран таким образом, чтобы его усвоение шло от простого к более сложному, то есть в каждом последующем практическом занятии встречается как новая информация, так уже и изученная, что позволяет получить глубокие и устойчивые знания пройденного материала.

Универсальный характер данного пособия позволяет работать с ним как под руководством педагога, так и самостоятельно – в целях самообразования и совершенствования своих знаний.

В соответствии с ФГОС направления подготовки: 35.03.06 «Агроинженерия» учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» пособие направлено на формирование у обучающихся следующих компетенций (ОК):

ОК-5 – способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия;

ОК-7 – способность к самоорганизации и самообразованию.

UNIT ONE

Грамматика: Артикль. Глагол to be. Глагол to have. (Present, Past, Future Simple Tense.) Множественное число существительных.

Text A
MY BIOGRAPHY

Every family where each member is responsible for its comfort, success in work, health and good spirits must be a strong unit. We must not forget that we are all members of society, and the family is the most important thing for each of us. The children whose parents take proper care of them are very grateful to them either now or afterwards when they become grown-ups.

Let me introduce myself. My name is Dmitri or Dimon for my friends. My surname is Ivanov. I was born on the 8-th of September. I am a first-year student. I study at the Azov-Black Sea Engineering Institute. In four years I'll be an engineer. I live in the town of Zernograd, Rostov region. My town is the industrial and cultural centre of the region. My native town is situated in a very picturesque place

Now let me describe my appearance. I am tall and slim and have fair hair and blue eyes. I think I am just good-looking. I am fond of sports and music. I like to listen to modern music and dance. I also like swimming. I am very serious about a career. I am very interested in learning English because I always wanted to become a programmer or may be a businessman. I also think that the knowledge of foreign languages helps in everyday life and career.

I would like to tell you about my family. My family is quite large. I have a mother, a father, a sister and me. There are four people in our family.

First of all I'll tell you something about my parents. My father's name is Victor Petrovich. He is a mathematician by education and businessman by profession. He is very experienced. He is tall broad-shouldered man with fair hair and grey eyes. He is forty-six. My father often sings and when we are at home and have some free time I play the guitar and we sing together. My father knows all about new radio sets and likes to repair old ones. He is also handy with many things. My father can fix almost everything: a vacuum cleaner, a washing machine, a fridge and what not. He's got a few shelves where he keeps everything he needs.

My mother's name is Tatyana Petrovna. She is a teacher of biology. She works at school. My mother likes her profession. She is forty-four but she looks much younger. She is tall and slim.

My parents have been married for twenty-six years. They have much in common, but they have different views on music, books, films, and sports. For example, my father likes horror films and my mother likes «soap operas». My father is fond of tennis. My mother doesn't go in for sports. But my parents have the same opinion about our education and upbringing.

My parents are hard-working people. My mother keeps house and takes care of my father, my brother and me. She is very good at cooking and she is clever

with her hands. She is very practical. We try to help her with the housework; for example we wash the dishes, go shopping and tidy our flat.

My brother Boris is eleven. He is a schoolboy. He wants to become a doctor but he is not sure yet. Three months ago he dreamed of being a cosmonaut.

Our family is very friendly and we have many friends. My parents are rather young yet. My grandmother and my grandfather are on pension, and they often come and stay with us. We have many relatives. My aunts, uncles and cousins live in different parts of Russia. They often come to our place on holidays. We have a very good time together.

This year I entered the Azov-Black Sea Engineering Institute. I am an internal student of the Engineering-technological faculty.

My dream is to become an engineer and work in a prestigious company.

Словарь-минимум:

1. to introduce – представлять
2. to be born – родиться
3. surname – фамилия
4. first-year student – студент-первокурсник
5. to study – учиться
6. to live – жить
7. town – город
8. native – родной
9. to be situated – быть расположенным
10. industrial – промышленный
11. cultural – культурный
12. picturesque – живописный
13. appearance – внешность
14. family – семья
15. good-looking – хорошо выглядеть
16. father – папа
17. mother – мама
18. career – карьера
19. mathematician – математик
20. engineer – инженер
21. parents – родители
22. young – молодой
23. to be on pension – быть на пенсии
24. to enter – поступать
25. internal student – студент-очник
26. dream – мечта

I. Ответьте на следующие вопросы по тексту:

1. What is your full name?
2. When were you born?
3. Where is your native town situated?

4. How many people are there in your family?
5. Have you a large family?
6. What is your father (mother)?
7. Are your parents young or on pension?
8. What are you going to be?
9. Are you a student?
10. Where do you study?
11. What will you become after graduating from the institute?

II. Поставьте глагол «to be» в соответствующей форме:

1. My full name..... Dmitri Victorovich Ivanov.
2. I..... born on September 8, 1975.
3. My native town situated not far from Rostov.
4. I not married.
5. My father a businessman.
6. My mother.....a teacher.
7. My brother..... a pupil.
8. My parents rather young yet.
9. I an internal student of the Engineering-technological faculty.
10. My dream..... to become an engineer and work in a prestigious company.

III. Дополните следующие предложения:

1. Let me.....
2. My full name is.....
3. I was born.....
4. I live in.....
5. My native town is.....
6. I am.....
7. There are four.....
8. My parents are.....
9. This year I entered.....
10. I am an internal student of.....
11. My dream is to become.....

IV. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

1. Разрешите представиться.
2. Меня зовут Дмитрий Викторович Иванов.
3. Я родился 8 сентября 1975 года.
4. Я студент-первокурсник.
5. У меня есть семья.
6. Она состоит из 4 человек.
7. Мой папа – бизнесмен
8. Моя мама – учительница.
9. Мой брат – ученик.
10. Мои родители молоды ещё.

11. Я студент-очник сельскохозяйственного института.
12. После окончания института я стану инженером.

V. Расскажите о ваших знакомых, друзьях, родственниках, используя материал из текста. Составьте текст, используя грамматический материал: глаголы to be, to have, множественное число существительных.

VI. Выпишите из текста 5 предложений, в которых глаголы to be, to have употребляются в Present, Past, Future Indefinite (Simple) Tense. Составьте с данными предложениями вопросительную форму, отрицательную форму.

VII. Вставьте артикли, если необходимо.

1. My friend is ...student. 2. He is...second-year student of...radio-engineering institute. 3. He will become...engineer. 4. He is...capable and ...hard-working boy. 5. He finished...school two years ago. 6. We went to...school together. 7. Our favorite subjects at...school were...physics and ...mathematics. 8. My friend got...excellent marks in all ...subjects and was admitted to...institute. 9. I work at...plant and prepare for...exams. 10. I want to enter...teacher-training college and attend...evening classes.

VIII. Образуйте множественное число от следующих существительных:

a child, a baby, a dress, a coat, an office, a fork, a knife, a table, an eye, a son, a train, a life, a chain, a woman, a man, a lady, a cheek, a lip, a stocking, a box, a frock, a clock, a boat, a bench, a bush, a month, a week, a study, a tooth, a hero, a doctor, an engineer, a pilot.

IX. Исправьте ошибки в тексте, если они есть.

Ronald Frank was a managing director of the First Bank of Kingsville on Main Street. He was always on a business trip. Yesterday he is in Geneva. Tomorrow he was in London. Last week he will be in Chicago. Next week he was in New Orleans. At the moment he was in Amsterdam. In two hours he is in the Hague. Three days ago he will be in Paris. At the end of his trip he was usually very tired but happy. He will be with his family now. His sons were so much excited. They has got new toys from their father. Everybody in the family will be very glad to see him at home again.

X. Работа в парах. Диалоги на тему: «My biography», «My family».

Dialogue I

A. Liza, hi!

B. Hello, Tanya! How are you?

A. I'm fine. We haven't seen each other for two whole days. I've got so much to tell you!

B. Yes, these two days have been very busy for me too. The relatives of my sister's fiancé have arrived. Four people. Imagine it!

A. Yes, I don't envy you. Where are they from?

B. They're actually really nice people. They live in the Urals, in Ekaterinburg. It's Sergei's grandmother and great-aunt (they're twins) and his mother and father.

A. And does Sergei have a twin? It often runs in the family.

B. Yes, he has a twin brother. They're as alike as two peas in a pod. Only my sister and I can tell them apart.

A. And why didn't he come to the wedding?

B. Pavel lives here. He is studying at the naval training college, and living there. To tell you the truth,

I really fancy him.

A. Is Sergei older than your sister Ann or are they the same age?

B. Ann is younger than her husband-to-be by three years. He's 25.

A. So that means that Pavel is ten years older than you? Don't you think that's a bit of an age gap?

B. I don't really think so. Anyway, it's a bit too soon to think about that.

A. Well, it's up to you. But I prefer them the same age as me.

B. Oh, Tanya, I've got to run. Pavel's due to phone. See you!

Dialogue II

A. Lena, why are you looking so sad?

B. Katy, I've forgotten my keys. Mum and Dad are at work, and I don't know what to do.

A. Come to our house. We can do our homework together until your parents get back.

B. But will that be convenient for you? Won't your family mind?

A. Only my grandma's at home. She'll be very pleased to meet you and will gladly give us lunch.

B. But where's your older sister? Is she at work too?

A. No, Liza's studying at the institute, in her final year. She's five years older than me, and she's always got heaps of things afterwards.

