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Кафедра иностранных языков

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ОБЩИХ ЦЕЛЕЙ

*Учебное пособие
для аудиторных занятий и
самостоятельной работы студентов*

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Данное учебное пособие предназначено для студентов 1-2 курсов всех направлений подготовки бакалавриата, содержит разговорные темы для проработки на занятиях под руководством преподавателя и для самостоятельной работы.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» входит в цикл базовых (обязательных) дисциплин гуманитарного, социального и экономического цикла и призвана способствовать общему интеллектуальному развитию студентов, их способностей к социальному и профессиональному взаимодействию, стимулирует к самообучению, академической мобильности и непрерывному образованию, что обеспечивает формирование и развитие иноязычных информационно-коммуникативных компетенций.

Иноязычные информационно-коммуникативные компетенции включают готовность студентов самостоятельно работать с информацией из различных источников, искать, анализировать и отбирать необходимую информацию; обмениваться информацией с коллегами; навыки работы в парах, в группах различного состава, умение представлять себя и вести дискуссии; излагать письменно свои мысли с соблюдением норм оформления текста; публичные выступления.

Учебное пособие составлено в соответствии с требованиями ФГОСов ВПО третьего поколения и Примерной программой «Иностранный язык» для неязыковых вузов и факультетов (Москва, 2009), имеет целью формирование общекультурных компетенций и предназначено для студентов 1- 2 курсов всех направлений подготовки. Пособие включает 15 модулей с разговорными темами, коммуникативными упражнениями, которые направлены на развитие навыков самостоятельного применения специфичных для конкретных ситуаций языковых явлений и словарного минимума по темам.

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающиеся должны *знать*: иностранный язык в объеме, необходимом для возможности получения информации профессионального содержания из зарубежных источников; основы реферирования и аннотирования специальных текстов в устной и письменной формах;

уметь: получать и сообщать информацию на иностранном языке в устной и письменной форме; выступать с докладами и сообщениями на научных конференциях; самостоятельно читать иноязычную научную литературу;

владеть: иностранным языком как средством общения; навыками и умениями реферирования и аннотирования специальных текстов.

MODUL 1

I. Listen to the text and repeat it after the pronouncer:

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

English is a world language. It is the language of progressive science and technology, trade and cultural relations, commerce and business. It is the universal language of international aviation, shipping and sports. It is also the major language of diplomacy.

Hundreds and hundreds of books, magazines and newspapers are printed in English and read all over the world. 75% of the world's mail and 60% of the world's telephone calls are in English. Half of the world's scientific literature is written in English.

English is spoken by more than 350 million people. Geographically, it is the most widespread language on earth, second only to Chinese in the number of people who speak it.

It is the official language of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the United States of America, of Australia and New Zealand. English is used as one of the official languages in Canada, the Republic of South Africa and the Irish Republic. It is also spoken as a second language in many parts of India and Africa. The number of second-language speakers may soon exceed the number of native speakers.

Besides, millions of people study and use English as a foreign language. In our country English is very popular: it is studied at schools (sometimes even at nursery schools), colleges and universities.

Learning a foreign language is not an easy thing. It is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and patience. But to know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist.

I want to know foreign languages because I have always been interested in foreign countries, their cultures and peoples.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. English is a world language, isn't it?
2. How many people speak English?
3. In what countries is English the official language (one of the official languages)?
4. Is English popular in Russia?
5. Is learning languages an easy thing?
6. It's necessary for all of us to know English. Why?
7. When did you begin learning English?
8. How long have you been learning English?
9. Have you read any books in English?
10. Have you seen any films in English?
11. Have you ever visited an English-speaking country?
12. What other languages would you like to know?

MODUL 2

I. Listen to the text and repeat it after the pronouncer:

MY FAMILY

Let me introduce myself. I am Alex Sidorov. Alex is my first name and Sidorov is my surname. I am seventeen years old. I was born on the 27th of July in 1997. I'm from Bryansk. I'm Russian. I'm a first-year student at the Bryansk State Agricultural Academy. I'm studying at the Economics Faculty. I want to become an economist. My favourite subjects are Math, History, IT and English. I like to study at the Academy.

Now I want to tell you a few words about my family. My family is large. I have got a mother, a father, a sister, a brother and a grandmother. There are six of us in the family.

First of all, some words about my parents. My mother is a teacher of biology. She works in a college. She likes her profession. She is a good-looking woman with brown hair. She is forty-four but

she looks much younger. She is tall and slim.

My father is a computer programmer. He is very experienced. He is a broad-shouldered, tall 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. He can fix almost everything: a vacuum cleaner, a washing machine, a fridge and what not.

My parents have been married for twenty-six years. They have much in common, but they have different views on music, books, films, 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 my education and upbringing.

My parents are hard-working people. My mother keeps house and takes care of me and my father. She is very good at cooking and she is clever with her hands. She is very practical. My father and I try to help her with the housework. I do the washing up, go shopping and tidy our flat.

My grandmother is a pensioner. She lives with us and helps to run the house. She is fond of knitting.

My sister Helen is twenty-five. She is married and has a family of her own. She works as an accountant for a joint venture company. Her husband is a scientist. They have got twins: a daughter and a son. They go to a nursery school.

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.

I want to become an economist. I'd like to learn foreign languages. I think I take after my father. I'm tall, fair-haired and even-tempered. I always try to be in a good mood.

We have got a lot of relatives. We are deeply attached to each other and we get on very well.

British families

British families are usually quite small. An average family consists of a mother, a father and two or three children. No one is really sure how it is possible to have four children. It is quite rare in Britain for grandparents, aunts and uncles to share the house with the family. However, families often share the house with dogs, cats, goldfish and even rabbits which they keep, not to eat, but as pets.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What is your first name? What is your surname?
2. How old are you?
3. When is your birthday?
4. Is your family large? How many people are there in your family?
5. Have you got any brothers or sisters?
6. What are your parents? Where do they work?
7. How long have your parents been married?
8. Do they have much in common?
9. Do you spend a lot of time with your family?
10. What sort of things do you do together?
11. Do you go out with your parents?
12. Who runs the house in your family?
13. What are your household duties?

III. Ask your friend:

- есть ли у него семья; сколько в ней человек; есть ли у него братья и сестры;
- кто его родители, где они работают;
- много ли у них общего;
- что ему больше всего нравится в характере отца (матери);
- на кого он больше всего похож по характеру;
- может ли он описать свою мать (отца);

- ссорятся ли его родители, если да, то почему;
- любит ли он проводить свободное время с семьей, если да, то, как они его проводят;
- есть ли у него родственники, часто ли он их навещает;
- есть ли в семье домашнее животное, как его зовут.

IV. Act out the situations:

1. Господин Блэк ваш старый приятель. Вы узнали, что он собирается жениться. Выясните, как выглядит его будущая жена, сколько ей лет, кто она по профессии, где они будут жить.

2. Вы приходите к другу и видите в его семейном альбоме фотографию родственников. Расспросите его, в каких отношениях он находится с людьми на фотографии.

3. У вас есть свободное время вечером, и вы хотите поговорить со своей бабушкой о ее детских годах. Спросите, сколько братьев и сестер у нее было, с кем из них она была наиболее близка и почему. Пусть она опишет их внешность. Затем расспросите ее о родителях, какими людьми они были.

MODUL 3

I. Listen to the text and repeat it after the pronouncer:

I AM A STUDENT

Let me introduce myself. I am Alex Sidorov. Alex is my first name and Sidorov is my surname. I am seventeen years old. I was born on the 27th of July in 1997. I'm from Bryansk. I'm Russian. I want to tell you a few words about my studies.

I'm studying at Bryansk State Agricultural Academy. I'm in the first year. As a rule, the academic year begins on the 1st of September and ends in May. It lasts ten months. The academic year is divided into two semesters: the autumn semester and the spring semester. Each

semester ends with examinations, which take place in January and in June. During the academic year students work a lot. We have two holidays a year: winter and summer holidays.

My major duty is to study at the academy.

I am going to become an *economist*. I'll be engaged in agricultural economy. Agricultural economy deals with the scarce resources of land, labour, capital, and management and their best combination in order to meet the requirements of people. Providing farm products for all people in the world in the right form and at the right time is an extremely complex process. Crop and animal production is the basis of the world food supply system. Agricultural economist must have a thorough understanding of it because of its role in meeting the needs of people. So my task is to organize and control economic activity of an enterprise taking into account peculiarity of agriculture.

I am going to become an *accountant*. I'll be engaged in record-keeping of enterprise's economic activity. A good record system has always been of great importance for successful enterprise management. Records can be helpful in improving the business, financing it, meeting legal requirements, and in many other ways. A complete record system includes an inventory; a depreciation schedule; a balance sheet; an income statement; a cash flow summary; non-financial records (production, statistics and more). The information required for preparing different farm documents is obtained from adequate accounts. Account is a separate recording for a specific financial information category referring to the income and expenses of a business. So my profession is very useful for such an important branch of the economy as agriculture.

I am going to become a *manager*. Managing all the problems related to agriculture is the subject of agricultural economics. Management is the process of achieving desired results with the resources available. This process usually involves the following components: planning, organizing, directing, controlling, and

coordinating. Before starting to work a manager must decide what to produce, how much to produce, what technology to use, when and where to sell and buy, and how to finance the operation. To be successful management should be done on a scientific basis. Sciences other than economics (e.g. entomology, engineering, mathematics, statistics, and logics) can contribute much to agricultural management. So no enterprises can exist and function without a manager.

I am going to become a *specialist of market*. Marketing is the four “Ps”: the product, the place, the price, and the promotion. But most of all, marketing is research: finding out who the customers are and what they need. Simply to produce a product is not enough: the product must be transported, stored, priced, advertised, and sold. Marketing is the whole process of having the right product at the right time, in the right place, calling attention to it and thereby bringing a mutual benefit to customers. You are engaging in marketing when you design or develop a product or service, transport and store goods, provide a variety of choice, buy in large volumes and sell them by item, install, service, and repair and up-date. So my future profession is very important for agribusiness.

I am going to become an *agronomist*. I'll be engaged in growing agricultural plants and cultivating the land. I must do it this way, so that to use arable land rationally and effectively and to increase the soil fertility and yields of the growing plants. That's why I should be aware of all agricultural plants, their varieties, cultivation, manuring, seeding rates, harvesting and other details the soil's physical and chemical properties, the basic methods of its cultivation, and fertilizing, the ways of selecting new varieties, of getting good seeds, of pest control and many more.

I am going to become an *ecologist*. The ecological problem is one of the pressing problems of our days. The pollution of the environment, the destruction of ecosystems, the extinction of many species of plants and animals has now reached threatening

proportions. Negative anthropogenic influences threaten to disrupt nature's basic cycles and to undermine the self-regeneration capacities of biosphere and its components. So my task is to organize the cultivation of agricultural land and plants, their manuring and harvesting, keeping high soil's fertility, getting good and higher yields of plants, but not interfering with environment and preventing its pollution and other adverse effects while farming.

I am going to become a *specialist of animal science*. I will be engaged in breeding, caring, feeding of agricultural animals and getting livestock production (milk and beef pork, mutton, chicken-meat and eggs). Livestock farming includes cattle-breeding, pig-breeding, sheep-breeding and poultry-breeding. I should work out livestock rational systems and technologies of animal production, organize its rational breeding and feeding, improve pedigree qualities and increase animal production. I understand that livestock is important in the Russian agricultural economy I'll try to do my best improving the livestock sector.

I am going to become a *veterinarian*. I will be dealing with animals, their breeding, caring, medical treatment. I should know properly the animal's organism, normal and pathologic processes in it; causes, symptoms, methods of diagnostics and curing animals' diseases. Besides there is a complex of measures to prevent and do with the animals' diseases threatening people's health. At the academy we study many important disciplines: animals' anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, histology, veterinary microbiology, pathology and therapy of animals' diseases, general and particular veterinary surgery, veterinary pharmacology, toxicology, obstetrics and gynecology and others.

I am going to become a *mechanical engineer*. Farming is impossible without mechanization at livestock farms and in the fields. There are a lot of agricultural machines: tractors, grain combine harvester, soil cultivating and sowing machines, potatoes planters, tillage accessories, electrical and mechanical feeding

systems, grinders, blenders, conveyors, milking machines, manure spreaders and many others. My task is to organize and operate, repair and service these entire machine and tractor fleet.

I am going to become an *engineer*. I'll be engaged in land reclamation: irrigation, drainage, improvement of unfavourable water supplies, preventing soil erosion, saline or alkaline contents, water-logging and so on. Land improvement is of vital importance for agricultural development. It is impossible to get high yields of crops without raising the efficiency of the use of both irrigated and drained lands. Crop farming is too often dependent on the environment. Thus, our task is to improve its conditions and make them suitable for agricultural activity.

As many people I have different timetables on weekdays and weekends. I think that it is very important to go to bed before midnight and to get up quite early in the morning, especially on weekdays. Thus you can manage to do everything you plan to do.

