

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
ДОНЕЦКОЙ НАРОДНОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
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Практикум рассчитан на студентов всех специальностей и форм обучения, изучающих английский язык в техническом вузе.

Состоит из разговорных тем. Каждая тема включает список слов и выражений, послетекстовые упражнения для развития навыков разговорной речи. Темы размещены в последовательности, предусмотренной рабочей программой.

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UNIT 1 ABOUT MY FAMILY AND MYSELF

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Words to remember:

name –	имя	admit –	предполагать
surname –	фамилия	adore –	обожать
patronymic –	отчество	respect –	уважать
parents –	родители	take after –	быть похожим
grand parents –	дедушка и бабушка		
mother –	мама		
father –	отец		
brother –	брат		
sister –	сестра		
husband –	муж		
wife –	жена		
cousin –	двоюродный брат, сестра		
nephew –	племянник		
niece –	племянница		
relatives –	родственники		
aunt –	тетя		
uncle –	дядя		
appearance –	внешность		
character –	характер		
kind –	добрый		
loving –	любящий		
attractive –	красивый		
sociable –	товарищеский		
educated –	образованный		
to be safe –	чувствовать безопасность		
busy –	занят		
slim –	стройный		
clever –	умный		
important –	важный		
specialist –	специалист		
patient –	пациент		
proficiency –	опыт, умение		
lecturer –	преподаватель		
praise –	хвалить, уважать		

II. Learn the following word combinations:

to be pleasant	быть приятным
when a child	в детстве
hard as it was	довольно трудно
to study at	учиться
to be in the first (second, third, etc.) year	быть на первом (втором, третьем) курсе
to be interested in	восхищаться чем-нибудь
to look smb's age	выглядеть на свой возраст
to be proud of smb	гордиться кем-нибудь
to be highly praised by	очень цениться кем-нибудь
I should admit	Я должен признать
to take after smb. in	быть похожим
to be two (three, four, etc.) years smb's junior/senior	быть на два года моложе кого-то
to have a lot of friends	иметь много друзей
as for my interests	что касается моих интересов
to adore doing smth	любить делать что-либо
to be fond of doing smth	любить делать что-то
to feel safe and happy	чувствовать себя в безопасности и быть счастливым
to be born in	родиться
to work as a lecturer (teacher, engineer, etc.)	работать преподавателем, учителем, инженером

III. Use this list of specialties in your speech:

builder –	строитель
constructor –	строитель
book - keeper –	бухгалтер
barber –	парикмахер мужской
cook –	повар
clerk –	служащий
driver –	водитель
designer –	конструктор
doctor –	врач
engineer –	инженер
engine driver –	машинист
economist –	экономист
ecologist –	эколог
fitter –	слесарь

fireman –	пожарный
hairdresser –	парикмахер женский
mechanic –	механик
painter –	маляр
salesman –	продавец
shop-assistant –	продавец
secretary –	секретарь
tailor –	портной
teacher –	учитель
technician –	техник
telephone-operator –	телефонист
turner –	токарь
typist –	машинистка
welder –	сварщик
worker –	рабочий

MY FAMILY

It's both pleasant and a bit difficult to speak about myself. Nevertheless I'll try. My name is Olga, but my friends usually call me Olya. Lebedenko is my surname and Yurievna is my patronimic.

I was born on the 21st of March, 1989, so I'm 17 now. Like most other children when a child I went to a kindergarten. Then at the age of six I went to school. Hard as it was the school life was very interesting. Now I study at the Cherkassy Engineering and Technological Institute. I am in the first year. My future specialty is an economist. I'm interested in current economic processes and I'd like to become a good specialist.

It's very important to have people, who love you, who understand you. For me these people are my family.

The heart of our family is my mother – kind and loving. She is almost 40, but she doesn't look her age. My Mom is slim, not very tall, but rather attractive. My mother is a very busy woman she works as a lecturer of the University.

My Daddy is a very clever and educated person. He is a dentist. I'm very proud of him because I know his proficiency is highly praised by his patients. I should admit that I took after my father in appearance, but I'm very much like my mother in character. And my younger brother Alex took after our Mom in appearance and after Daddy in character. Alex is 3 years my junior. He is a schoolboy. He is a very sociable person and has a lot of friends.

As for my interests I adore reading. Besides I love music and I'm fond of going to discos and parties with my friends. I love and respect my parents very much and I want them to be proud of me. It's so good to have a friendly family and to feel safe and happy in it.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Make up questions and give answers:

What	is	his	brother's	age?
		her	sister's	name?
		your	father's	place of birth?
			mother's	place of work?
			uncle's	hobby?
I				(where?)
He	was		born	(in what family?)
My sister				(when?)

II. Make up sentences:

My father's		music
My sister's		fishing
My brother's	hobby is	cinema
My uncle's		theatre
My friend's		reading
My mother's		

III. Complete the following sentences using the words from the right-hand column:

My father's wife is my ...	aunt
My parents' son is my ...	mother
My parents' daughter is my ...	cousin
My mother's father is my ...	sister
My father's sister is my ...	uncle
My mother's brother is my ...	brother
My uncle's son is my ...	grand father
My aunt's son is my ...	nephew

IV. Complete the following sentences:

1. My name is
2. I'm (nationality)
3. I live in
4. I was born in
5. My mother's /father's name is
6. She/he is
7. She/he works in ... as
8. My parents have ... children.
9. So I have ... brothers/sisters.

V. Match the job in column A with the description in column B:

A	B
1. A builder	a. cuts and styles the hair
2. A dentist	b. delivers the post
3. A designer	c. serves a meal
4. A hairdresser	d. treats teeth
5. A lawyer	e. supervises building operations
6. An operator	f. treats diseases
7. A postman	g. works a machine
8. A shop assistant	h. advises on legal matters
9. A surgeon	i. creates fashionable clothes
10. A waiter	j. sells goods

VI. Match the questions in column A with the answers in column B:

A	B
1. Are you married?	a. In Eastern Europe.
2. How many children do you have?	b. About forty years ago, in 1967.
3. When were you born?	c. To Germany.
4. Where is Ukraine?	d. One.
5. Do you speak English?	e. No, I'm single.
6. Where are you going?	f. Fine thanks. How are you?
7. What's your job?	g. Just a little.
8. How are you?	h. I'm an engineer.

VII. Ask the questions to the following answers:

1. My name is Viktor.
2. He is eighteen.
3. My family doesn't live in Poltava.
4. Her mother is a doctor.
5. We are fond of reading.
6. Yes I am. I am interested in history.
7. I am going to enter the University.

VIII. Answer the following questions:

1. How old are you?
2. Where and when were you born?
3. When did you enter the Institute?
4. Where would you like to work after graduating from the Institute?
5. How many are you in the family?

6. Have you any brothers or sisters?
7. What are your parents?
8. How old are your parents?
9. Which of your relatives do you want to be like?
10. What is your hobby?

IX. Complete the following dialogue:

A team of English students has come to Donetsk. One of the English students Andrew Webster is getting acquainted with Tanya Ivanova.