B. I still don't know how it's going to work out. My mum works in a shop. She's a specialist in advertising. She usually gets home at 7 o'clock. And dad's a businessman and often gets back when I'm already asleep.

A. Yes, often I can't wait up for my mum either. She's 35, and she works in television.

B. I understand. My granddad does too. I can only spend time with him on his days off.

A. The other problem is that I've got to collect my little brother from the nursery. He's five years old, and he worries when I arrive late for him.

B. That's just fine. We can get your brother from nursery and bring him to my house too. My dad works at the factory and gets home at 6 o'clock in the evening. He's always wanted a son, so he'll be delighted to meet your brother and play with him.

A. But where's your mum?

B. My mum's gone to see her sister, my aunt, today. My aunt's ill, and her husband's on a business trip. Mum's cooking meal for my cousin, who's two years younger than me.

A. Well, let's go. I'm looking forward to meeting your family.

Task:

Составьте диалоги на предлагаемые сюжеты, используя приведенные ниже слова и выражения.

Сюжет 1

Действующие лица – две подруги. Подруги встретились через 10 лет после окончания школы. За чашкой чая они рассказывают друг другу, какие изменения произошли в их семейной жизни за это время.

Сюжет 2

Действующие лица – одноклассники. Одноклассники случайно встречаются на вокзале. В кафе за чашкой кофе они делятся впечатлениями о пройденной накануне встречи выпускников.

жизненные перемены – changes in life-style

развод – divorce

рождение ребенка – birth of a baby

смерть – death

родственник – relative

тревога – anxiety

переживание – worry

любимый человек – beloved

семья – family

радость – joy

служба в армии – army service

быть известным – to be famous

рассказывать о похождениях – to talk about adventures

делать открытия – to make discoveries

первое впечатление – first impression

хорошо проводить время – to have a good time

быть на высоте – to try to give a good impression on smb

давние времена – old times

XI. Прочитайте текст и постарайтесь понять его содержание, пользуясь списком новых слов. Выберите из данного текста предложения (полезную информацию) для составления рассказа о себе.

Text B
MY BIOGRAPHY

(After Mark Twain)

I was born on the 30-th of November 1835 in the village of Florida, Missouri. My father was John Marshal Clemens.

According to tradition some of my great-great parents were pirates and slave traders – a respectable trade in the 16-th century. In my time I wished to be a pirate myself.

My father was an unsuccessful lawyer. The family seldom lived more than a year or two in the same town. That is why I did not even finish secondary school. I was sent to my uncle very often. My uncle was a farmer. I have never met a better man than uncle was. He was a middle-aged man whose head was clear and whose heart was honest and simple. I stayed at his house for three months every year till I was thirteen years old. Nowhere else was I happier than at his house. He had eight children and owned about fourteen Negro slaves whom he had bought from other farmers. My uncle and everyone on the farm treated the slaves kindly. All the Negroes on the farm were friends of ours.

The country school was three miles from my uncle's farm. It stood in a forest and could take in about twenty five boys and girls. We attended school once or twice a week. I was a sickly child and lived mainly on medicine the first seven years of my life.

When I was twelve years old, my father died. After my father's death, the family was left penniless.

I had to work at the age of 12. For two years, I worked for my elder brother's small newspaper both, as a printer and reporter.

In 1857, I became a pilot on the Mississippi river and continued to write. In 1876, I wrote «The Adventures of Tom Sawyer». The book was read by everybody, by the young and old and was translated into nearly every language in the world. «The Adventures of Tom Sawyer» was such a success that in 1884 I wrote «The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn», and then «Tom Sawyer Abroad» and «Tom Sawyer» the Detective» in 1896. There were many other books written by me. But my novels about Tom Sawyer and his friend Huckleberry Finn brought me world fame. My real name is Samuel Clemens. I took my penname from the words «to mark» and «twain» which were used by leadsmen on the steamboats to mark the depth of two fathoms.

Mark Twain's stories enjoy widespread popularity. His characters are always well-drawn, his stories are true-to-life and the plots of his stories are skillfully built up.

Many years have passed since Mark Twain's death, but even now we enjoy reading his works. Besides being a humorist, Mark Twain is also a realist – the author of biting satires and bitterly critical pages revealing a good deal of the truth about American way of life.

Отвeтьте на вопросы:

1. Where was Mark Twain born?
2. What were the great-great parents of Mark Twain?
3. What did Mark Twain want to be?
4. How does the author describe his uncle?
5. How many slaves did Mark Twain's uncle own?
6. Was Mark Twain a healthy boy?
7. Why didn't the future writer even finish secondary school?
8. When did Mark Twain start to work?
9. When did he write «The Adventures of Tom Sawyer»?
10. What brought him world fame?
11. What was Mark Twain's real name?

Словарь-минимум:

1. the state of Missouri – штат Миссури
2. unsuccessful – неудачливый
3. novel – роман
4. two fathoms – две морские сажени
5. pilot – лоцман, штурман
6. fame – слава
7. penname – псевдоним
8. steamboat – пароход
9. to reveal – передавать, обнаруживать

XII. Составьте рассказ о себе на тему «My biography».

Используйте дополнительную информацию для составления резюме.

Curriculum Vitae

NAME: Anna Petrova.

DATE OF BIRTH: 11 September 1979.

ADDRESS: Pushkinskaya street, 40/12.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 321-18-44.

MARITAL STATUS: single.

HEALTH: excellent.

EDUCATION: 1986–1996 – secondary school № 38 (specialization in ...);

1996 – secretarial courses (typing, computer literacy, business correspondence).

Now I am a student at the Foreign Languages Department at the University.

WORKING EXPERIENCE: 1995–1996 – private teacher (English);

1996–1997 – ABC company, secretary.

OTHER QUALIFICATIONS: communicative English; Word, Excel for Windows-95.

HOBBIES: knitting, skiing.

REFERENCES: the following people have offered to write references for me:

Natalia B. Ivanova, teacher of English, school JS6 38, tel. no. 333-12-14;

Sergey T. Govorov, principal, secretarial courses, tel. no. 211-13-23;

Nikolai V. Mishin, manager, ABC company, tel. no. 143-84-06.

UNIT TWO

Грамматика: Обороты there is, there are. Present, Past, Future Simple Tense. Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных.

Text A

OUR INSTITUTE

Every society has its own specific attitude toward past, present and future, and it is clearly reflected in the way the society prepares its young generation for adulthood. Knowledge was transmitted not by specialists concentrated in schools but through the family, religious institutions, and apprenticeships. This age requires a new kind of man. It constructs its own educational machine or the system of mass education – the system that simulates this new world.

In Russia, everyone has the right to receive education guaranteed by the Constitution. This right is realized by the broad development of compulsory secondary education, vocational, specialized secondary and higher education and also, by the development of a system of scholarships, grants, evening and correspondence courses.

I am a first-year student. I study at the Azov-Black Sea Engineering Institute. The institute is located in Zernograd, Rostov region. It was founded in 1930. It is among the oldest agricultural higher educational establishments of our country. Back in the 1930s when the first students studied in it, it was named Azov-Black Sea Institute of Agricultural Mechanization and Electrification. Then it was transformed into an academy in 1995 by a decision of the Higher Committee of the Russian Federation. It has 4 faculties: the Engineering-technological faculty, the Electrification of agriculture, the Economy and Territory Management and the Secondary vocational education. About 4500 internal students study at our institute. The institute has an extra-mural faculty. More than a thousand external students study at this faculty. There are about 21 chairs at the institute.

The students have many laboratories, a big good library, 2 sports halls, reading halls and 5 hostels at their disposal. But some students prefer to rent an apartment. There are good possibilities for training, scientific research and practical work there. There are several cafes at the institute. My favourite one is situated in a two-storied building and people say that this is the oldest canteen or student's café. The food there is tasty and very affordable.

The training course lasts 4 years (5 years at the extra-mural faculty). The institute trains engineers for agriculture. The academic year starts in September and ends in June. It's divided into two terms. At the end of each term the students have their tests and examinations. In July and August the students have a practice.

The institute is carrying out fundamental, applied and prospective scientific research work. The results are widely applicable in agriculture in Russia and beyond its boundaries. Now the system of higher education in Russia is going through a transitional period. All higher education system is oriented at American system of education in our country. It differs greatly from that of most other

countries. The first university level degree in the United States is the Bachelor's Degree. The Master's Degree requires one or two years of advanced study in an area of specialization beyond the Bachelor's Degree.

