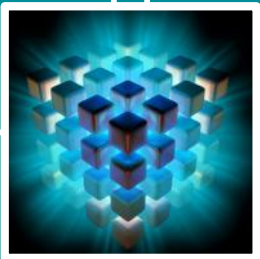




The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: the country and the people



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И МОЛОДЕЖНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ
СТАВРОПОЛЬСКОГО КРАЯ

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

«СТАВРОПОЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ
ИНСТИТУТ»



*The United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland: the country and the people*

Учебно-методическое пособие

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Учебно-методическое пособие включает в себя семь тематических разделов (Units), в каждый из которых входят тексты, раскрывающие наиболее интересные факты географии, образования, культуры Соединенного Королевства Великобритании и Северной Ирландии; сведения о достопримечательностях, народных традициях, языковых реалиях страны изучаемого языка. В конце каждой тематически обозначенной части даны вопросы для контроля знаний и задания, содействующие расширению словарного запаса, развитию навыков устной речи на английском языке. В качестве систематической базы пособия выступают основные грамматические структуры, способствующие использованию языка как средства осознания и представления базовых тематических разделов учебно-методического пособия.

Учебно-методическое пособие адресовано студентам, магистрантам, аспирантам педагогических направлений подготовки, а также всем, кто интересуется культурой и современной жизнью страны изучаемого языка.

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«Не зная языков, ты никогда не поймешь молчания иностранца».

Леф Stanislaw Ежи

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Изучение языка, осознание красоты, его богатых возможностей невозможно без освоения культуры, без знакомства с особенностями языка и его функционированием. Страноведческие знания дают студентам возможность легче понять место и значение английского языка, формируют его мировоззрение, пробуждают интерес к науке, искусству, культуре и быту англичан.

Целью учебно-методического пособия является формирование системы знаний, умений и навыков в области английского языка как инструмента межличностной коммуникации; расширение и углубление знаний студентов о стране изучаемого языка, приобщение к культуре, традициям, реалиям страны изучаемого языка.

Тематический материал учебно-методического пособия сгруппирован в семь разделов (Units): “The National symbols of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland”, “The Geography of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland”, “London (Sights of London)”, “The Political system of Great Britain”, “The Education of Great Britain”, “Mass Media”, “National traits”.

Каждый раздел состоит из одного и более текстов лингвострановедческого характера с иллюстрациями, комплекса упражнений, позволяющих закрепить и активизировать лексические единицы раздела, стимулировать развитие навыков устной речи у студентов. Представленные в пособии задания направлены на развитие у студентов способности сравнивать, сопоставлять, анализировать, обобщать материал. Формулировка заданий способствует развитию мышления студентов и способности адекватно выражать явления культурологической действительности, представленные в тексте.

Грамматические темы и тренировочные упражнения, представленные в пособии, являются фоновым языковым материалом, способствующие формированию лингвокультурологической компетенции.

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UNIT 1

THE UK NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



The flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a combination of more flags. It is known as *Union Jack* although it is often stated that the Union Flag should only be described as the "Union Jack" when flown in the bows of a warship. There is also the theory that the name *Union Jack* came from King James, whose name is ›Jacobus‹ in Latin, and ›Jacob‹ in Hebrew.

The parts of the flag

St George's Cross (England)



In 1194 A.D., Richard I of England introduced the Cross of St. George, a red cross on a white ground, as the national flag of England until James I succeeded to the throne in 1603.

St Andrew's Cross (Scotland)



St Andrew, brother of the Holy Petrus, converted Asian people to Christianity. He was executed on an askew cross. His body was brought to Scotland. In the 11th century St Andrew was claimed to be the only patron saint of Scotland. Since the 14th century Scottish troops have been carrying a white cross on a dark ground. In the 17th century the dark ground became blue.

St Patrick's Cross (Ireland)



St Patrick, the Irish patron saint lived from about 385-461. His original name was Maewyn. He grew up in Wales. Later he was taken away to Ireland. 6 years later he flew to France and lived in a monastery for 12 years. He became a priest there and took over the name ›Patrick‹. He went to Ireland as a bishop. St. Patrick built monasteries, churches and schools there. He became very popular. The origin of the flag goes back to 17th March (St. Patrick's Day). Since the 17th century people wear a cross made of paper on this day.

The Red Dragon on the white and green fields (Wales)

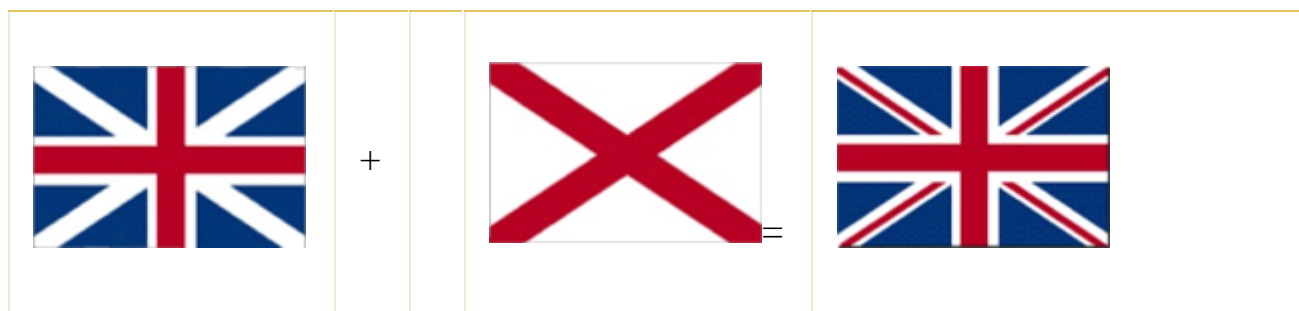


As the national flag of Wales, the red dragon appears to have regained popularity in the early part of the twentieth century, when it was used for the 1911 Caernarfon Investiture of Edward, Prince of Wales. It wasn't until 1959 however, that it became officially recognized as the national flag of the principality. The flag of Wales is not included into the UK national flag.

The form of the flag of the United Kingdom



The first *Union Flag* was formed in 1606 (union with Scotland).



After the Act of Union (1801), the St Patrick's Cross was inserted into the existing flag of Great Britain (a flag composed of the English St George's Cross and the Scottish St Andrew's Cross) as a symbol of Ireland.

National Anthem

The title of the British National Anthem is "*God Save the Queen*" (in fact the final words of the verse). In the reign of a king the word "Queen" changes King. It has been accepted as the British national anthem since 1745, adopted in early 1800s.

British floral symbols

The national tree of the UK is an OAK



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has four historic parts: England with its capital in London, Scotland with its capital in Edinburgh, Wales with its capital in Cardiff and Northern Ireland with its capital in Belfast.

England

The floral symbol of England is the RED ROSE. Earlier, it decorated the



arms of the House of Lancaster. The Lancastrians argued for the throne of England with the Yorkists whose arms had a white rose. The war for the throne between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists became known in the history of the country as the War of the Red and White Rose. It lasted 30 years (1455 — 1485). When the Lancastrians won the

war, their arms of the Red Rose became the symbol of the whole England.

Vocabulary:

house of Lancaster – дом Ланкастеров

the War of the Red and White Rose – война Красной и Белой Розы

throne- трон

to argue for – сражаться за

Scotland

The Scottish symbol is a wild plant, called the THISTLE. At one point, the Scandinavians planned to attack a Scottish village. But since the Scots knew they were coming, they started to prepare for war. Late at night, the Scandinavians came in their bare feet so as to not awaken the Scottish warriors in the village. But the thorns of the thistle hurt their bare feet. Their howls of pain pierced the silence and the Scots awoke to fight the enemy.



Vocabulary:

a wild plant – дикорастущее растение

bare feet - босоногий

enemy - враг

howls of pain – вопли боли

scandinavians - скандинавы

thistle- чертополох

thorns of the thistle – шипы чертополоха

Wales



The Welsh symbol is a vegetable called the LEEK (or, on occasion, the flower, the daffodil). The patron saint of Wales, David, ate only leeks and bread. In memory of this Christian saint, the leek became the symbol of Wales. Daffodils which burst into flames by the 1st of March celebrate the revered Welsh saint.

Vocabulary:

Christian saint – христианский, святой

daffodil - нарцисс

revered - почитаемый

leek - лук-порей

patron saint of Wales – покровитель Уэльса

Northern Ireland



The Irish symbol is another wild plant called the SHAMROCK. This plant helped St Patrick explain to the people of his country what the Holy Trinity is. The historic colors of the parts are: England, WHITE, Scotland, BLUE, Wales, RED, Northern Ireland, GREEN. Sport teams of the nations wear these colors.

Vocabulary:

Holy Trinity – Святая Троица

Sport team - спортивная команда

Shamrock - клевер (трилистник)

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions

1. What is the title of the British national Anthem?
2. What is the popular name of the British national flag?
3. What is the National tree of the UK?

2. What parts of the UK are symbolized by these flags?

a.)



b.)



c.)



d.)



3. Find the English equivalents of the following word combinations in the above text.

1. герб дома Ланкастеров _____
2. война за престол между Ланкастерами и Йорками _____
3. война Алой и Белой розы _____
4. дикое растение – чертополох _____
5. скандинавы решили напасть на шотландскую деревню _____
6. скандинавы босиком прокрались в шотландскую деревню _____
7. шотландские воины _____
8. колючки чертополоха вонзались в босые ступни _____
9. вопли пронзили тишину _____
10. эмблема Уэльса-лук (или иногда нарцисс) _____
11. эмблема Ирландии – клевер _____

4. Answer the following questions. Use the information you have read in the text.

1. What four historic parts does the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consist of?
2. What are their capitals?
3. What is England's floral symbol?
4. Why did the War of the Red and White Roses start?
5. Who won the war?
6. Why did the red rose become the symbol for the whole of England in 1485?
7. What is the Scottish symbol?
8. How did this plant once save the country?
9. What is the floral symbol for Wales?
10. Why is the leek the Welsh floral symbol?
11. Who is St David?
12. When do the Welsh celebrate their patron saint day?
13. What is the Irish floral symbol?
14. Who is the Irish national saint?
15. How did St Patrick use the shamrock?
16. What are the historic colours of the parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland?

5. Read the following text. Some of the sentences have been left out. Think about where each sentence came from.

The floral symbol in England is the RED ROSE. The Red Rose has been its symbol since 1485. Earlier it decorated the arms... The Scottish symbol is a wild plant called the THISTLE. According to the legend, this plant saved the country from the enemy invasion. At one point, the Scandinavians...

The Irish symbol is another wild plant called the SHAMROCK. This plant helped St Patrick explain to the people of the country what the Holy Trinity is. A shamrock has three leaves to unify the Holy Trinity: ...

GRAMMAR

Артикль

Артикль можно охарактеризовать как определитель существительного, он бывает неопределенным, определенным и нулевым (т. е. отсутствие артикля.)

Неопределенный артикль *a* произошел от числительного *one* – один, отсюда он может употребляться с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе. У неопределенного артикля форма *an* применяется, если следующее за артиклем существительное начинается с гласного звука. Именно звука, а не буквы. Ведь бывают случаи, когда слово начинается с немой согласной буквы, т. е. она не произносится *an apple*

Неопределенный артикль a может употребляться в следующих случаях:

1. С существительным в единственном числе, если ему предшествует оборот *there is*: *There is a book on the table.*
2. В функции именного члена составного сказуемого, когда артикль имеет классифицирующий характер: *It is a book. He is a pupil.*
3. В функции дополнения после глагола *to have* – обладать: *I have a father.*
4. В восклицательных предложениях после слова *what* с последующим существительным в единственном числе: *What a good book! Но: What good books!*
5. Когда артикль имеет значение «один» – *one*:
a pound of onions, a hundred, a thousand, a million.

Определенный артикль the произошел от указательного местоимения *that* и употребляется в следующих случаях:

1. Когда предмет или лицо является известным слушающему и говорящему:

The family is large. He can repair the iron.

2. Когда существительное, обозначающее предмет или явление, является единственным в своем роде: the sun, the moon, the sky, the world, the earth, the ground: The sun is shining brightly.

3. С обстоятельством места: The children are in the garden.

4. С существительными, которым предшествует прилагательное в превосходной степени, порядковое числительное или определительное придаточное предложение: She is the best pupil in the group. The first pupils came into the class-room. It is the book I want to read.

5. С географическими названиями:

(а) Названиями рек, морей, океанов, проливов, горных хребтов:

the Thames, the Black Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, the Caucasus.

(б) Названиями сторон света и некоторых государств:

the North, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the Ukraine.

6. В специальных вопросах, заданных для получения информации о существительном:

Where is the book? What is the colour? What's the day (the date)?

Нулевой артикль (или отсутствие артикля) употребляется:

1. С существительными во множественном числе, принадлежащими к тому или иному классу предметов или лиц: Leaves begin to fall from the trees.

2. С именами собственными: Benny is my friend.

3. С неисчисляемыми существительными, обозначающими какое-либо вещество или понятие: I like meat for dinner. Honesty is the best policy.

4. С существительными, обозначающими названия дней недели, месяцев, времен года: on Friday, in November, in spring.

Но при наличии ограничительных определений (обычно с предлогом *of*) названия времен года и месяцев употребляются с определенным артиклем:

the July of 1941, the spring of this year.