Andrew: How do you do. My name's Andrew Webster.

Tanya: How do you do. I am Tanya.

... .

X. Speak about the family of your friend.

UNIT 2 OUR INSTITUTE

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Mind the pronunciation of the following words:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. polytechnical | – политехнический |
| 2. highway | – дорога, путь |
| 3. tuition | – руководство |
| 4. equip | – оборудовать |
| 5. research | – исследование |
| 6. humanities | – гуманитарные дисциплины |
| 7. foreign | – иностранный |
| 8. scientific | – научный |
| 9. qualified | – квалифицированные |
| 10. throughou | – всюду |
| 11. thoroughly | – тщательно |

II. Translate the following international words: student, Institute, automobile, transport, economics, management, sociology, ecology, specialty, prestige, diploma, mechanics, standard.

III. While translating the following words pay attention to their structure:

part-time, extra-mural, full-time, post-diploma, highway.

IV. While reading and translating the text keep in mind meanings of the following words:

departament – 1. факультет 2. ведомство, департамент 3. отдел 4. отрасль

highway – 1. шоссе 2. главный путь, торговый путь

tuition – 1. обучение 2. оплата за обучение

grant – 1. дар 2. дотация, субсидия 3. стипендия 4. уступка

break – 1. отверстие, трещина 2. прорыв 3. перерыв 4. раскол

V. Words and word combinations to remember:

a part-time student – студент вечернего отделения

an extra-mural student – студент заочного отделения

to get the status – получать статус

to enter the Institute – поступать в институт

a workshop – мастерская

to be equipped with – быть оснащенный чем-либо

to provide a high level of – обеспечивать высокий уровень

a canteen – столовая

to have a bite – перекусить

to attend lectures – посещать лекции

to carry out researches – проводить исследование

to develop a scientific outlook – развивать научный взгляд

to undertake practical training – проходить практическую подготовку

advanced enterprises – ведущие предприятия

to get degree – получать ученую степень

OUR INSTITUTE

In 1959 an Engineering Department of the Donetsk Politechnical Institute was established in Gorlovka. Only part-time and extra-mural students studied there. In 1969 it became a branch of the Donetsk Politechnical Institute. That year the first full-time students began to study at Automobile Transport Department. In three years Highway Engineering Department opened its doors for the first year students. Now there are four departments at the Institute: Automobile Transport, Highway, Economics and Management, Traffic Safety and Transportation. Besides full-time education our Institute provides extra-mural and post-diploma tuition.

In 1996 we got the status of Automobile Transport and Highway Engineering Institute of the Donetsk State Technical University, in 2002 – the status of the Donetsk National Technical University.

Each academic year brings new students, and now it has more than 3 thousand students. The number of young people who wish to enter our Institute is very high. This shows the Institute's growing popularity and prestige.

Our Institute trains engineers in many specialized fields. It trains mechanical engineers of the automobile transport, highway engineers, ecologists, highway managers, transportation engineers, specialists in computer science and economics, traffic safety engineers.

There are many classrooms, laboratories, specialized rooms and workshops which are equipped with modern apparatus, facilities and devices to provide a high level of training.

There is a large gymnasium where students have physical training lessons and a tennis court where all sorts of competitions are held.

Students may use the Institute's library. Books are given without charge and students may keep them till they pass their examinations. The students don't have to buy books, the library has all textbooks, instructions and lectures on special subjects they need.

Our Institute has a modern canteen where students can have a bite during the breaks. It is of great popularity among the students.

The academic year begins in September and ends in June. It is divided into two terms. During the year the students attend lectures or classes, do laboratory work, make experiments and carry out researches. At the end of each term they take their tests and examinations. The students who study well get their monthly grant.

Educational training at our Institute tries to take into account new economic conditions. Much attention is paid to a wider programme in humanities, especially in foreign languages.

Studying science is meaningless without experimental work. For this purpose every chair at the Institute has its own laboratory where students can do their experiments and in this way develop a scientific outlook and initiative.

The Institute is staffed by highly qualified teachers. Lecturers and professors are always ready to give all sort of help not only in the classroom but also outside it. A student may come up to them whenever she/he is in difficulties. Groups are not large. This raises the quality of teaching.

Three foreign languages are taught at the Institute: English, German and French. The lecturers try to make the utmost use of such methods as conversational practice and independent reading. The task set by the Programme of Foreign Languages at higher school is not only to teach the students how to read, translate and interpret newspapers and literature on their specialty, but to speak a foreign language on topics dealing with their specialty.

Throughout the course of education students undertake their practical training at the advanced enterprises. This not only prepares them quickly and thoroughly for their new jobs, but also considerably raises their professional standards.

At the end of the course of education the students get Bachelor's, Specialist's or Master's degree and after graduation from the Institute they have a good chance to work according to their specialty.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Form nouns of the verbs by means of the following suffixes: - *ment*, - *sion*, - *ance*, - *tion*: to establish, to equip, to divide, to attend, to manage, to provide, to develop, to interpret, to graduate, to compete.

II. Choose English equivalents:

1. обеспечить	a) to provide	b) to get	c) to train
2. подготовить	a) to become	b) to study	c) to train
3. столовая	a) restaurant	b) coffee	c) canteen
4. степень	a) degree	b) status	c) grant
5. дорога	a) highway	b) field	c) traffic
6. развивать	a) to get	b) to train	c) to develop
7. посещать	a) to carry out	b) to attend	c) to equip
8. мастерская	a) enterprise	b) department	c) work-shop
9. поступать	a) to keep	b) to enter	c) to provide
10. перерыв	a) test	b) term	c) break

III. Translate into Russian: part-time and extra-mural students, to enter the Institute, to get the status of, a department, growing popularity and prestige, to provide a high level of training, a modern canteen, to have a bite, to divide into terms, to get monthly grant, to take into account, to do laboratory work, to make experiments, to carry out researches, to develop scientific outlook, to raise the quality of teaching.

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. When was an Engineering Department of the Donetsk Politechnical Institute established in Gorlovka?
2. When did we get the status of Automobile Transport and Highway Engineering Institute of Donetsk National Technical University?
3. How many students does Institute have at present?
4. Where do students have physical training lessons?
5. When does the academic year begin and end?
6. What do the students do during the year?
7. What subjects do technical departments give more time?

V. Complete the following sentences:

1. The number of young people who wish to
2. Our Institute trains engineers in
3. Our Institute has a modern canteen where students... .
4. Educational training at our Institute tries to take into account

5. Technical departments give more time for
6. Lecturers and professors are always ready to
7. The teachers try to make the utmost use of such methods as ...

VI. Correct the following statements if it is necessary:

1. In 1945 Engineering Department of the Donetsk Politechnical Institute was established in Gorlovka. 2. In 1996 we got the status of Automobile Transport and Highway Engineering Institute of the Donetsk State Technical University. 3. Our Institute trains engineers in many specialized fields. 4. The academic year begins in August and ends in May. 5. The students who study bad get their monthly grant. 6. The Institute is staffed by highly qualified teachers. 7. Three foreign languages are taught at the Institute: English, German and Latin.