Словарь-минимум:

1. to study – учиться
2. first-year student – студент-первокурсник
3. to be located – быть расположенным
4. to be founded – быть расположенным
5. internal student – студент-очник
6. extra-mural faculty – заочный факультет
7. external student – студент-заочник
8. chair – кафедра
9. foreign language – иностранный язык
10. laboratory – лаборатория
11. library – библиотека
12. hostel – общежитие
13. to be at one's disposal – находиться в ч.-л. распоряжении
14. possibility – возможность
15. scientific-research – научно-исследовательский
16. to last – длиться, продолжаться
17. to be divided – быть разделённым
18. term – семестр
19. agriculture – сельское хозяйство, земледелие
20. training course – курс обучения
21. to train – обучать, готовить
22. compulsory – обязательный
23. correspondence course – заочное обучение
24. secondary – средний (об образовании)
24. vocational – профессиональный
25. bachelor's degree – степень бакалавра
26. master's degree – степень магистра
27. transitional – переходный

I. Ответьте на следующие вопросы по тексту.

1. Why do you think education is so important?
2. What year student are you?
3. What institute do you study at?
4. Where is your institute located?
5. When was the institute founded?
6. How many faculties does the institute have?
7. How many internal students study at the institute?
8. How many external students study there?
9. How many chairs are there at the institute?
10. What possibilities do the students have at the institute?

11. What do the students have at their disposal?
12. How long does the training course last?
13. What specialists does the institute train?
14. What can you say about a transitional period of higher education in Russia?

II. Вставьте необходимый по смыслу глагол.

1. In Russia, everyone has the right (получить) education guaranteed by the Constitution.
2. I (учиться) at the Azov-Black Sea Engineering institute.
3. The institute (иметь) four faculties.
4. Many internal students (учиться) at our institute.
5. The institute (иметь) an extra-mural faculty.
6. A thousand external students (обучаться) there.
7. The training course (длиться) five years at the extra-mural faculty.
8. The students (иметь) modern equipment at their disposal.
9. The institute (готовить) engineers for Agriculture.
10. The academic year (начинаться) in September and (заканчиваться) in June.
11. The students (иметь) their tests and examinations.
12. All higher education system (ориентироваться) at American system.

III. Дополните следующие предложения.

1. In Russia everyone has the right to receive education guaranteed
2. I study at.....
3. Our institute was founded in.....
4. Our institute has
5. There are good possibilities for.....
6. The institute trains.....
7. The training course lasts.....
8. The academic year starts in September and ends.....
9. It's divided into.....
10. At the end of each term, the students have.....
11. Now the system of higher education in Russia is going through.....
12. The first university level degree in the United States is.....
13. The Master's Degree requires.....

IV. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения.

1. В России любой человек имеет право получить образование, гарантированное Конституцией.
2. Я учусь в Азово-Черноморском инженерном институте.
3. Наш институт был основан в 1930 году.
4. В нём имеется 4 факультета: энергетический, инженерно-технологический, факультет экономики и управления территориями, факультет среднего профессионального образования.
5. В нашем институте есть факультет заочного обучения.

6. Около 5,5 тыс. студентов-очников и заочников обучаются в нашем институте.
7. В своём распоряжении студенты имеют много лабораторий, хорошую библиотеку, читальный зал и 5 общежитий.
8. Институт готовит инженеров для сельского хозяйства.
9. Вся система высшего образования в нашей стране ориентируется на американскую систему.
10. Первая университетская степень в США – степень бакалавра.
11. Для получения степени магистра требуется заниматься по расширенной программе от одного до двух лет после получения степени бакалавра.

V. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. A. How do you like Smacker's Sweet Orange Marmalade, Mrs. Johnson? B. I think it's (delicious). It's much (delicious) than the marmalade I usually buy. A. We agree with you, Mrs. Johnson. We think Smackers' Sweet Orange Marmalade is (delicious) marmalade in the world.
2. The rivers in America are much (big) than those in England.
3. The island of Great Britain is (small) than Greenland.
4. What is the name of the (high) mountain in Asia?
5. The English Channel is (wide) than the Straits of Gibraltar.
6. Russia is a very (large) country.
7. Which is (large): the United States or Canada?
8. What is the name of the (big) port in the United States?
9. Moscow is the (large) city in Russia.
10. The London underground is the (old) in the world.
11. There are a (great) number of cars and buses in the streets of Moscow than in any other city of Russia.
12. St. Petersburg is one of the (beautiful) cities in the world.

VI. Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени (Past Indefinite Tense).

On Monday, we have five lessons. The first lesson is Russian. At this lesson, we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard. He answers well and gets a «five». Pete does not get a «five» because he does not know his lesson. After the second lesson, I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. I do not drink milk. After school, I do not go home at once. I go to the library and take a book. Then I go home.

VII. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на различные способы перевода оборота there+be. Глаголы, данные в скобках, поставьте в соответствующем лице и числе в Present и Past Indefinite. Поставьте предложения в задании в) в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

- a) 1. There are many students at the lecture today. 2. There is a blackboard in front of the student's desk. 3. There were cars in front of the house. There were some men there too.
- б) 1. There are hundreds of different plastics. 2. There are different types of rocket motors. 3. There are some kinds of surfaces.
- в) 1. There (to be) a window on the left. 2. There (to be) some tables on the walls. 3. There (to be) many things on the teacher's table. 4. There (to be) a table in front

of the window. There (to be) notebooks and books on the table. 5. There (to be) some numbers and symbols on the blackboard. 6. There (to be) some desks for students in the middle of the room.

VIII. Выпишите из текста 3–4 предложения, в которых основной смысловый глагол употребляется в Present Indefinite. Составьте с данными предложениями вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

IX. Исправьте допущенные ошибки, если они есть.

We learns English at our academy. We has four English lessons a week. At our English lessons we will speak, read and write. We reads English texts and does exercises. We wrote on the blackboard and in our exercise-books. We likes our English lessons. I like to speaks English and want to know it very well. Our teacher shall ask us questions and we will answer them. Olga Ivanovna is our teacher. She teach us English. She is a good teacher. She speak only English to us.

X. Работа в парах. Диалог на тему «The system of education in Russia».

Dialogue

A. Nowadays there are so many contradictory opinions about whether you really need a degree.

B. No question. The modern world is so complex, packed with all sorts of information, simply to survive in it you need to know things.

A. I think that education kits you out for life and then again helps to form your personality.

B. Right, that's why education is a big part of any civilized nation's politics, one of the government's priorities.

A. Our own country was well to the fore where education is concerned, but over the last few decades a lot has been lost for some reason, both economic and political.

B. Too many new ideas. Our original form of education was always excellent.

A. I started school at 6, but it doesn't suit everybody, especially if the child doesn't enjoy good health.

B. What about this new idea of the 12 year school? What will that produce, without a fixed curriculum, good text-books and well-qualified staff?

A. Exactly. Although of course it's important to have free education, as guaranteed under the Constitution for 11 years. And of course you can leave after the ninth year and go on to train in a technical college.

B. Well. I think any thinking person nowadays needs a degree. But it's getting more and more difficult to get in, more and more competition every year. More fee-paying colleges. But, if you really want to, you can do it.

A. I wonder what the differences are between the Russian and, say, English and American systems.

B. Education is rated very highly in both countries. They have their own traditions, and very different systems, completely decentralized, with a variety of different levels, different exam boards, certificates and qualities of degree. All colleges in England and America are academically totally independent.

A. The oldest ones and of course the most well-known are Harvard in America and Oxford and Cambridge in England.

B. You can be an exchange student there nowadays – if you're really keen!

Task:

Составьте диалоги на предлагаемые сюжеты, используя приведенные ниже слова и выражения.

Сюжет 1

Действующие лица – два молодых человека. Два друга встретились через десять лет после окончания школы. Один – окончил технический институт и работает на производстве, получает скромную зарплату, но не жалеет о полученном образовании. Второй – бросил университет и занялся бизнесом, достиг больших успехов, но его жизнь постоянно находится в опасности. Друзья спорят о том, стоит ли получать высшее образование в наше время. В итоге бизнесмен приглашает школьного друга к себе на работу.

Сюжет 2

Действующие лица – работодатель и человек, ищущий работу. Работодатель предъявляет свои требования, в числе которых стоит обязательное наличие высшего образования. Работник не имеет образования, но уже работал по данной специальности. Он не понимает, почему его не берут на работу. В конце концов, он убеждает работодателя взять его на работу с испытательным сроком.

техническое образование – technical education

оплата труда – reward for labour

уверенность в завтрашнем дне – confidence in tomorrow

беззаконие – illegality

правоохранительные органы – the law keepers

просыпаться в холодном поту – to wake up in a cold sweat

чувство опасности – feeling of insecurity

ощущение свободы – sense of freedom

ни в чем себе не отказывать – to go for it

стаж – experience

опыт работы – work experience

уверенность в своих силах – belief in smb's abilities

слова расходятся с делом – deeds belie words

обучаемость – instruction

коммуникабельность – articulate

безответственность – lack of responsibility

требования – requirements

XI. Прочитайте текст. Постарайтесь понять его содержание, пользуясь словарем. Ответьте на вопросы. Выберите из текста предложения для составления темы.

Text B
EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

Every citizen of our country has the right to education. This right is guaranteed by the Constitution. It is ensured, by secondary schools, vocational schools and higher educational establishments. It is also ensured by extramural and evening courses and the system of state scholarships and grants.