5. С географическими названиями (названиями стран, континентов, городов, улиц): Great Britain, Europe, London, Oxford Street.

6. С существительными, обозначающими процесс принятия пищи (*breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper*): I usually have breakfast at 7.

7. В составе ряда сочетаний и оборотов:

at last, at present, at work, at home, at school, by bus, by tram, by train, by plane, in written form, in time, to be in bed, to go to bed, to go to school, to play football (tennis, hockey и т. д.), to be on duty, with pleasure, to go on foot.

Упражнение 1. Вставьте артикли, где необходимо.

1. There is ... break of fifteen minutes after ... third lesson.

2. When ... parents went to ... concerts ... children played ... games on ... playground.

3. ... village has ... nice club for ... children.

4. ... children read ... text at ... end of ... lesson.
5. He has got ... good marks.

Упражнение 2. Вставьте артикли, где необходимо.

1. This is ... bench on which I like to sit.
2. ... tea is not very hot.
3. In ... cafe I had ... cup of ... coffee and ... bread and ... butter.
4. How can I get to ... post-office, please?
5. There are ... shops and ... new hotels near ... square.
6. Go along ... street and on ... right you can see ... theatre.

Упражнение 3. Вставьте a, an или нулевой артикль.

1. My mother is ... poet and my father is ... farmer.
2. She has got ... parrot, ... iguana and ... raven.
3. I like ... cats, but I don't like ... vipers.
4. Iris has got ... aunt and ... uncle.
5. They like to play football with ... friends.

Упражнение 4. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Scotland is ... amazing land of lakes and bagpipes.
2. ... Tate Gallery has got ... lot of amazing pictures.
3. Spend your spare time in ... Trafalgar Square.
4. New York has got ... nickname – ... Big Apple.
5. When do the British talk about ... weather.

Упражнение 5. Поставьте a, an или the.

1. There are different ways of travelling around ... city.
2. ... plane is ... fastest way of travelling. ... plane has got wings.
3. You can see ... unusual picture from my window.
4. Read this book. ... book is about Richard's family.
5. There is ... large lake in the center of the city.

Упражнение 6. Вставьте артикль a/an, the

- 1) There is _____ apple on the table.
- 2) There is _____ jam on the plate.
- 3) There is _____ cafe on the corner of the street. _____ cafe is beautiful.
- 4) There is _____ frog in the river. _____ frog is green.
- 5) There are _____ tigers in the Zoo. _____ tigers are strong.

Упражнение 7. Выберите правильный артикль.

- 1) ____ Mississippi is the longest river in the USA.
a) a; b) the; c) без артикля.
- 2) Yuri Gagarin was ____ first cosmonaut.
a) a; b) the; c) без артикля.
- 3) I don't like ____ sugar.

- a) a; b) the; c) без артикля.
 4) Pass me ____ biscuits, please.
 a) a; b) the; c) без артикля.
 5) ____ tea is cold.
 a) a; b) the; c) без артикля.
 6) There is ____ book on the table.
 a) a; b) the; c) без артикля.
 7) Where is my ____ hat?
 a) a; b) the; c) без артикля.
 8) This ____ book is mine.
 a) a; b) the; c) без артикля.
 9) There are five ____ chairs in the room.
 a) a; b) the; c) без артикля.
 10) Look at ____ blackboard.
 a) a; b) the; c) без артикля.
 11) ____ sun shines brightly.
 a) a; b) the; c) без артикля.

Упражнение 8. Заполните пробелы артиклями, где необходимо.

(1) ____ guinea pig was introduced to (2) ____ Europe soon after (3) ____ discovery of (4) ____ America. It has since become (5) ____ popular pet and (6) ____ valuable research animal.

Упражнение 9. Поставьте артикли с географическими названиями, где необходимо.

- 1) I was taking off on a jet plane for ____ North America.
- 2) The sea was beneath us now, ____ Atlantic Ocean, but I couldn't see it.
- 3) We were about to land at ____ Toronto.
- 4) The drive to ____ Ottawa took about 5 hours.
- 5) The scenery changed very little and I could see that in ____ Canada you drive for miles.

Упражнение 10. Откройте скобки, выбирая правильный артикль.

- 1) Last year we visited (the / –) Canada and (the / –) United States.
- 2) (The / –) Africa is much larger than (the / –) Europe.
- 3) (The / –) South of England is warmer than (the / –) North.
- 4) We went to (the / –) Spain for our holidays.
- 5) Tom has visited most countries in (the / –) Western Europe.
- 6) A friend of mine used to work as a reporter in (the / –) Middle East.
- 7) Next year we are going skiing in (the / –) Swiss Alps.
- 8) (The / –) Malta has been a republic since 1974.
- 9) (The / –) Nile is the longest river in (the / –) Africa.
- 10) (The / –) United Kingdom consists of (the / –) Great Britain and (the / –) Northern Ireland.

UNIT 2

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND



England, Britain, Great Britain, the British Isles, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK for short) - these different names are sometimes used to mean the same thing and they are frequently used wrongly. Strictly speaking, England, Britain and the British Isles ought to be used as geographical names. And the official name of the state situated on the British Isles is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (it comprises England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland).

The British Isles lie to the north-west of the continent of Europe and consist of two main islands: the larger of which is Great Britain, the smaller is Ireland. Great Britain is made up of England, Wales and Scotland; Ireland comprises Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. These two and over 500 small islands are known collectively as the state - the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The total land area of the UK is 244.1 square km, it is the 75th place among other countries of the world.

Many years ago the British Isles formed a part of the continent. The rocky

highlands of Scotland, for example, resemble the Norwegian coast. Another evidence that the islands were the part of the continent is the shallowness of the water between them and the mainland. The main separation took place thousands of years ago, after the last Ice Age, when the ice melted, the level of the oceans rose and drowned the low-lying coastlands.

The north-west and the west of Great Britain is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean. In the west the country is washed by the Irish Sea. The eastern coast is open to the waters of the North Sea. The south-eastern part of Great Britain is separated from France by the English Channel which is in its widest part 220 km wide, and in the narrowest, what is called the Strait of Dover, - only 32 km. So, the islands have always had easy and mainly profitable contacts with mainland Europe.

Great Britain is very irregularly shaped; being deeply indented by the numerous gulfs of the sea, no part of the country is more than 120 km from the sea. So the British Isles are known for their greatly indented coastline. Therefore there are many bays and harbours, peninsulas and capes on the coast, which were formed as a result of the raising and submerging of the land surface in the process of the geological development of the island. The island of Great Britain is quite distinctly divided into two parts; the mountainous Highlands (north and west) and the Lowlands, sometimes hilly (south and east).

The most important sea routes pass through the English Channel and the North Sea linking Europe with America and other continents. The advantageous geographical position of Great Britain created favourable conditions for the development of shipping, trade and the economy as a whole.

The rivers of Great Britain are short and of no great importance as waterways, their direction and character are determined by the position of the mountains. The busiest of them is "the Father of London", the Thames, the longest is the Severn which is a little over 200 miles. The Trent is the fastest. The rivers seldom freeze in winter, most of them remain ice-free but they are not navigable for ocean ships.

England has no large lakes. But the Lake District in the north-western part of the country is known for its beauty. The Lake District is the central mountainous area of Cumbria in the Northwest and has some of England's most beautiful scenery. Several other names are used to describe this area, for example Lakeland, and the English Lakes. Since the Lake District is a National Park, there is special control over building there to make sure that the beauty of the countryside is not spoiled. There are 16 lakes there.

Vocabulary:

to consist- состоять, заключаться, складываться

to make up- составлять, возмещать, наверстать, восполнять, создавать

rocky - скалистый, каменистый, скальный, каменный

resemble - походить, напоминать, похожий, подобный

coast - побережье, берег

evidence- доказательство, свидетельство, подтверждение

shallow- неглубокий, мелководный
to separate- отделять, разделять
melt- таяние
level- уровень
rise - рост, повышение
to rise повышаться, возрастать
shelf - шельф, отмель
surround - окружать, окружить, опоясывать
wide- дикий
narrow- узкий
profitable-благоприятный
gulf- морской залив
bay -бухта
harbour- гавань, порт
peninsula- полуостров
cape -мыс, кейптаун
to submerge- погружать, затоплять
advantage- преимущество, польза, выгода, достоинство
to spoil- портить, испортить, добыча

1. Practice the pronunciation of the following geographical names.

Europe, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, London, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Belfast, an Isle, an island, North - Northern, Norway - Norwegian, the English Channel, the Strait of Dover, mountain - mountainous, the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, Cambria, Lake District, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. In what part of the world is Great Britain situated?
2. What are in your opinion the advantages and disadvantages of the geographical position of Great Britain?
3. What does the abbreviation "UK" mean?
4. What is the capital of England (Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland)?
5. Why are the isles where Great Britain is situated called British?
6. Why is it annoying for many British people when foreigners call them the English?
7. What educational centres of Great Britain do you know?

3. Read and translate the following text.

COMPOSITION OF THE COUNTRY

The territory of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is historically divided into four parts:

1) England; 2) Scotland; 3) Wales; 4) Northern Ireland.

England

Of the four countries which make up the United Kingdom, England is the largest. It occupies an area of 131,8 thousand sq. km. England borders on Scotland in the north. In the east it is washed by the North Sea. In the south it is separated from the continent by the English Channel. In the west it borders on Wales and is washed by the Bristol Channel and by the Irish Sea.

The highest part of England is in the west, from where the land gradually slopes down to the east.

The Atlantic Ocean washes the rocky and broken west coast of England, Wales and Scotland and is gradually wearing it away, leaving caves and sandy beaches. On the east coast the land is low and sandy.

The rivers flowing to the east and emptying into the North Sea form deep estuaries well protected from the sea. The greatest port of the country London is conveniently situated in the Thames estuary.

As concerns the relief, England can be divided into Northern England mostly taken up by the low Pennine Mountains, the Central Plain, lowland South-east England, and hilly South-west England.

Scotland

Scotland is the most northern of the countries that constitute the United Kingdom. It occupies an area of 78,8 thousand sq. km.

Scotland is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and west and by the North Sea in the east. The coastline of Scotland is greatly indented. Geographically the territory of Scotland can be divided into three regions: the Northern Highlands, the Central Lowlands and the Southern Uplands. The Highlands are the highest mountains in the British Isles. Their average height does not exceed 157 m above sea level, though some peaks are much higher, rising over a thousand metres. Ben Nevis, the highest peak in the British Isles, reaches the height of 1343 m.

The Lowlands are the cradle of the Scottish nation. They are densely populated.

The Southern Uplands seldom rise over 579 m above sea level. It is one of the most sparsely populated districts in Great Britain.

Wales

Wales is a peninsula washed by the sea on three sides: the Bristol Channel in the south, the St. George's Channel in the west, and the Irish Sea in the north. Its territory is 20,8 thousand sq. km.

Geographically Wales may be considered part of highland Britain, the Cambrian Mountains occupying most of the land. It is an area of high mountains, deep valleys, waterfalls and lakes.

Wales is a region of heavy rainfall brought by the prevailing west winds from the Atlantic Ocean. The valleys are sheltered by the high mountains from cold east winds. The climate is rather mild. Wales has never been densely populated.

ed. The Welsh have kept their own language, but English is spoken in town as well.

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland occupies the north-eastern part of Ireland, which is separated from the island of Great Britain by the North Channel. In the south-west Northern Ireland borders on the Irish Republic (Eire).

Almost all the area of Northern Ireland is a plain of volcanic origin, the largest lake of the British Isles, Lough Neagh.

The greatly indented coastline of Northern Ireland is abundant in rocks and cliffs. Northern Ireland has a typical oceanic climate with mild damp winters (the mean temperature in January is +4, +5) and cool rainy summers (the mean temperature in July is +14, +15).

Forests are rather scarce, moors and meadows prevail. Northern Ireland is mostly an agrarian district. On small farms they grow crops, especially oats, vegetables and potatoes. Large areas are taken up by meadows, where cattle graze. On the river banks and on the coasts the population is engaged in fishing.

4. Answer the following questions:

1. What parts of the UK do you know?
2. What are main characteristics of England?
3. What are main characteristics of Scotland?
4. What are main characteristics Wales?
5. What are main characteristics Northern Ireland?
6. What is the capital of England (Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland)?
7. Is Ben Nevis the highest peak in the British Isles?
8. What is the most northern part of the country?
9. What regions the territory of Scotland can be divided?
10. Is Northern Ireland mostly an agrarian district?

5. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.

1. The islands of Great Britain, Ireland and over 500 small ones are known as one state (collective).

2. The ... mountains of Scotland are located in the northern part of the island and are called the Highlands (rock).

3. The rocky highlands of Scotland bear some ... to the Norwegian coast (resemble).

4. Another evidence that the islands were a part of the continent is the ... of the water between them and the mainland (shallow).

5. The ... of the mainland and the islands took place after the last Ice Age (separate).

6. Over 500 islands in the system of the British Isles lie on the ... shelf (continent).

7. The islands have many ... contacts with mainland Europe (profit).

8. The coasts of Great Britain are very .shaped (irregular).
9. Many bays and harbours were formed in the process of the geological of the island (develop).
10. The part of Great Britain is called the Highlands (mountain).