VII. Translate into English:

1. В 1969 г. институт стал филиалом Донецкого политехнического института. 2. Наш институт готовит инженеров по многим специальностям. 3. Институт имеет современную столовую, где студенты могут перекусить в перерыв. 4. В течение учебного года студенты посещают лекции, выполняют лабораторные работы, занимаются научными исследованиями. 5. Институт укомплектован высококвалифицированными преподавателями. 6. Студенты проходят практику на передовых предприятиях. 7. По окончании курса обучения студенты работают по специальности.

VIII. Fill in the table summarizing the information of the text:

Date	Event
1959	
1969	
1972	
1996	
2002	

IX. Fill in the table:

Abbreviation of the Department in Russian	Department (Russian version)	Department (English version)	Specialties
<i>АТФ</i>			
<i>АД</i>			
<i>ТТ</i>			
<i>ЭУ</i>			

X. Write down the schedule of your lessons.**XI. Speak about your favourite subjects. Motivate your answer.****XII. Discuss the following topics:**

1. Our Institute and scientific work.
2. Educational training at the Institute and Bologna process.
3. My attitude toward the scientific work.

XIII. Give some pieces of advice to your friends if he/she is going to enter your Institute.**XIV. Comment on the following proverbs:**

1. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
2. Rome was not built in a day.
3. To know like the palm of one's hand.

UNIT 3 GREAT BRITAIN**PRE-TEXT EXERCISES**

I. Translate international words: original, universally, normally, history, climate, industrial, textile, metallurgical, electrical, automobile, chemical, administratively, culture.

II. Read and memorize the following geographical names: The British Isles, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Cardiff, Belfast, Edinburgh, Highlands, Lowlands, Ben Nevis, the Thames, Loch Ness, the North Sea, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Oxford, Cambridge.

III. Say what parts of speech the following words belong to: high, highly, rain, to rain, a rule, to rule, universally, universal.

IV. Words and word combinations to remember:

1. harbour – гавань, порт
2. fishery – рыбный промысел
3. mild – мягкий, ласковый
4. textile – текстильный
5. metallurgical industry – металлургическая промышленность
6. aircraft industry – авиационная промышленность
7. county – графство, округ
8. lowland – равнинный
9. highland – высокогорный
10. loch – озеро
11. hill – холм
12. plain – равнина

GREAT BRITAIN

To begin with Great Britain is an ancient country with its own original history, culture and arts. Besides it's a highly developed country. No wonder the British are proud of the native country. They say, East or West – home is best. There is no place like home. An Englishman's home is his castle.

As you know, the full name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on two large islands called the British Isles. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales. Ireland consists of Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

London is the capital of the United Kingdom or Britain. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland, Cardiff – of Wales and Belfast – of Northern Ireland.

Great Britain can be divided into two parts: lowland Britain and highland Britain. Lowland Britain is in the south-east and highland Britain is in the north-west. The Highlands of Scotland are the highest mountains in the British Isles. The highest peak in the Highlands is Ben Nevis (1,343 m). Snowdon is the high mountain in Wales. Lowland Britain is a rich plain. There are many hills there, but they are never higher than 300 m.

British rivers are not very long but they are deep. In the south of England the Thames (336 km) is navigable for big ships as far as the city of London. Lakes are found in the Lake District in England and in the Highlands of Scotland, where they are called lochs. Loch Ness, which is one of the largest lakes in Scotland, is famous for the "Loch Ness monster". In Great Britain there are about 4,000 km of navigable canals.

No place in Great Britain is far from the sea. The little country has eastern, southern, northern and western coasts. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea and Irish Sea. It also has many harbours easy to reach from any

part of the country. England's fisheries are famous. West winds from the sea bring rain and help to make English winters mild. That's why the climate of the British Isles is normally mild.

Great Britain is a highly-developed industrial country. The older fields of industry are shipbuilding, coal-mining, textile, metallurgical industries and the new ones are electronics and electrical engineering, chemical, aircraft, automobile industries. All of them are very important to Great Britain.

The population of the United Kingdom is more than 57 million people. About 20 percent of the British people are rural dwellers; about 40 percent of the British people live in urban areas.

The largest cities of Great Britain are: London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh and Cardiff. Oxford and Cambridge are called University towns. Administratively Great Britain is divided into 55 counties.

Summing it up, Great Britain is an ancient, highly-developed country with its own original history, culture and arts.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Translate into English: озеро, судоходный, городской, мягкий, высокогорный, отрасли промышленности, дальнейшее развитие, графство, сельскохозяйственный.

II. Fill in the table using the information from the text:

The United Kingdom

<i>Rivers</i>	<i>Seas</i>	<i>Oceans</i>	<i>Mountains</i>	<i>Cities</i>

III. Match words from columns A and B to make word combinations:

A
 highly-developed industrial
 the North
 navigable
 British
 southern
 aircraft
 original

B
 sea
 country
 history
 rivers
 Ireland
 canals
 industries

IV. Give

a) synonyms of the following words: house, field, loch, city, mild, large, original;

b) antonyms of the following words: highlands, urban, rich, deep, industrial, order, city.

V. Define whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones:

a) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on 3 large islands called the British Isles.

b) Great Britain is washed by the Pacific Ocean, the North Sea and the Irish Sea.

c) It has a few harbours easy to reach from any part of the country.

d) The climate of the British Isles is mild because of west winds.

e) Edinburgh is the capital of Britain.

f) Lochs can be found in Scotland.

g) Each part in Britain is far from the sea.

VI. Choose the best answer:

1. Great Britain consists of

a) England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

b) Scotland, Wales and the Irish Republic

c) England, Scotland and Wales

2. The new fields of industry are

a) shipbuilding, coal-mining, textile, metallurgical industries

b) electronics and electrical engineering, chemical, aircraft, automobile industry

c) textile, chemical, aircraft, automobile industries

3. The capital of Wales is

a) London

b) Cardiff

c) Belfast

4. Great Britain is washed by

a) the Pacific Ocean

b) the Atlantic Ocean

c) the Indian Ocean

5. Highlands are found in

a) Scotland

b) England

c) Wales

6. Great Britain has
 - a) many harbours difficult to reach
 - b) many ports easy to reach
 - c) many harbours easy to reach
7. Britain's population is
 - a) 57 million people
 - b) 60 million people
 - c) 46 million people

VII. Answer the following questions:

1. What parts does Great Britain consist of?
2. What seas and oceans is Britain washed by?
3. Is the Britain's climate mild or severe?
4. What British cities do you know?
5. Is United Kingdom of Great Britain rich in mineral resources?
6. What British rivers do you know?
7. Where can lochs be found?