My classes usually begin at 8.30. Every day I get up at half past six. I take a cool shower and brush my teeth then I go jogging to the park near my place. So I do jogging for about thirty minutes and then do some exercises. After this I don't feel sleepy at all. I feel refreshed and full of energy. Besides fresh air and birds singing improves my mood greatly even on Mondays.

I return home at 7.30, take a shower and have breakfast. It may be a cup of tea or coffee and a sandwich. I know the first thing many people do when they get up in the morning is to turn on TV. They do it automatically because they are used to all these artificial noises. And when they have breakfast they watch news or morning programs. Well I think all this is the key to our morning depression or bad mood. It is better to read or hear news later at work. I even hate reading newspapers and entertaining magazines in the morning. I like to talk with my roommates while having breakfast.

After breakfast I put all the necessary books into my bag and get dressed. I leave the house at 8.15. As I live not far from the

Academy I walk there. It takes me 10 minutes to get to the Academy. When I get to the place I take off my coat and hat, leave them in the cloak-room and start doing my duties. My classes usually finish at 4.10 p.m. When classes are over I go to the sports center where I have karate lessons. I have karate lessons three times a week. I take guitar lessons too.

I come home at 7 o'clock. I have dinner and do my homework. It takes me about 2 or 4 hours. If I have some spare time after doing homework, I play the guitar or read classical literature. I go to bed at about half past eleven.

At the week-ends I usually do housework: I tidy our flat, sweep the floor, dust the furniture, do the washing up, clean the carpets with the vacuum-cleaner and go shopping. In the evenings I meet with my friends. Sometimes we go dancing, sometimes to the cinema and sometimes we just walk around the city centre. If the weather is fine we can go camping too. I think that it is very useful when one has a timetable to follow. I am sure that this prevents us from wasting precious time.

I like to study at the Academy.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Do you get up early? Is it easy for you to get up early?
2. Do you wake up yourself or does an alarm-clock wake you up?
3. Do you do morning exercises? Do you do your morning exercises to music?
4. Which do you prefer: a hot or a cold shower in the morning?
5. How long does it take you to get dressed?
6. What do you usually have for breakfast?
7. Some people look through newspapers or listen to the latest news on the radio while having breakfast. What about you?
8. When do you usually leave the house?
9. What do you usually do on your way to the academy?

10. Where do you usually have lunch (dinner)?
11. What time do you come back home?
12. How do you spend your evenings?
13. What time do you usually go to bed?

III. Ask your friend:

- когда он обычно встает в будние дни;
- что он делает перед тем, как уйти в академию;
- когда он уходит в академию;
- как он добирается до академии;
- что он делает, как только приходит в академию;
- сколько времени продолжаются занятия в академии, когда они заканчиваются;
- есть ли у него возможность перекусить в академии;
- сколько раз в неделю у него уроки англ. языка;
- нравится ли ему англ. язык;
- что он обычно делает на уроках англ. языка;
- когда он остается в академии после занятий;
- в какой день он особенно устает, почему;
- чем он занимается дома, когда возвращается из академии;
- следует ли он пословице: «Никогда не откладывай на завтра то, что можно сделать сегодня»;
- когда он ложится спать.

IV. Act out the situations:

1. Вы встретили своего школьного товарища. Узнайте у него, в каком институте он учится, нравится ли ему учиться, какой предмет ему больше всего нравится. Поинтересуйтесь, в какое время у него начинаются занятия и как часто у них бывает урок английского языка.

2. У твоего друга был очень трудный день. Спросите, сколько у него было лекций и практических занятий, когда

закончились занятия, и почему он не пошел домой, а остался заниматься в читальном зале.

3. Ваш друг вчера сдал экзамен по английскому языку. Узнайте у него, было ли трудно сдавать экзамен и, если да, то почему. Поинтересуйтесь, какую оценку он получил, сколько времени ему потребовалось, чтобы перевести текст и подготовить устную тему.

4. Завтра у вас экзамен по математике. Ваш друг не был на консультации. Он позвонил вам и спросил, в какое время и в какой аудитории будет проходить экзамен, будет ли экзамен устный или письменный. Он также поинтересовался, сколько вопросов будет в одном билете, и сколько времени дается на подготовку.

MODUL 4

1. Listen to the text and repeat it after the pronouncer:

Higher Education in Russia

The new academic year has begun. More than a million new students were enrolled into universities and institutes. In the last several years the number of students in institutes has risen. This means that young people are interested in the specialities connected with new branches of science and technology.

At present a new system of education is introduced in our country – a distance education system. This computer system of learning helps working professionals to continue their education while remaining at their jobs. The academic year usually lasts 9 months and is divided into two terms (semesters).

The first- and second- year students study general subjects such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, computer engineering, a foreign language and a number of others.

The third year students get more advanced knowledge and

begin to concentrate on their special interests. Specialized study and courses will help students to prepare for their future work.

After four years students will get a bachelor's degree. Then the students may go on with their studies and in a year or two of further study and research get a master's degree. After graduating from the educational establishment they may go on with their study and research and may get a still higher degree.

Higher education plays an important part in the life of any country as it provides the country with highly-qualified specialists for further development and progress. It trains people to become teachers, engineers, doctors and other professional workers.

The main feature of the educational system in our country is that it is accessible and free of charge for some students. If the results of the entrance examinations are not very good, students pay for their education.

About 75 percent of students receive state grants and 15 percent are sponsored by enterprises. Universities have their own student's hostels and some of them have large and excellent sport centres.

The higher school today considers education not only as a collection of

useful facts and theories but also as the process which trains a person to analyze and interrelate various ideas as well as make decisions. Today's young people will be the specialists of tomorrow in the society with new technology. Their qualification will determine the scientific and technological progress of the country.

Education is a process through which culture is preserved, knowledge and skills are developed, values are formed, and information is exchanged.

Education is the way to success.

II. Ask your friend:

- доступно ли высшее образование в России и бесплатно ли оно;

- как рассматривает высшая школа высшее образование;
- какая новая система обучения введена в настоящее время;
- какие предметы изучаются студентами 1 - 2-го курсов;
- когда студенты начинают изучать специальные предметы? Почему (высшее) образование играет важную роль;
- чем славятся (известны) университеты Оксфорда и Кэмбриджа;
- какую роль играет наставник в процессе обучения студента;
- как организовано обучение в этих двух университетах;
- чем отличается колледж от университета.

III. Act out the situations:

1. Вы студент БГСХА, вы хотите узнать у своего английского друга о системе образования в Великобритании.
2. Ваш друг из Англии расспрашивает вас о системе высшего образования в России.
3. Ваш друг собирается поступать в вашу академию. Он хотел бы знать, как он может это сделать, и как организовано обучение в академии.
4. Один из вас студент БГСХА, другой – студент Кэмбриджа. Обменяйтесь мнениями о ваших университетах.

MODUL 5

I. Listen to the text and repeat it after the pronouncer:

OUR ACADEMY

Bryansk State Agricultural Academy is one of the most popular educational establishments in the Bryansk region. It has a long history dating back from 1930 when a new agricultural college was set up in a small village of Kokino not far from Bryansk. The college was organized and headed by P. D. Rylko, who did much to

make Kokino one of the most beautiful and attractive places in the region. Specialists trained by the college contributed much to the development of agriculture in the Bryansk region as well as in many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. In 1967 the college was decorated with the Order of the Red Banner of Labour.

In 1980 to meet the increasing demands for highly qualified specialists Bryansk Agricultural Institute was formed on the basis of Kokino Agricultural College. The first teachers who contributed much to the development of the Institute were Y.P. Vaschekin (the former rector), B.V. Lyabakh, V.V. Varyvdin, S.D. Pogorelov, N.I. Putintsev and some others. In 1984 the first students graduated from the Institute. Since then the Institute has trained about 5, 000 highly qualified specialists for different spheres of agriculture. Now many of them head big agricultural enterprises, banks and offices. Some of them work as teachers and are engaged in research.

In April 1995 thanks to its achievements in educational, scientific, cultural and instructive activities the Institute was reorganized into Bryansk State Agricultural Academy.

At present the Academy is a large educational, scientific and production complex, comprising the experimental farm “Kokino”, the Kokino base of Russian Horticulture Selection Institute, the joint-stock company “Dobrun”, Trubchevsk, Novozybkov, Brasovo and Mitchurinsk Agricultural Colleges.

The Academy has six faculties, such as the Agro-ecology Institute, the Institute of Veterinary Medicine and Biotechnology, the Engineering Faculty, the Faculty of Power Engineering and Land Management, the Economics Faculty and the Correspondence Faculty. The Academy trains agronomists, ecologists, veterinarians, economists, accountants, engineers and other qualified specialists.

The Academy has 35 departments and the teaching staff includes over 300 teachers. There are 18 academicians, 49 professors and 165 associate professors among them. About 10000

people study at the Academy. The best students may continue their studies and carry out researches taking a postgraduate course the Academy provides.

The curriculum consists of the disciplines the students specialize in, social sciences and physical training. All the students study foreign languages. Students are to attend different lectures and seminars. Students' practical work is given much attention to at our Academy.

Each faculty has a students' research society stimulating their creative thinking and scientific work. The course of studies lasts about four years. An academic year is divided into two semesters each ending in an examination session. Those who pass the exams successfully get a scholarship. On graduating the students receive diplomas of bachelors or masters.

The Academy has 7 buildings housing numerous classrooms, lecture halls, laboratories and workshops equipped with modern instruments and apparatus. The department of foreign languages has 5 laboratories where students may listen to a tape-recording or see a video-film.

In the Academy there is a canteen and a café, 6 hostels, a large assembly hall, a musical school, two gymnasiums and a stadium where students go in for amateur talent activities and sports.

The library of the Academy has a lot of books and textbooks on different specialties and 190 magazines and newspapers. The reading room is at students' disposal.

The historical museum of the Academy has a rich exposition of photos, documents and things telling visitors about the history of Kokino and the Academy.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Is Bryansk State Agricultural Academy one of the most popular educational establishments?
2. Why have you decided to enter this Academy?

3. What can you say about Kokino Agricultural College?
4. When was Kokino Agricultural College formed?
5. How many qualified specialists did the Institute train?
6. When was the Institute reorganized into Bryansk State Agricultural Academy?
7. What faculties are there at our Academy?
8. What is your future specialty?
9. How many departments are there at the Academy?
10. How many students study at the Academy?
11. Is there a post-graduate course at the Academy?
12. What kind of disciplines does the curriculum consist of?
13. How long does the course of studies last?

III. Ask your friend:

- когда он поступил в академии;
- на каком он курсе;
- что он знает об истории академии (когда она была основана, на базе какого заведения, когда была преобразована в академию), сколько студентов обучалось в первые годы (обучается сейчас);
 - сколько факультетов (общежитий, корпусов) сейчас в академии (было в год его основания);
 - есть ли филиалы академии в других городах;
 - чье имя носит университет;
 - какие формы обучения (отделения) существуют в академии;
 - платное ли обучение;
 - есть ли аспирантура в нашей академии.

IV. Act out the situations:

1. Вы встречаетесь со своими друзьями в последний день экзаменационной сессии. Обсуждаете итоги своей экзаменационной сессии. Один сдал все экзамены и, видимо,

будет получать стипендию. У другого- сессия продлена по болезни.

2. Два школьных товарища встретились на вечере, посвященном Дню первокурсника. Они обмениваются новостями: на каких факультетах учатся, трудно ли было поступить в академию, жизнь в общежитии, расписание занятий.

3. Начались каникулы, экзамены сданы, студенты строят планы: где и как можно провести свободное время. Один хочет поправить свое здоровье– с этой целью пойдет в профилакторий, другой думает заняться спортом, будет посещать лыжную базу, готовиться к лыжным соревнованиям.

4. Вы готовитесь к экзаменам по математике. Обсудите со своим другом расписание экзаменов и планируйте, когда и как готовиться к ним.

MODUL 6

1. Listen to the text and repeat it after the pronouncer:

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. The vast territory of Russia is located in the Eastern part of Europe and in the Northern part of Asia. Its total area is over 17 million sq. km. Russia is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans. In the north the country is surrounded by the Arctic Ocean and its seas: the Barents, Chukchee, East Siberian, Kara, Laptev and White Sea; in the east by the Bering, Japan and Okhotsk Sea; in the south by the Black, Azov and Caspian Sea; in the west by the Baltic Sea.

Russia has borders on 14 countries. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Ukraine and Belorussia; in the south on the Caucasian States, the States of Central Asia, Mongolia and China.

The relief of Russia varies a lot from forests to deserts, from high-peaked mountains to deep valleys. Russia is located on 2 plains: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland.

There are 3 main mountain chains in Russia. The longest mountain chain Urals separates Europe from Asia. The Caucasus is a range of mountains which extends from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. The highest mountain in Caucasus, in the RF and in whole Europe is Mount Elbrus.