6. Match the words to their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1) bay | a) piece of land surrounded by water; |
| 2) cape | b) natural elevation on the earth's surface; |
| 3) channel | c) part of the sea or of a large lake, enclosed by a wide continent curve of the shore; |
| 4) continent | d) large body of salt water, more or less enclosed by land; |
| 5) harbour | e) narrow passage of water connecting two seas or two island large bodies of water; |
| 6) hill | f) natural stream of water flowing to a sea or to a lake; |
| 7) island | g) great body of water that surrounds the land masses of the ocean earth; |
| 8) cane | h) mass of very high land going on to a peak; |
| 9) ocean | i) one of the main land masses; |
| 10) mountain | j) high point of land going out into the sea; |
| 11) peninsula | k) stretch of water joining two seas; |
| 12) river | l) place of shelter for ships; |
| 13) sea | m) area of land almost surrounded by water and projecting far into the sea; |
| 14) strait | n) rather a large area of water enclosed by land. |

7. Insert prepositions where necessary.

The four parts ... the UK represent four nations which are distinct ... each other ... almost every aspect ... life. They were different racially. The people ... Ireland, Wales and highland Scotland belonged ... the Celtic race, those ... England and lowland Scotland were mainly ... Germanic origin. This difference was reflected ... the languages they spoke, ... their different economic, social and legal systems. The long centuries ... contact ... the people ... the four nations... the British Isles have limited their significant differences. However, they have not completely disappeared, and the Welsh, Scottish and Irish people feel their identity very strongly.

England has always played the most powerful role ... the history ... the British Isles. That is why foreigners usually call all British people "English". But this irritates the people who live ... Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland who are not English and who still feel different ... the English.

8. Substitute the words in italics by their synonyms.

London *draws* people from all over the world. Some come on business, some come to study, to work or on holiday. London is naturally a very English city, yet it is the least typical of Britain as it is very cosmopolitan, *containing*

goods, food, entertainment, as well as people, from many countries of the world. There is much in London which fascinates visitors: the splendour of the royal palaces and the Houses of Parliament, the dignity of St. Paul's Cathedral and numerous monuments, historic buildings, and parks.

9. Fill the gaps in the sentences.

mild / chief rivers / main / industrial / changeable / patron saint /
lakes / fogs / English

The 1) _____ of Great Britain are the Severn and the Thames. 2) _____ in Great Britain. The climate of Great Britain is 3) _____. The weather is 4) _____. The cloudiness is rather dense; fogs along the coast often hide the sun. The 5) _____ of London have a worldwide reputation. The 6) _____ nationalities are: English, Scottish, Welsh and Irish. Everyone in Britain speaks 7) _____. Great Britain is a highly-developed 8) _____ country. The flag of the United Kingdom is made of three crosses. Every country has a 9) _____.

10. Prove whether the following statements are true or false using the information from the text:

1. The word England is often used when people want to name the state situated on the British Isles and they are right. (*true or false*)
2. The British Isles comprise only two large islands. (*true or false*)
3. The UK is situated on the continent of Europe. (*true or false*)
4. There is much evidence that the British Isles were the part of the continent. (*true or false*)
5. The geographical situation of Great Britain is very advantageous. (*true or false*)
6. The British Isles are known for their greatly indented coastline. (*true or false*)
7. There is a fairly wide network of rivers in the British Isles. (*true or false*)
8. The Lake District is situated in the South of England. (*true or false*)
9. The British climate is very severe. (*true or false*)

11. Retell the text about the UK, using the following sentences and giving extended answers:

1. The text is devoted to
2. The text gives (presents, provides)
3. Information regarding....

4. At the beginning of the text special attention is paid to
5. The text goes on saying that ...
6. Further the text contains a detailed description of...
7. Besides some factual information is given concerning...
8. In conclusion the text reads that ...
9. On reading the text we realise the fact that ...
10. Moreover we clearly understand that ...

12. Read the following text.

CLIMATE OF GREAT BRITAIN

Due to the geographic location of Great Britain the type of the climate is oceanic. There are no extreme contrasts in temperature in Britain because of the current of warm water flowing from the gulf of Mexico called the Gulf Stream. Average British temperatures do not rise above 32°C in summer and do not fall below — 10°C in winter. The prevailing winds from the ocean to the south-west bring rainfall throughout the year. The total national rainfall average is over 1100 mm annually. March to June tend to be a driest months, September to January the wettest.

The fogs of London, often made severe by mixture with city smoke, have worldwide reputation. The rivers of the Great Britain (the Thames, the Tyne, the Severn, the Mersey etc.) are abundant, and they never freeze.

A considerable area of land is covered by meadows and heaths. The grass remains green all the year round. Thanks to climate conditions, Britain in truth looks like one great well-ordered park with its old trees, green meadows and hedges.

13. Ask the following questions:

1. What kind of climate does Great Britain have?
2. Are there extreme contrasts in temperature? Why?
3. What are the average temperatures?
4. What are the driest (the wettest) months?
5. What are the main rivers and lakes?

14. Translate the following sentences:

1. океанический климат _____
2. большие перепады температур из-за теплого течения _____
3. Мексиканский залив _____
4. средняя температура в Британии _____
5. преобладающие ветры, дующие с океана на юго-запад _____
6. среднегодовое количество осадков _____
7. лондонский туман, часто смешивающийся с дымом _____

8. земли покрыта лугами и вересковыми пустошами _____
9. хорошо ухоженный парк с ее старыми деревьями _____

15. Read and translate the following dialogues about weather in Great Britain.

a)

-What is the climate in Great Britain?

-The British climate is mild, in general. In summer, the temperature is not high and in winter, it is not low. There is little snow in winter in England but much rain. Scotland gets its fair share of snow in winter.

b)

- I say, what are you going to do during your summer holidays?

- I am to Britain this summer as a tourist... I wonder what weather will be there.

- Naturally, you have got to hope for the weather because much of your fun depends on having good weather.

- That's right.

- But you shouldn't worry about it. Britain has a moderate climate. The lowest summer temperature is about ten degrees above zero.

c)

- Jane! What's the weather like today? It is changed for the worse, it looks like.

- It has. It's turned damp and foggy again.

- And it's drizzling too.

- It looks like autumn is here. October is usually a cold and rainy month in three parts.

- Is it very muddy outside?

- Rather. You'd better put on your raincoat and boots and take your umbrella.

- What a disappointing change from the weather we had yesterday.

d)

- Hello, Kate! Isn't it a terrible day today?

- Yes, It's awful. It's raining cats and dogs! You look wet through.

- Yes, I am soaked to the skin. And all because I did not take my raincoat this morning. The weather looked nice, so I went without it. I did not look like rain at all.

- Do you think It'll clear up soon?

- I do not think so. The weather forecast for today was rain, rain the whole day.

16. Use the right word:

fine; climate; warm; wet; weather (4); foggy; weather forecast (2); to rain; cold

a) - British people say, «Other countries have a..., in England we have »

- The ... in Britain changes very quickly. One day may be ... and next day may be
- The morning may be ... and the evening may be ...
- People talk about the ... more in Britain than in most parts of the world.
- When two Englishmen meet, of they can't think of anything else to talk about, they talk about the ...
- Every daily paper publishes the
- Both the radio and television give the ... several times each day, warning drivers if it is ... and warning people to take umbrellas if it is going ...

b) Complete the dialogue (consult exercise 16)

- What is the weather like today?
- ... changes in our country more often than in other countries, that is why we say, "Other countries have ... "
- Are all the days alike in autumn?
- Oh, no ... and the next day ...
- Look! The sky is covered with heavy dark ... and it is going ...
- It may, but you can never be sure.
- ... it often rain in ...?
- ... is a rainy month. The people in street are opening ...
- Do Englishmen always ... raincoats and ... umbrellas in autumn?
- As a rule, they do.
- And what ... in winter?
- Winter coats, if ...
- What do Englishmen say to start a conversation?

17. Work in groups. Find out from your partners:

a)- why the state is called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

- why people say that Great Britain was a part of the continent,
- what they know about the landscape of Great Britain,
- what they know about the climate of the country.

b) Explain why:

- the name of the state situated on the British Isles is often wrongly used;
- the coasts of Great Britain are very irregularly shaped.

c) Prove that:

- the geographical situation of Great Britain is advantageous.

d) Ask each other the questions

- What is the weather like today?
- Study the weather forecast and tell about weather on the Black Sea coast (in the North Pole, in London, in Paris, in Australia etc.)
- What is your favourite season (weather) and why?

- Which is the coldest (hottest) month in your town? (London, Tokyo, Paris, Rome, Boston etc.)
- What is the weather like in winter (autumn) in Russia (in the UK)?
- What kind of weather do you like (dislike)?

GRAMMAR

Modal verbs

Модальный глагол и его эквивалент	Выражает	Перевод	Present	Past	Future
<i>can; to be able; to</i>	физическую или умственную способность	могу, умею, способен	can am/ is/ are able to	could was/were able to	shall/ will be able to
<i>may; to be allowed (to)</i>	разрешение, просьба	разрешите, можно	May is/ am/ are allowed to	Might was/ were allowed to	shall/ will be allowed to
<i>Must</i>	должен, необходимость выполнить что-либо	должен, обязан	must		
<i>have to</i>	необходимость выполнения действия из-за обстоятельств	вынужден, приходится	has/ have to	Had to	shall/ will have to
<i>to be to</i>	необходимость выполнения из-за заранее запланированного, по договоренности	должен, обязан	am/ is/ are to	was/ were to	
<i>Shall</i>	желание получить распоряжение, угроза, предостережение	должен			shall (Shall he wait? — Ему подождать?)
<i>should</i>	рекомендации по совершению действия, совет	должен, следует, рекомендуется	should		
<i>will</i>	оттенок желания, намерения, согласия, настойчивости	охотно, пожалуйста, будьте добры			will
<i>would</i>	оттенок намерения, просьбы, повторности действия в прошлом	охотно, пожалуйста, будьте добры, бывало			
<i>ought</i>	моральный долг, совет (+ not + perfect inf. — упрек, порицание)	следует, следовало бы, должно быть по-видимому	Ought		
<i>need</i>	необходимость совершения действия	нужно, надо	need		
<i>dare</i>	возмущение	осмелюсь, смей что-либо делать	dare	dared	

Упражнение 1. Поставьте вопрос к собеседнику, исходя из вашего утверждения.

Образец: *I am sorry I can't swim well. And you? – Can you swim will?*

1. My father can play chess well. And your father? 2. She can't cook. And your sister? 3. They can sing very well. And your friends? 4. I can play the piano. And you? 5. I must learn this poem. And you? 6. I may go home now. And you? 7. Mary can speak English very well. And you? 8. I may buy this book. And you? 9. Kelly must read the poem. And you? 10. He must wash the floor in the room. And Bill?

Упражнение 2. Поставьте вопрос к подлежащему, употребляя *who* или *what*.

Образец: *The clock is on the table. – What is on the table?*

1. My friend can draw very well. 2. The boy can't lift the table alone. 3. The table is very heavy. 4. The apples are green. 5. The children are playing hockey. 6. We must do this work very well. 7. You may go out. 8. You work at a bank. 9. He will fly to London next week. 10. I am speaking French now.

Упражнение 3. Заполните пробелы, используя *needn't / don't have to / mustn't / didn't need to / have to / needn't have*.

- 1) You _____ enter this area without permission.
- 2) You _____ wash the clothes. I'll do it tomorrow.
- 3) He _____ give me a lift, because I had arranged to go by taxi.
- 4) The notice says that club members _____ use the pool unattended.
- 5) Elaine _____ cook dinner as she had arranged to go to an Italian restaurant with Lisa.

Упражнение 4. Заполните пропуски, используя представленный модальный глагол.

- 1) Why didn't you tell me you were coming?
Have– You _____ _____ _____ you were coming.
- 2) Perhaps they will come round tonight.
May– They _____ _____ _____ tonight.
- 3) You are forbidden to take out library books without paying the membership fee.
Not– You _____ _____ _____ _____ books without paying the membership fee.
- 4) Tim gave me some money even though it wasn't necessary.
Have– Tim _____ _____ _____ any money.
- 5) I'm sure he didn't know that I was leaving.
Have– He _____ _____ _____ that I was leaving.

Упражнение 5. Перефразируйте предложения, используя модальный глагол *might*.

Образец: Perhaps the children will be naughty tonight. – The children might be naughty tonight.

1. Perhaps it will snow tomorrow.
2. Perhaps I'll travel to the islands for my holiday.
3. Perhaps he won't send the flowers to her.
4. Perhaps you'll get a brand new car for your birthday.
5. Perhaps she'll be late because of a traffic jam.

Упражнение 6. Выберите подходящий модальный глагол в скобках.

1. You ... (don't have to/must not) go to school if you have a high temperature.
2. The exam is next week. So you ... (must/can) study hard.
3. I will cook everything for the party, so you ... (don't have to/mustn't) bring any food.
4. He needs more exercise, he ... (should/can) go to a gym.
5. Women ... (are allowed to/have to) cover their heads in a church.
6. I ... (can't/can) speak Italian very well because I didn't learn it at school.
7. We ... (could/couldn't) sleep last night because of the storm.
8. Sam ... (must/had to) leave the party early because his wife disappeared.
9. If you train more you ... (could/will be able to) run faster.
10. I was ... (ought to/able to) buy a dishwasher with my credit card.
11. You ... (ought/can) to apologize.
12. We ... (needn't/mustn't) book a room in advance. They always have some vacant rooms.
13. Your hair looks awful. You ... (can/should) get it cut.
14. I am exhausted. I ... (am able to/need to) get some rest.
15. When they were rich they were ... (able to/allowed to) travel abroad every month.