Secondary education in Russia is compulsory. The stages of compulsory schooling in Russia are: primary education for ages 6–7 to 9–10 and secondary education for ages 10–11 to 16–17. After finishing the 9th form, one can go on to a vocational school which offers programs of academic subjects and a program of training in a technical field, or a profession.

If a pupil of a secondary school wishes to continue his education, he must stay at school for two more years. Primary and secondary school together comprise 11 years of study. Every school has a "core curriculum" of academic subjects, such as Russian, Literature, Mathematics, History, a foreign language and others. Lyceums and gymnasiums offer programs giving a profound knowledge in some fields of study.

After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school, a lyceum or a gymnasium one can go on in higher education. All applicants must take competitive examinations. Higher educational institutions offer a 5-year program of academic subjects for students in a variety of fields, as well as a post-graduate course. If a person finishes a post-graduate course and writes a thesis, he or she receives the candidate degree, corresponding to the master's degree, or the doctoral degree.

Education in our country is free at most schools. There are some private primary and secondary schools where pupils pay for their studies. Students of universities and colleges get scholarships. At many universities, there are also departments where students pay for their education.

Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What does the phrase «the right to education» mean?
2. What is the right to education in Russia ensured by?
3. What are the stages of compulsory schooling in Russia?
4. What programs of study do different types of school in Russia offer?
5. What is a vocational school?
6. What is necessary for entering a higher educational establishment?
7. What degrees can a person get at a higher educational institution?
8. Do children and people in this country have to pay for education?

Text C
HIGHER EDUCATION

There are forty-seven universities in Britain and thirty polytechnics, plus 350 colleges and institutes of higher education (some of which train teachers). Undergraduate courses normally take three years of full-time study, although a number of subjects take longer, including medicine, architecture and foreign languages (where courses include a year abroad). They lead in most cases to a Bachelor's degree in Arts or Science. There are various postgraduate degrees, including Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Philosophy, the last two being awarded for research in Arts or Sciences.

Degrees are awarded either by the institution itself, or by the Council for National Academic Awards, particularly in vocational areas. Students of law, architecture and some other professions can take qualifications awarded by their own professional bodies instead of degrees.

At present, students who have been accepted by universities or other institutions of higher education receive a grant from their local authority, which covers the cost of the course, and may cover living expenses, books and travel, although parents with higher incomes are expected to make a contribution. Until 1990, the grant did not have to be paid back, but now a system of loans has been introduced.

Universities accept students mainly on the basis of their «A» level results, although they may interview them as well. The Open University was started in 1971 to teach adults who did not have these formal qualifications. Nearly a quarter of all adult part-time students follow its degree courses on radio and television.

Отвeтьте на вопросы:

1. How many universities and institutes of higher education are there in Great Britain?
2. How long does an undergraduate course last?
3. What fields of knowledge take a longer period of studies?
4. What bodies are the degrees awarded by?
5. What does a grant cover?
6. Do wealthy parents pay for their children's education?

XII. Составьте рассказ на тему «The system of education in Russia».

UNIT THREE

Грамматика: Модальные глаголы: can, may, must, should, ought, need. Simple Tenses Active. Предлоги: above, below; over, under; for, about.

Text A

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

British schools

Preschool education in England begins at the age of 3 or 4. About half of the children at this age attend nursery schools or playgroups mostly organized by parents. Little children need care as well as education. That's why kids play a lot learn to listen attentively and to behave.

Compulsory *primary education* begins at the age of 5. Children start their school career in an *infant school*. They are taught «3 R's»: reading, writing, arithmetics. Pupils have a lot of fun at school, drawing, reading, dancing or singing.

When they are 7 pupils move to a *junior school*, which lasts four years till they are 11. They study a lot of subjects: English, Maths, Science, History, and Geography along with Technology, Music, Art and Physical education. All the children are streamed into A, B, C, and D classes. The most gifted attend a stream, the least talented are in D classes.

Most children (over 90 per cent) go to state schools where education is free. Only a small proportion of them attend private (Public) or independent schools where the fees are very high. The most notable private schools are Eton, Harrow, Winchester, and Rugby. Such schools are for the representatives of the ruling class.

Secondary education begins at 11. The majority of secondary schools are *Comprehensive schools* where boys and girls study together. Besides, parents can take their children to *Secondary Modern schools* or to *Grammar schools*. Many children of working class families go to Modern schools, which give a very limited education but pupils get instruction in woodwork, metalwork, sewing, shorthand, typing and cooking there. Grammar schools provide an academic course from 11 to 18. They prepare pupils for colleges and universities. The Comprehensive schools have their own «Grammar schools» classes and «Modern classes».

At about 16 years old teenagers take some exams and course-work to get General Certificate of Education. Those who choose to stay on at school usually study for two more years to pass A level (Advanced level) exams. These exams will give them chance to enter the university.

Higher Education in Great Britain

Young people get higher education at the universities. Not everybody can afford it because it is not free. There are about 50 universities and 350 colleges and institutes of higher education in Great Britain. The oldest and the most famous are Oxford and Cambridge Universities, which were founded in the 12th and 13th centuries. They consist of a number of colleges. In Oxford, for example, there are 24

colleges for men, 5 for women and 5 more which have both men and women members. There are more than 30 colleges in Cambridge. Students spend the major part of their university life doing research.

The Tutorial system is one of the ways in which Oxford and Cambridge differ from all other English universities. It is the system of individual tuition organized by the college. Each Don in a college is a tutor in his own subject; he has five or six undergraduates and plans the work for them: Besides attending lectures, the student has chosen, once a week he comes to see his Don, who helps him in his study.

After three years of study, a university graduate will leave with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, etc. After post-graduate courses (two more years) they get the Master's Degree and then a Doctor's Degree.

At present students may receive a grant from their local authority, which covers the cost of the course and some living expenses. Most students live away from home, in flats or halls of residence. For a break of discipline a student can be fined a sum of money, for a serious offence he may be expelled. The universities have over a hundred societies and clubs, enough for every interest one could imagine. Sport is a part of students' life at Oxbridge. The most popular sport is rowing. Many great men studied at Oxbridge: Cromwell, Newton, etc.

Словарь-минимум:

1. admission – прием
2. advanced – продвинутый
3. applicant – кандидат
4. attainment – достижение
5. to attend – посещать
6. bachelor – бакалавр
7. comprehensive – общеобразовательный
8. compulsory – обязательный
9. correspondence course – заочное обучение
10. degree – степень
11. graduate – выпускник (колледжа), аспирант
12. General Certificate of Secondary Education – Общий сертификат о среднем образовании
13. grant – грант
14. infant school – детская школа (с 5 до 7)
15. junior school – младшая школа (с 7 до 11)
16. master – магистр
17. nursery education – дошкольное образование
18. preschool – дошкольный
19. primary elementary – начальный
20. secondary – средний (об образовании)
21. Science – естественные науки
22. Social Studies – общественные науки

I. Ответьте на следующие вопросы по тексту.

1. What are the main types of schooling in Britain?
2. At what age do British children begin studying?
3. What privileges do Grammar schools give to pupils?
4. What Certificates of Education are children offered after graduation a secondary school?
5. Where can the British get higher education?
6. What are the most famous universities in Britain?
7. What is the Tutorial System?
8. How can students be fined and what for?
9. How do British students spend their free time?
10. What degrees are universities graduated offered?

II. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на модальные глаголы.

1. Hob cannot swim, but Jane can swim very well.
2. You are not well. You must consult a doctor.
3. I can't sleep, because I am cold.
4. He may know her address.
5. Can Den speak German? I am afraid, he can't, but he can speak English very well.
6. You ought to be more careful.
7. May I come in? Of course, you may. But you mustn't be late.
8. You shouldn't smoke in the room.
9. I must apologize to you. You needn't apologize, it's my fault.
10. Need I go there at once? Yes, you must.

III. Вставьте по смыслу необходимый модальный глагол (can, may, must, ought, should, need).

1. I ___get up early tomorrow because we are planning to go fishing.
2. I ___not get up early on Sunday, it's my day off.
3. You___speak English, ___not you?
4. You ___to be more careful.
5. Mike ___sleep all day. He___n't go to school.
6. It's 10 o'clock. He ___be at school now.
7. ___you lend me your dictionary? Of course, ___ Here you are.
8. You ___ help your mother. She is so busy.
9. ___I have another cup of tea?
10. ___we learn the poem by heart? No, you ___not.

IV. Ответьте на вопросы по образцу, обращая внимание на модальные глаголы.**A.****Must** we get up early tomorrow?Yes, certainly, you **must**. (We're leaving at 6 o'clock).No, you **needn't**. (Tomorrow is Sunday).

1. Must I change my clothes? (You're wet; you look very nice).
2. Must she go to see the doctor? (She looks ill; she's quite well).
3. Must I give the book back to him? (He needs it; he presented it to you).
4. Must she prepare sandwiches for the picnic? (The more, the better; we've already prepared them).
5. Must we keep the window shut? (It's rather cold; it's so hot here).
6. Must Mary go shopping? (We need some food; we've bought everything).
7. Must she ring you up in the evening? (I'll wait for her ring; I'll be away).

B.

May I open the window? – ... (It is very cold now).