Russia is a land of long rivers and deep lakes. There are more than two million rivers in Russia. The longest rivers are the Volga in Europe; the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena in Asia. Numerous channels join all the rivers in the European part of Russia, making it the largest inland water transportation route in Europe. The largest lakes are Ladoga, Onega and Baikal Sea. Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental. Corresponding the climate there are six vegetation zones stretching across the country. From North to the South these are the tundra, the taiga (or pine forest), mixed forest, steppe, semi-desert and desert. Each vegetation has its own flora, fauna and natural resources.

Russia is an industrial country. It has rich deposits of oil, coal, natural gas, iron, gold, nickel, etc. The history of Russian industry goes back to the middle of the 17th century. The development of new industries and crafts – metal working, textiles, brick making and china manufacture – was encouraged under Peter the Great. During the reign of Catherine the Great the Urals became the focus for iron industry, and Russia became the world's largest iron producer. By 1903 Russia had been the world's largest oil producer. Before the Revolution Russia was one of the world's largest grain producers and exporters. But lately it became one of its biggest importers as a result of collectivization and mismanagement of agriculture.

At present the political and economic situations in the country

is rather complicated. Many branches of industry and agriculture went through crisis. The crises of political power told upon science, education, culture, medical service. Until its industry can be modernized, Russia will remain dependent on the energy sector. In spite of the problems Russia is facing, there are a lot of opportunities for the country to become one of the leading countries in the world.

Russia is a federative republic and a multinational state with some autonomous republics and regions which have own national languages within their structure. The population is about 148 million people. Over 80 per cent of them are ethnic Russians. 70 per cent of the population lives in the cities. The national language is Russian.

The Russian Federation is set up by the Constitution of 1993 after the collapse of the Soviet Union. According to the Constitution Russia is a Presidential Republic. The President is elected for 4 years and is the head of the State. He makes treaties, enforces laws and appoints ministers.

The Federal Government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Each of them is checked and balanced by the President.

The legislative power is represented by the Federal Assembly. It consists of the two chambers. The Upper Chamber is the Council of Federation. The Lower Chamber is the State Duma. Each Chamber is headed by the Speaker. The members of the Federal Assembly are elected by popular vote for a 4-year period.

The executive power belongs to the Government which is headed by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister forms his Cabinet.

The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.

Moscow is the capital of Russia and the seat of the Government.

The State symbol of Russia is a three-colored banner with three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one - the sky and the red one

symbolizes liberty. A new National Emblem is a 2-headed eagle. It originates from the heraldic emblem of the Ruricovitches. All these symbols are official. They have been approved by the Federal Assembly.

The hymn of Russia is The Patriotic Song by Mikhail Glinka.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is the Russian Federation situated?
2. What is the total area of the country?
3. What countries does Russia border on?
4. What mountain chain separates Europe from Asia?
5. How many rivers are there in Russia?
6. Which is the longest river in Europe?
7. What do you know about Lake Baikal?
8. Do you know what strait separates Russia from America?
9. What mineral resources is the Russian Federation rich in?
10. What is the climate like in Russia?
11. What can you say about the Russian economy?
12. What great Russians do you know?

III. Ask your friend:

- какое официальное название страны;
- какая общая площадь;
- какие моря омывают Россию;
- являются ли реки пригодными для судоходства;
- чем хорошо известна Россия;
- какие самые крупные города страны;
- кто находится во главе государства;
- какие политические партии есть в стране;
- какие народы и народности проживают в стране;
- что является символом России.

MODUL 7

I. Listen to the text and repeat it after the pronouncer:

MOSCOW

Moscow is the capital of Russia, its administrative, economic, political and educational centre. The city is located in western Russia and lies in the broad, shallow valley of the Moskva River in the centre of the vast plain of European Russia. It is one of Russia's major cities with the population of about 10 million people, plus some three million guests coming annually. Moscow's inhabitants are overwhelmingly of Russian nationality, but members of more than 100 other nationalities and ethnic groups also live there. Its total area is about 1091 sq. km.

The city was founded by Prince Jury Dolgorukiy and was first mentioned in the chronicles in 1147. At that time it was a small settlement. It was surrounded by a wooden wall and became a Kremlin. The word "Kremlin" means "fortress". And the Moscow Kremlin used to be a fortress. The town and the Kremlin were burnt in 1237, but they were rebuilt. In 14th century Prince Dmitry Donskoy built a white stone wall around the Kremlin, and in the 15th century the Kremlin was surrounded by a new red-brick wall reinforced by 20 towers from which five of which were also gates. By the 15th century Moscow had grown into a wealthy city. In the 16th century under Ivan the Terrible Moscow became the capital of the State Moscovy. With the transfer of Russia's capital to St. Petersburg in 1712, it became the country's second capital. In 1918 Moscow became the capital of the Russian Federation.

The oldest part of Moscow is the Kremlin. It is now both a piece of living history and a wonderful architectural ensemble of masterpieces of Russian architecture. It includes the central Cathedral Square, around which are grouped three cathedrals (the Cathedral of Assumption, the Cathedral of Annunciation and the

Cathedral of Archangel), all examples of the Russian church architecture, a group of palaces of various periods, the Ivan the Great Bell Tower, the Tsar Bell, the Tsar Cannon, the Armoury Museum, the Arsenal, the former Senate building, the Kremlin Great Palace and the modern Palace of Congresses. The symbol of Russia and Moscow is the most famous of the Kremlin towers, the Spasskaya Tower with a big clock. The chimes of its clock are broadcast by radio as a time signal to the whole nation.

Along the east wall of the Kremlin there is the Red Square, the central and the most beautiful square in Moscow (its total area is 23100 sq.m.). It is the place of parades, meeting and demonstrations. Here one can see the Church of the Intercession (Cathedral of St. Basil the Blessed), the monument to Minin and Pozharsky, the Lobnoe Mesto (place of execution), the History Museum, the Lenin Mausoleum and the State Department Store (GUM). In the west of the Kremlin is the Alexander Garden with the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the place of memory.

Moscow is known for its museums. There are more than 80 museums in Moscow, the largest are the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretjakov Gallery. The Gallery takes its name from its founder, the merchant Pavel Tretjakov, who began to collect Russian paintings in 1856. The collection was donated as a gift to the city of Moscow in 1882. Later it was supplemented by collections from other museums and private citizens. Other unique museums in Moscow include the All-Russia Museum of Folk Arts, the Andrei Rublev Museum of Early Russian Art, Alexei Bakhrushin Theatre Museum, Mikhail Glinka Museum of Musical Culture and many others.

Theatre, music, and art are important in the city life. Moscow has a lot of cinemas, clubs, concert halls, more than 40 drama and musical theatres, including the Bolshoi Theatre, the Art Theatre, the Maly Theatre, the Vakhtangov Theatre.

Moscow is the main scientific centre of Russia housing the Russian Academy of Sciences, 80 higher educational institutions

among which is the Moscow State Lomonosov University and many scientific and research establishments.

Moscow is the city of important congresses and conferences, scientific symposiums, art exhibitions, festivals and sport competitions. There are a lot of stadiums, swimming-pools, courts and sports grounds in Moscow. The Central Stadium is Luzhniki.

The city impresses everybody of its streets lined with fine buildings, large squares, green parks, wide bridges, churches and monuments. It is necessary to mention the Cathedral of Christ the Savior, A. Pushkin monument, I. Fedorov monument. There are a lot of green parks and gardens in Moscow, such as the Park of Culture and Rest, Izmailovo, Sokolniki.

Moscow is the major transportation hub linked by rail, road and air with all the areas of Russia and with many countries. There are nine railway stations in Moscow and five airports. Bus stations are also numerous. The Moscow metro is a beautiful and convenient one. It began its work on the 15th of May 1935. Now it has 190 stations.

Moscow is often called 'a port of five seas', as the Moscow-Volga Canal links Moscow with the Baltic, White, Caspian and Black sea and the Sea of Azov.

Moscow is a major industrial city. Its leading industries are engineering (production of automobiles and trucks, ball bearings, machine tools, and precision instruments), chemical and light industries, timber processing; construction; printing and publishing. One of the best known plants is Likhachev Automobile Plant producing a great number of different lorries and cars.

Moscow is the headquarters of state insurance and banking organizations.

The present-day Moscow is the seat of the Russian Parliament (the Duma) and the centre of political life of the country. President of Russia lives and works here and plenty of government offices are located here too.

Moscow is an ever young city, which is always growing and changing. It is a city dear to the heart of every Russian citizen. I am proud of this city.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. When was Moscow founded?
2. Is there a monument to Yuri Dolgoruky in Moscow? Where is it?
3. When did Moscow become the capital?
4. In 1712 the capital was moved to St Petersburg, wasn't it? When did Moscow become the capital again?
5. Was ancient Moscow a big city? What's the total area of modern Moscow?
6. What's the population of Moscow?
7. What places of interest in the centre of Moscow do you know?
8. What do you know about St Basil's Cathedral?
9. What can you see on the territory of the Kremlin?
10. What are the most famous Moscow museums? (art galleries?)
11. What theatres in Moscow do you know?
12. What is your favorite place in Moscow?

III. Ask your friend:

- кем была основана Москва;
- что является символом Москвы;
- что значит название Красная площадь;
- чем знаменит Кремль;
- какие архитекторы занимались градостроительством;
- чем примечателен Александровский сад;
- кто построил Покровский собор;
- где заседает парламент;
- что находится в Оружейной палате;
- какие самые известные музеи в Москве.

IV. Act out the situations:

1. Вы встретили своего друга, он недавно вернулся из Москвы. Спросите у него, понравилась ли ему Москва, где он бывал, какие достопримечательности ему удалось посмотреть.

2. Вы встретили своего друга. Он сообщает, что на днях уезжает в Москву. Это его первая поездка. Он хотел бы знать, какие достопримечательности вы посоветуете ему посетить (он увлекается искусством.) Дело в том, что он собирается пробыть там 3 дня. Вы советуете ему посетить Третьяковскую галерею. Он решает последовать вашему совету.

3. Вы первый раз в Москве и в отеле обращаетесь к портье за советом, с чего начать свою экскурсию. Он советует сначала посмотреть Кремль, где работает Президент, и заодно понаблюдать смену караула в Александровском саду. А затем можно пройти на Красную площадь, она расположена в центре Москвы. Там есть памятник, посвященный маршалу Жукову и победе советского народа в Великой Отечественной войне.

MODUL 8

I. Listen to the text and repeat after the pronouncer:

BRYANSK AND THE BRYANSK REGION

The history of the Bryansk land goes back to the end of the 10th century. The Prince Vladimir I from Kiev wished to subordinate tribes of Vyatichi and began erecting towns along the Desna, the Vostra, the Trubezheva, the Sula and the Stugna. In 985 Bryansk which also played a role of the center of distribution Christianity was built as a fortress town. In 1147 Prince Svyatoslav Olgovich expelled from Kiev conquered the Bryansk land. After Tartars' route of Chernigov and death of its Prince Michail his son Prince Roman moved to Bryansk and based his princely throne. At the beginning of the 14th century Bryansk was ruined by Tartars and then got under

authority of the great Lithuanian Princedom. Only in 1500 Bryansk was returned to Russia and its inhabitants swore on fidelity to Moscow.

The industrial development of the region began in the 16th century when the first iron-producing factories appeared there. In the 1730s Peter I founded a ship-yard which began to build “bryansky” small boats and four-cannon brigantines. In 1785 the Bryansk Arsenal was commissioned. In the 18th century a number of glass-producing factories appeared in the north-west of the region. At the beginning of the 19th century textile industry began to develop near the town of Klinty. Timber-processing factories appeared in the north-east of the region. The traditional branches of industry were based on local raw materials.

The Bryansk region was formed on the 5th of July 1944. The region is situated in the western part of the Great Russian Plain and occupies the territory of 34,900 square km. It stretches 270 km from west to east and 240 km from north to south. The Bryansk region borders in the south on the Ukraine (the Chernigov and Sumy regions), in the west Belorussia (the Gomel and Mogilev regions), in the north on the Kaluga and Smolensk regions, in the east and south-east on the Oryol and Kursk regions of the RF.

The population is 1,429,000 people. About 69% of population is urban. There are 27 districts, 16 towns and 31 settlements of the town type in the region.

The region is located in the southern-taiga and sub-taiga natural zones, the extreme south-eastern part – in the zone of forest-steppe. Soils are mainly turffy-podsol, partly swamped. The region has a temperate and continental climate with warm summers and cold winters.

The region is well-known for its woods and forests which occupy one third of the total area. There are both needleleaf and broadleaf forests as well as mixed ones. A lot of different animals and birds such as grey hare, fox, pole cat, elk, squirrel and rodents

live there. There is also a famous reserve named “The Bryansk Wood”.