VIII. Give your arguments for or against the following proverbs:

1. East or West – home is best.
2. There is no place like home.
3. An Englishman's home is his castle.

IX. Transform the sentences into the Future Indefinite Tense. Make the necessary changes:

1. Great Britain becomes a highly-developed agricultural country. 2. Birmingham usually accepts scientific delegations. 3. The climate of the British Isles becomes milder with every coming year. 4. The Houses of Parliament open their doors to the foreign tourists. 5. Administratively the United Kingdom is divided into 55 counties. 6 Metallurgical industry is the most developed one in the country now. 7. The older fields of industry get their further development.

X. Discuss in pairs:

- a) The location of Great Britain.
- b) The climate of the United Kingdom.
- c) The state system of the country.

XI. You are a guide on a trip around Great Britain. Give general facts about this country.

UNIT4 LONDON

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Mind the pronunciation of the following words:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. doubt – | сомнение |
| 2. fascinate – | волшебный |
| 3. insurance – | страховочный |
| 4. unique – | уникальный, единственный в своем роде |
| 5. huge – | огромный |
| 6. science – | наука |
| 7. oases – | оазисы |
| 8. horror – | ужас |

II. Translate the following international words: million, bank, office, company, firm, business, financial, center, transport, museum, history, unique, monarch, official, restaurant, park, copy, popular, oasis.

III. While translating the text keep in mind different meanings of the words:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. seat | а) местонахождение б) место в театре в) стул |
| 2. to lie | а) быть расположенным б) лежать в) находиться |
| 3. an exchange | а) биржа б) обмен в) расчет |
| 4. a house | а) палата парламента б) семья в) дом г) театр |
| 5. to please | а) нравиться б) позволить в) доставлять удовольствие |

IV. Words and word combinations to remember:

insurance companies – страховочные компании
 the Stock and Royal Exchange – биржа
 the parish church – английская приходская церковь
 the British Commonwealth – Британское Содружество
 a fortress – укрепления
 a resting place – последнее место отдыха
 men of letters – писатели
 interior – внутренний
 to stroll – гулять, прогуливаться
 Shakespeare's Globe Theatre – «Глоуб», театр В. Шекспира
 London Dungeon – Лондонская подземная тюрьма

LONDON

London is without any doubt one of the most fascinating cities in the world. It is the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the seat of government, a great industrial and cultural centre. It lies on the river Thames and has a population of more than 8 million.

London was founded 2.000 years ago. When the Romans came, it was a small village called Llyn-Dyn. Now it is one of the largest cities of the world.

The main parts of London are the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End.

The City on week-days is the busiest place in London with its numerous banks, offices, insurance companies and different firms. The City is the country's business and financial centre and its streets are always full of hurrying people and transport, tourists and policemen. Tourists are attracted by the Bank of England, the Stock and Royal Exchange, the Museum of London. It is much quieter in the City at the weekend, as nobody lives there, but there are always a lot of people in St.Pauls Cathedral which is the parish church of the British Commonwealth and one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. One of the oldest, best-known and most impressive places of interest in the City is the Tower of London that in the course of history was a fortress, a royal place, a state prison, now it is a unique museum.

In Westminster several most important government buildings are situated, among them the Houses of Parliament with a huge clock and a bell "Big Ben"; Westminster Abbey where almost all British monarchs have been crowned, married and buried since 11th century, it is also a resting place of some outstanding men of letters and science.

The West End is the richest part of London. Many places of interest are situated there. One of them is Buckingham Palace, the official London residence of the sovereign. Though the building itself is not an architectural masterpiece, its interior decoration, paintings and furniture are really worth seeing. Trafalgar Square is famous for its Nelson's Column, the National Gallery and the beautiful St.Martin-in-the-Fields Church. The heart of the West End is Piccadilly Circus from where you can stroll along the richest streets of London - Regent, Oxford and Bond Streets – lined with expensive shops, restaurants and hotels.

London's numerous parks are an all-year-round attraction both for Londoners and the guests of the city. The parks are called "the lungs" of London and they are true oases in the polluted and overcrowded city. Hyde Park and Green Park, St. James's Park and Kensington Gardens are beautiful in any season and please the eye with their trees, bushes, flowers and ponds.

The East End of London used to be the poorest district of the city, but now it is a developed area with new houses and modern industrial centre. It has

many interesting sights including an exact copy of Shakespeare's Globe Theatre which was built on its original site and London Dungeon which is very popular with children and adults who like horrors, and many other places of interest.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Write down all the geographical names and memorize them.

II. Choose the right English equivalent:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. правительство | a) government | b) development | c) monument |
| 2. многочисленный | a) insurance | b) numerous | c) best-known |
| 3. тихий | a) quite | b) quiet | c) quit |
| 4. приходской | a) parish | b) cherish | c) impressive |
| 5. тюрьма | a) reason | b) prison | c) fortress |
| 6. прятать | a) to bury | b) to bear | c) to hurry |
| 7. писатель | a) man of letters | b) man of stories | c) man of newspapers |
| 8. гулять | a) to call | b) to tell | c) to stroll |
| 9. легкие | a) the links | b) the lungs | c) the likes |
| 10. гордиться | a) to be proud | b) to be happy | c) to be ready |

III. Give the Russian equivalents: the seat of government, numerous banks, an insurance company, to be full of hurrying people, to be attracted by something, in the course of history, to be a resting place, outstanding men of letters, an architectural masterpiece, to stroll along the streets, an all-year-round attraction, a polluted and overcrowded city, to please the eye, an exact copy, to be proud of something.

IV. Solve the crossword:

C O M M O N W E A L T H

С – собор
 О – старый
 М – главный
 М – монарх
 О – выдающийся
 N – многочисленный
 W – будни
 E – дорогой
 A – привлекать (внимание)
 L – большой
 T – туристы
 H – спешить

V. Complete the following sentences:

1. London was founded
2. The city is
3. Tourists are attracted
4. The Tower of London was
5. In Westminster
6. The West End is
7. Trafalgar Square is famous for
8. London's numerous parks are
9. The East End of London used to be

VI. Correct statements if it is necessary:

1. London is the capital of France. 2. London lies on the river Dnieper. 3. When the Romans came, London was a small village. 4. The city on week-days is the quietest place in London. 5. St. Martin-in-the-Fields Church is the parish church of the British Commonwealth. 6. The Houses of Parliament is a resting place of some outstanding men of letters and science. 7. The West End is the richest part of London. 8. Buckingham Palace is situated in the poorest district of London. 9. The East End of London is a developed area with new houses and modern industrial centre.

VII. Answer the following questions:

1. What is London?
2. What are the main parts of London?
3. What is the City famous for?
4. What is the oldest place of interest in the City?
5. What important government buildings are situated in Westminster?
6. What places of interest are in the West End?
7. What can we see in London's numerous parks?
8. How did the East End change in the course of years?
9. Are Londoners proud of their city?