Упражнение 7. Расставьте слова в предложениях с модальными глаголами по порядку.

1. chairs / have / to / many / you / did / buy / so / why?
2. after/ to / you / tree / have / look / this /carefully / very.
3. have/ doesn't / my / correct / she / to / mistakes.
4. invite/wedding / should / our / we / cousins / the / to.
5. shouldn't/ today / without /an / outside / go / she / umbrella.

Упражнение 8. Заполните пробелы, используя *can* или *be able to*.

- a) George has travelled a lot. He _____ speak four languages.

- b) Tom _____ drive but he hasn't got a car.
- c) I can't understand Martin. I've never _____ understand him.
- d) I used to _____ stand on my head but I can't do it now.
- e) Ask Ann about your problem. She should _____ help you.

UNIT 3

LONDON SIGHTS OF LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, cultural and commercial centre. London is one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than 8 million.

London is a very old city. It was founded in the first century A.D. by the Romans. Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End. They are very different from each other.

The heart of London is the City – its commercial and business centre. There are many banks, offices and firms there. Few people live in the City. But over a million come to work here.

Two famous historic buildings are located in the City – the Tower of London and St Paul's Cathedral. The Tower of London was built in the 11th century. It was used as a fortress, a royal residence and a prison. Now it is a museum of armour.

A twenty minutes' walk from the Tower will take you to another historic building – St Paul's Cathedral. It was built in the 17th century by the famous architect Sir Christopher Wren.

Westminster is the centre of government. Here we can see the Houses of Parliament with the famous clock "Big Ben" on one of the towers. All government offices are in Whitehall. The official residence of the Queen is Buckingham Palace. The residence of Prime Minister is at 10 Downing Street.

Opposite the Houses of Parliament stands Westminster Abbey. It is the place where all the coronations of the British monarchs take place. Many famous people are also buried in Westminster Abbey including statesmen, musicians and writers.

The West End is the richest and the most beautiful part of London. It is the symbol of wealth and luxury. There are the best shops, hotels, restaurants, houses and lovely gardens there. It includes Trafalgar Square, the main shopping areas of Oxford Street.

Trafalgar Square was built in the last century to commemorate the Battle of Trafalgar. Admiral Lord Nelson's statue stands on top of a column in the middle of Trafalgar Square. The square makes a good place for people to meet. Behind Nelson's column is the National Gallery, an art gallery in which you can find many old masters. Not far away from the National Gallery is the British Museum. It contains a priceless collection of ancient manuscripts, coins, sculptures. It is famous for its library – one of the richest in the world.

The East End is an industrial district of London. It is famous as the centre of the clothing industry.

1. Study the names of London sights.

1. The City – Сити
2. Westminster – Вестминстер
3. The West End – Вестэнд
4. The East End – Истэнд
5. the Tower of London – Тауэр
6. St. Paul's Cathedral – Собор святого Павла
7. The Houses of Parliament – Здания Парламента
8. Buckingham Palace – Букингемский дворец
9. Westminster Abbey – Вестминстерское Аббатство
10. Trafalgar Square – Трафальгарская площадь
11. The National Gallery – Национальная галерея
12. The British Museum – Британский музей

2. Find the English equivalents of the words.

1. разделен на несколько частей _____
2. знаменитые исторические здания _____
3. крепость _____
4. королевская резиденция _____
5. музей оружия _____
6. центр правительства _____
7. башня _____
8. место, где проходят коронации монархов _____
9. символ богатства и роскоши _____
10. ознаменовывать _____
11. художественная галерея _____
12. содержать бесценную коллекцию _____
13. древние рукописи _____
14. промышленный район _____
15. текстильная промышленность _____

3. Choose the correct answer.

1. London is divided into ...
a. two parts b. three parts c. four parts d. five parts
2. The commercial and business centre of London is ...
a. Westminster b. the East End c. the West End d. the City

3. The famous historic buildings of the City are ...
 a. the British museum b. Big Ben c. the Tower of London d. St Paul's Cathedral
4. Nowadays the Tower of London is a...
 a. prison b. museum of armour c. royal residence d. church
5. Westminster is the centre of ...
 a. shopping b. industry c. tourism d. government
6. In Westminster you can see ...
 a. the Houses of Parliament b. Trafalgar Square c. Buckingham Palace d. Big Ben
7. Westminster Abbey is the place where ...
 a. the British Parliament seat
 b. tourists buy souvenirs
 c. coronations of the monarchs take place
 d. people celebrate Christmas
8. The West End is ...
 a. industrial part of London
 b. historical part of London
 c. the richest part of London
 d. the most beautiful part of London
9. In the middle of Trafalgar there is ...
 a. column
 b. column with a statue of Admiral Nelson
 c. museum
 d. gallery
10. You can find collections of ancient manuscripts, coins and sculptures in...
 a. the National Gallery
 b. the British Museum
 c. St Paul's Cathedral
 d. the Tate Gallery

4. Translate the following sentences.

1. Лондон – большой порт и важный торговый, промышленный и культурный центр страны.
 2. Римляне дали Лондону его первое название.

3. Развитие большинства отраслей промышленности связано с обеспечением потребностей населения столицы.

4. Лондон – важный международный центр авиалиний.

5. Тауэр Лондона, бывшая резиденция английских королей, была основана Вильгельмом Завоевателем.

6. Три четверти Лондона было уничтожено Великим Пожаром в 1666 году.

7. В Лондоне находятся более 30 музеев, около 40 театров, работает одна из крупнейших в мире библиотека Британского музея.

5. Read and translate the following texts.

MAIN INTERESTING PLACES IN LONDON

Hyde Park



Hyde Park is one of the largest parks in London, and one of the Royal Parks of London. The Park is the largest of four parks which form a chain from the entrance of Kensington Palace through Kensington Gardens

and Hyde Park, via Hyde Park Corner and Green Park (19 hectares), past the main entrance to Buckingham Palace and then on through Saint James's Park (23 hectares) to Horse Guards Parade in Whitehall. The park is divided in two by the Serpentine and the Long Water.

Trafalgar square



This is one of the nerve-centers of London. It was named Trafalgar Square to commemorate the historical naval victory won on the 21st of October 1805 by the British fleet under the command of Horatio Nelson over the combined French-Spanish fleet commanded by Villeneuve. The battle took place at Cape Trafalgar in the

mouth of the Straits of Gibraltar and lasted several hours. Nelson was fatally wounded by a shot which broke his backbone. He died on board his flagship the Victory, but not before being told that he had won the battle.

Nelson's Column, with the statue of Admiral Lord Nelson on top, rises in the centre of Trafalgar Square. This most impressive monument is 170 feet (about 52 m) tall. The statue of Nelson, placed facing towards the sea he loved, measures 17 feet (more than 5 m) in height.

To the north-east of Trafalgar Square there is the building that houses the National Gallery of Art - one of the most important Art Galleries in the world - and behind is the National Portrait Gallery.

Quite often the square becomes the location for meetings and in it crowds of Londoners congregate to celebrate political rallies. So it can be said that Trafalgar Square is the heart from which the beat is emitted to all the Londoners.

There are many pigeons in the square and Londoners like to feed them. Everybody knows that the dove is the symbol of peace all over the world.

The Story of a Statue



If you ever come to London you will surely go to Trafalgar Square. The main feature of the Square is Nelson's Column with the figure of the great seaman on the top.

Just behind it is the National Gallery where there is one of the finest collections of pictures in the world. In the middle of the road there is an interesting statue which

is one of the finest in Great Britain. It is in bronze and represents Charles I on horseback. The Statue of Charles I has a very amusing history. After the English Civil War (1642—1646) it was taken down and sold to a cutler. He immediately made great numbers of knives and forks with bronze handles. He told everybody that they were the best knives and that he had made them from the metal of the statue. They were rapidly bought, both by the friends and the enemies of the late monarch. The cutler soon made a lot of money and retired from business.

Sometimes after the Restoration the government wanted to put up a new statue to the memory of Charles I. When the cutler heard of this he told the government that he had hidden the old statue and that he would sell it to them at a moderate price. They agreed and the monument was put up again in the place where it stands now.

The National Gallery



unsurpassed Dutch and Flemish masters; a most valuable display of French paintings from the early days of the Impressionists; and, of course, the bulk of the finest English painting, with Gainsborough; Turner, Constable, and Reynolds.

Tate Gallery



intended as a collection of contemporary British painting only.

In the intervening years the scope of the collection has been transformed, as well as enlarged. Instead of being a collection of nineteenth-century British paintings, it has become the national collection of British" painting of all periods and, in addition to this, the national collection of modern foreign painting, and the national collection of modern sculpture, both British and foreign. Instead of seventy works, the collection contains over four thousand British paintings and drawings, over three hundred and fifty modern foreign paintings and over four hundred pieces of modern sculpture.

London Transport Museum



Among the vehicles on display at the London Transport Museum is the first underground electric train, which had no windows because there was nothing to see underground. The trouble was that no one could tell which stop they were at, a glitch resolved by employing an athletic announcer who ran to each carriage at every station, shouting out the stops. Dating from 1890, this is one of several museum exhibits you can board. The design gallery is a tribute to Frank Pick, the man responsible for rolling out the London Underground brand and giving each line its own character. For children, the London Transport Museum has an under-fives play area decorated with Steven Appleby illustrations and the chance to sit in the driver's cab of a red bus and guide a Northern Line simulator through tunnels and up to platforms – (truth be told, it's fun for adults, too).

The Building of Bath Museum



The Huntingdon Heritage Centre was reincarnated as the Building of Bath Museum in 1992, to provide a permanent home for a very successful temporary exhibition on the Building of Bath in London. Today the museum is known as the Building of Bath Collection and it features a display about the life of Lady Huntingdon in addition to the permanent collection.

Beckford's Tower



Beckford's Tower was designed by Henry Edmund Goodridge in 1825 and completed in 1827 for William Beckford (1760-1844), one of the nation's most accomplished and interesting characters. The 120-foot neo-classical Tower, which enjoys uninterrupted views of the countryside, was constructed as a study retreat and to house Beckford's precious collection of art and rare books.

The Tower is now home to a museum collection displaying furniture originally made for the Tower, alongside paintings, prints and objects illustrating William Beckford's life as a writer, collector and patron of the arts.



signs of great artists.

Imperial War Museum



of the country.

AT 'NO.10'



about the end of the empire, the building of the British nuclear bomb, the handling of economic crises from the Great Depression in 1929 to the great recession, and

The Victoria and Albert Museum

It is the third longest Museum Exhibition Road Avenue, contains a collection of different cultures and different themes, including: ceramics, glass, textiles, silver, jewelry, sculpture, architecture, painting and others. Founded in 1852, one of its main attractions is the architecture of the museum, carvings and de-

The headquarters of the war museum in London and has the theme of the First World War and to a lesser extent on the Second World War; belongs to the national war museum. Over the years since it was founded in 1917, was growing and taking more seats of which 3 are in London and two in the rest

10 Downing Street, the locale of British prime ministers since 1735, vies with the White House as being the most important political building anywhere in the world in the modern era. Behind its black door have been taken the most important decisions affecting Britain for the last 275 years. In the 20th century alone, the First and Second World Wars were directed from within it, as were the key decisions

the building up of the welfare state. Some of the most famous political figures of modern history have lived and worked in Number 10, including Robert Walpole, Pitt the Younger, Benjamin Disraeli, William Gladstone, David Lloyd George, Winston Churchill and Margaret Thatcher. Number 10 has 3 overlapping functions. It is the official residence of the British Prime Minister: it is their office, and it is also the place where the Prime Minister entertains guests from Her Majesty the Queen to presidents of the United States and other world leaders. The Prime Minister hosts countless receptions and events for a whole range of British and overseas guests, with charitable receptions high up the list. The building is much larger than it appears from its frontage. The hall with the chequered floor immediately behind the front door lets on to a warren of rooms and staircases. The house in Downing Street was joined to a more spacious and elegant building behind it in the early 18th century. Number 10 has also spread itself out to the left of the front door, and has taken over much of 12 Downing Street, which is accessed by a corridor that runs through 11 Downing Street – the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Royal Academy



Behind an Augustan facade off London's Piccadilly lies a treasure house of beauty and color. This is Burlington House—the home of the Royal Academy of Arts since 1869, whose exhibitions attract thousands of visitors every year.

The Royal Academy's services to the arts began nearly 200 years ago. In 1768 a group of leading painters, sculptors and architects presented a

memorial to King George III, seeking his interest in promoting an institution dedicated to encouraging art through a school of design and the holding of an annual exhibition of contemporary work. By his Instrument of Foundation, the young art-loving monarch graciously declared his patronage, protection and support. The progenitor of the Royal Academy and its first President was Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose statue—palette and brush in hand—purveys the fore-court of Burlington House. He was President for 24 years until his death.