Yes, you *may*. – No, you *mustn't*. **It** is very cold here.

1. *May* I close the door? – ... (It is hot here). 2. *May* I play the piano? – ... (Mother is sleeping). 3. *May* we take the cups away? – ... (They want to have some more coffee). 4. *May* I look some words up in a dictionary? – ... (It's a control paper). 5. *May* I go out? – ... (The lesson is not over). 6. *May* we watch the TV? – ... (We are going to have dinner). 7. *May* I stay away from classes? – ... (You are not **ill**).

C.

Why *can't* your son help you? (go to school)

He *can't* help me because he *must* go to school.

1. Why can't you give me this book? (give it to Mike). 2. Why can't he play with me? (be at school at 9). 3. Why can't you wash up the dishes? (do my home-work). 4. Why can't she do the shopping? (go to the office). 5. Why can't she go to the theatre? (stay with the baby). 6. Why can't you talk with me at once? (read this article). 7. Why can't they buy a new computer? (pay for the car).

V. Ответьте на вопросы, используя глаголы в Past или Future Simple Tenses.**A.**

Did you *meet* Ann on Monday? (No, on Saturday).

No, I *didn't*. I *met* her on Saturday

1. *Did* you take my pen? (No, your pencil). 2. *Did* he fly to Moscow in September? (No, to St. Petersburg). 3. *Did* they eat meat at dinner? (No, fish). 4. *Did* Ben go to the sea-side by car? (No, by train). 5. *Did* you leave your bicycle in the yard? (No, in the garden). 6. *Did* they read Shakespeare in class? (No, Byron). 7. *Did* Mother buy apples? (No, oranges).

B.

Did you see Mike yesterday? (No / in the evening).

No, I *didn't*, but I *shall* see him in the evening.

Is it raining now? (No / at night).

No, it *isn't*, but it *will* rain at night.

1. *Did* they catch the five o'clock train? (No, the 6 o'clock train). 2. *Did* you meet John in London? (No, in Moscow). 3. *Does* Ann speak English fluently? (No, in two years). 4. *Is* your sister at home now? (No, in the evening). 5. *Are* you through with your work? (No, in a quarter of an hour). 6. *Did* he finish his home work? (No, in an hour). 7. *Did* you see them at the concert yesterday? (No, tomorrow).

VI. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на предлоги:

Above, below

1. It was very cold last January; the temperature was about 20 degrees below zero. But summer was rather hot – about 40 degrees above zero. 2. When I was leaving the house I heard a noise above. 3. Health is above wealth. 4. This staircase leads above, to the second floor. 5. He likes to stand on the hill – top and look at the plains below him. 6. I can see everything from above. 7. The water came above his knee and his coat became wet as it reached below the knee. 8. The plane was flying about 10 thousand meters above the sea-level.

Over, under

1. People speak English all over the world. 2. Excuse me, where is the bus stop? It's over there, round the corner. 3. I have no control over the circumstances. But under these circumstances it's impossible to fulfill my promise. 4. The plan is under discussion at the present moment. They speak about it over and over again. 5. We were tired, for we were walking for over three hours and we lay down under the tree to rest. 6. He took the dictionary from under my eyes and I didn't notice it. 7. Who is the boy standing over there, at the window? It's Vadim, my friend; he lives on the floor above, just under the attic, a small room below the roof. 8. Children under 14 are not allowed to see that film. Pay attention to the *above-mentioned* fact.

For

1. This work is too difficult for me for the time being. 2. When does the train start for Liverpool, I wonder? I'm waiting for it for half an hour. I'm sorry for you, but the train left a few minutes ago. 3. Won't you go for a walk in the park? You see, I'm not quite well for a time and can't go out for fear of catching cold. I've sent for the doctor and now I'm waiting for him. 4. He has worked at the plant for many years and got a good salary for his job. That plant is famous for its high class machines. 5. Is it necessary for us to go? Yes, for sure. I'm afraid, we'll be late for dinner. Let's start for home soon. It's for you to decide. As for me, I have no objection. I'm thankful for all the pleasant time I've had here. 6. I'm sorry, but I'm not ready for the lesson, for I haven't got a dictionary. You know, I was going to prepare for the test in English and for this purpose I called to Nick to ask for a dictionary, but Nick was out and I couldn't translate the text without a dictionary. 7. He went for a tour around the country for two weeks, for he was going to leave that country for Canada for ever.

About

1. What are you thinking about, I wonder? Don't you hear me? I'm talking to you for about ten minutes. 2. Have you got your watch about you? Could you tell me what the time is now? Certainly, it's about 3 o'clock. Mr. Brown will come back in about 5 minutes. 3. There were about ten children in the garden. We watched them running about. 4. I'm hungry, what about dinner? As far as I know, dinner is about 5 o'clock here. But as for me, I'm not hungry and I care don't about it. 5. Don't leave paper about when you go for a picnic.

VII. Выпишите 6–7 предложений из текста, которые употребляются в Present, Past, Future Simple Tense. Составьте с данными предложениями вопросительные и отрицательные формы.

VIII. Работа в парах. Диалог на тему «The system of education in English-speaking Countries».

Dialogue

- A. Whereabouts here is the tutorial on Russian language and literature being held?
 B. Here there's due to be the tutorial on preparing for essay-writing.
 A. Hello there! Which faculty are you applying for?
 B. Philology – the English Department.
 A. I'm for the History Faculty – Contemporary History Department.
 B. You mean one can study such a «live» stream of history as the one we're actually «swimming in», as one might say, at this moment?
 A. It's all available-both synchronic and diachronic studies, just as is possible for language specializations.
 B. Yes, the main thing is to be admitted to a course. You've got no prospects today without higher education... Mind you, I do like the subject itself – English. And not just because any educated person needs to know languages. It's the country that interests me too – Britain, its history, art, and its people.
 A. Yes, to read Shakespeare in the original is wonderful! But to understand why history sometimes quietly «slips us» a real «explosive bomb» to consider, as Alexander Blok put it – that, too, is not without its excitement!

Task:

Составьте диалоги на предложенные ситуации, используя приведенные ниже слова и выражения.

Сюжет 1

Абитуриент пришел в институт задолго до вступительных экзаменов. Он разговаривает с преподавателями о поступлении, обучении, курсах, репетиторах. Через два месяца он успешно сдает экзамены и поступает на самый престижный факультет. Как ему это удалось? Предложите свои версии поступления.

Сюжет 2

Перед поступлением в институт у тебя с родителями разгорелся спор о качестве современного образования. Они уверены, что оно стало хуже. Однако ты придерживаешься иного мнения. Тебе нужно отстоять свою точку зрения.

ориентироваться – to get used to

знание – knowledge

стремление к чему-либо – aspiration for smth.

материальные возможности – financial possibilities

материальная заинтересованность – ambition

конфиденциальный – confidential
 подводный камень – hidden rock
 знакомство – acquaintance
 друг семьи – friend of the family
 по стопам родителей – in parents' footsteps
 удача, везение – success, luck
 гуманитарные науки – humanities
 технический институт – technical institute
 техникум – technical secondary school
 университет – university
 красный диплом – first-class diploma
 второе высшее образование – second higher education
 трудоустройство – provision of employment
 отстаивать свою точку зрения – to maintain one's opinion
 выгодное место – paying job
 благоприятный – favourable
 предпочтительный – preferable

IX. Прочитайте текст. Постарайтесь понять содержание текста без словаря.

Text B

THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN THE USA

Schooling in the United States of America

There are two kinds of schools in the United States of America: public schools and private schools. The money for public schools is given by each state, so education in these schools is free. The system of private schools is very popular, though the cost of education in them varies and not each family can afford it.

Education in the USA is compulsory for children from 6 to 16–18, depending on the state. The general pattern of education is an 8-year elementary school, followed by a 4-year high school. This has been called 8–4 plan organization. There are, however, some variations of this educational pattern. High school is followed by a 4-year college and professional schools.

Preschooling is optional. There is a network of nursery schools and day-care centers where children are looked after while their parents are at work.

Elementary schools give the basic knowledge about the world around us and people who live in it. Pupils are taught to count, read and write, to draw, sing and dance.

Secondary schools are usually named *high schools* and their pupils are called students. Marks given to students for their work are called grades. Pupils get A, B, C, D marks. A – for excellent work, D – for poor work. Students study a wide range of subjects which cover exact, natural sciences and humanities. In some schools students can choose between woodwork, metalwork, sewing, typing, shorthand and others. They can join various school bands, chorus, sport clubs and so on.

Higher Education in the USA

After high school young people either start working or continue in higher education. There are several ways to do it: universities, colleges and technical or vocational schools. The cherished desire of any US school leaver is to enter one of the most prestigious educational establishments in the USA, such as Harvard, Princeton, Yale or Columbia Universities.

A university in the United States usually has several different colleges in it. Each has a special subject area. There may be a college of liberal arts where humanities, social sciences, natural sciences and mathematics are taught. There may be a college of education and a college of business. A program for undergraduates usually takes four years. University students get an undergraduate degree in the arts or science. If they complete a course of study, they get Bachelor of Arts or Science degree. Students may leave the university at this time. They may also go on for a graduate or professional degree.