There are 166 large and small rivers on the territory of the region. The longest among them are the Desna (1,187 km), the Iput and the Besed. There are 49 large natural lakes in the region. The largest ones are Besdonnoye, Krugloye, Svyatoye.

The main industrial centres are Bryansk, Klinzy, Dyatkovo and Novozybkov. At present the main industries are machine-building, instrument engineering, chemical and food processing. There are 288 industrial enterprises, 148 joint-stock companies in the region.

The region has automobile, railway and air transport. There is a new international airport there.

Another important branch of the economy is agriculture. Agricultural lands occupy about 73% of the total area. The leading branch is crop-growing. Farmers grow different crops: potatoes, feed-crops (winter-wheat, rye, spring barley, corn, buckwheat) and industrial crops (flax, sugar-beet, tobacco). Crop-growing is closely connected with livestock-breeding. There are cattle-breeding, pig-breeding, sheep-breeding and poultry-breeding farms. They produce milk, beef, pork, mutton, chicken-meat and eggs.

The Bryansk region has a lot of environmental problems. These are air, water and land pollution, soil erosion and extinction of wildlife. The main task of our time is nature protection: rational use, reproduction and conservation of natural resources, protection of the natural environment from pollution and destruction.

At present Bryansk is a large industrial, cultural and educational centre. Its total area is 226 sq. km. The population is 484, 000 people. There are 4 high schools, the regional drama theatre, the Puppet theatre, the circus, colleges, gymnasiums and secondary schools in Bryansk. It has also 7 music and art schools, the Exhibition Hall of the Union of Russian Artists, more than 200 libraries with a total fund of over 7 Mio books. There are also many

museums. The most popular of them is the Tolstoy Park-Museum which is known for its unique collection of wooden sculptures fashioned from dead tree trunks.

Bryansk is a city of War and Partizan Glory. There are a lot of memorials in the Bryansk region, among them the Partizans' Memorial on Partizan Square commemorating the soldiers of the Sovjet Army and partisans who liberated the region from the fashist invanders during the Great Patriotic War, the Partizan Glade, the Monument to army drivers and others.

The historical monuments of the region are the Svyato-Svensky Monastery in Bryansk, the Trinity Cathedral from 15-18th century in Trubchevsk, the Museum of Crystal in Dyatkovo, the Museum-Country of the poet and play-writer A.K.Tolstoy in Krasny Rog, the House-Museum of the poet F.I.Tyutchev whose house was disassembled in 1913 and completely restored in 1980. Novozybcov is one of the centres of Old Belief.

The names of Alexander Peresvet – the hero of Kulikovo Fight, Anastasiya Vjaltseva – the singer, G.L.Roshalj and S.I Samsonov – the film producers are connected with the Bryansk Land.

I'm very proud of my region.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. When was the Bryansk region formed?
2. What is its total area?
3. What is the population?
4. What countries does the Bryansk region border on?
5. How many rivers and lakes are there in the region?
6. What are the longest rivers?
7. What are the largest natural lakes?
8. What climate has the region?
9. When did the industrial development of the region begin?
10. What are the traditional branches of industry?
11. What is the most important industry now?

12. What are the largest machine-building centres?
13. What other products are produced in the Bryansk region?
14. What environmental problems has the Bryansk region?
15. What do we mean by nature protection?

III. Ask your friend:

А) - когда и кем был основан Брянск;

- какой район тесно связан с историей города;

- чем обеспечивают рынок предприятия Брянска;

- каких специалистов готовят вузы города;

- какие спортивные сооружения имеются в распоряжении спортсменов;

- где жители города могут провести выходные;

- какие достопримечательности (памятники) есть в Брянске;

- много ли культурных заведений в нашем городе;

- чье имя носит областная библиотека;

- какие вокзалы есть в нашем городе.

В) - где расположена Брянская область;

- какая общая площадь;

- какова численность населения;

- с какими регионами граничит область;

- какие реки протекают по территории области;

- какой ландшафт преобладает;

- что производится в Брянской области;

- родиной каких знаменитостей является Брянская область.

IV. Act out the situations:

1. В Брянск приехал ваш зарубежный друг. Он расспрашивает вас о том, какие достопримечательности ему можно осмотреть в свободное время в первую очередь и как туда добраться.

2. Спросите у своего зарубежного друга, где он уже побывал в Брянске. Посоветуйте ему посетить драмтеатр и краеведческий музей. Сообщите, как лучше туда добраться.

3. Спросите у своего зарубежного друга, какие у него планы на выходные и предложите прокатиться по городу. Сообщите, что вы сможете заехать за ним в гостиницу. Узнайте, какое время его устроит.

4. Ваш зарубежный друг приехал в Брянскую область. Он спрашивает вас о том, когда образовалась область и каковы её особенности.

5. Расспросите своего друга из Брянской области о том, какая там природа, о местах, где он отдыхал, какое впечатление у него осталось.

6. Ваш зарубежный партнер интересуется промышленностью и сельским хозяйством Брянской области. Проинформируйте его.

7. Ваш друг спрашивает, чем знаменита Брянская область. Расскажите ему о знаменитых людях и культурных традициях.

MODUL 9

1. Listen to the text and repeat it after the pronouncer:

GREAT BRITAIN

The official name of the country, which we usually call England and occasionally Great Britain, is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The long title is the result of a complicated history. Wales had become part of English administrative system by the 16th century. Scotland was not completely united with England until 1707. The United Kingdom is a name which was introduced in 1801 when Great Britain became united with Northern Ireland. The UK is situated on the British Isles not far from Europe. It consists of the island of Great Britain, the north-eastern part of Ireland and a great number of small islands, such as: the Orkney, the Hebrides, the Isle of White and many others. Great Britain is separated from the European continent by the North

Sea, the English Channel (or La Manche) and the Straits of Dover (or Pas de Calais). In the west the British Isles are washed by the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. The territory of the United Kingdom is 244,000 sq. km.

The population of the UK is over 57 million. People live mostly in towns and cities and their suburbs. The largest cities are London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Bristol, Leeds and Cardiff.

The warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. It is mild the whole year round. It is not too hot in the summer or too cold in the winter. It often rains in England. Rain falls during all the four seasons. Snow falls only in the north and west of the country. The grass remains green all year round. Thanks to its unique climatic conditions Britain looks like one great well-ordered park with its old trees, green meadows and freshly-trimmed hedges.

Britain is comparatively small, but there is hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery can be found. Geographically the island of Great Britain is subdivided into 2 main regions: Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. Lowland Britain comprises southern and eastern England, Highland Britain consists of Scotland, most of Wales (the Cambrian Mountains), the Pennines (or the Pennine Chain) and the Lake District. The highest mountaintop is Ben Nevis in Scotland.

There are many rivers in Britain, but they are rather short and of no great importance. The chief rivers are the Severn that separates England and Wales, the Thames named "Father of London", the Spray and the Tweed. Britain's principal ports are London, Liverpool, Manchester, Hull and Glasgow.

There are many lakes in Great Britain. The Lake District in Scotland is the most beautiful. The best known lake is Loch Ness.

The UK has some mineral resources, such as coal, oil, chalk. As Great Britain is not very rich in natural resources its economy is

greatly dependent on foreign trade. The UK is a highly developed industrial power. The main industrial regions are in the north and west of the country where the main deposits of coal are being found. The oldest centre of heavy industry is the region of Birmingham and Sheffield known as the Black Country. The Black Country is also the main centre of armaments production. Two main textile regions are situated to the west and east of the Pennines. The UK produces and exports machinery, electronics and textile. One of the chief industries is shipbuilding.

Agriculture is an important sector of the country's economy. The British people grow wheat, fruit, vegetables and oats.

There are four different countries in the United Kingdom: England (the capital is London), Scotland (the capital is Edinburgh), Wales (the capital is Cardiff) and Ireland (the capital is Belfast). The capital of the UK is London. Every country has its own national emblem. The red rose is the national emblem of England, the thistle is the national emblem of Scotland, the daffodil and leek are the emblems of Wales, and the shamrock (a species of clover) is the emblem of Ireland. The country is inhabited by the English, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish, who all constitute the British nation. English is the official language. But Scottish, Welsh and Irish are also used.

The flag of the UK is known as the Union Jack. It has its own history. It all began in 1603 when Scotland was part of England and Wales. The flag is made up of 3 crosses. The upright cross is the Cross of St. George, the saint patron of England. The white diagonal cross is the cross of St. Andrew, the saint patron of Scotland. The red diagonal cross is the cross of St. Patrick, the saint patron of Ireland. All of them are resting against the blue background of the flag. The national anthem is "God Save the Queen". The national currency is the pound.

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. It means that there is a Queen (or King) and the Parliament.

The Queen has almost no power in the country. Her powers are limited by the Parliament. Laws are made by the Parliament. The Queen is only a formal ruler: she reigns but does not rule. Most of her functions are symbolic. But the Queen has all information; she must see all Cabinet documents. She has the power to conclude treaties, to declare war and make peace. The Queen's residence in London is the Buckingham Palace.

The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. There are more than 1000 members in the House of Lords but only about 250 take an active part in the work of the House. Many seats are hereditary. The House of Lords has little real power nowadays.

The House of Commons has 635 members known as MPs – Members of Parliament. They are elected by a general election (secret ballot) every 5 years. The person who chairs and controls discussion in the House of Commons is the Speaker. The Speaker is officially the second important ‘commoner’ in the Kingdom after the Prime Minister. Today the elected House of Commons has real political power, although members of the House of Lords occupy important posts. The British Parliament works in a large building called the Palace of Westminster.

The United Kingdom is governed by Her Majesty's Government in the name of the Queen. The Government is normally formed by the political party which is supported by the majority in the House of Commons. The Party's leader is the Prime-Minister appointed by the Queen. He chooses a team of ministers of whom are around 20 in the Cabinet. The second largest party becomes the official opposition with its own leader and Shadow Cabinet. In Great Britain there are three main political parties: the Conservatives, the Labour Party and the Liberals.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. The UK is an island state, isn't it? Where is it situated?

2. What countries is the UK made up of? What are their capitals?
3. What channel separates the British Isles from the European continent?
4. The surface of the British Isles varies very much, doesn't it?
5. What is the north of Scotland called? What is the south of Scotland called?
6. What's the highest mountain in Scotland?
7. Are there a lot of long and deep rivers in Great Britain?
8. Why is the climate of the British Isles mild?
9. Is the UK a large country?
10. What's the UK's population?
11. The UK is a highly developed industrial country. What does it produce and export?
12. The UK is a constitutional monarchy. What does it mean?
13. What are the main political parties? What party is ruling?

III. Ask your friend:

- какое официальное название страны;
- какая общая площадь;
- отделяется ли Великобритания от континента Английским каналом;
- являются ли реки пригодными для судоходства;
- чем хорошо известна Великобритания;
- какие самые крупные города страны;
- кто находится во главе государства;
- какие три главные партии в стране;
- является ли английский официальным языком страны;
- какой символ Англии.

MODUL 10

I. Listen to the text and repeat it after the pronouncer:

LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and commercial centre. It is the chief port of Great Britain. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. Its population is about 8 million.

The origin of the city may be dated as the beginning of the 1st century A. D., when a tribe of the Celtic family settled near the Thames. Traditionally it is divided into several parts: the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End. They are very different from each other.

The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. Numerous banks, offices and companies are concentrated here, including the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange, the Royal Courts of Justice and Guildhall. The City has its own Lord Mayor and Corporation as well as its own police force. Only about five thousand people live permanently in the City today but nearly a million works there. In the day-time the streets of the City are crowded but late at night they are deserted.

There are a lot of famous ancient buildings within the City. The most striking of them is St. Paul's Cathedral, Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece. The greatest of English churches, St. Paul's Cathedral, was built between 1675 and 1710 to replace the 13th-century cathedral which had been destroyed by the Great Fire. St. Paul's Cathedral with its whispering Gallery is a beautiful sight standing out above the other buildings. Inside the Cathedral there are many monuments to famous admirals and generals. Nelson is buried there.

The oldest of all the royal residences in London is the Tower of London. Founded by William the Conqueror in 1078 the fortress was enlarged several times. Now it is a museum which houses the

national collection of armour and the Crown Jewels. For many centuries the Tower has been a fortress, a Royal residence, the Royal Mint, the first Royal Observatory. But it is perhaps most famous for being a prison.

Westminster, with its Palace and Abbey, is the aristocratic official part of London. Westminster Abbey is regarded as the centre of the Westminster area. It dates back to the 11th century. Most of the kings and queens of England since William the Conqueror have been crowned here. Many great men have been honored by burial in Westminster Abbey, and the church is full of memorials to kings, queens, statesmen, writers, scientists and explorers who have played a part in Britain's history. Westminster Abbey is not a cathedral. It is a 'Royal Peculiar', royal property. It is dependent directly on the monarch.

There are many old buildings in the Westminster area, including Buckingham Palace where the Queen lives and the Houses of Parliament along the north of the Thames. The clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its big hour bell known as "Big Ben".