The Academy's prime purpose is teaching art to a number of Britain's most talented students. About 100 students attend the Academy Schools. They are selected by competitive examination from young men and women who have spent two or more years at London or provincial art schools, so there is intense competition for entry. Since 1768 some 6,500 artists and architects have been trained in the Schools of Painting and Drawing, Sculpture and Architecture.

The two principal public attractions of the Royal Academy are the famous series of Winter Exhibitions and the annual Summer Exhibition. From time to time

the Academy also organizes special exhibitions in its smaller Diploma Gallery, which takes its name from the "diploma works" which every Royal Academician must present on election.

The British library



The British Library in London is the national library of the United Kingdom. It is also one of the World's greatest libraries and contains an astonishing 150 million items with a copy of every new publication in the UK and Ireland being added to the collection each year.

The library is open to everyone who has a genuine need to use its collections and a reader pass needs to be obtained before you can access the reading rooms. The library houses a diverse collection of material including manuscripts, maps, newspapers, magazines, prints and drawings, music scores, and patents. Some from as early as 300 BC. The general public can see important works like the Magna Carta, Captain Cook's journal, Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*, Geoffrey Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, *Beowulf*, Virginia Woolf's *Mrs Dalloway*, Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures Under Ground*, Jane Austen's *History of England* and Rudyard Kipling's *Just So Stories*, for free in the Sir John Ritblat Gallery.

The Houses of Parliament



Its official name is the *Palace of Westminster*. Most of the building was built in 1840 after the fire of 1834 destroyed the old palace. At the north end of the building, by Westminster Bridge, there is the famous clock tower, Big Ben. In fact, Big Ben is really the name of the bell in the tower, not of the clock. Big

Ben is the largest of the six bells of Westminster Palace in London. But it has long been associated with the name of the Clock Tower, which in September 2012 was officially called "Elizabeth Tower". The decision to rename the tower was made by the British Parliament to mark the 60th anniversary of the reign of Queen Elizabeth II. The tower was built in 1858. The project architect was Au-

gustus Pugin. The height of the tower and spire is 96.3 m. The Palace of Westminster, and therefore the tower, is on the Parliament square next to Westminster Abbey. On the opposite side of the palace there is the Thames embankment.

The Tower of London



The Tower of London is a very old building in London. It is nine hundred years old. The Tower of London stands on the Thames. In the early days of the history of England the English kings lived in the Tower. Then it was a prison where many people died, black ravens had much food

near the walls of the Tower in those years. The black ravens live in the gardens of the Tower now. The English people like them very much. A man looks after the ravens and gives them meat in the morning and in the evening. Now the Tower of London is a museum and many people from other countries come to see it. They see the dark stone halls with small windows and thick doors.

The Natural History Museum



It's situated in Kensington and is one of London's greatest museums. The collections related to Natural specimens and Earth Sciences have been held here, and it is among the largest museums in the world, holding more than 70 million items. The main purpose

of this museum is research in the areas of Zoology, Mineralogy, Entomology, Paleontology and Botany. The museum has produced some quality and world renowned researches in these areas. The collection of dinosaur skeletons present in the museum earns it great popularity in the world as compared to the other items it holds.

The museum of Madame Tussaud



Tussaud and her successors have fashioned literally thousands of replicas of famous people. Visitors can view world leaders, actors/actresses, sports legends, famous writers and artists, religious figures, musicians, and a host of other characters. Besides those displays there are also several themed sections in the museum including the Chamber of Horrors and an taxi ride for a journey through history. While the London museum has a decidedly British slant, visitors from all over the world will recognize a majority of the characters.

The Royal Observatory, Greenwich



The Royal Observatory, Greenwich

(known as the Royal Greenwich Observatory or RGO when the working institution moved from Greenwich to Herstmonceux after World War II) is an observatory situated on a hill in Greenwich Park, overlooking the River Thames. It played a major role in the history of astronomy and navigation, and is best known as the location of the prime meridian. The

Observatory contains telescopes and displays about astronomy, including Halley's Comet and Black Holes.

Westminster Abbey



Commonwealth realms. The abbey is a Royal Peculiar and briefly held the status of a cathedral from 1540 to 1550.

The Collegiate Church of St Peter at Westminster, popularly known as *Westminster Abbey*, is a large, mainly Gothic church, in the City of Westminster, London, located just to the west of the Palace of Westminster. It is the traditional place of coronation and burial site for English, later British and later still (and currently) monarchs of the

The British museum

The British Museum in London is one of the world's largest museums of human history and culture. Its collections, which number more than seven million



objects from all continents, illustrate and document the story of human culture from its beginning to the present. As with all other national museums and art galleries in Britain, the museum charges no admission fee, although charges are levied for some temporary special exhibitions. The museum was established in 1753, based largely on the collections of the physician and scientist Sir Hans Sloane. It was first opened to the public on January 15, 1759, in Montagu House in Bloomsbury. Until 1997, when the British Library opened to the public, the British Museum was unique in that it housed both a national museum of antiquities and a national library in the same building. From its founding, the museum has endeavored to promote universal understanding through the arts, natural history, and science.

objects from all continents, illustrate and document the story of human culture from its beginning to the present. As with all other national museums and art galleries in Britain, the museum charges no admission fee, although charges are levied for some temporary

6. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the London's largest and most fashionable park?
2. What is one of the nerve-centers of London?
3. Why it was named Trafalgar Square?
4. What is the main feature of the Trafalgar Square?
5. Whose statue can you see here too?
6. Tell us amusing story of the statue of Charles I.
7. When did the idea of the Tate Gallery take shape?
8. Why is it called Tate Gallery?

9. Who was Frank Pick?
10. What has the London Transport Museum for children?
11. What building was reincarnated as the Building of Bath Museum in 1992?
12. What is Beckford's Tower now?
13. Where can you see ceramics, glass, textiles, silver, jewelry, sculpture, architecture, painting and others?
14. Where is the Imperial War museum situated?
15. Where have the most important decisions affecting Britain been taken for the last 275 years?
16. What events were directed from within it in the 20th century?
17. Who has worked and lived in Number 10?
18. How many overlapping functions have Number 10? What are they?
19. What can you tell about the house in Downing Street?
20. Where is the Royal Academy situated?
21. When did a group of leading painters, sculptors and architects present a memorial to King George III?
22. Who was President of the Royal Academy for 24 years?
23. How many items does the British Library contain?
24. What materials are there in the British Library?
25. Is Big Ben the largest of the six bells of Westminster Palace?
26. What is one of London's greatest museums?
27. Where can you see the famous waxworks?
28. Where is the Royal Observatory situated?
29. When was established The British Museum in London?

7. Read and translate the following text.



Theatres in London

There are over three dozen major theatres, most concentrated in the West End . West End theatres are commercial ventures that host-predominantly Musical Theatre shows but genres such as comedy and serious drama are sometimes shown. The subsidised or non-

commercial theatre is vibrant in the capital with theatres like the National Theatre and Shakespeare's Globe both of which are based on the South Bank, the Barbican in the city, the Royal Court Theatre in Chelsea which specialises in new drama,

and the Old Vic; and Young Vic, both in Lambeth. The Royal Shakespeare Company which is based in Stratford, presents seasons in London as well. Smaller fringe theatres like Battersea Arts Centre, Bloomsbury Theatre, Almeida Theatre and Tricycle Theatre are also popular. The capital also boasts a successful dance and physical theatre scene, home to two ballet companies; the Royal Ballet based at the Royal Opera House and English National Ballet based in Kensington, performing at the London Coliseum. Sadler's Wells Theatre on Rosebery Avenue in Islington exclusively shows dance performances throughout the year ranging from existing and new Contemporary companies, Musical Theatre, and touring ballet companies. Dance performances also take place at the Barbican Centre, Peacock Theatre (Sadler's Wells), and the Queen Elizabeth Hall. Rambert, Richard Alston Dance Company, Candoco, and Siobhan Davies Dance are all based in London as well as choreographers such as Matthew Bourne, Wayne McGregor, Lloyd Newson, Akram Kahn and Hofesh Shechter also basing their companies within the capital.

8. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the London's largest and most fashionable park?
2. Is Big Ben the largest of the six bells of Westminster Palace?
3. What is one of London's greatest museums?
4. Where can you see the famous waxworks?
5. Where is the Royal Observatory situated?
6. When was established The British Museum in London?
7. What theaters in London do you know?

9. Listen the dialogue "London Attractions" and complete it.

Jack: London is an amazing city! Don't you think Mike?	Джек:
Mike: ...	Майк: Да, несомненно. Мы здесь уже пятый день, а до сих пор и половины его достопримечательностей не видели.
Jack: In my opinion, if you want to see all of London, you need to stay here at least for a month.	Джек: ...
Jack: ...	Джек: А что бы ты хотел узнать? Я могу тебе рассказать. Я купил книгу о достопримечательностях Лондона до приезда сюда.
Mike: Can you tell me a bit more about Westminster Abbey? I really	Майк:

liked the gothic style of this outstanding building.	
Jack:	Джек: Посмотрим. Вот, нашёл. В моей книге написано, что это одно из самых примечательных религиозных сооружений Великобритании. Его веками использовали в качестве места для коронации и погребений многие английские монархи.
Mike: When was it built?	Майк:
Jack:	Джек: В 10-м веке, но современное здание церкви было построено Генри III в 1245-м году.
Mike: I've heard that many famous Englishmen were buried in Westminster Abbey.	Майк:
Jack:	Джек: Да, так и есть. К ним относятся Джеффри Чосер, Исаак Ньютон, Чарльз Дарвин и другие.
Mike: Does your book say anything about the Tower of London?	Майк:
Jack: Sure. It's a historical castle, which has played a prominent role in English history. It has served as a royal palace, prison and place of execution, fortress, arsenal, jewel house and even a zoo for exotic animals. This is where AnneBoleyn was be headed.	Джек:
Mike:	Майк: Как интересно! А ты не знаешь куда мы сегодня пойдем?
Jack: The guide said we were going to see Madame Tussaud's museum and the Tate Gallery. However, I think it's almost impossible to see such an immense art collection in just one day.	Джек:
Mike: I agree. We'll be running around as usually. Let's learn some information about these sights in advance.	Майк: Согласен. Будем бегать как обычно. Давай заранее прочитаем немного об этих достопримечательностях.
Mike: How about the Tate Gallery?	Майк:

Jack: It was founded in 1897 and contains the largest collection of British art. Until 1932 it was known as the National Gallery of British Art. Then the gallery was renamed after Henry Tate who was a sugar magnate and one of the people who laid the foundations for the collection. Today people call it Tate Britain.	Джек:
Mike:	Майк: Понятно. Какие ещё достопримечательности мы собираемся посетить до конца недели?
Jack: Our guide said we will definitely see the official London residence of modern English monarchs - Buckingham Palace.	Джек:

10. Retell the dialogue using the following phrases.

- As I understand from the dialogue ...
- According to the dialogue ...
- As it is described in the dialogue ...
- According to the information from the dialogue ...

11. Name the sights of London.

1. It is a part of London. It is commercial and business centre. The Stock Exchange, the Bank of England are there.
2. It is a historic building. It was built in the 11th century. It was used as a fortress, a royal residence and a prison.
3. It is the centre of government.
4. It is the place where all the coronations of the British monarchs take place.
5. It is the official residence of the Queen.
6. It is the richest and the most beautiful part of London. It is the symbol of wealth and luxury.
7. It is an art gallery in which you can find many old masters.
8. It contains a priceless collection of ancient manuscripts, coins, sculptures. It is famous for its library – one of the richest in the world.
9. It is the main shopping area in London.
10. It is an industrial district of London.

11. It is the residence of Prime Minister.

12. Speak about London

Work in pairs or in groups. Imagine you are going to visit Great Britain. Try to get information about this country. Your group mate will play the role of an English. Ask her/him all the questions. Here is the list of possible options.

- London, the capital and the heart of Great Britain;
- a part of London he/she likes most of all ;
- London's places of interest.
- the most important industrial cities.

GRAMMAR

Времена группы Continuous

Continuous / Progressive be + глагол + Ing (длительное)	Действие, которое происходит сейчас	Действие, которое происходит в указанный момент в прошлом (как правило, выраженный другим действием в форме Simple Past)	Действие, которое будет происходить через некоторое время в будущем, в какой либо указанный момент
Формула	am/is/are + Ving	was/were + Ving	will/shall + be + Ving
+	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I } He } She } We } You } They } </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> am is are </div> <div> cooking writing </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I } He } She } We } You } They } </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> was were </div> <div> cooking writing </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I } He } She } We } You } They } </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> will / shall not will not </div> <div> be cooking be writing </div> </div>
?	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> Am } Is } Are } </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I } He } She } We } You } They } </div> <div> cooking? writing? </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> Was } Were } </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I } He } She } We } You } They } </div> <div> cooking? writing? </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> Will / Shall } Will } </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I } We } He } She } You } They } </div> <div> be cooking? be writing? </div> </div>
-	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I } He } She } We } You } They } </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> am not is not are not </div> <div> cooking writing </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I } He } She } We } You } They } </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> was not were not </div> <div> cooking writing </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I } We } He } She } You } They } </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> will / Shall not will not </div> <div> be cooking be writing </div> </div>

Упражнение 1. Употребите am/is/are:

1. What ... Tom doing now? He ... reading in the library. 2. Sorry, I ... very busy now. I ... writing a report. 3. The boys ... playing volleyball at the stadium. 4. They ... watching TV. It ... an interesting film. 5. What ... you doing, Mary? I ... listening to the new song. It ... so nice. 6. What language ... they speaking? I don't understand them. They ... speaking Spanish. 7. Where ... you, Bill? I ... in the sitting-room. I ... reading here. 8. Where ... Ben from? He ... from the USA. 9. Look, he ... driving a car very well. 10. Listen, somebody ... singing in the hall.