College students usually spend four years in school too. But a college does not have graduate or professional programs. The technical or vocational school has only job training. It has no academic program. A course of study may take from six months to two years and more. The technical or vocational school gives training for work in areas such as electronics, carpentry and others.

X. Составьте рассказ на тему «The system of education in English-speaking Countries».

UNIT FOUR

Грамматика: Местоимения (личные, притяжательные), Present, Past Progressive Tense.

Text A

HOLIDAYS AND TRADITIONS IN RUSSIA AND ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Every country has its national holidays, but there are also holidays that are common for many countries. New Year's Day is the first holiday of each new year. In Russia, it is the most popular holiday, but in the West people pay more attention to Christmas. The celebration begins on New Year's Eve, that is, on the 31st of December. At home we all stay up until midnight and much later. We light coloured lamps on our New Year Tree and have a late dinner with cake and champagne. Sometimes we just watch TV, but we also go out for a late walk. Everybody gets presents.

New Year's Day is a family event. But, in Russia we also have holidays commemorating some important events in our history, for example, Victory Day, Constitution Day, the Day of the Sovereignty of the Russian Federation. There are also holidays like May Day and Women's Day, which started as political events but over the years have become family holidays.

Recently Russian people have begun to celebrate religious holidays again. The most important religious holidays are Christmas and Easter. In Russia, Christmas is celebrated on January 7, and in Europe and in the USA, on December 25.

In Great Britain there are also many holidays, some of them the same as in our country, and some different. Bank Holidays, the peculiar English holidays, were appointed by Act of Parliament in 1871. They happen four times a year: Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August and December 26th. December 26th is a Boxing Day. The «boxing» refers to the boxes of Christmas presents, which are usually given on that day. Other public holidays are: Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and May Day. On these days, all banks and all places of business are closed and nearly everyone takes a holiday.

But, besides public holidays, the British people observe certain traditions on such days as Pancake Day, Guy Fawkes' Night, St. Valentine's Day, April Fool's Day, which, unless they fall on a Sunday, are ordinary working days.

In the USA constitution there is no provision for national holidays. Each state has the right to decide which holiday to observe. Many states have holidays of their own, but there are also major holidays observed in nearly all the states.

The main holiday in the USA is Independence Day, celebrated on the fourth of July. On that day in 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted. It is a patriotic holiday, celebrated with the firing of guns, and fireworks, parades and open-air meetings.

Another traditionally American holiday is Thanksgiving Day, which falls on the fourth Thursday of November. It has been celebrated since the 17th century, when the English colonists decided to celebrate the end of their first year in America and to give thanks to God. It is a family holiday with a large traditional dinner including turkey and pumpkin pie.

There are other holidays in the USA besides Christmas, New Year and Easter, which are popular all round the world. 34 of the 50 states observe Columbus Day on October 12. It commemorates the discovery of America. Labour Day on the first Monday of September marks the end of the summer and of the vacations. Veterans' Day on the 11th November is dedicated to the end of the First World War. There is also Memorial Day or Decoration Day observed on the 30th of May, when Americans honor the servicemen who gave their lives in all the past wars and hold memorial services.

Словарь-минимум:

1. to adopt – принять, утверждать
2. Christmas – Рождество
3. church services – церковные службы
4. discovery – открытие
5. Easter – Пасха
6. firework – фейерверк
7. Good Friday – Страстная Пятница
8. to observe, to celebrate, to commemorate – праздновать, отмечать
9. peculiar – специфический, особенный
10. pumpkin pie – тыквенный пирог
11. revival – воскрешение
12. Thanksgiving Day – День Благодарения
13. turkey – индейка
14. Whit Monday – Духов День

I. Ответьте на следующие вопросы по тексту:

1. What holidays does your family celebrate?
2. What is your favourite holiday? Why?
3. Does your family have any special New Year traditions?
4. Do you cook and eat any special holiday meals?
5. Do you celebrate any religious holidays? Do you go to church on these days?
6. What new holidays have appeared in our life during the last few years?
7. Have you ever tried to celebrate any foreign holidays?
8. What is the main holiday in our country? And in Great Britain? And in the USA?

II. Вставьте необходимые по смыслу местоимения:

my, his, her, its, our, your, their.

Eg.: I come from Russia.language is Russian.

I come from Russia. My language is Russian.

1. We all come from the Ukraine. ...language is Ukrainian. 2. My pen-friend comes from England. ...language is English. 3. His aunt comes from Ireland. ...language is Irish. 4. They come from Wales. ...language is Welsh. 5. You come from Scotland. ...language is Scottish. 6. That man comes from Germany. ...language is German. 7. Those businessmen come from Japan. ...language is Japanese. 8. This actress comes from Italy. ...language is Italian. 9. Lucille comes from France. ...language is French. 10. Her husband comes from Poland. ...language is Polish. 11. You come from Spain. ...language is Spanish. 12. These children come from China. ...language is Chinese. 13. We come from Greece. ...language is Greek. 14. I come from Sweden. ...language is Swedish.

III. Раскройте скобки, используя следующие местоимения по смыслу:

A. Местоимения: my, me, mine, his, him, her, hers, it, its.

1. Give (мне) (её) book to read. (Моя) - is not interesting. 2. Are these (его) textbooks? No, they are (её). 3. Show (мне) (его) magazine, please. 4. (Его) sister is here, and where is (моя)? 5. Give (ему) (его) pen. He likes to write with (ею). (Она) is always with (ним). 6. Please, help (мне) to write a report for (него). (Он) needs (в нем) for tomorrow. 7. (Это) is not (его) key. (Он) is (её). 8. Give (мне) (её) photo and I'll give (тебе) (моё). 9. I asked (её) to help (ему) to do (его) home- task. 10. Is (это) (её) text-book? (Я) am not sure. (Я) think, (он) is (его).

B. Местоимения: we, us, our, ours, you, yours, they, them, their, theirs.

1. (Мы) are (их) relatives, not (ваши). 2. Show (нам) (нашего) new teacher. 3. Whose girl is this? The girl is (наша). 4. Are the boys (ваши) friends? No, (они) are (их) friends. 5. All (ваши) suitcases are in (их) car. Take (их). 6. What is (ваш) address? (Их) is the same. (Они) live not far from (вас). 7. How long are (вы) waiting for (нас)? (Мы) asked (их) to live with (нами) at (нашей) summer cottage. 9. Where are (их) glasses? Show (их) to (нам). 10. We know (их) very well. (Они) are the friends of (наши).

IV. Раскройте скобки и употребите глагол в нужной форме: Present Simple или Present Progressive.

1. I (to read) now. I (to read) newspapers every day. 2. He (to drink) tea at the moment. He always (to drink) strong tea. 3. They (to go) to school now. They (to go) to school every morning. 4. I (not to sleep) at the moment. I (not to sleep) in the day-time. 5. Den (not to write) a letter now. He seldom (to write) letters. 6. They (not to watch) TV now. They (not to watch) TV in the morning. 7. You (to work) now? You (to work) on Saturdays? 8. They (to play) chess now? They often (to play) chess? 9. Who you (to wait) here for? Who you (to wait) here every day for? 10. What you (to do) here? What you usually (to do) in the evenings? 11. We (to help) our father now. We (to help) our father very often. 12. She (not to eat) now. She (not to eat) in the evening. 13. He (to take) medicine now? How often he

(to take) medicine? 14. They (to speak) English now? What language they usually (to speak)?

V. Прочитайте и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление времен группы Progressive Tense. Во втором задании раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present или Past Progressive.

1. «What are you doing, Mike?» Billy asked his elder brother. «I am listening to music». – «And what were you doing ten minutes ago?» – «I was doing my lessons. And maybe you want to know what I shall be doing in twenty minutes, Billy?» – «Yes, Mike, what will you be doing?» – «I shall be beating you if you don't stop asking me stupid questions».

2. 1. What you (to do) at five o'clock yesterday? – I (to work) in the library. I (to be) there, too, but I (not to see) you. 2. Listen! Ann (to play) the piano. 3. Yesterday I (to work) at my English from five till seven. 4. Where your sister (to be) now? – She (to be) in her room. She (to play) computer game. 5. Look! The children (to skate) very well. 6. When my sister (to wash) her skirt, she (to find) a pound note in the pocket. 7. He (to repair) his bicycle the whole day yesterday. 8. We (to discuss) the latest news from three till four yesterday. 9. Why she (to cry) now? 10. Why she (to cry) when I saw her yesterday?

VI. Прочитайте диалог и выпишите из текста предложения, которые употребляются в Present Progressive Tense.

Dialogue: At the football match

Alexander: Oh, what a crowd! What's the shouting about?

Kirill: Here are the teams coming out. The Kiev Dynamo team in blue jerseys and white shorts, and there's the Moscow Dynamo team in red jerseys and blue shorts.

A.: There goes the referee's whistle, they are lining up. The game is starting.

K.: The set of forwards is very strong in the Kiev Dynamo team, isn't it?

A.: Watch the game! Have you seen that good pass? The Kiev players are filtering more frequently into the zone spelling danger for the Moscow footballers.