The Thames is a natural boundary between the West End and the East End of London. The working class of London is centered in the East End. Here are miles and miles of docks and great industrial areas.

The West End is the richest and the most beautiful part of London. The finest theatres, cinemas and concert halls, large museums, the most luxurious hotels, the largest department stores, and the most famous shops, parks and houses are situated there. The name "West End" came to be associated with wealth, luxury, and goods of high quality. The English aristocracy lives in this district.

There are a lot of beautiful squares and streets in London. Trafalgar Square, named to commemorate Nelson's great naval victory in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805, is dominated by the tall Nelson's Column. It is the geographical centre of London. Piccadilly Circus is known for the figure of Eros in the middle and for its lovely night life; the residence of the British Prime Minister is located in

Downing Street 10. Knightsbridge and Oxford Street are the most famous streets for their expensive fashionable shops.

London is very rich in art galleries. The National Gallery is one of the most important picture galleries in the world. The Tate Gallery is the right and necessary complement to the National Gallery. The cultural life of London would be impossible without the Royal Albert Hall, the Royal Festival Hall, the National Theatre and a great number of museums: The British Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, Natural History Museum and others.

A great amount of space in London is devoted to parks and gardens. Most of them used to be private gardens or hunting forests of kings and queens. Later they were transformed into their present design, for example Hyde Park and Kensington Garden.

But the capital is not a historical theme park. It is a lovely and exciting metropolis which is well-known for its popular culture, music, clubs, street fashion, and visual arts. Much of London's energy and originality is now centred in Soho, the city's liveliest and most bohemian area. It is a meeting place for all kinds of people from all over the world day and night.

London is very cosmopolitan.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Is London the largest city in the world?
2. What's the population of London?
3. Traditionally London is divided into several parts. Can you name them?
4. What do you know about the City?
5. Who was St Paul's Cathedral built by?
6. Who founded the Tower of London? When was it rebuilt?
7. What is the historic, the governmental part of London?
8. What building has more historic associations than any other building in London?
9. What is Big Ben?

10. Can you describe Trafalgar Square?
11. What are the most famous London museums and art galleries?
12. What is the East End?

III. Ask your friend:

- кем был основан Лондон;
- на какие части делится Лондон;
- чем знаменит Сити;
- что представляет собой Вест Энд;
- чем примечателен Тауэр;
- кто построил аббатство и дворец в Вестминстере;
- где заседает парламент;
- что находится в Ист Энде;
- какие самые известные музеи в Лондоне.

IV. Translate the following into English:

1. Лондон– экономический, политический и культурный центр, расположенный на обоих берегах Темзы.
2. Город, основанный римлянами, первоначально был маленьким и окружён деревянной стеной.
3. Лондон традиционно делится на три части: Сити, Ист Энд, Вест Энд. Эти части различаются между собой.
4. Сити– это район, где сосредоточена большая часть офисов и банков.
5. Вест Энд– это символ роскоши и богатства.
6. Лондон– очень привлекателен для туристов. Интересно увидеть Трафальгарскую площадь, Пикадили, Букингемский дворец, Собор Святого Павла.
7. Вестминстерское Аббатство располагается на левом берегу Темзы и является политическим центром Лондона.
8. В Тауэре Лондона хранится королевская корона, которая охраняется Йоменскими стражниками– йоменами.
9. Собор Святого Павла– это шедевр сэра Кристофера

Рена. Строительство началось в 1675 г. и было закончено в 1709. Великолепное сооружение увенчано куполом.

10. Рядом с Аббатством Эдуард-Исповедник построил Вестминстерский Дворец, который был королевской резиденцией.

V. Act out the situations:

1. Вы встретили своего друга, он недавно вернулся из Лондона. Спросите у него, понравился ли ему Лондон, где он бывал, какие достопримечательности ему удалось посмотреть.

2. Вы встретили своего друга. Он сообщает, что на днях уезжает в Лондон. Это его первая поездка. Он хотел бы знать, какие достопримечательности вы посоветуете ему посетить (он увлекается искусством.) Дело в том, что он собирается пробыть там 3 дня. Вы советуете ему посетить национальную Галерею. Он решает последовать вашему совету.

3. Вы первый раз в Лондоне и в отеле обращаетесь к портье за советом, с чего начать свою экскурсию. Он советует сначала посмотреть Букингемский Дворец, где живет королева, и заодно понаблюдать смену караула перед дворцом. А затем можно пройти на Трафальгарскую площадь, она расположена в центре Лондона. Там есть памятник, посвященный адмиралу Нельсону и его победе при Трафальгаре.

MODUL 11

I. Listen to the text and repeat it after the pronouncer:

THE USA

The United States of America or the USA has a long history dating back to 1492 when Christopher Columbus arrived to the American continent. But the first North American settlers migrated from Siberia by way of the Bering land bridge

approximately 15,000 or more years ago. European colonists began to arrive, mostly from England, after 1600. By the 1770s there were thirteen British colonies along the Atlantic coast east of the Appalachian Mountains. Disputes between Great Britain and these colonies led to the American Revolution.

All thirteen colonies united in a Congress that called on the colonies to write new state constitutions. In 1776 Congress created an independent nation, the United States of America. A new Constitution was adopted in 1789. The first ten amendments, collectively named the Bill of Rights, were ratified in 1791 and guarantee many fundamental civil rights and freedoms. With Washington as the Union's first president and Alexander Hamilton, his chief political and financial adviser, a strong central government was created. American Civil War (1861-1865) between the South and the North ended legal slavery in the country.

Now the United States is a highly developed industrial country and has the world's largest national economy and a leader in scientific research and technological innovation.

The territory of the USA covers the southern part of North America and extends from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes Alaska which is separated from Russia by the Bering Strait and Hawaii situated halfway the west-coast states and the Far East. The total area of the country is about nine and a half million square kilometers. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has a sea-border with Russia.

The relief of the USA varies very much. There are lowlands and mountains in the US among which the highest ones are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera, the Appalachian and the Sierra Nevada. Alaska's Mount McKinley (20,320 feet or 6,194 m), is the tallest peak in the country and in North America.

There are 58 national parks and hundreds of other federally managed parks, forests, and wilderness areas. The supervolcano underlying Yellowstone National Park in the Rockies is the

continent's largest volcanic feature.

America's most important rivers are the Mississippi which is one of the longest rivers in the world, the Missouri, the Rio Grande and the Columbia. However, they are unsuitable for navigation. The well-known Great Lakes (Superior, Erie, Ontario, Michigan, and Huron) located on the border with Canada are considered to be the deepest in the USA.

The climate of the country differs a lot. Crossed by mountain ranges from north to south, the country is unprotected from winds either cold or warm. This causes great temperature fluctuations. The climate of Alaska is arctic, that of the central part is continental and the south with its hot winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico has a subtropical climate.

The USA is one of the most developed industrial countries. It became the world's leading industrial power at the turn of the 20th century due to an outburst of entrepreneurship in the North-east and Midwest and the arrival of millions of immigrant workers and farmers from Europe. It is rich in coal, oil, iron and other minerals which form a solid base for the development of America's industry. The US is one of the leading countries in the world economy in such industries as mining, metallurgy, electronics and space engineering, chemicals, textiles, leather and footwear. Regarding agriculture, both animal husbandry and arable farming are prominent in the economy of the US.

The United States is the world's top producer of corn and soybeans. It also produces peanuts, oats, rye, wheat, rice, cotton, corn, barley, hay, sunflowers, and oilseeds. McDonald's and Subway are the two most recognized brands in the world. Coca-Cola is the most recognized soft drink company in the world.

The population of the United States is nearly 250 million people, and. Though mainly European and African in origin, there are people of nearly all races and nations in the US. English (American English) is the de facto national language. Although there is no official language at the federal level, some laws—such as U.S.

naturalization requirements—standardize English.

Most of the people live in cities and towns. The main cities are located on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. They are Washington DC (the capital of the country), New York (the city of contrasts, financial and business centre of the USA), Boston (with many colleges and universities), Chicago (one of the biggest industrial cities in the USA), San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit (one of the biggest centres of the automobile industry).

The United States is the third or fourth-largest country by total area and third largest by population. The USA is a federal Union of 50 states and a District of Columbia. The capital of the country is Washington, DC. It was named in honour of the first President, George Washington.

The US Constitution divides the government into three branches: the executive, the legislative and the judicial branch. The Congress is the national legislative body, and consists of 2 houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The president is the head of state and the government. He or she is elected for four years.

The United States has operated under a two-party system for most of its history. Since the general election of 1856, the major parties have been the Democratic Party (liberal or blue), founded in 1824, and the Republican Party (conservative or red), founded in 1854. The third-largest political party is the Libertarian Party. The winner of the 2008 and 2012 presidential elections, Democrat Barack Obama, is the 44th U.S. president. He is awarded with the Nobel Prize in Peace in 2009.

The United States has been a leader in scientific research and technological innovation since the late 19th century. It is famous for its scientists, such as Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison and many others. Writers such as Edgar Allan Poe, Ernest Hemingway, Mark Twain, Emily Dickinson, F. Scott Fitzgerald and many others are well-known in the world. Eleven U.S. citizens have won the Nobel Prize in Literature, most recently Toni Morrison in 1993.

The United States has many competitive private and public institutions of higher education. The University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson in 1819, is one of the many public universities in the United States. It also has an Academy of Sciences. There are many scientific institutions, museums, libraries, theatres and other interesting places in the country.

The USA is a country with great holidays, customs and traditions. It is one of the most beautiful and interesting countries in the world.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. What states is the US made up of? What are their capitals?
3. What is the total area of the USA?
4. The surface of the country varies very much, doesn't it?
5. What's the highest mountain in the USA?
6. Are there a lot of long and deep rivers in the USA?
7. What's the climate?
8. What's the US's population?
9. The USA is a highly developed industrial country. What does it produce and export?
10. What are the main political parties? What party is ruling?

III. Ask your friend:

- какое официальное название страны;
- какая общая площадь;
- являются ли реки пригодными для судоходства;
- чем хорошо известны США;
- что означают полосы и звёзды на флаге США;
- какие самые крупные города страны;
- кто находится во главе государства;
- какие главные партии в стране;
- является ли английский официальным языком страны;
- какое население в стране.

MODUL 12

I. Listen to the text and repeat it after the pronouncer:

WASHINGTON

Washington, D.C. (the District of Columbia) is the capital of the United States. It is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Congress and the District is therefore not a part of any U.S. state. The City of Washington named in honor of George Washington was founded in 1791 along the Potomac River on the country's East Coast.

Washington is in the humid subtropical climate zone and exhibits four distinct seasons. Spring and fall are warm, while winter is cool with annual snowfall. Summers are hot and humid. The combination of heat and humidity in the summer brings very frequent thunderstorms, some of which occasionally produce tornadoes in the area. Blizzards affect Washington on average once every four to six years.

Washington, D.C., had an estimated population of 646,449 in 2013, the 23rd most populous city in the United States. Commuters from the surrounding Maryland and Virginia suburbs raise the city's population to more than one million during the workweek.

Washington, D.C., is a planned city. In 1791, President Washington commissioned Pierre (Peter) Charles L'Enfant, a French-born architect and city planner, to design the new capital. The L'Enfant Plan featured broad streets and avenues radiating out from rectangles, providing room for open space and landscaping. He based his design on plans of cities such as Paris, Amsterdam, Karlsruhe, and Milan brought from Europe by Thomas Jefferson in 1788. L'Enfant's design also envisioned a garden-lined "grand avenue" approximately 1 mile (1.6 km) in length and 400 feet (120 m) wide in the area that is now the National Mall.

The District is divided into four quadrants of unequal area: Northwest (NW), Northeast (NE), Southeast (SE), and Southwest

(SW). The axes bounding the quadrants radiate from the U.S. Capitol building. Some streets are particularly noteworthy, such as Pennsylvania Avenue, which connects the White House to the U.S. Capitol and K Street, which houses the offices of many lobbying groups. Washington hosts 297 foreign embassies and related buildings, many of which are on a section of Massachusetts Avenue informally known as Embassy Row.

The architecture of Washington varies greatly. Six of the top 10 buildings of "America's Favorite Architecture" are in the District of Columbia: the White House; the Washington National Cathedral; the Thomas Jefferson Memorial; the United States Capitol; the Lincoln Memorial; and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

The White House is the official residence and principal workplace of the President of the United States, located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW in Washington, D.C. It has been the residence of every U.S. president since John Adams in 1800.

The house was designed by Irish-born James Hoban and built between 1792 and 1800 of white-painted Aquia Creek sandstone in the Neoclassical style.

The United States Capitol, atop Capitol Hill at the eastern end of the National Mall in Washington, D.C., is the seat of the United States Congress, the legislative branch of the U.S. federal government, completed in the year 1800. Though not at the geographic center of the Federal District, the Capitol is the origin point at which the District's four quadrants meet, and around which the city was laid out.