Упражнение 2. Употребите Present Simple или Present Continuous.

1. Excuse me, you (speak) English? – Yes, a little. 2. What ... she (do)? – She is a teacher. 3. Sorry, I am very busy. I (to have) a lesson. 4. We ... three English lessons a week. 5. He usually (come) home at 3. 6. He is a good tennis player. But he ... (play) very often. 7. Where they (play)? – They ... at the stadium. 8. He often (clean) windows? – Yes, he often (help) his mother. 9. Why you (speak) so loudly? You ... at a lesson. 10. The sun (rise) in the East.

Упражнение 3. Поставьте вопросы к подлежащему.

Образец: We *discuss many problems in class*. – Who *discusses many problems in class*?

1. I live in Volgograd. 2. I am teaching English. 3. Roger is sitting opposite me. 4. We have breakfast at 7. 5. The teacher has a book in his hand. 6. They have a dog. 7. You are not a student. 8. She usually goes to school at 8. 9. We always go to school on foot. 10. Harry likes to draw animals.

Упражнение 4. Поставьте глагол в форму Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

to shine

1. The sun ... yesterday morning.
2. The sun ... brightly now.
3. Tomorrow the sun ... all day long.

to write

4. I ... a postcard at the moment.
5. I ... a postcard when you phoned.
6. I ... a lot of Christmas cards tomorrow evening.

to sit

7. We ... in the garden at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.
8. This time tomorrow we ... in the garden.
9. We ... in the garden now.

Упражнение 5. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

1. I ... (study) Japanese online from 5 till 6 tomorrow evening.
2. Listen! Why the dogs ... (bark)?
3. She ... (wear) a yellow coat when I saw her.
4. They ... (take) their driving test next Monday.
5. I dropped my wallet when I ... (get) on the bus.
6. What you ... (do) in my office yesterday?
7. Bob ... (feel) much better today.

8. The kids ... (watch) cartoons in their room now.
9. I'm afraid she ... (sleep) in ten minutes.
10. We ... (have) tea soon?

Упражнение 6. Преобразуйте утвердительные предложения в отрицательные, обращая внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого.

1. We are enjoying the party.
2. He'll be playing chess in an hour.
3. They were planting flowers in the garden last May.
4. I am looking for a job.
5. The phone was working yesterday.

Упражнение 7. Поставьте глаголы в Present Simple или Present Continuous.

1. What you (to do) now? You (to play) football?
2. Olga (not to walk) around on rainy days.
3. My mother and my brother never (to watch) the race.
4. Why Helen (to read) these leaflets?
5. She (not to do) her homework she (to watch) TV.

Упражнение 8. Откройте скобки, используя правильную форму глагола.

- 1) Hurry! The bus (come). I (not want) to miss it.
- 2) The river Nile (flow) into the Mediterranean.
- 3) The river (flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.
- 4) (it ever snow) in India?
- 5) We usually (grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we (not grow) any.
- 6) You can borrow my umbrella. I (not need) it at the moment.
- 7) George says he's 80 years old but I (not believe) him.

Упражнение 9. Найдите и исправьте ошибки.

1. He live in Oxford.
2. She sometimes eat in a restaurant.
3. Michael is married not.
4. Rita have a new car.
5. On Fridays I going to the cinema.
6. She not like cooking very much.
7. Is she live in Liverpool?
8. What you have for breakfast?
9. Does she gets up early?
10. Why do the baby crying?

Упражнение 10. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. I (to play) computer games yesterday. 2. I (to play) computer games at 5 o'clock yesterday. 3. He (to play) computer games from 2 till 3 yesterday. 4. We (to play) computer games the whole evening yesterday. 5. What Nick (to do) when you came to his place? 6. What you (to do) when I rang you up? 7. I (not to sleep) at 9 o'clock yesterday. 8. What he (to do) yesterday? He (to read) a book. 9. What he (to do) the whole evening yesterday? He (to read) a book. 10. She (to sleep) when you came home?

Упражнение 11. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. Why you (to be) angry with me yesterday? – I (not to be).
2. Where you (to be) last night? – We (to be) at the theatre.
3. When I (to come) to the bus stop, I (to see) a boy who (to play) with a dog.
4. It (to be) eleven o'clock, when I (to decide) to go to bed.
5. What time they (to have) dinner yesterday? – They (to have) dinner from seven till eight.
6. When she (to see) him a year ago she (not to recognize) him.
7. I (to be) very busy yesterday. I (to prepare) for my exam the whole day.
8. My brother (to wash) the dishes while I (to sweep) the floor.
9. Why you (not to see) a doctor yesterday?
10. It (to rain) heavily when he (to go) out.

Упражнение 12. Заполните пропуски глаголами, открыв скобки в Future Continuous.

This time next Monday, I _____ in a huge office in New York. (work)
This time on Tuesday, Mary _____ on a beach in Italy. (sunbathe) Don't make noise after midnight – I _____ soundly, I hope. (sleep) Jackeline _____ to Kenya tomorrow at this time. (fly) Students _____ copies while he _____ the report. (make/ finish) I _____ in my study library at 6pm tomorrow. (work). This time next year we _____ the Pacific Ocean. (cross) I _____ the dinner table while my mother _____ the meat. (lay / prepare) You'll recognize Molly! She _____ a pink hat. (wear) From 7 till 12 I _____ classes. (have) _____ you _____ your bike this evening? (use) My auntie and uncle _____ with us this weekend. (stay) I _____ television from ten pm to midnight. (to watch) This time on Friday I _____ on the beach. (to lie) What _____ you _____ tomorrow evening? (to do) _____ you _____ late tomorrow night? (to work) Don't ring Greg up at 10am. He _____ his music lesson. (have) The boys of our team _____ football tomorrow morning. (play) It _____ probably _____ when we arrive in Kongo. (rain) It is mid-autumn, the leaves _____ soon. (fall)

UNIT 4

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

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. In fact everything that she does is done on the active of her ministers, who are responsible for the royal acts. Thus, most of her functions are symbolic. The United Kingdom is governed by the Government in the name of the Queen. But the Queen has all information, has the right to encourage and the right to warn. The Queen's residence in London is Buckingham Palace. Besides, she has some homes in England and Scotland.

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. Many seats are hereditary. The House of Commons has 635 members. They are elected by a general election (secret ballot). Any member may introduce a Bill and ask permission to bring it to the House for the first reading. After the third time reading the Bill goes to the House of Lords. If the Lords agree to a Bill, it will be placed before the Queen for signature. Then it becomes a law. The government is headed by the Prime Minister, who is the leader of the party that has won the election. In Great Britain there are three main political parties: the Conservatives, the Labour Party and the Liberals.

Vocabulary:

have power – иметь власть
to make laws – издавать законы
rule – руководить, управлять
reign – царствовать, править
government – правительство, управление
encourage – поддерживать, одобрять
to warn – предостерегать
chamber – палата
the House of Commons – Палата Общин
the House of Lords – Палата Лордов
hereditary – передаваемый по наследству
to elect – избирать
bill – законопроект

1. Answer the following questions.

1. What does a parliamentary monarchy mean?
2. What is the function of the Queen?
3. What rights does the Queen have?
4. What is the Queen's residence in London?
5. What chambers does the Parliament consist of?
6. How does a bill become a law?
7. Who is the head of the Government?
8. What are the main political parties in Britain?

2. Fill in the table using the information from the text

The Political body	The Roles of the political body

3. Read the following texts.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament, Britain's legislature, comprises the *House of Commons*, the *House of Lords* and the *Queen* in her constitutional role. The House of Commons has 659 elected Members of Parliament (MPs), each representing a local constituency

The House of Lords is made up of 1,185 hereditary and life peers and peeresses (Lords Temporal); the two archbishops (of Canterbury and York) and 24 most senior bishops of the Church of England (Lords Spiritual)

The centre of parliamentary power is the House of Commons. The chief officer of the House of Commons is the Speaker, who is elected by the MPs to preside over the House.

Main functions of Parliament are:

- To pass laws regulating the life of the community,
- To make available finance for the needs of the community (taxation), to appropriate the funds necessary for the services of the state (supply);
- Criticism and control of the government in office

Public Bills can be introduced by any member of either House (with the exception of Bills concerning money). A Bill must undergo six stages before it becomes a law:

First Reading, an introduction of a Bill in its printed form;

Second reading, a debate on its general merits or principles followed by a vote.

Committee Stage, examination clause by clause, amendments made must not go against the principles of the second reading.

Report Stage, during it previous amendments may be altered and additional amendments may be suggested and incorporated.

Third Reading, the Bill is to be reviewed in its final form. The Bill is sent to the House of Lords for the same procedure

Royal Assent, once passed through both Houses the Bill receives Royal Assent (the Queen gives her assent) and it then becomes law and is called the Act of Parliament.

POLITICAL PARTY SYSTEM

The political party system is an essential element in the working of the constitution. Although the parties are not registered or formally recognised in law, in practice most candidates in elections, and almost all winning candidates belong to one of the main parties. A number of smaller parties are also represented in Parliament.

Major Political Parties

- **C Conservative Party.** One of the two largest political parties of Britain and the major right-wing party.
- **Lab Labour Party.** It was founded by the Trades Union Congress in 1900. It claims to represent the interests of the working class (i.e. Labour) as against the interests of the employers.
- **LD Liberal Democrats.** Till 1987 there had been the Alliance of the SDP and Liberal party. In March 1988 those two parties merged into one and formed the Social and Liberal Democratic party. In 1989 Social Democrats decided to regain as a political party.
- **SNP Scottish National Party.** Scotland's largest nationalist party, advocating the separation of Scotland from the United Kingdom in order to safeguard the country's cultural and economic life. The party was founded in 1928.
- **PC Plaid Cymru.** A Welsh nationalist party founded in 1925 and campaigning for the separation of Wales from the UK in order to preserve the country's culture, language and economic life [Welsh for party of Wales].
- **UUP Ulster Unionist Party.** A political party, which has been active in Northern Ireland for many years. Most of its supporters are Protestants who wish Ulster to remain part of the UK. The Party has regularly been represented among the Northern Ireland MPs in the House of Commons.
- **SF Sinn Féin.** The Irish republican movement, which campaigned for the economic and political separation of Ireland from Great Britain. Today it is the political wing of the Provisional IRA, and wants Northern Ireland to become part of the Republic of Ireland, by using force if necessary.

4. Complete the following sentences.

1. Parliament, Britain's legislature, comprises ...
2. The centre of parliamentary power is ...

3. The chief officer of the House of Commons is ...
4. Main function of Parliament is to pass laws regulating the life
5. Main function of Parliament is to make available finance for the needs of ..., to appropriate the funds necessary for the services of the ...

5. Combine the parties with their features and functions.

<i>a)Conservative Party</i>	1) The Party has regularly been represented among the Northern Ireland MPs in the House of Commons.
<i>b)Labour Party.</i>	2) It claims to represent the interests of the working class (i.e. Labour) as against the interests of the employers.
<i>c)Liberal Democrats</i>	3)Scotland's largest nationalist party, advocating the separation of Scotland from the United Kingdom in order to safeguard the country's cultural and economic life
<i>d)Scottish National Party</i>	4) A Welsh nationalist party founded in 1925
<i>e)Plaid Cymru</i>	5) In 1989 Social Democrats decided to regain as a political party.
<i>f)Ulster Unionist Party</i>	6) The Irish republican movement, which campaigned for the economic and political separation of Ireland from Great Britain.
<i>g)Sinn Fein</i>	7) One of the two largest political parties of Britain and the major right-wing party.

GRAMMAR

Времена группы Simple

Основные характеристики времен группы Simple

Время	Present (настоящее)	Past (прошедшее)	Future (будущее)
Simple / Indefinite (простое)	Констатация факта (Что делает?) Действие, повторяющееся регулярно, обычное	Факт происхождения действия в прошлом	Действие, которое должно произойти в будущем
Формула	V (+s)	V2	will/shall + V
+	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I You We They He She </div> <div> cook? write? cooks writes </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I He She We You They </div> <div> cooked wrote </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I We You He She They </div> <div> will / shall <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin: 0 10px;"> <div style="font-size: 2em;">}</div> <div>cook write</div> </div> will </div> </div>
?	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> Do Does </div> <div> I You We They He She </div> <div> cook? write? </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> Did </div> <div> I He She We You They </div> <div> cook? write? </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> Will / Shall </div> <div> I We He She You They </div> <div> w </div> </div>
-	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I You We They He She </div> <div> do not cook write does not </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I You He She We They </div> <div> did not cook write </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I We You He She They </div> <div> will / shall not cook write will not </div> </div>

The Present Simple служит для констатации факта совершения действия, часто происходящего постоянно. Оно употребляется также для обозначения действия, присущего лицу или предмету, обозначенному подлежащим. Очень часто в составе предложения с этим-временем используются

наречия времени: *today* – сегодня, *every day* – каждый день, *every morning* – каждое утро, *usually* – обычно, *always* – всегда, *often* – часто, *seldom* – редко, *sometimes* – иногда и др. Сочетания типа *everyday*, *everymorning* ставятся обычно в конце предложения. Наречия *usually*, *often*, *seldom*, *always*, *sometimes* и т. д. ставятся перед смысловым глаголом. Однако эти же наречия *ставятся после* форм глагола *to be* в повествовательном предложении. А наречие *sometimes* может стоять и в самом начале предложения.