K.: A corner kick! Oh! I should say the Moscow defence is on its toes! A semi-circle of blue jerseys are squeezing in the Moscow defence!

A.: Look! The Kiev Dynamo is attacking. I say, the Moscow forwards are not very active.

K.: Watch the game! Oh, what a nice tackling!...Shot! Goal! Well played! One to nil in favour of the Kiev Dynamo!

A.: That's a good beginning! Oh, a good pass! Shot! What a pity! He has lost the ball.

K.: The Moscow Dynamo has collected the ball. They are controlling the ball.

A.: Here they come again. They have dashed in. Where's the defence? Ah! Goal.

K.: A neat kick! What's the score?

A.: Don't you follow the game? It's one to one. There goes the whistle for the first half of the game.

Second Game

K.: What's the matter? They have changed the goalkeeper.

A.: May be there's something wrong with him. Oh, here's the centre-forward...he is possessing the ball...Missing the ball.

K.: Look! One of the Moscow players is propelling the ball.

A.: Right you are. They have got a penalty kick...

K.: What a shot at the net! Well played!

A.: Time is up. The score is two to one in favour of the Kiev Dynamo.

K.: The game was splendid. In my opinion, both teams are players of high class.

VII. Составьте с выписанными из текста предложениями (задание VI) вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

VIII. Исправьте допущенные ошибки, если они есть.

1. I was writing an English exercise now. 2. He are writing an English exercise at this time yesterday. 3. My little sister are sleeping now. 4. My friend were not doing his homework at seven o'clock yesterday. 5. They was playing volleyball the whole evening yesterday. 6. She were reading a book from 5 till 6 yesterday. 7. I am going to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday. 8. When I were going to school the day before yesterday, I met Mike and Pete. 9. Look! My cat was playing with a ball. 10. What were you studying now? 11. Were you going to school now? 12. I am in a hurry. My friends were waiting for me.

IX. Работа в парах. Диалоги на тему «Holidays and customs».

Dialogue I

A.: Hi, Dima. Where are you going to celebrate the New Year?

B.: Hi, Kostya! As always, in the bosom of my family. Then later on maybe with my friends. I really love this holiday.

A.: Yes, it's one of my favourite occasions, too. All connected with dreams and hopes for a big improvement in our life. And New Year is a time for giving presents and there's always a Christmas tree at home with decorations.

B.: Yes, the tree, sparkling lights, brightly coloured decorations, presents-memories of childhood, presents from Santa Claus.

A.: In the west, New Year is not quite as popular as here. There, the main winter festival is Christmas. You know, they have Christmas holiday, so it's a really festive time, lasting a long while.

B.: Every country has its own traditions. Do you remember what date Christmas is?

A.: 25th December, I think. But in Russia it's 7th January. By the way, what's the reason for the different dates?

B.: I don't know exactly. Some dispute between the Catholics and those of the Orthodox faith. By the way, some of the other festivals are different, too. For example, Easter is celebrated a week earlier in the west.

A.: Really amazing, isn't it? Not so long ago we weren't even allowed to mention Christmas or Easter.

B.: Yes, my parents still recall the old Soviet holidays: 7th November and 1st of May. Everybody took part in parades then.

A.: You know, I really like 9th May, Victory Day. We learned the truth about the Great Patriotic War today. I was reading Vorobiov and Astafiev. But 9th May still remains sacred. And there's another strange thing. We celebrate Women's Day – 8th March (nowhere else does!). England has Mother's Day of course. As well as other countries.

B.: But do you know any uniquely English special days?

A.: Well, there's St. Valentine's Day, I think. And of course in the US the main holiday is Independence Day on the 4th of July. On this day in 1776 the declaration of Independence was announced.

B.: I've also heard about a traditional holiday in America when all the family get together and have a turkey.

A.: Yes, that's Thanksgiving on 4th November. I must say, I think Americans are very like Russians. They love celebrations, particularly family get-togethers, they're very sentimental. On top of all that they have Columbus Day to commemorate the discovery of America and Remembrance Day when they remember the fallen in all the wars.

B.: I think that's good. As Pushkin wrote, a real man is distinguished by his respect for the past «Maturity means blessing one's ancestors».

Dialogue II

A.: Hello, Johnny.

B.: Hello, Alyosha. How are you feeling?

A.: Fine, thanks. How do you like it here? Enjoying a good holiday in the hotel?

B.: Oh, yes! Lovely weather, nice sea. But I love the holidays, different ones nearly every day. King Neptune's Day was particularly bright and cheerful.

A.: I really like it here, too. But what are your other holidays in the US?

B.: Well, for example, Columbus Day on 12th October. Of course not all states celebrate it. In our country all states have the right to decide which holidays to celebrate.

A.: That celebrates the discovery of America?

B.: Yes. Then there is Labour Day, the first Monday in September. It marks the end of the summer and the school holidays Veteran's Day on 11th November is dedicated to the end of the First World War. Then American also marks Remembrance Day or Emblem Day when they remember the fallen in all the wars. That's 30th May.

A.: Holidays are great.

B.: Yes. Life would dull without them.

Task:

Составьте диалоги на предлагаемые сюжеты, используя приведенные ниже слова и выражения.

Сюжет 1

Очень часто молодым людям приходится решать сложный вопрос: отмечать общенациональные праздники с друзьями или с родителями. Как ты решаешь эту проблему? Представь, что ты впервые хочешь встретить Новый год с друзьями. Как ты поведешь разговор с родителями?

Сюжет 2

В последние годы в России стали популярны некоторые зарубежные праздники (Валентинов день, Хэллоуин и др.). Объясни родителям, чем они привлекательны.

особенный день – particular day

цветы – flowers

праздновать – to celebrate

делать подарок – to make a present

годовщина, юбилей – anniversary

юбиляр – hero of the day

сделать приятное – to please

валентинка (открытка) – valentine card

влюбляться – to fall in love

признаваться кому-либо в любви – to declare one's love to smb.

тыква – pumpkin

страх – fear

пугать – to frighten

ужасный – horrible

веселье – fun

повод – reason

общение – dealing

забава – amusement

X. Прочитайте текст. Постарайтесь понять его содержание, пользуясь словарем. Выберите из текста предложения для составления темы.

Text B**GENERAL HOLIDAYS**

The most important holidays celebrated not only in English-speaking countries but also throughout the world are: New Year's Day (Jan. 1), St. Valentine's Day (Feb. 14), April Fool's Day (Apr. 1), Easter (Apr.), Halloween (Oct. 31), Christmas (Dec. 25), etc.

The New Year is one of the favorite holidays in Russia. Most of the people feel this to be a family holiday and celebrate the New Year at home with relatives and

close friends. When the Kremlin chimes begin their count of 12, people pour champagne into glasses, congratulate each other and propose toasts for happiness and peace.

Of course, every nation has its own traditions of celebrating the New Year. The most famous celebration in London is round the statue of Eros in Piccadilly Circus where crowds of people gather and sing and welcome the New Year.

Hogmanay is a Scottish name for New Year's Eve, and the time for merry-making and giving presents. The Scotsmen observe the old custom of First Footing. It is considered lucky if a dark-haired man is the first to set foot in the house after midnight on Hogmanay. He must bring a piece of bread to wish food, a lump of coal to wish warmth and a silver coin – a symbol of wealth.

In the USA two famous New Year's festivals are televised for national viewing: the Tournament of Roses and the Mummer's Parade. The Tournament of Roses takes place in California. Elaborate floats displaying roses and thousands of other California flowers depict a different theme each year. The cities with the most unusual and attractive floral displays are awarded with prizes. The Mummer's Parade in Philadelphia is a ten-hour spectacle. Clowns, musicians, dancers and floats – all are led by King Momus dressed in gleaming satin. After the Parade, the Rose Bowl football game is played. All these events make January 1, one of the most entertaining and relaxing holiday.

St. Valentine's Day is a happy little festival, especially for children and young people. Boys and girls, husbands and wives, friends and neighbours and even the office staff express their affection for each other in gay and merry ways. They send their sweethearts and friends small gifts or greeting cards and ask them: «Be My Valentine», which means «Be my friend or love». A «valentine» may mean a person who receives the gift or it may be a special greeting card or a little present. The greeting cards are coloured, have drawings, pictures of hearts, verses or words «I love you» and «Guess who». Valentine candy and flowers are packed in red heart-shaped boxes. It is a favourite day for parties. The hosts trim the hall with coloured paper and hearts.

Easter comes on a Sunday between March and April. It marks the end of winter and the beginning of spring. Easter is a religious holiday. At Easter, people buy new clothes to wear on Easter Sunday. There is a popular belief that wearing three new things on Easter will bring good luck in the year. After church services, many people like to take walks down the streets in their new Easter hats and suits. This colourful procession of people dressed in bright new spring clothes is called the "Easter Parade". At Easter people exchange presents which traditionally take the form of an Easter egg, a symbol of wealth.