Like the principal buildings of the executive and judicial branches, the Capitol is built in a distinctive neoclassical style and has a white exterior. Though both its east and west elevations are formally referred to as *fronts*, only the east front was intended for the reception of visitors and dignitaries.

The Cathedral Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul in the City and Diocese of Washington, operated under the more familiar name

of Washington National Cathedral, is a cathedral of the Episcopal Church located in Washington, D.C.. It is the sixth-largest cathedral in the world, the second-largest in the United States, and the highest as well as the fourth-tallest structure in Washington, D.C. The cathedral is the seat of both the Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, Katharine Jefferts Schori, and the Bishop of the Diocese of Washington, Mariann Edgar Budde. In 2009, nearly 400,000 visitors toured the structure.

The National Mall is a large, open park in downtown Washington between the Lincoln Memorial and the United States Capitol. The mall is often the location of political protests, concerts, festivals, and presidential inaugurations. The Washington Monument and the Jefferson Pier are near the center of the mall, south of the White House. Also on the mall are the National World War II Memorial at the east end of the Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool, the Korean War Veterans Memorial, and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

Directly south of the mall, the Tidal Basin features rows of Japanese cherry blossom trees that originated as gifts from the nation of Japan. The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, George Mason Memorial, Jefferson Memorial, Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial, and the District of Columbia War Memorial are around the Tidal Basin.

The National Archives houses thousands of documents important to American history including the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. Located in three buildings on Capitol Hill, the Library of Congress is the largest library complex in the world with a collection of over 147 million books, manuscripts, and other materials. The United States Supreme Court Building was completed in 1935; before then, the court held sessions in the Old Senate Chamber of the Capitol.

The Smithsonian Institution is an educational foundation chartered by Congress in 1846 that maintains most of the nation's official museums and galleries in Washington, D.C. The U.S.

government partially funds the Smithsonian and its collections open to the public free of charge. The most visited museum is the National Museum of Natural History on the National Mall.

Washington has a growing, diversified economy with an increasing percentage of professional and business service jobs. Many organizations such as law firms, non-profit organizations, lobbying firms, trade unions, industry trade groups, and professional associations have their headquarters in or near D.C. to be close to the federal government.

Tourism is Washington's second largest industry. The District also hosts foreign embassies and international organizations such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Pan American Health Organization. The District has growing industries not directly related to government, especially in the areas of education, finance, public policy, and scientific research. Georgetown University, George Washington University, Washington Hospital Center, Children's National Medical Center and Howard University are the top five non-government-related employers in the city.

Washington, D.C., is a national center for the arts. The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is home to the National Symphony Orchestra, the Washington National Opera, and the Washington Ballet.

Washington has a strong local theater tradition. Founded in 1950, Arena Stage achieved national attention and spurred growth in the city's independent theater movement that now includes organizations such as the Shakespeare Theatre Company, Woolly Mammoth Theatre Company, and the Studio Theatre.

The U Street Corridor in Northwest D.C., known as "Washington's Black Broadway", is home to institutions like the Howard Theatre, Bohemian Caverns, and the Lincoln Theatre, which hosted music legends such as Washington-native Duke Ellington, John Coltrane, and Miles Davis.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. When was Washington founded?
2. What river is Washington situated on?
3. What's the total area of Washington?
4. What's the population of Washington?
5. How many parts is the city divided into?
6. What places of interest in the capital of the USA do you know?
7. What are the most famous Washington museums? (art galleries?)
8. What theatres in Washington would you like to visit?
9. What is the National Mall?
10. What are the most important memorials in Washington?
11. Is there any industry branches in Washington?

III. Ask your friend:

- кем был основан Вашингтон;
- какие архитекторы занимались градостроительством;
- чем примечателен Мол;
- где заседает парламент;
- что находится в Библиотеке Конгресса;
- какие самые знаменитые здания;
- какие самые известные музеи в Вашингтоне.

IV. Act out the situations:

1. Вы встретили своего друга, он недавно вернулся из Вашингтона. Спросите у него, понравился ли ему Вашингтон, где он бывал, какие достопримечательности ему удалось посмотреть.

2. Вы встретили своего друга. Он сообщает, что на днях уезжает в Вашингтон. Это его первая поездка. Он хотел бы знать, какие достопримечательности вы посоветуете ему посетить (он увлекается искусством.) Дело в том, что он

собирается пробыть там 3 дня. Вы советуете ему посетить Капитолий. Он решает последовать вашему совету.

3. Вы первый раз в Вашингтоне и в отеле обращаетесь к портье за советом, с чего начать свою экскурсию. Он советует сначала посмотреть Капитолий, где работает Конгресс. А затем можно пройти по Молю, он расположен в центре Вашингтона. Там есть памятники, которые следует увидеть.

MODUL 13

1. Listen to the text and repeat it after the pronouncer:

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the cultivation of animals, plants, fungi and other life forms for food, fiber, and other products used to sustain life. Agriculture was the key implement in the rise of sedentary human civilization, whereby farming of domesticated species created food surpluses that nurtured the development of civilization. The study of agriculture is known as agricultural science. Agriculture is also observed in certain species of ant and termite, but generally speaking refers to human activities.

The history of agriculture dates back thousands of years, and its development has been driven and defined by greatly different climates, cultures, and technologies. However, all farming generally relies on techniques to expand and maintain the lands suitable for raising domesticated species. For plants, this usually requires some form of irrigation, although there are methods of dryland farming; pastoral herding on rangeland is still the most common means of raising livestock. In the developed world, industrial agriculture based on large-scale monoculture has become the dominant system of modern farming, although there is growing support for sustainable agriculture (e.g. permaculture or organic agriculture).

Modern agronomy, plant breeding, pesticides and fertilizers,

and technological improvements have sharply increased yields from cultivation, but at the same time have caused widespread ecological damage and negative human health effects. Selective breeding and modern practices in animal husbandry such as intensive pig farming have similarly increased the output of meat, but have raised concerns about animal cruelty and the health effects of the antibiotics, growth hormones, and other chemicals commonly used in industrial meat production.

The major agricultural products can be broadly grouped into foods, fibers, fuels, and raw materials. In the 21st century, plants have been used to grow biofuels, biopharmaceuticals, bioplastics, and pharmaceuticals. Specific foods include cereals, vegetables, fruits, and meat. Fibers include cotton, wool, hemp, silk and flax. Raw materials include lumber and bamboo. Other useful materials are produced by plants, such as resins. Biofuels include methane from biomass, ethanol, and biodiesel. Cut flowers, nursery plants, tropical fish and birds for the pet trade are some of the ornamental products.

Cropping systems vary among farms depending on the available resources and constraints; geography and climate of the farm; government policy; economic, social and political pressures; and the philosophy and culture of the farmer. Shifting cultivation (or slash and burn) is a system in which forests are burnt, releasing nutrients to support cultivation of annual and then perennial crops for a period of several years.

Then the plot is left fallow to regrow forest, and the farmer moves to a new plot, returning after many more years (10-20). This fallow period is shortened if population density grows, requiring the input of nutrients (fertilizer or manure) and some manual pest control. Annual cultivation is the next phase of intensity in which there is no fallow period. This requires even greater nutrient and pest control inputs.

Further industrialization leads to the use of monocultures, when one cultivar is planted on a large acreage. Because of the low

biodiversity, nutrient use is uniform and pests tend to build up, necessitating the greater use of pesticides and fertilizers. Multiple cropping, in which several crops are grown sequentially in one year, and intercropping, when several crops are grown at the same time are other kinds of annual cropping systems known as polycultures.

In tropical environments, all of these cropping systems are practiced. In subtropical and arid environments, the timing and extent of agriculture may be limited by rainfall, either not allowing multiple annual crops in a year, or requiring irrigation. In all of these environments perennial crops are grown (coffee, chocolate) and systems are practiced such as agroforestry. In temperate environments, where ecosystems were predominantly grassland or prairie, highly productive annual cropping is the dominant farming system.

The last century has seen the intensification, concentration and specialization of agriculture, relying upon new technologies of agricultural chemicals (fertilizers and pesticides), mechanization, and plant breeding (hybrids and GMO's). In the past few decades, a move towards sustainability in agriculture has also developed, integrating ideas of socio-economic justice and conservation of resources and the environment within a farming system. This has led to the development of many responses to the conventional agriculture approach, including organic agriculture, urban agriculture, community supported agriculture, ecological or biological agriculture, integrated farming and holistic management, as well as an increased trend towards agricultural diversification.

Animals, including horses, mules, oxen, camels, llamas, alpacas, and dogs, are often used to help cultivate fields, harvest crops, wrangle other animals, and transport farm products to buyers. Animal husbandry not only refers to the breeding and raising of animals for meat or to harvest animal products (like milk, eggs, or wool) on a continual basis, but also to the breeding and care of species for work and companionship. Livestock production systems can be defined based on feed source, as grassland - based, mixed,

and landless.

Grassland based livestock production relies upon plant material such as shrubland, rangeland, and pastures for feeding ruminant animals. Outside nutrient inputs may be used, however manure is returned directly to the grassland as a major nutrient source. This system is particularly important in areas where crop production is not feasible because of climate or soil, representing 30-40 million pastoralists. Mixed production systems use grassland, fodder crops and grain feed crops as feed for ruminant and monogastric (one stomach; mainly chickens and pigs) livestock. Manure is typically recycled in mixed systems as a fertilizer for crops. Approximately 68% of all agricultural land is permanent pastures used in the production of livestock.

Agriculture imposes external costs upon society through pesticides, nutrient runoff, excessive water usage, and assorted other problems. Agriculture accounts for 70 per cent of withdrawals of freshwater resources. However, increasing pressure being placed on water resources by industry, cities and the involving biofuels industry means that water scarcity is increasing and agriculture is facing the challenge of producing more food for the world's growing population with fewer water resources. Scientists are also realising that water resources need to be allocated to maintain natural environmental services, such as protecting towns from flooding, cleaning ecosystems and supporting fish stocks. A key player who is credited to saving billions of lives because of his revolutionary work in developing new agricultural techniques is Norman Borlaug. His transformative work brought high-yield crop varieties to developing countries and earned him an unofficial title as the father of the Green Revolution.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What branches does agriculture consist of?
2. What is the leading branch?

3. What do livestock-breeding farms produce?
4. Is livestock-breeding connected with crop-growing?
5. What problems in agriculture is the Russian Federation facing at present?
6. Why have you decided to enter the academy?
7. What are going to become?
8. What do you know about your future profession?
9. How can you contribute to our agriculture?

MODUL 14

1. Listen to the text and repeat it after the pronouncer:

PLANNING A CAREER

Having a job and having a career are two very different things. A job is something you do to make money. You may enjoy the job, work hard at it and do well, but you are primarily doing it for the money to satisfy your other interests outside of the work environment. A career is something that integrates your desires and interests so that it gives you satisfaction above and beyond the money you make.

To have a career means commitment and development but first of all planning.

This process can begin at any age. For some people it starts when they are small children and visit mom or dad at their place of work. For others it can come later through the inspiration of a teacher or exposure to a wider range of fields. It is up to each individual to decide whether a job or career is best for them. People may share the same talent and interest but other aspects of their personality will dictate which direction to go with that interest. For example, one guitar player may decide to plan a career as a professional musician. Another may decide that the financial insecurity is too much for him, get a regular job satisfy his musical interests in his free time.

Whether you decide to get a job or plan a career, the job market

today is quite different from that of your parents. In the Soviet system young people were guaranteed a job upon graduation. Now, there are no guarantees after university, institute or school.

The young person in today's Russia faces a very competitive job market.

What do the new dynamics of the Russian job market mean for young people? First, if they have decided they want a career, they must start early in their academic life to plan and take steps to develop their professional careers. Second, in addition to a suitable background for a desired career, creativity, self-promotion and preparation are absolutely vital for any sort of success in the job search. Last, students must develop confidence in themselves and recognize the power that each of them has to take control of their future and shape it in a way that is best for them.

Looking for a Job

Looking for a job is a full-time occupation in itself, so it's important to get yourself self-assessed. Look at yourself realistically, at your experience, your strengths and weaknesses, likes and dislikes and decide. What you are good at, not so good at, what sort of things you want to do and can do. Use all possible sources to help you get careers advice:

- employment agency;
- job center;
- private employment agencies;
- national and local newspapers;
- professional or trade newspapers and journals;
- applications to possible employers;
- local radio stations;
- friends and relatives.

If you feel you like the job being advertised or being offered to you make an application. The aim of your application is to get you an interview ; the aim of interview is to get you the job. The first thing to

do is to draw up a personal information chart or curriculum vitae (CV). This should contain such sections as:

- personal detail – full name, address, phone number, date of birth, marital status;
- your work experience;
- your educational background;
- details of any training;
- personal particularities which are relevant (foreign languages, voluntary work, interests and so on).