VIII. Fill in the table:

Part of London	Places of interest
<i>The City</i>	
<i>Westminster</i>	
<i>The West End</i>	
<i>The East End</i>	

IX. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Лондон, без сомнений, относится к одним из самых красивых городов мира. 2. Лондон был основан 2 тысячи лет назад. 3. Сити по будням – один из самых занятых районов Лондона с его многочисленными банками, офисами, страховыми компаниями и различными фирмами. 4. Гораздо тише в Сити по выходным. 5. Старейшее и самое известное место в Сити – это Лондонский Тауэр, который на протяжении веков был крепостью, королевским дворцом, государственной тюрьмой. 6. Вестминстерское Аббатство – это место упокоения некоторых выдающихся писателей и ученых. 7. Ист-Энд когда-то был самым бедным районом города, но сейчас это развитая территория с новыми домами и современным промышленным центром.

X. Write down a plan for retelling the text.

XI. Speak on the following problems, expressing your own opinion:

While answering the questions make use of the following word-combinations of giving an opinion:

I'm sure that ...

I'm convinced that ...

It's perfectly clear to me that ...

I believe that...

The way I see it is that

It seems to me that ...

I'm inclined to think that ...

From my point of view ...

As far as I'm concerned ...

I tend to favour the view that ...

1. If you happen to go to London, what will you do on your first day there?

2. Would you prefer to take a tour buses or a tour boat to see as many sights in one day as possible?

3. Name 5 sights of London that you would like to see. Explain why you have chosen this order.

4. What will you start with: the old London or the new attractions which were built to celebrate the millennium?

5. Would you like to live in London?

6. What part of London interests you the most?

7. In your opinion, can the capital of the UK be called the typical British city?

8. Can you explain what attracts people in the big cities like the capital you've read about?

XII. Read the text, try to catch the plot of it, be ready to give a short summary of it:

The Dome

London's newest attraction is the Dome that was built in 1999 to mark the millennium of the new era. It is only 15 minutes from Central London. Inside the Dome tourists will find "Skyscape", a huge big screen cinema hall which can also be used for concerts and shows. They can visit the new world of "Learning" in a magical orchard. They can experience the excitement of "Work" in the future and see how much it has changed from the past. In the section "Body" the visitors can have a journey of emotions through human body. "The Shared Ground" will give a chance to observe British interior scenes and experience what could be done if people really joined together. "Home Planet" will take the tourists to the most amazing journey to the most incredible planet – Earth. "Self Portrait" will show thousands of faces of the nation in the picture gallery and photo exhibition. "Faith" will help to get acquainted with huge range of beliefs and religions which are part of the UK today. "Mind" will give you a chance to play mind games with robots. "Money" will give you a virtual chance to blow a million pounds in a wild spending and find out what the City really does with the money.

XIII. Compare London with your native town according to the following plan:

- the geographical position;
- the foundation;
- the main parts (districts);
- the population;
- the places of interest;
- the famous streets.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

XIV. Form the nouns from the given words making use of the suffixes -ment, -ance, -ist, -ing, -tion, -er:

to govern, to insure, to tour, to build, to decorate, to paint, to attract, to develop, London.

XV. Fill in the table using the text “London”:

London			
<i>Nouns</i>	<i>Verbs</i>	<i>Adjectives</i>	<i>Adverbs</i>

XVI. Write down the comparative and the superlative degrees of comparison of the following adjectives: fascinating, small, large, busy, quiet, beautiful, old, impressive, important, outstanding, rich, expensive, overcrowded, poor, modern, interesting, popular.

XVII. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. *London* is one of the most fascinating cities in the world. 2. London lies *on the river Thames*. 3. The main parts of London are *the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End*. 4. The City *on week-days* is the busiest place in London. 5. It is much quieter in the City *at the weekend*. 6. The Tower of London was a *fortress, a royal place, a state prison*. 7. Almost all British monarchs *married* in Westminster Abbey. 8. The East End of London has *many* interesting sights. 9. Londoners are proud of *their city*.

XVIII. Pay attention to the construction “to be worth -ing”. Translate the sentences with this construction: *to be worth -ing* – стоит того, чтобы что-то сделать

1. This picture is worth looking at. 2. A new TV-program is worth watching. 3. London is worth visiting. 4. British insurance companies are worth trusting. 5. The Tower of London is worth seeing. 6. A huge clock “Big Ben” is worth listening to. 7. Piccadilly, Regent, Oxford, and Bond Streets are worth strolling along. 8. Nowadays the East End of London is worth living at.

UNIT 5 THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN**PRE-TEXT EXERCISES****I. Mind the pronunciation of the following words:**

1. parliamentary – парламентарный
2. annual – ежегодный
3. monarchy – монархия
4. approximately – примерно, возле
5. chancellor – канцлер
6. executive – исполнительный

- 7. borough – небольшой город, район, имеющий самоуправление
- 8. council – совет
- 9. violence – насилие
- 10. successive – последовательный

II. Translate the following international words: constitutional, monarchy, coronation, traditional, constitution, industry, debates, function, minister, situation, terrorism, plan, administration.

III. While translating the text keep in mind different meanings of the words:

- 1. power а) сила, мощь б) могущество, власть в) полномочия
- 2. a bill а) законопроект б) счет в) банкнота
- 3. right а) право б) справедливость в) правый бок
- 4. a sign а) знак, символ б) след в) симптом г) признак
- 5. a rule а) правило б) власть в) линейка
- 6. a hand а) рука б) власть в) рабочий г) стрелка часов

IV. Pay attention to the translation of the following words:

to mean – обозначать, намереваться
 a mean person – подлый, коварный человек
 means – средства
 in the mean time – между тем
 a golden mean – золотая середина
 a man of means – состоятельный человек
 by all means – любой ценой

THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN

The members of the House of Commons are elected by people every 5 years. The Chairman of the House of Commons is the speaker.

The members of the House of Lords are not elected. They inherit this right from their fathers. The Chairman of this House is called Lord Chancellor. He sits on a Woolsack symbolizing the prosperity of the country achieved thanks to wool industry. Every House has its own building with rooms for debates and rest, libraries and yard.

The main function of the Parliament is law-making.

Each bill is introduced to the House of Commons first and has three readings. After the third reading it is taken to the House of Lords. On their approval the Queen signs it, thus it becomes the law of the country.

The executive power is in the hands of the Cabinet which consists of the most important ministers with the prime minister at the head.

It is chosen from the members of the leading party, called the Government party (it has the greater number of seats in the House of Commons). Other parties represent the opposition.

The United Kingdom is divided into counties and boroughs. Each of them is governed by a council, elected by people. The Chairman of the Council is called the Mayor.

Scotland and Wales have their own governments: the Scottish Parliament in Edinburgh and the Welsh Assembly in Cardiff. Both opened in 1999.