Halloween (a contraction of «All Hallows Eve») dates back to a time when people believed in devils, witches and ghosts. People thought that on that day the spirits of all those who had died during the last year would be wandering around in the search of living bodies. To save themselves from the spirits people lit bonfires, dressed up in a ghoulish manner and walked around the village making noise to frighten away dead souls. Later people walked from village to village begging for

«soul cakes». Families who had lost relatives offered cakes to the beggars in exchange for the promise to say prayers for the dead souls.

Nowadays people do not believe in evil spirits. They mark this holiday by costume balls or fancy-dress parties. Children like to visit houses and ask the traditional question «Trick or treat?» If the people in the house give the children a «treat» (usually money or sweets), then the children will not play a trick on them. A favourite Halloween custom is to make a jack-o'-lantern (блуждающий огонёк). The children scrape out a pumpkin cut the eyes, nose and mouth, and light a candle inside the pumpkin to scare their friends. They set jack-o'-lantern in the windows.

Christmas is a religious holiday – the birthday of Jesus Christ. Most churches have Christmas services. There is a Christmas tree decorated with tinsel, coloured bulbs and lights in every home, in every square, in every shop. People are very busy before Christmas – they buy Christmas presents, send greeting cards to their relatives and friends. They wish each other «Merry Christmas» and «A Happy New Year». People usually put their presents under the New Year Tree. English children hang stockings at the end of the bed on Christmas Eve. They believe that Santa Claus brings presents and put them into their stockings.

Schools have Christmas parties. Children sing carols and recite Christmas poems. Each family has a big Christmas dinner in the afternoon or in the evening. They usually eat roast turkey or goose and Christmas pudding. Many people watch the Queen's Christmas broadcast on TV. This day is a traditional family reunion day and a special day for children.

Отвeтьте на вопросы:

1. What are the most important holidays?
2. What is your most favourite holiday?
3. Where do Russian people prefer to see the New Year in?
4. What toasts do they usually propose?
5. Where is the New Year celebrated in London?
6. What is Hogmanay?
7. How do Scotsmen mark the New Year?
8. What is the symbol of plenty in Scotland?
9. What are the most famous New Year festivals in the USA?
10. When is St. Valentine's Day celebrated?
11. What do people usually write on their greeting cards?
12. What kind of holiday is Easter?
13. What is the Easter Parade?
14. What is a symbol of Easter?
15. What does the word 'Halloween' mean?
16. How do people mark Halloween now?
17. What is a favourite Halloween custom?
18. When does Christmas come?
19. How do people mark Christmas?
20. Is Christmas celebrated at schools in Britain (in Russia)?

Text C**SOME NATIONAL AMERICAN HOLIDAYS****Memorial Day**

On the 30th of May the Americans celebrate Memorial Day. It is a national holiday. Schools, offices and banks close for the day. On that day Americans honour the servicemen who gave their lives in past wars. Schools, clubs and churches decorate the cemeteries. They put up flags on the graves of army, navy and airmen. They hold memorial services in churches, halls, parks and cemeteries. The first Memorial Day was held in 1868 all over the North. Americans marched to the graves of Civil War soldiers, bringing flowers and singing «The Battle Hymn of the Republic» and other Civil War songs.

Independence Day

On July 4, 1776, a group of Americans representing the thirteen British colonies on the Atlantic coast of North America signed a document stating that these colonies had the right to be free and independent. This document is known as the Declaration of Independence. July 4 is celebrated by Americans as a national holiday, Independence Day.

There is a building in Philadelphia, which is called Independence Hall. Here the Declaration was signed. On the building is the famous Liberty Bell, which rang to tell the people in the street that a new country had been born. Americans still ring bells to celebrate Independence Day. They decorate the graves of their dead soldiers, shoot off fireworks in parks and fields and march in parades. People usually go on picnics to the country, the seashore or to the mountains on that day.

Thanksgiving Day

This national holiday comes on the fourth Thursday in November. It was first celebrated in 1621 by the Pilgrim Fathers (the first English settlers), after their first harvest. When the first colonists landed in 1620 near Cape Cod, Massachusetts, their first year was very hard. The winter was very cold and many people died because of the cold and lack of food. Only 50 of the original 100 passengers of the «Mayflower» remained. The remained Pilgrim Fathers planted crops and had a very good harvest. They killed a great number of wild turkeys and made a feast, which lasted for a week. The colonists fired cannon as a salute. That was the first celebration of their thankfulness, giving thanks to God for their survival in the new land, Thanksgiving, and to this day the occasion is celebrated by all families.

Nowadays Thanksgiving Day is a family holiday. All members of the family usually gather at the home of their parents. They have a big family dinner-roast turkey, corn pudding and a pumpkin pie. They often have a big football game on that day.

Отвѣтьте на вопросы:

1. Whom do Americans honour on Memorial Day?
2. When was the first Memorial Day held and where?
3. In what way do they mark this national holiday?
4. What is the Declaration of Independence?

5. Where and when was it signed?
6. How do Americans celebrate the Independence Day?
7. Who were Pilgrim Fathers?
8. When and where did the first settlers land?
9. How did they go through the first winter on the foreign land?
10. Why do Americans celebrate Thanksgiving Day?

Text D

HOLIDAYS IN RUSSIA

The main Russian national holidays are Victory Day, Independence Day, New Year's Day, Women's Day and May Day. On these days Russian people don't work, children don't go to school. There are some renewed religious holidays – Christmas, Easter, etc.

May Day, or the First of May is the Day of Spring, Labour and Workers' Solidarity. The history of May Day celebrations goes back to 1886 when a peaceful demonstration of Chicago workers, demanding the 8-hour workday, was brutally dispersed by police. Since then it has become a tradition to celebrate the 1st of May as a day of international solidarity of the working people. Each year workers in nearly every country of the world get together to mark this holiday. People gather in squares and streets, they speak out their views and ideas, they express their readiness to work for the benefit of the country. It is one of the most beautiful holidays because it is held in spring.

Women's Day is marked on the 8th of March. Why was March 8 chosen International Women's Day? On March 8, 1908 women, driven to desperation by oppression and discrimination, went out on a demonstration in New York. Many workers carried children in their arms. All of them were firmly resolved not to go away until their demands were met.

Clara Zetkin, a famous political figure of Germany suggested that, in commemoration of that demonstration, Day of Struggle for the Rights of Working Women be observed every year. The Women's International Democratic Organization unites women of the world and calls them to make their contribution in order that humanity could live without nuclear weapons.

On the 8th of March men try to do their best to make women happy – they do all things about the house, cook, give them ' flowers and presents.

Independence Day, which is quite a new Russian holiday, is dedicated to the victory of the democrats and the election of the first President of Russia on June 12, 1992.

But, **Victory Day**, the 9th of May, is the most significant day in our life, memorable to every Russian citizen. This holiday is celebrated to commemorate the great victory of the Soviet Army over the German fascists in the Great Patriotic war. The price of that victory was very high. Millions of Russian people gave their lives for peace and freedom. On the 9th of May war veterans meet and march along the central streets of the cities. They lay flowers and wreaths on the Tombs of Unknown

Soldiers. They honour the memories of those who will never come back from battle - fields. Concerts, meetings and parties are organized for the war-veterans. In the evenings people can enjoy holiday salute and fire-works.

Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the history of May Day celebration?
2. Why was March 8 chosen International Women's Day?
3. What is the aim of the Women's International Organization?
4. What is Independence Day in Russia?
5. Why is Victory Day memorable to every citizen in our country?
6. What does the statue of a Russian soldier with a German girl in his hands symbolize?
7. How do Russian people mark the Victory Day?

XI. Составьте рассказ на тему «Holidays and customs».

Литература

1. Невзорова, Г.Д. Учебник по английскому языку (для неязыковых вузов) / Г.Д. Невзорова, Г.И. Никитушкина. – Санкт-Петербург: Союз, 2001. – 703 с.
2. Радовель, В.А. Английский язык для поступающих в вузы / В.А. Радовель. – Ростов-на-Дону: ООО «Феникс», 2008. – 448 с.
3. Бурова, З.И. Учебник английского языка (для гуманитарных специальностей вузов) / З.И. Бурова. – Москва: Айрис-пресс, 2004г. – 562 с.
4. Синельникова, М. Разговорные темы к экзаменам по английскому языку (рабочая тетрадь) / М. Синельникова. – Санкт-Петербург: КОРОНА принт, 2003. – 255 с.
5. Зими́на, М.С. Ролевые и ситуативные диалоги к экзаменам по английскому языку / М.С. Зими́на, С.Б. Катенин, К. Дж. Полок. – Санкт-Петербург: КОРОНА принт, 2002. – 335 с.

Ловчева Лариса Викторовна
ст. преподаватель

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Учебно-практическое пособие для развития навыков устной речи

Учебно-практическое пособие к изданию
в авторской редакции подготовила
Лучинкина Н.П.
Верстка Кудрявцева Г.С.
Дизайн обложки Вдовикина С.П.

Подписано в печать 27.06.2017 г.
Формат 60×84/16. Усл. п. л. 2,5. Тираж 30 экз. Заказ № 180.

РИО Азово-Черноморского инженерного института – филиала
ФГБОУ ВО Донской ГАУ
347740, г. Зерноград Ростовской области, ул. Советская, 15.