Many of the jobs that are advertised in newspapers give a telephone number for applicants to ring. When you ring up about a job you must know what you want to say and how to say it:

- be confident on the telephone;
- know your facts;
- give the facts in a straightforward manner;
- try to make a good impression on the person to whom you are talking.

II. Answer the questions:

1. What does your father do for a living?
2. Is there a lot of stress connected with his work?
3. Do you think that present career is the right one for him?
4. What is your mother's occupation?
5. Have your parents ever been unemployed?
6. What is your family income?
7. Is career an important part in your life?
8. What is your idea of an ideal job?
9. What are some good jobs to have and why?
10. What are the worst jobs and why?
11. What job would you like to get after you graduate from the Academy?
12. You have won or inherited a lot of money. Would you continue working?

13. Would you agree to get married and not to work?
14. At what age can you get a part-time job in your country?
15. What are the most popular jobs for young men and women?
16. Would you like your work to be indoors or outdoors?
17. Would you like to have your own business? Why?
18. Do you prefer to have a job for which no further training is required or further training is necessary?
19. Would you like to work for a big organization?
20. Would you like a job that involved making things with your hands?
21. What does your future profession demand from you?
22. What are the main advantages and disadvantages of your future profession?

III. Ask your friend:

- как он представляет разницу между карьерой и работой;
- какими факторами он будет руководствоваться при выборе работы (work which is useful to society; good salary or wages; opportunities to meet different people; opportunities to travel, flexible hours; interesting and not boring work; good pension scheme; dealing with children; responsibility of your own; the chance of promotion; good career prospects; good working conditions; friendly colleagues, long holidays and other factors);
- какую работу он предпочитает и почему.

IV. Comment on the following proverbs:

1. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
2. Work done, have your fun.
3. Jack of all trades and master of none.
4. Business before pleasure.
5. Business is business.
6. If you want a thing well done, do it yourself.
7. New lords, new laws.
8. A new broom sweeps clean.

V. Act out the situations:

1. Imagine you are looking for a part-time job on your vacation. An officer at an employment office interviews you. Other applicants are also involved.

2. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of your future speciality with your friend.

VI. Speak on your future profession in as many details as possible, answering the following questions:

1. Where do you study?

2. What faculty and speciality do you study at?

3. What general and special subjects do you have?

4. Why did you choose this profession?

5. Do you have practice at enterprises of our region?

6. Where will you be able to work after graduation from the Academy?

7. Is your future profession useful? Why?

8. Give additional information about your future profession (texts on your specialty).

MODUL 15

I. Listen to the text and repeat it after the pronouncer:

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The word environment means simply what is around us. Some people live in a town environment; for others their environment is the countryside. Since ancient times Nature has served People, being the source of their life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference to nature began to increase. The poisoning of the world's land, air, and water is the fastest-spreading disease of civilization. It

probably produces fewer headlines than wars, earthquakes and floods, but it is potentially one of history's greatest dangers to human life on earth. If present trends continue for the next several decades, our planet will become uninhabitable.

Nowadays people understand how important it is to solve the environmental problems that endanger people's lives. The most serious environmental problems are: pollution in its many forms (water pollution, air pollution, nuclear pollution), noise from cars, buses, planes, etc., ozone depletion, acid rains, the global warming, destruction of wildlife and countryside beauty, shortage of natural resources (metals, different kinds of fuel) and the growth of population.

In recent years the environmental problems have become extremely urgent and received a great publicity. In some way they are the result of scientific and technological progress of the 20-th century. But people also do a lot of harm to nature because they don't understand that the human is the part of environment. The relationship between human and nature has become one of the most vital problems facing civilization today.

Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Industrial enterprises emit tons of harmful substances. These emissions have disastrous consequences for our planet. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains.

Cars are one of the most harmful and dangerous polluters of air. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up. In more than hundred towns and cities the concentration of harmful substances in the air and water is over 10 times the admissible level.

Besides we must remember about ozone holes. More and more

often people are told not to be in direct sunlight, because ultraviolet radiation from the sun can cause skin cancer. Normally the ozone layer in the atmosphere protects us from such radiation, but if there are holes in the ozone layer ultraviolet radiation can get to the earth. Many scientists think that these holes are the result of air pollution.

Pollution of water is one of the problems millions of people are concerned today. The pollution of the world's ocean is the result of human's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises. There is no ocean or sea, which is not used as a dump. Many seas are used for dumping industrial and nuclear waste. They poison and kill fish and sea animals and water is not suitable for drinking.

The main reason of pollution is rubbish. Most of our rubbish goes to big holes in the ground, called 'dumps'. But dumps are very dangerous for our life because they are full of rats, which can carry infections away from dumps. Another way to get rid of rubbish is to burn it. But the fire causes poison, which goes into the air and pollutes it.

An even greater environmental threat are nuclear power stations. The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Belarus were also polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Belarus and other nations. Another problem is the presence of dangerous radioactive military objects and kosmodrom "Plesetsk".

All these facts make us become more sensitive towards the environment. Various public organizations and unofficial movement do their best to change official and public opinion on the environmental problems. One of the most famous and strong organizations nowadays is "Greenpeace". Greenpeace began its work 20 years ago from saving whales. And now Greenpeace is a world-famous organization, which saves plants, animals and people. This

organization wants to rescue animals, helps them to survive and saves jungle and rain forests which are in danger of destruction. And they also help animals because many of them have already gone as they have nowhere to live. Their homes, the trees, have disappeared.

"Travels for Peace and Nature" is the name of another public movement that appeared in Russia some years ago. It concentrates its efforts on theory and practical work. The movement launches all kinds of environmental actions and informs the public of the ways, means and results of this work. Russia is co-operating in the field of environmental protection with the United States, Canada, Norway, Finland and other countries.

But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the fastest-spreading disease of civilization?
2. What planet-wide problems have overpopulation, pollution and energy consumption created?
3. What will happen to our planet if present trends continue?
4. What is happening to the seas and rivers?
5. The Aral Sea is on the brink of extinction. Do you think it's possible to save it?
6. A lot of animals are dying out. But people wear fur coats, crocodile handbags, leather shoes, etc. Are you for or against hunting?
7. Is air pollution a serious problem? Why?
8. What were the tragic consequences of the Chernobyl disaster?
9. Are nuclear power stations dangerous?
10. What is the main cause of the greenhouse effect and acid rains?
11. What do people of different countries do to save our planet?
12. Have you heard of *Greenpeace*?

WORD BANK

Modul 1

progressive - прогрессивный
science - наука
technology - технология
trade — торговля
commerce - коммерция, торговля
aviation - авиация
shipping — морской флот, судоходство
major - главный, основной
diplomacy - дипломатия
to print - печатать
mail - почта
scientific - научный
widespread - (широко) распространённый
official language - государственный язык
to exceed - превышать
native speaker - носитель языка
nursery school - детский сад
patience - терпение
peoples - народы

Modul 2

to be responsible for - быть ответственным за...
good spirits - хорошее настроение
to be a strong unit - быть крепко объединённым
to take proper care of - хорошо заботиться о...
to be grateful to - быть благодарным
strong-willed - волевой
experienced - опытный
to have much in common - иметь много общего
sensitive - чувствительный

tender - чуткий, нежный
 hard-working - трудолюбивый
 to be clever with one's hands - иметь умелые руки
 an accountant - бухгалтер
 a joint venture company - совместное предприятие
 a nursery-school - ясли
 to take after - быть похожим
 regular features - правильные черты
 easy-going - легкомысленный
 to be retired - быть на пенсии
 the best out of the best - самое лучшее
 to wish - желать
 there are ... of us in the family - в семье нас...
 to be ... years younger (older) than - быть моложе, старше
 чем...
 to be an only child - быть единственным ребенком в семье
 to have the same (different) opinion about - иметь то же самое
 (другое) мнение о...
 attitudes towards life (optimistic, pessimistic, relaxed) -
 отношения к жизни (оптимистический, пессимистический,
 легкий)
 attitudes towards other people (sociable, honest, reliable, sincere,
 generous, stubborn) - отношения к другим людям (общительный,
 честный, надежный, искренний, щедрый, упрямый)
 to be more like father - быть больше похожим на отца
 to be very similar in character - быть похожим по характеру
 to describe one's appearance - описать чью-либо внешность
 to attract everybody's attention - привлекать всеобщее
 внимание
 to quarrel about - ссориться из-за чего-либо something
 to have a bad mood - иметь плохое настроение
 not to have enough money for life - не иметь достаточно
 денег, чтобы прожить

to go on a picnic - ездить на пикник
to discuss events and plans together - обсуждать события и планы вместе
to introduce smb.to smb. - представиться кому-то; представить кого-то кому-то
to be the baby of the family - быть самым маленьким в семье
to go to a boarding-school - учиться в школе-интернате
to remain in ... for the education - остаться... на учебу
a nephew - племянник
to be rather spoilt - быть довольно испорченным
to get on well with smb. - хорошо ладить с кем-то
to quarrel - ссориться
what is he like? - какой он? что он за человек?
to look miserable (distant, reserved) - выглядеть несчастным (сдержанным, скрытным)
plain - простой, обыкновенный
to be quite a plump (fat, well-built) boy - быть довольно пухленьким (толстым, хорошо сложенным) юношей
a high forehead - высокий лоб
a coincidence - совпадение
to run the house - вести домашнее хозяйство, управлять домом
to look after the children - ухаживать (присматривать) за детьми
to be on friendly terms - быть в дружеских отношениях
an average family - средняя семья
to consist of - состоять из
to share the house with the family - жить одной семьей (всем вместе)
to keep as pets - держать в качестве домашних животных

Modul 3

to get (got, got) up - вставать

to wake (woke, woken) up - просыпаться, будить

an alarm clock - будильник

to do (did, done) morning exercises - делать зарядку

to make (made, made) the bed - заправлять постель

to shave - бриться

to clean one's teeth - чистить зубы

to wash - мыть(ся), умывать(ся)

to take (took, taken) a warm (cold) shower - принимать теплый (холодный) душ

to dry oneself - вытираться

to comb one's hair - причесываться

to be ready for ... , - быть готовым к... ,

to get (got, got) ready for - готовиться

to be in a hurry - спешить, торопиться

to be late for classes - опаздывать на занятия

to leave (left, left) for the Academy - уходить в академию

to get (got, got) to the Academy by bus - добираться до академии автобусом

it goes without saying - само собой разумеется

a credit test book - зачетная книжка

to be sorry - сожалеть

I wish you luck - желаю удачи

see you soon - до скорой встречи

ahead of time - заранее

to advise - советовать

to turn up - внезапно появиться

this and that - о том, о сем

a boring day - скучный день

to be right, to be wrong - быть правым, быть неправым

to give (gave, given) a lift - подвезти

Modul 4

to be accessible - быть доступным

to be free of charge - быть бесплатным

entrance examinations - вступительные экзамены

to get (to receive) grants - получать стипендию

to be interested in - интересоваться чем-либо

to be considered (to consider) - считаться(считать)

a collection of useful facts and theories - сумма полезных фактов и теорий

a process which trains a person to analyse - процесс, который учит человека анализировать

to make decisions - принимать решения

highly - qualified specialists - высококвалифицированные специалисты

for further progress and development - для дальнейшего прогресса и развития

curriculum - учебная программа, план

general engineering subjects - общетехнические предметы

specialized subjects - специальные предметы

computer engineering - вычислительная техника

science and technology - наука и техника

self-governing - самоуправляемый

a tutorial system - наставническая система

to be enrolled into a Academy - быть зачисленным в академию

to be connected with - быть связанным с...

a distance education system - система дистанционного обучения

to remain at one's job - оставаться на работе

to be divided into - делиться на...

strength of materials - сопротивление материалов

elements of machines - детали машин

advanced knowledge - знания повышенного типа

to concentrate on - сосредотачиваться на...

to prepare for - готовить(ся) к чему-либо

a bachelor's degree - степень бакалавра
research - исследовательская работа
to play an important part in - играть важную роль в...
an enterprise - предприятие
interrelate various ideas - взаимосвязывать различные идеи
to determine - определять
to preserve - сохранять
to develop - развивать
value - ценность
to exchange - обмениваться
to differ from - отличаться от...
a tutor - наставник, руководитель нескольких студентов
to suggest - предлагать
an essay - очерк, эссе
to set work for smb to do - определять работу для кого-либо
to appoint - назначать, определять
to carry on research - проводить исследование
particular subject - конкретный предмет
to attend lectures - посещать лекции
merely - только, просто
to arrange examinations - организовывать экзамены
to be famous for all over the world - быть известным во всем мире
to be given a mark - получать оценку
on a five point scale - по пятибалльной системе
to hold classes - организовывать занятия
to clean up smth - выяснять что-либо
majority - большинство
teaching staff - коллектив преподавателей
to depend on - зависеть от...
to confer a diploma on a graduate - выдавать диплом
to award a certificate to a graduate - выдавать свидетельство