In Northern Ireland the situation is more complicated. Because of the need to deal with politically inspired violence and terrorism, the Government assumed direct rule over Northern Ireland in 1972. Since then, several plans have been put forward by the successive governments in an effort to establish an administration acceptable both to Protestant and Roman Catholic Communities.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Choose the right English equivalents:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. примерно | a) approximately | b) quickly | c) readily |
| 2. власть | a) slower | b) power | c) mover |
| 3. правило | a) a rule | b) cool | c) a tool |
| 4. выбирать | a) to select | b) to collect | c) to elect |
| 5. во главе | a) at the head | b) at the nose | c) at the face |
| 6. представлять | a) to present | b) to represent | c) to read |
| 7. осложненный | a) complicated | b) duplicated | c) suffocated |
| 8. выдвигать | a) to put back | b) to put though | c) to put forward |
| 9. принят | a) acceptable | b) readable | c) changeable |

II. Give the Russian equivalents: parliamentary monarchy, to meet on symbolic occasions, the traditional annual opening, the legislative power, to inherit the right, to symbolize the prosperity, rooms for debates and rest, to introduce a bill, on smb's approval, to represent the opposition, to deal with politically inspired violence, to put forward the plan, to be acceptable.

III. Solve the crossword:

G O V E R N M E N T

G – управлять

O – открытие

V – очень

E – исполнительный

R – чтение

N – потребность

M – означать

E – выбирать
N – новый
T – терроризм

IV. Complete the following statements:

1. The parliamentary monarchy means
2. The members of the Parliament
3. Each bill is
4. The executive power is in the hands of
5. The prime minister is chosen
6. The UK is divided
7. In Northern Ireland the situation is complicated, because

V. Correct statements if it is necessary:

1. The United Kingdom is a republic.
2. The British prime – minister is the Head of State.
3. Parliament and the monarch only meet together on symbolic occasions.
4. There is a big written constitution in Britain.
5. The MP's are elected by people every 5 years.
6. Each bill is introduced to the House of Lords first.
7. The United Kingdom is divided into countries and boroughs.
8. Scotland and Wales don't have the governments of their own.

VI. Answer the following questions:

1. How do you understand the term “parliamentary monarchy”?
2. When was the power of the English monarch limited by Parliament?
3. When do Parliament and the monarch meet together?
4. Is there any written constitution in Britain?
5. Who are the members of the Parliament?
6. How does the bill become the law of the country?
7. Whom do the legislative and executive powers in Britain belong?
8. How are Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland governed?

VII. Fill in the table:

Person or Institution	Function
<i>King or a queen</i> <i>Parliament</i> <i>the speaker</i> <i>Lord Chancellor</i> <i>the Cabinet</i> <i>the Mayor</i>	

VIII. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Соединенное Королевство – конституционная или парламентская монархия. 2. Британия не имеет написанной Конституции. 3. Члены Палаты Лордов не избираются, они наследуют это право от собственных родителей. 4. Глава Палаты Лордов, Лорд Канцлер сидит на шерстяном мешке, символизируя богатство страны, которого она достигла благодаря шерстяной промышленности. 5. Исполнительная власть сосредоточена в руках Кабинета, состоящего из важных министров во главе с премьер-министром. 6. Каждое графство управляется Советом, члены которого избираются народом. 7. Из-за необходимости преодоления насилия и терроризма, вызванных политическими разногласиями, правительство ввело прямое управление в Северной Ирландии в 1927 году.

IX. Prepare the retelling of the text according to the following plan:

1. The UK is a constitutional monarchy.
2. The Houses of Parliament.
3. The members of the Parliament.
4. The British law-making.
5. The Cabinet of Ministers.
6. The government in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

X. Political Animal Quiz:

What is your attitude to politics? How much do you know about current affairs? Can you be called «a political animal»?

1. How often are general elections held in your country?
2. How many ex-presidents or prime ministers of your country can you name?
3. Who is the current foreign minister in Ukraine?
4. How many other ministers can you name?
5. At the moment is Ukraine generally considered to be experiencing an economic boom or economic recession?
6. What do you think of the following statement «The average politician is corrupt, and only thinks about himself or herself»?
 - a) I completely agree; b) I am not sure; c) I completely disagree
7. Would you take part in a political demonstration, strike if you feel strongly enough about the problem?
 - a) Yes; b) I am not sure; c) No
8. Do you think that the majority of people in Ukraine are disillusioned about politics?
 - a) Yes; b) I am not sure; c) No

9. Do you believe that environmental and human rights problems are more important than economic ones?

- a) Yes; b) I am not sure; c) No

10. Do you believe that everyone must vote in elections, because the political party or candidate you choose can make a big difference in your life?

- [illegible]

Comments:

If you give correct answer to questions 1, 3, 5 and supply 3 names in questions 2, 4, 6 – you are not very interested in politics.

If you have chosen answers 7 (a), 8 (a), 9 (c), 10 (c), 11 (a) – you may be called «a political animal», a person who thinks and acts like politician, especially in relations with others, and knows quite a lot about the current policy of the country.

XI. Read the text, try to catch the plot of it, be ready to give a short summary of it:

How can you become the leader of the country?

One way is to be born into a royal family. If you are a prince, especially the eldest son, then one day you can become a king. In some countries, eldest daughters can become queens if there are no sons in the family. Of course, today there are not many royal families and those that still exist do not usually have power to make laws and govern the country. A more usual way to become a leader is to become a popular politician and then the leader of your political party. In most countries where the people elect their government, the voters usually vote for a person who belongs to one of the main political parties. This person is usually a candidate for the local region. The candidate who receives the most votes becomes the political representative for that region and takes a seat in the national parliament. The political party which wins the most seats then has the right to form a government and take power. The head of that political party then becomes the president or the prime-minister of the country. However, in Ukraine and the USA and other countries the system is different. Every five (four) years they have presidential elections. At this time people vote directly for the person whom they want to become the president.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

XII. Make up nouns making use of the following suffixes *-tion, -ing, -or, -al, -ment, -ism*:to coronate, to open, to constitute, to govern, to speak, to build, to read, to approve, to oppose, to govern, a terror, to administrate.

XIII. Define the part of speech of the following words according to the word-building elements: constitutional, coronation, traditional, speaker, prosperity, function, opposition, government, acceptable.

XIV. Put questions to the italicized words:

1. British monarch has *very little* power. 2. There is no written constitution *in Britain*. 3. *The members of the House of Lords* inherit this right from their fathers. 4. Every House has its own *building*. 5. The main function of the Parliament is *law-making*. 6. The Cabinet consists of *the most important* ministers. 7. Often parties represent *the Opposition*. 8. Scotland and Wales have their own *governments*.

UNIT 6 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Mind the pronunciation of the following words:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. environment – | окружающая среда |
| 2. ancient – | давний |
| 3. harmony – | гармония |
| 4. to pollute – | загрязнять |
| 5. species – | разновидность, вид |
| 6. appall – | ужасный |
| 7. desert – | пустыня |
| 8. measure – | мера |
| 9. agency – | агентство |
| 10. to threaten – | угрожать |

II. Translate the following international words: nature, harmony, material, millions, station, problem, test, population, problem, resource, speed, center, planet, organization, ecology, protection.