The Past Simple Tense употребляется при описании действий, состоявшихся в прошлом. При составлении предложений в Past Simple необходимо правильно образовать саму форму прошедшего времени, которые у глаголов в английском языке образуются по-разному, в зависимости от того, относится ли данный глагол к *Regular Verbs*, т. е. правильным глаголам или к *Irregular Verbs*, т. е. неправильным глаголам.

The Future Simple Tense применяется, если в предложении говорится о некоем действии, которое произойдет когда-нибудь в будущем (причем часто в предложении совершенно отсутствуют обстоятельства времени). Чаще всего данное время служит для описания естественного хода событий, а также для описания действия, которое совершается лишь при определенных условиях и обстоятельствах, выраженных в придаточных предложениях времени и условия.

Основные правила образования придаточных времени и условия:

Во-первых, они соединяются с главным предложением союзами *if*, *when*, *after*, *before*, *as soon as* и другими.

Во-вторых, сказуемые в них стоят не в форме будущего (!), а в форме настоящего (!) времени, т. е. мы говорим о будущем действии при помощи формы настоящего времени! Нельзя употреблять формы The Future Simple Tense в придаточном времени и условия!

Я поеду в Москву, как только закончу эту работу. (придаточное времени) – I'll go to Moscow as soon as I finish doing this work.

Упражнение 1. Напишите следующие предложения в отрицательной форме:

1. I am a student. 2. I get up at 7 every morning. 3. I have got much free time. 4. My college is far from my house. 5. I go there on foot. 6. I learn English. 7. I have many English books. 8. My friend lives near the college. 9. We go to college together. 10. She likes to read books.

Упражнение 2. Сделайте следующие предложения вопросительными.

1. I've got two brothers. 2. He is an engineer. 3. He goes to school at 8. 4. We usually have 6 lessons every day. 5. My friend likes English. 6. We read English well. 7. There are many desks in this class-room. 8. She likes to learn English. 9. Tom goes to bed at 10. 10. I have got a good TV set.

Упражнение 3. Поставьте глагол в 3-ем лице единственного числа. Начинайте каждое предложение со слов: My friend ...

Образец: *I usually read books in the evening. – My friend usually reads books in the evening.*

Обратите внимание на правильное произнесение суффикса -s и -es.

1. I always get up at 7. 2. I wash my face and hands. 3. I don't like to take a shower in the morning. 4. I have breakfast in the kitchen. 5. For breakfast I have a sandwich and a cup of tea. 6. I don't like coffee. 7. I go to school at 8. 8. I have 6 lessons every day. 9. I don't go home by bus. 10. I like to walk.

Упражнение 4. Вставьте глагол в правильной форме.

1. I ... in Moscow. (live, lives)
2. ... you like English? (do, does)
3. My friends ... German well. (speak, speaks)
4. He ... not work at the factory. (do, does)
5. Pete often go to the theatre (do, does)?

Упражнение 5. Поставьте глаголы в Present Simple.

1. We usually (to retell) texts and (to do) tests at the lessons?
2. Olga (to be) friendly and trendy.
3. I (not to like) to read horror stories about monsters when it (to be) rainy.
4. The pupils (to classify) a lot of words every day?
5. Mary (to advise) me to go to the cinema.
6. Helen (to spend) her spare time in Cambridge?
7. My German teacher (to teach) me to spell words well.
8. Olga and Tanya (not to think) this Disney film (to be) interesting.
9. Lyna's party (to be) very merry.
10. All children often (to visit) their grandparents in summer?

Упражнение 6. Поставьте глаголы в Present Simple.

1. Michael (not to walk) with his dog in the garden every day.
2. The girl often (to go) to her granny with a basket of food: frog's legs, chocolate's scones and hot porridge in the pot.
3. Tom and Mary (to live) in a house in the wood?
4. When the weather (to be) good she (to walk) around the pond to collect frogs.
5. They often (to go) boating

Упражнение 7. Измените данные предложения, употребляя *Past Simple* и наречия *yesterday, last year, some days ago*, где это необходимо.

1. I often watch TV. 2. I am very busy today. 3. He has a nice dog. 4. My father works at a plant. 5. The boys like to play football. 6. My friend lives in Moscow. 7. We love this book. 8. They translate newspapers every day. 9. He often phones his friend. 10. Do you play hockey in winter?

Упражнение 8. Употребите вопросительную форму.

1. I got up at 7. 2. His father was an engineer. 3. The children like to play football. 4. I didn't swim last year. 5. His friend came home yesterday at 6. 6. The weather was fine yesterday. 7. We decided to go in boat. 8. My father likes to read newspapers. 9. I sometimes watch TV in the evening. 10. He usually goes to bed at 10.

Упражнение 9. Употребите формы глагола *to be*: *was/were, wasn't/weren't*.

1. I phoned her yesterday but she ... at home. 2. Where ... you yesterday at 2? 3. She finished school when she ... 16. 4. Tom ... at work last week because he ... ill. 5. My father ... at home at 5 p.m. He came only at 7. 6. He ... quite happy with his family. 7. The children ... at home when I came to them. They ... in the garden. 8. Charlie Chaplin died in 1978. He ... a famous film star. 9. The shops ... open yesterday because it ... a public holiday. 10. This time last year I ... in Paris.

Упражнение 10. Поставьте вопросы, употребляя *when, where*.

1. I was born in 1969. 2. He went to the park yesterday. 3. They got up at 7. 4. The meeting finished at 2. 5. My mother was busy at an office. 6. She saw her girl-friend in the park. 7. I lived in Oxford last year. 8. They finished school in 1993. 9. We met her at the station. 10. The weather was cold yesterday.

Упражнение 11. Напишите инфинитив следующих глаголов:

was, had, answered, studied, saw, played, worked, wrote, opened, looked, were, did, became, went, understood.

Упражнение 12. Вставьте глаголы в *Past Simple*.

1. She ... Russian and did not ... any mistakes (to speak, to make).
2. She did not ... her things in the right place (to put).
3. Did you ... the portrait of Walter Scott in the room? (to see)
4. She didn't ... her child to the party (to take).
5. I ... up and ... to him (to stand, to go).
6. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.
7. My brother (not to drink) coffee yesterday.
8. Your sister (to take) a bus to get to work?
9. She (to help) her mother to clean the flat two days ago.
10. Mr. Huckster (to work) in the USA in 1998.

**Упражнение 13. Ответьте на вопросы, употребляя *Future Simple*.
Начинайте предложения с *I think ...*, *I don't think ...***

Образец: *I'll go to the concert tomorrow. And you?*

I think I'll go to the concert too, или I don't think I'll go to the concert tomorrow.

1. Tom will go to the library. And you? 2. Jack will make a report at the conference. And Bob? 3. We shall go to the British Museum. And you? 4. I'll buy this book. And you? 5. I'll be at home at 7. And you? 6. Bill will play football tomorrow. And Jack? 7. We shall have a plate of soup. And you? 8. They will visit the National Museum. And you? 9. We shall have dinner at 5. And you? 10. I'll have a cup of tea. And you?

Упражнение 14. Укажите номера предложений, сказуемое которых стоит в *Future Simple Tense*, объясните почему.

1. She went there.
2. She wants to go there.
3. She will go there.
4. We shall read this book.
5. Do you live in Volgograd?
6. They will not go to the theatre.

Упражнение 15. Поставьте предложения в *Future Simple Tense*.

1. I (not to eat) ice-cream tomorrow.
2. What your brother (to do) next week?
3. I (to invite) my friends to come to my place in a few days.
4. They (to write) a dictation tomorrow.
5. Wait a moment. I (to call) my chief.
6. What we (to do) next?
7. He (not to give) you your money back.
8. Where you (to spend) your next summer?

UNIT 5

THE EDUCATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

1. Read the following text.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Before the 12th century most people were illiterate. Reading and writing skills were not considered important or necessary. Monasteries were centres of education, and priests and monks were most educated people.

But with the development of such sciences as medicine and law, organizations of general study called universities appeared in Italy and France. A university had four faculties. Theology (the study of religions), Canon Law² (church laws), Medicine and Art, which included Latin grammar, rhetoric (the art of making speeches), logic, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music.

In the middle of the 12th century a group of professors from France came to Britain and founded schools in the town of Oxford in 1163. It was the beginning of the first English university. A second university was formed in 1209 in Cambridge. Towards the end of the 13th century colleges appeared around the universities, where other subjects.

Getting an education in those times was very difficult. Printing had not yet been invented, and all the books were hand written. That's why books were rare and very expensive. Only the richest people could afford buying books. If a man had twenty or thirty books, people said that he had a great library. Special rules existed for handling books. You were not to touch books with dirty hands or put them on the table at meal times. In almost any monastery you could find one or two or more monks spending hours every day copying books.

Printing was invented in the middle of the 15th century in Germany, by *Johann Gutenberg*. To England it was brought by *William Caxton*.

In his early youth Caxton was an apprentice to a company of London merchants. Later he lived in Flanders where he worked as a hand-copier of books for the royal family. He was a learned man and did translations from French into English. When he was on business in Germany, he learned the art of printing. In 1476, when Caxton returned to England, he set up the first English printing-press in London. Two years later, a second printing-press was set up in Oxford. During the next fifteen years Caxton printed sixty-five works, both translations and originals.

Vocabulary:

Theology - теология (богословие)

Canon Law – церковное право

Rhetoric – риторика

Johann Gutenberg – Иоганн Гутенберг

William Caxton – Уильям Какстон

Flanders - Фландрия

Printing-press - типография

2. Answer the following questions

1. Where were centres of education in Britain?
2. Who were the most educated people?
3. Where did universities appear?
4. How many faculties had the first university?
5. When was organized the first English university?
6. What was formed in 1209 in Cambridge?
7. Why books were rare and very expensive?
8. When and where printing was invented by *Johann Gutenberg*?
9. Who set up the first English printing-press?

3. Read the text, do the tasks after it, be ready to speak about the British school education. Study the vocabulary to the text.

THE SYSTEM OF BRITISH SCHOOL EDUCATION

British education helps to develop fully the abilities of individuals, for their own benefit and of society as a whole. Compulsory schooling takes place between the ages of 5 and 16, but some pupils remain at school for 2 years more, to prepare for further higher education. Post-school education is organized flexibly, to provide a wide range of opportunities for academic and vocational education and to continue studying through out life.

Administration of state schools is decentralized. The department of education and science is responsible for national education policy, but it doesn't run any schools, it doesn't employ teachers, or prescribe curricular (programme) or textbooks. All schools are given a considerable amount of freedom. According to the law only one subject is compulsory. That is religious instruction.

Children receive preschool education under the age of 5 in nursery schools or in infant's classes in primary schools.

Most pupils receive free education funded from public funds and the small proportions attend wholly independent schools. Most independent schools are single-sex, but the number of mixed schools is growing.

Education within the maintained schools system usually comprises *two stages: primary and secondary education*. Primary schools are subdivided into infant schools (ages 5 - 7) and junior schools (ages 7 - 11).

Infant schools are informal and children are encouraged to read, write and make use of numbers and develop the creative abilities. Primary children do all their work with the same class teacher except for PT and music.

The junior stage lasts for 4 years. Children have set periods of arithmetic, reading, composition, history, geography, nature study and others. At this stage of schooling pupils were often placed in A, B, C and D streams according to their abilities. The most able children were put in the A stream, the least able in the D stream. Till recently most junior school children had to take the 11-plus examination. It usually consisted of an arithmetic paper and an intelligence test. According to the results of the exam children were sent to Grammar, Technical or Secondary modern schools. So called comprehensive schools began to appear after World War II. They are mixed schools which can provide education for over 1000 pupils. Ideally they provide all the courses given in Grammar, Technical and Secondary modern schools.

By the law all children must receive full-time education between the ages of 5 and 16. Formally each child can remain in school for further 2 or 3 years and continue his studies in the sixth form up to the age of 18 or 19. The course is usually subdivided into the lower 6 and the upper 6. The curriculum is narrowed to 5 subjects of which a pupil can choose 2 or 3.

The main examinations for secondary school pupils are *general certificate of education (the GCE) exam* and *general certificate of secondary education (the GCSE) exam*. The GCSE exam is held at two levels: *Ordinary level (O-level)* and *Advanced level (A-level)*. Candidates sit for *O-level* papers at 15 - 16 years at the end of the 5th form. *A-level* is usually taken at the end of the 6th form. The GCSE level exam is taken after 5 years of secondary education by the pupils who are of average abilities for their age.

Vocabulary:

Grammar school - средняя школа (классическая школа для детей от 11 до 18 лет, отобранных по результатам экзаменов; даёт право поступления в ВУЗ; программа предусматривает изучение классических языков) [первонач. школа латинской грамматики (в Англии)], среднее звено в государственном образовании)

Technical school- техническое училище, техникум

Vocational school / tradeschool- профессионально-техническое училище

Secondary Modern school- средняя современная школа (в Великобритании, для детей от 11 до 16 лет)

Comprehensive school - общеобразовательная школа; единая, комплексная школа.