об окончании

a college of education - педагогический колледж
residential college - колледж с общежитием

Modul 5

to found - основать

agricultural engineering - с/х машиностроение

a student body - число студентов

a department - отделение

to train - готовить, тренировать

honored citizen - почетный гражданин

full-time - дневной

part-time - вечерний

extra-mural - заочный

distant form of training - дистанционная форма подготовки
(обучения)

five-point scale - пятибальная шкала

an academic year - учебный год

a shift - смена

the course of studies - курс обучения

to take an exam (in) - сдавать экзамен

a term - семестр

a senior student - старшекурсник

research - исследование

a state exam - государственный экзамен

to celebrate - праздновать

a branch - филиал

a teaching staff - штат преподавателей

to participate - участвовать

to collaborate - сотрудничать

a bilateral agreement - двусторонний договор

student hostel - общежитие для студентов

a publishing house - издательство

a preventive clinic - профилакторий

haven't seen you for ages - не видел вас целую вечность

to be ill - болеть

to fall behind (in) - отстать (по какому-либо предмету)

to cope with - справляться с чем-либо
as for math - что касается математики
to be good at smth - хорошо разбираться в чем-либо
ahead of time - досрочно
a credit test - зачет
as far as I know - как мне известно
to be on good terms with smth - хорошо разбираться в чем-то
let it be - пусть это будет
to idle away - бездельничать
to cram - натаскивать (перед экзаменом)
lazy-bones - лентяй
fortnight - две недели
a crib - шпаргалка

Modul 6

the Pacific Ocean - Тихий океан
the Arctic Ocean - Северный Ледовитый океан
the Atlantic Ocean - Атлантический океан
Norway - Норвегия
Finland - Финляндия
the Baltic States- Прибалтийские государства
the Great Russian Plain - Русская (Восточно-Европейская)
равнина
the West Siberian Lowland - Западно-Сибирская
низменность
the Far East -Дальний Восток
to occupy - занимать
surface - поверхность
total area - общая площадь
to border on - граничить с
There is hardly a country in the world... - Едва ли найдется
страна...
variety - разнообразие, множество

scenery - пейзаж, ландшафт
vegetation - растительность
midland - средняя полоса
highland - нагорье, высокогорная местность
desert - пустыня
chain - цепь
to separate - разделять
vast - обширный
various - различный
temperate - умеренный
iron ore - железная руда
copper — медь
complicated - сложный, запутанный
parliamentary - парламентский
to decrease - снижаться, падать
head of state — глава государства
constantly - постоянно
legislative - законодательный
the rate of inflation - уровень инфляции
powers - полномочия
to go bankrupt - обанкротиться
to exercise - осуществлять, выполнять
in spite of—несмотря на
the younger generation - молодое поколение

Modul 7

St.Basil's Cathedral - собор Василия Блаженного

the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great - Колокольня Ивана
Великого

the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts - Музей изобразительных
искусств имени Пушкина

the State Tretyakov Gallery - Государственная
Третьяковская галерея

the All-Russia Museum of Folk Arts - Всероссийский музей декоративного, прикладного и народного искусства

the Andrei Rublev Museum of Early Russian Art - Музей древнерусского искусства имени Андрея Рублева

Alexei Bakhrushin Theatre Museum - Театральный музей имени Бахрушина

Mikhail Glinka Museum of Musical Culture - Музей музыкальной культуры имени Глинки

historian - историк

gradually - постепенно

liberation - освобождение

tartar yoke - татарское иго

united - соединенный, объединенный

to remain - оставаться

target - мишень, цель, объект

to destroy - разрушать

fire - пожар

occupation - оккупация

completely - полностью, целиком

to restore - реставрировать, восстанавливать

ancient - древний

masterpiece - шедевр

to blind - ослепить

palace - дворец

mansion - особняк

to reconstruct - перестраивать, восстанавливать

unique - уникальный, единственный в своем роде

higher educational institution - высшее учебное заведение

Modul 8

stretch - простираться

average - средний

needleleaf - хвойный

annual - годовой
broadleaf - широколиственный
raw material - сырье
timber-processing - деревообработка
diesel engine - дизель
diesel locomotive - тепловоз
brick - кирпич
consumer goods - товары народного потребления
foodstuff - продукт питания
to be of prime importance - иметь первостепенное значение
environment - окружающая среда
pollution - загрязнение
extinction - вымирание
wildlife - живая природа
refer to - относится к
suffer from- страдать
disaster - бедствие
emit - выбрасывать
contamination - заражение, загрязнение
depletion - истощение
ground water - грунтовая вода
sufficient - достаточный
conservation - сохранение
destruction - разрушение
protection - защита

Modul 9

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland -
Объединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной
Ирландии

official - официальный
to occupy - занимать
isle - остров

island - остров
to consist of - состоять
total - общий
square - квадратный
to make up - составлять
capital - столица
respectively - соответственно
population - население
to separate - отделять
English Channel - Английский канал (Ла-Манш)
Strait of Dover - Па-де-Кале (Дуврский пролив)
coast - побережье
to wash - омывать
navigation - судоходство
chief - главный
mild - мягкий
temperate - умеренный
due to - вследствие
influence - влияние
Gulf Stream - Гольфстрим
humid - влажный
changeable - изменчивый
foggy - туманный
producer - производитель
machinery - оборудование
textile - текстильный
aircraft - авиационный
shipbuilding - судостроение
monarchy - монархия
chamber - палата
House of Commons - палата общин
to win - побеждать
majority - большинство

seat - место
to form - образовывать
leader - лидер
to choose - выбирать
to be responsible for - быть ответственным за
particular - особый
government - правительство
to cross - пересекать
upright - вертикальный
saint patron - святой покровитель, заступник
daffodil - бледно-желтый нарцисс
thistle - чертополох
shamrock - трилистник

Modul 10

to be concentrated - быть сконцентрированным
the Royal Exchange - Королевская биржа
the Bank of England - Банк Англии
the Stock Exchange - Фондовая биржа
a port area - портовый район
to be quiet and empty - быть тихим и пустынным
to stay alive - быть оживленным
nearby - близлежащий
a pub - кабачок, пивная
a concrete building - бетонное здание
to live outside the center - жить вне центра
the total population - все население
the Greater London - Большой Лондон
a suburb - пригород
to be home for - быть местом нахождения чего-либо
the headquarters of - центральные учреждения
a government department - власть (как часть правительства)
the major legal institutions - главные судебные учреждения

the monarch - монарх
transport network - транспортная сеть
to contain - содержать
the national television network - национальная
телевизионная сеть
the original walled city - первоначальный город,
обнесенный стеной
a poorer residential area - бедный жилой район
a luxurious hotel - роскошный отель
an expensive shop - дорогой магазин
the main tourist attraction - главный предмет интереса
туристов
King Edward the Confessor - король Эдуард Исповедник
an abbey church - церковь аббатства
a royal tomb - гробница короля или королевы
memorials to famous men and women - мемориалы
известных людей
William the Conqueror - Вильгельм Завоеватель
to be crowned - короноваться
a coronation - коронация
the royal residence - королевская резиденция
the country's main court - верховный суд страны
the Queen's official residence - официальная резиденция
королевы
the Changing of the Guards - смена караула
in the forecourt of the palace - перед дворцом
a masterpiece - шедевр
to be crowned with a huge dome - быть увенчанным
огромным куполом
Whispering Gallery - Галерея Шепота
to be associated with - быть связанным с
a fortress - крепость
a mint - монетный двор

to be guarded by - охраняться кем-то
a Beefeater - Бифитер
a Yeoman Guard - стражник-йомен
to be noted for - быть знаменитым чем-либо
the Museum of Moving Image - Музей кино

Modul 11

to settle – обосноваться, поселиться
to arrive – прибывать
to extend – простираться
to include – включать
volcanic feature – вулканическая особенность, черта
unsuitable - непригодный
to consider – полагать, считать, рассматривать
a fluctuation - колебание
to cause - вызывать, быть причиной
an outburst - взрыв
an entrepreneurship - предпринимательство
mining industry - горнодобывающая промышленность
a requirement - требование
a farmland – земля, пригодная для
a slave/ slavery – раб/рабство
to establish - устанавливать
civil rights - гражданские права
to suffer – страдать от
to get rid of – избавиться от
to lead to – вести к
to adopt – принимать, усваивать
an advisor - советник
to encourage - поддерживать
diversity – разнообразие, многообразие
radio broadcasting – радиовещание
publishing - издательское дело

a representative - представитель
an amendment – поправка, дополнение
to apply - применять
to elect – выбирать, избирать
to proclaim – объявлять, провозглашать
approximately - приблизительно

Modul 12

to exhibit - выставлять
humid - влажный
thunderstorm - гроза
blizzard - буран
to surround - окружать
a suburb - пригород
to commission – поручить, уполномочить
a rectangle - прямоугольник
to envision – представлять себе, воображать
lobbying groups – лоббистские группы
an embassy - посольство
to charter – нанимать, даровать привилегию
a district - округ
a skyscraper – небоскрёб
a headquarter – штаб-квартира
an employer - работодатель
to struggle for – сражаться за
independence - независимость
to lay out a plan – составить план

Modul 13

winter rye - озимая рожь
spring barley - яровой ячмень
buckwheat - гречиха
silage - силос

leguminous plants - бобовые культуры
fodder - корм для скота, фураж
scarce resources - ограниченные ресурсы
take into account - принимать во внимание
record-keeping – бухгалтерский учет
records – счета
inventory - оборотные средства
depreciation schedule - таблица начислений износа
balance-sheet – балансовый отчет
income statement - отчет о результатах хозяйственной деятельности

cash flow summary – сводка о движении ликвидности
expenses - затраты
mutual - взаимный
benefit - польза, выгода
customer - потребитель, клиент
to up-date - модернизировать
arable land - пахотная земля
manuring - внесение органических удобрений
seeding rates – посевные нормы
harvesting - сбор урожая
variety - сорт; вид
anthropogenic - антропогенный
adverse - вредный, неблагоприятный
pedigree - порода
treatment – лечение
to cure - лечить
tillage accessories - приспособления для обработки почвы
grinder - дробилка
blender – смеситель
milking machine – доильный аппарат
manure spreader – навозоразбрасыватель
fleet – парк (автомобилей, тракторов и т. п.)

alkaline - щелочной
water-logging – заболачивание

Modul 14

curriculum vitae (CV) - биография
written application - письменное заявление
opening position - вакансия

to choose an occupation to one's liking - выбрать работу по
желанию

experimental period - испытательный срок

to work shift-work - работать по сменам

to have flexible schedule - иметь гибкий график

to work part/full time - работать неполный/ полный
рабочий день

to work nine to five - работать с девяти до пяти

to get off - увольняться

be on sick leave - быть на больничном

to run business - заниматься бизнесом

to do trade - вести торговлю

entrepreneur - предприниматель

owner - владелец

officer - чиновник, должностное лицо

employment office - агентство по трудоустройству

work experience - стаж

employment book - трудовая книжка

position - должность

supervisor - начальник

subordinate - подчиненный

salary - зарплата служащего

wage - зарплата рабочего

fee - гонорар творческого работника

rate of pay - ставка оплаты

fair salary - достойная зарплата

legal contract - трудовое соглашение
income tax - налог
contractual obligations - договорные обязательства
to undertake a responsible post - занимать ответственный пост
employer/employee - служащий/ работодатель
job prospects - перспективы для работы
opportunities for rapid advancement - возможности быстрого роста
to be accustomed to work - привыкнуть
under pressure - напряженно работать
to contact with people easily - легко налаживать контакт с

людьми

to have good references - иметь хорошие отзывы
supportive environment - хорошая рабочая обстановка
main strength - основные достоинства
promising - перспективный
creative - творческий
reliable - надежный
skilful - опытный

Modul 15

environmental protection - защита окружающей
disease - болезнь
headline - газетный заголовок
earthquake - землетрясение
flood - наводнение
potentially - потенциально
trend - тенденция
decade - декада
uninhabitable - непригодный для жилья (жизни)
overpopulation - перенаселение
pollution - загрязнение
consumption - потребление

deforestation - обезлесение
ozone depletion - истощение озонового слоя
acid rains - кислотные дожди
global warming -глобальное потепление
greenhouse effect - парниковый эффект
industrial and nuclear waste - промышленные и ядерные

ОТХОДЫ

fertilizer - удобрение
pesticide - пестицид
on the brink of extinction - на грани исчезновения
species - вид, род
to die out - вымирать
to become extinct - угасать, вымирать
enterprise - предприятие
to emit - выбрасывать
emission - выброс
harmful substances - вредные вещества
disastrous - чудовищный
disaster - несчастье, беда
consequence - следствие
threat - угроза
nuclear power station — атомная электростанция
tragic - трагический
to support - поддерживать
to avoid - избегать
to threaten - угрожать

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