III. Words and word combinations to remember:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>UNO (United Nations Organizations)</i> – | ООН (Организация Объединенных Наций) |
| <i>to turn out</i> – | проявляться, оказываться |
| <i>it is high time</i> – | сейчас как раз вовремя |
| <i>a garbage can</i> – | контейнер для мусора |
| <i>to dry up</i> – | высыхать |
| <i>waste materials of industry</i> – | отработанные материалы промышленности |

<i>nuclear power stations –</i>	ядерные электростанции
<i>to say nothing of –</i>	не говоря уже о ...
<i>a grave problem –</i>	серьезная проблема
<i>to take measures –</i>	принимать меры
<i>to be aware of the real danger –</i>	осознавать опасность
<i>to take care of –</i>	беспокоиться о чем-либо
<i>ecological security –</i>	экологическая безопасность

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

It turned out that the world we live in is very small. It is high time for us to realize it. Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with the environment. Nobody noticed that we were destroying Nature by using it as source of raw materials, and as the garbage can for our waste. Nature seemed to be boundless and endless... Far from it...

Millions of cars and smoky factories pollute and spoil the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we live in. Pollution is hanging over big cities like an ugly brown cloud. It is hurting our lungs as well as the life of animals, birds and plants. Our forests are cut and burnt in fire.

As a result rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.

We don't know what to do with waste materials of our industry, so we pour them into water, bury them into soil, shoot them into atmosphere.

With the appearance of nuclear power stations radiation represents one of the main problems nowadays, to say nothing of nuclear tests.

The rapid growth of population in the world may turn into another grave problem very soon.

Our natural resources are not unlimited and the speed with which we are using them up is appalling. In order not to find ourselves in a dirty desert in the near future we should take serious measures to create a system of ecological security.

Some progress has already been taken in this direction. As many as 159 countries – members of the UNO – have set up environmental protection agencies and research centers. It happened because more and more people are aware of the real danger threatening our planet. Such organizations as «Green Peace» and «Friends of the Earth» try to put pressure upon those governments that do not care for ecology in their countries.

The humankind will be able to survive only if we all understand that environmental protection is our universal concern.

The Earth is our home. We must take care of it for ourselves and next generations.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Give all contextual equivalents of the word «земля».

II. Compare the words «ground» and «soil». What is the difference? Illustrate your answer with examples.

III. Choose the right English equivalent:

1. древний	a) new	b) ugly	c) ancient
2. отработанный	a) serious	b) nuclear	c) waste
3. ужасный	a) brown	b) ugly	c) grave
4. исчезать	a) to appear	b) to represent	c) to disappear
5. загрязнять	a) to pour	b) to pollute	c) to hurt
6. защищать	a) to protect	b) to find	c) to breathe
7. угрожать	a) to threaten	b) to survive	c) to line
8. человечество	a) people	b) humankind	c) animals
9. безопасность	a) danger	b) security	c) measures
10. сырье	a) natural resources	b) waste materials	c) raw materials

IV. Find in the text words with the negative connotation and divide them into the following groups: a) nouns, b) verbs, c) adjectives.

V. Give Russian equivalents: it is high time, it turned out, since ancient times, the garbage can, far from it, as well as, as a result, waste materials, nuclear power stations, nuclear tests, grave problem, in the near future, to take measures, research center, to take care.

VI. Complete the following sentences:

1. The Earth is our
2. Since ancient times nature
3. Nature seemed to be
4. Millions of cars and smoky factories
5. We don't know what to do with
6. Nuclear power stations represent
7. We should take serious measures to
8. Some progress has already been taken
9. More and more people are aware of
10. We must take care of

VII. Answer the following questions:

1. What planet do we live in?
2. It is large, isn't it?
3. What is Nature for the Man?
4. For how long has it served Man?
5. What do we use Nature for?
6. What is a pollution?
7. What is the result of pollution?
8. What are the most serious problems we are to solve?
9. What ecological organizations do you know?
10. In what case shall we be able to survive?

VIII. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. На протяжении тысячелетий люди жили в гармонии с окружающей средой. 2. Природа казалась безграничной и бесконечной. 3. Смог висит над крупными городами как уродливая черная туча. 4. Он становится причиной гибели животных и людей. 5. Быстрый рост населения может стать другой серьезной проблемой, потому что наши полезные ископаемые ограничены. 6. Люди осознают опасность, которая угрожает нашей планете. 7. 159 стран уже образовали специальные организации, которые заботятся об экологии своих стран. 8. Земля – наш дом. 9. Мы должны заботиться о ней и о последующих поколениях.

IX. Learn Environmental Groups and their activities:

Groups	Activities
1. Green World (Zeleny Svit), an ecological association founded in 1987	Banning of nuclear power stations in Ukraine
2. The Mama-86, an ecological self-protecting society	Independent observation of children's health
3. The Union of Rescuing from Chernobyl (URC)	Independent radiation monitoring and survey of radioactive contamination
4. Ecological centre «Prosvita»	Different ecological projects (eg. ecovillage)
Green Party (a political party)	Governmental solution of ecological problems in Ukraine

X. Recall a recent action of yours or your friends having damaged the environment, for example:

- a) emptying your ashtray in an isolated mountain car park;
- b) changing the oil of your car in a lay using sprays, without realizing their poisonous effects;
- c) washing dishes in a river (while camping), using non-environmentally friendly liquid;
- d) throwing batteries away;
- c) smoking;
- d) driving.

XI. What can you do to protect the Earth's environment? Here's a list of practical ideas. Can all of them help you to protect the environment?

- buy fresh food that doesn't need a lot of packing;
- try to buy organic fruits and vegetables from farmers who do not use chemicals;
- save as much water as possible;
- find out more about Green organizations in your area;
- write letters to the government in your country about Green problems which worry you;
- use bottles more than once;
- try to save paper;
- avoid throw-away products;
- make sure that your family and friends use unleaded petrol in their cars;
- use public transport as often as possible;
- use batteries as little as possible;
- don't have on electric lights, TV, etc., if you are not using them;
- try to throw away at least 25 % less rubbish.

XII. Discuss the following topics:

1. Measures of governments, scientists, common people to reduce pollution.
2. Major ecological problems and their solution.
3. World ecological problems and their solution.
4. The main environmental groups in Ukraine.

XIII. Read and translate the text without a dictionary:

Environmental Groups in the UK

There are several groups in Britain which try to protect the environment.

The most famous group is Greenpeace, which campaigns in many countries around the world. They have campaigned against whales hunting, pollution in the North Sea, nuclear power, testing nuclear weapons, and many other environmental issues. Greenpeace supports and organizes demonstrations and they also take direct action. For example, they block pipes that pour pollution into the sea. Another important environmental groups is Friends of the Earth. They have led campaigns against global warming, the destructions of forests, and the depletion of the ozone layer. There is also a Green Party which is a political one. It regularly fights elections and it has won seats in the European Parliament and on local councils.

There are many other groups, which are concerned with the protection of the environment, for example, the Royal Society for the protection of Birds (RSPB), which campaigns to protect against dangers such as pesticides and hunting. Some environmental groups are very old. The oldest is in the national Trust, which was set up in 1895 to protect parks, buildings and monuments in Britain.

UNIT 7 FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN OUR LIFE

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. While reading and translating the text pay attention to the following geographical names: Great Britain, The United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zeland, India, Japan, China, Africa, Europe.

II. While translating the text keep in mind the differences between the words «language» and «tongue».

III. Words to remember:

UNO (United Nations Organizations)	ООН (Организация Объединенных Наций)
to enhance	увеличивать, усиливать
to spare no efforts	не жалеть усилий
to acquire	приобретать
to feel at ease	чувствовать себя свободно
to have a good command of	иметь хорошие знания по...
a familiar quotation	известная цитата
a truly learned person	действительноученый человек
to get acquainted with	знакомиться с
a joint venture	совместное производство
to settle problems	решать проблемы

IV. Fill in the table:

Language	Country
English	
German	
French	
Spanish	
Italian	
Japanese is spoken in	
Chinese	
Russian	
Ukrainian	
Byelorussian	
Georgian	
Polish	

FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN OUR LIFE

During a lot of centuries people learn foreign languages. People in Europe started to learn languages in the 11th century. It is said that Yaroslav the Wise knew several foreign languages. But at those times learning of foreign languages was a privilege of rich people. Today million of people all over the world learn foreign languages. At present the contacts between people of different countries are increasing. This enhances the importance of study foreign languages.

English is spoken practically all over the world. It is spoken as the mother tongue in Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Besides, a lot of other people speak English in Japan, India, China, Africa and many other countries.

English is one of the five official languages of the UNO (alongside of French, Russian, Spanish and Chinese). It is the working languages during the meetings of the General Assembly and Security Council of the UNO. No wonder that so many people in various countries spare no efforts to acquire English for communication.

The English language is a wonderful language. It is the language of the great literature. It is the language of William Shakespeare, Jonathan Swift, Walter Scott, Charles Dickens.

The great German poet Goethe once said, «He, who knows no foreign languages, doesn't know his own one». A person who has a good command of a foreign language feels at ease not only in his native country but abroad too, if he finds himself there. Here is a familiar quotation: «Language is the «dress» of our thoughts and the knowledge of two or more languages will help us to

«dress» our thoughts better still». A truly learned person should know a foreign language, which will enable him to read English books in the original, to communicate with foreigners, to participate in culture and educational exchanges with other countries. People, who know foreign languages, are necessary for the development of the techniques, economy and art in the modern society. For example, a good engineer or qualified worker should be able to read some technical papers for the imported equipment. A person who learns a foreign languages, at the same time get acquainted with the culture of the country, its literature, history and geography. Learning of foreign languages is especially important in our country.

Taking into account the economic development in our country, hundreds of joint ventures have appeared in every city and town of our country recently. And a lot of good specialists and interpreters are required for this reason. Besides, a lot of foreign delegations keep coming to our country and most likely they don't know our language perfectly, and the thing is they want to settle their problems in our country and visit the places of interest. So, there is no doubt, foreign languages are worth studying.

TEXT-BASED ASSIGNMENTS

I. Form nouns of the verbs by means of the following suffixes: -ment, -ion, -ation, -ance: to acquire, to communicate, to command, to quote, to qualify, to equip, to develop, to acquaint, to appear, to require, to settle.

II. Translate into Russian: privilege, to enhance, to spare no effort, to acquire for communication, to have a good command of, to exchange, the development of the techniques, a qualified worker, to take into account, to appear recently, to know language perfectly.

III. Choose English equivalents to the following words:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. образованный | a) leaned | b) qualified | c) minded |
| 2. усиливать | a) to enhance | b) to require | c) to participate |
| 3. знакомый | a) familiar | b) important | c) foreign |
| 4. обмениваться | a) to acquire | b) to exchange | c) to communicate |
| 5. цитата | a) thought | b) quotation | c) effort |
| 6. общаться | a) to exchange | b) to communicate | c) to develop |
| 7. оборудование | a) equipment | b) venture | c) techniques |
| 8. совместимый | a) joint | b) original | c) learned |
| 9. участвовать | a) to participate | b) to help | c) to require |
| 10. переводчик | a) foreigner | b) interpreter | c) specialist |
| 11. появляться | a) to appear | b) to come | c) to visit |
| 12. развитие | a) knowledge | b) development | c) exchange |

IV. Fill in each blank with a suitable word from the vocabulary of the text:

1. At present the contacts between people of different ... are... .
2. English is spoken practically
3. Many people in various countries spare no ... to acquire English for ...
4. A person who has a ... of a foreign language feels at ... not only in his native country but
5. People, who know foreign languages, are necessary for the development of
6. A person who learns a foreign languages, at the same time ... with the ...
7. Taking into account the ... in our country, hundreds of ... have appeared ... recently.

V. Answer the following questions:

1. When did people start to learn languages in Europe?
2. What enhances the importance of study foreign languages?
3. What countries are English spoken?
4. What did the great German poet Goethe once say?
5. What should a truly learned person know?
6. Why is learning of foreign languages important in our country?
7. Why are foreign languages worth studying?

VI. Complete the following sentence:

1. People in Europe started
2. It is that Yaroslav the Wise
3. English is one of the five
4. The great German poet Goethe once said,
5. Here is a familiar quotation: ...
6. A good engineer or qualified worker should be able
7. A lot of foreign delegations keep coming to

VII. Correct statements if it is necessary:

1. People in Europe started to learn languages in the 9th century.
2. At present the contacts between people are increasing.
3. English is one of the three official languages of the UNO.
4. No wonder that so many people in various countries spare no efforts to acquire English for communication.
5. A person who has a good command of a foreign language doesn't feel at ease abroad.

VIII. Prove that ...

1. People, who know foreign languages, are necessary for the development of the techniques, economy and art in the modern society.
2. Foreign languages are worth studying.

IX. Read and translate the text without dictionary. Entitle it:

Technical English is often said to be difficult to understand. One of the reasons for this is that main English words can have several meanings.

In order to master technical English the student must first acquire a thorough knowledge of everyday English with its grammar, vocabulary and rules of word-formation. Then it will be easy for him to learn, step by step, the peculiarities of technical English. The problem of the vocabulary also causes difficulty to the reader of technical English. Each branch of science and technology has its own separate vocabulary.

Ability to translate a foreign technical text demands sufficient technical knowledge to understand it and also a great linguistic knowledge and skill.

X. Speak about:

- a) the importance of learning foreign languages at present;
- b) your work at mastering technical English.

XI. Give some pieces of advice on how to learn English.

XII. Advertise the language you are studying now.

XIII. Read and dramatize the following dialogue:

A: I'd like a good Russian -English dictionary on automobiles. I have to translate an article from Russian into English.

B: Sorry, but we haven't any.

A: How disappointing! I must have this article translated as quick as possible.

B: I can recommend you a general Russian -English dictionary. At least it may be of some help to you.

A: Yes, I'll take it, of course. It's a pity that you have not a specialized dictionary.

XIV. Discuss the following topic: «Foreign languages in my life».

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