Public school– государственная школа

Preparatory school - подготовительная школа. Также, частная начальная школа (для детей от 6 до 13 лет; готовит к поступлению в престижную среднюю школу).

EXAMS

General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) - аттестат об общем среднем образовании; экзамен на получение аттестата об общем среднем образовании.

General Certificate of Education (GCE) - свидетельство о базовом образовании.

Ordinary Level (O-Level) - экзамен по программе средней школы 1 уровня сложности (сдавался по окончании 5 класса; в 1988 г. его заменил экзамен на получение аттестата об общем среднем образовании).

Advanced Level (A-level) - экзамен по программе средней школы 2 уровня сложности (сдаётся в Великобритании по окончании 6 класса (2-х последних лет учебы); результаты этого экзамена учитываются при поступлении в университет).

4. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the age of compulsory education in Great Britain?
2. Administration of state schools is decentralized. What does it mean?
3. Where can children receive preschool education?
4. Is secondary education in Great Britain free of charge?
5. What are the peculiarities of private schools?
6. What stages does education within the maintained schools system usually comprises?
7. What exam do junior schoolchildren have to take to transfer to secondary school?
8. What types of secondary schools do you know? What is the difference between them?
9. What is the sixth form?
10. What are the main examinations for secondary school pupils?

5. Decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

There is usually one important (1) ... missing from most school (2) Very few students are (3) ... how to organise their learning, and how to (4) ... the best use of their time. Let's take some simple (5) Do you know how to (6) ... up words in a dictionary, and do you understand all the (7) ... the dictionary contains? Can you (8) ... notes quickly, and can you understand them (9) ...? For some reasons, many schools give learners no (10) ... with these matters. Teachers ask students to (11) pages from books, or tell them to write ten pages, but don't explain (12) ... to do it. Learning by (13) ... can be useful, but it is more important to have a genuine (14) ... of a subject. You can (15) ... a lot of time memorizing books, without understanding anything about the subject!

1	a) theme	b) book	c) subject	d) mark
2	a) agendas	b) timetables	c) terms	d) organizations
3	a) taught	b) learnt	c) educated	d) graduated
4	a) take	b) give	c) get	d) make
5	a) sentences	b) results	c) rules	d) examples
6	a) find	b) look	c) research	d) get
7	a) information	b) advice	c) subjects	d) themes
8	a) do	b) send	c) make	d) revise
9	a) after	b) afterwards	c) lastly	d) atlast
10	a) teaching	b) ability	c) instruction	d) help
11	a) concentrate	b) remind	c) forget	d) memorize
12	a) how	b) what	c) why	d) it
13	a) theway	b) heart	c) now	d) law
14	a) information	b) success	c) understanding	d) attention
15	a) pass	b) waste	c) tell	d) use

6. Complete each sentence with a form of *do*, *make* or *take*.

1. Have you Exercise 3 yet?
2. I can't come this afternoon. I am an English exam.
3. Jack has very well this term.
4. I am afraid that you haven't any progress.
5. Sue didn't know the answer, so she a guess.
6. You all look tired. Let's a break.
7. This is a good composition, but you have a lot of errors.
8. I think you should yourself more seriously.
9. The teacher gave a lecture, and the class notes.
10. Paul finds maths difficult, but he his best.

7. Read the dialogue and say what it is about.

Christophe: Well, you've explained your educational system, Harry, with its three layers - primary, secondary and university. But tell me, who pays for all this?

Harry: The nation. That's to say, the people - we -us! We pay through our local rates and central taxes.

Hans: Oh, then I'm beginning to understand the burden... on the back of poor John Bull!

Harry: That's it. Nearly all education is free, just as most of the health service is. But of course "free" is a misnomer: for we pay for most of it through our rates and taxes or by contributions.

Christophe: And would you say all this "free" business is good for the country? Free education for example?

Harry: Well, it does give a poor boy practically the same chance as a rich one. And if better schools and better teachers can make better citizens all the money spent will have been worth, while.

Hans: Yes - but do you get better citizens?

I Harry: Not yet. I'm not sure when we shall. There seems to be a weakness somewhere. But our kids and youngsters don't always put their back into study as yours do. I wish we could think of some way to restore initiative and hard study.

Hans: Perhaps your young folk go too much to dances and pictures? Or they are sport fans.

Harry: Maybe. But it isn't safe to generalize really. For many do study hard.

Christophe: Oh, yes, that's true... It has been very interesting. We are certainly learning a lot. Good night!

Hans: Yes, Hurry, we are grateful to you. Good night!

Vocabulary:

to pay through one's local rates and central taxes – платить из местного бюджета и основных налогов.

misnomer – неправильное употребление чего-либо.

to put one's back into one's study – приложить усилия.

to restore initiative and hard study – вернуть инициативу и рвение к учебе.

young folk = youngsters

8. Answer the following questions

1. What country does Hans represent?
2. What country does Hans refer to saying ...” on the back of poor John Bull”?

9. Read the text, do the tasks after it, be ready to speak about higher education in Great Britain. Study the vocabulary to the text.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

A university in Great Britain is a place of higher education to which young men and women may go after finishing the course at a high school, that is, when they are about 18 years old.

It is true that most students go to a university to study some special subject or group of subjects, a knowledge of which will make it possible for them to earn their living as doctors, lawyers, engineers, teachers, etc. But it is recognized that a university must do more than supply the facts of medicine, law, engineering or whatever a man may have to do or teach: it must train its students in such a way

that they themselves will always be eager to search for new knowledge and new ideas.

Of the full-time students now attending English universities three quarters are men and one quarter women. Nearly half of them are engaged in the study of arts subjects such as history, languages, economics or law, the others are studying pure or applied sciences such as medicine, dentistry, technology, or agriculture.

The University of London, for instance, includes internal and external students, the latter coming to London only to sit for their examinations. Actually most external students at London University are living in London. The colleges in the University of London are essentially teaching institutions, providing instruction chiefly by means of lectures, which are attended mainly by day students. The colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, however, are essentially residential institutions and they mainly use a tutorial method.

This tutorial system began at Oxford and Cambridge, where each college is a world of its own, with the students in residence, and they can easily appoint tutors to look after each student individually. The system is also used to some extent in the other universities to supplement lectures. Generally speaking there's one member of the teaching staff for every eight students in the universities. The tutorial system brings the tutor into the close and personal contact with the student. The colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, being residential, are necessarily far smaller than most of the colleges of the University of London.

Education of University standard is also given in other institutions such as colleges of technology and agricultural colleges, which prepare their students for degrees or diplomas in their own fields. The three terms into which the British University year is divided are roughly 8 to 10 weeks. Each term is crowded with activity. The students have vacations between the terms.

A university usually has longer holidays than a school, and in England, in addition to the long summer holiday, which lasts three or four months, there are a few weeks at Christmas and Easter during which the students can go home. Many of them arrange to travel in July, August and September, partly for pleasure and partly for study. The students of some universities, who have to earn the money to pay for their education, spend the summer in doing various kinds of work. But it is not always easy to find employment.

If a person has a London degree, that means he has graduated from the University of London. A person studying for a degree at a British university is called an undergraduate; one who has taken a degree is called a graduate. B.A. or B.Sc. stands for Bachelor of Arts, or of Science, the first degree. M.A. or M.Sc. denotes Master of Arts, or of Science. One can become a B.A. after 3 years of hard study, and an M.A. at the end of 5 years.

Life at a university is not all hard work. In fact at some universities in England and America success in sports and games seems almost as important as success in studies and it is considered a high honour to be chosen to play for one's university at cricket or football. Students of Oxford and Cambridge meet at almost every kind of sport, including tennis, running and jumping. And sometimes there are sports meetings between American and British universities.

Vocabulary:

admission procedure / enrolment	зачисление; регистрация; приём
to enter the university	поступать в университет
final exams / finals	выпускные экзамены
applicant/prospective student	абитуриент
undergraduate student	студент 5-ого (последнего) курса,
graduate (grad) student	студент-выпускник; аспирант
post-graduate student	аспирант; студент магистратуры
chancellor / president / rector of the university	ректор университета
dean	декан факультета
department / faculty / college	факультет университета
faculty	факультет
tutor	преподаватель
academic staff	проф.-препод. состав
(post-)graduate course	аспирантура
to give / deliver a lecture	читать лекцию
diploma with honours	диплом с отличием
term/semester	семестр
(group) supervisor	куратор группы
to be expelled / dismissed	быть отчисленным
secondary education	среднее образование
higher education	высшее образование
compulsory education	обязательное образование
free/free of charge education	бесплатное образование
grant / scholarship / allowance / stipend / fellowship	стипендия
to select classes/courses	выбирать курсы / дисциплины
be good at smth. / do well in smth. / to be at home in	хорошо разбираться, преуспевать в чем-либо, быть как рыба в воде
to have a good command of smth.	хорошо владеть чем-либо переходить в
to promote to a higher class	следующий класс
all-round education	всестороннее образование
vocational training	профессиональная подготовка
to miss lectures	пропускать лекции
to confer a degree (on); award / grant a degree	присуждать учёную степень
extra-mural / part-time department	заочный факультет
full-time department	дневное отделение
to have / take a degree in smth.	иметь / получить научную степень
thesis (theses) / paper / dissertation	диссертация / научная работа
to defend a thesis	защитить диссертацию
diploma thesis / paper / course paper	дипломная / курсовая работа
to get/acquire knowledge	приобретать знания

inexperienced / unskilled
qualified / well-experienced
curriculum / programme
syllabus / timetable

неквалифицированный
квалифицированный / опытный
расписание / программа / конспект,
план

10. Answer the following questions:

1. Where do English young men and women get higher education?
2. At what age do they enter a university?
3. What is the proportion of men and women attending English universities?
4. What subjects are considered to be arts subjects?
5. What do they call pure and applied sciences?
6. What do you understand by internal and external students?
7. How do teaching institutes provide instruction to English students?
8. Why are the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge called residential institutions?
9. What is understood by tutors and the tutorial method?
10. Is it characteristic only of England?
11. At what colleges did it begin?
12. Why was it easy to appoint tutors there?
13. Do tutors look after each student individually or after a small group of students?
14. Is the tutorial system used in other universities of England?
15. At what other institutions can Englishmen get education of University standard?
16. How many terms is the University year divided into?
17. How long do they last?
18. What vacations (or holidays) have English students?
19. How long do Christmas and Easter holidays last?
20. What do they call the long summer holidays?
21. What do many English students do during their long summer holiday?
22. What do they call a person studying for a degree at a British university?
23. What do they call a person who has taken a degree?
24. What do the terms B.A., B. Sc., M.A. or M. SC. Stand for?
25. How do English students rest?

11. Choose the most suitable word to complete each sentence.

1. Helen's parents were very pleased when they read her school ...
a) report b) papers c) diploma d) account
2. Martin has quite a good ... of physics.
a) result b) pass c) understanding d) head
3. In Britain children start ... school at the age of five.
a) kindergarten b) secondary c) nursery d) primary
4. Edward has a ... in French from Leeds University.
a) certificate b) degree c) mark d) paper
5. My favourite ... at school was history.

a) topic b) class c) theme d) subject

6. It's time for break. The bell has ...

a) gone b) struck c) rung d) sounded

7. Our English teacher us some difficult exercises for homework.

a) set b) put c) obliged d) made

12. Use the words given below to form words which fit in the spaces. Translate it.

(1) *introduce*, (2) *success*, (3) *attend*, (4) *read*, (5) *fail*, (6) *revise*, (7) *mistake*, (8) *absent*, (9) *punish*, (10) *gift*.

School Report

Margaret started English literature this term, and I am afraid that her (1) to the subject has not been entirely (2) She has not shown much enthusiasm, and does not always pay (3) in class. Her assignments are often (4), because she is so untidy, and because of her (5) to check her work thoroughly. She failed to do any (6) before the end of term test, and had poor results. She seems to have the (7) idea that she can succeed without studying. She has also had many (8) and has frequently arrived late for class. This has resulted in several severe (9) Also Margaret is a (10)..... student in some respects, She has not had a satisfactory term.

13. Complete each sentence a) to j) with one of the endings 1) to 10). Use each ending once only.

a) Joy was absent most of the time ...

b) Sue wanted to do the experiment for herself ...

c) James was a very gifted pupil

d) Lucy couldn't find a duster to clean the board ...

e) Dave could pick up languages very easily ...

f) Brenda wanted to leave space for corrections ...

g) Tony didn't pay attention in class ...

h) Helen was educated at home by her parents ...

i) Brian attended evening classes in photography ...

j) Cathy wanted to get into university ...

1. ... so he didn't have any problems passing his exams.

2. ... so he started talking in French after only a few days.

3. ... so she had to study for the entrance examinations.

4. ... so his name was removed from the register.

5. ... so he didn't go out with his friends much during the week.

6. ... so she wrote her answers in the corner.

7. ... so she didn't have many friends of her own age.

8. ... so she wrote everything on internet lines.

9. ... so she went to the science laboratory.

10... so he could never remember what the teacher said.

14. Read the text, do the tasks after it, be ready to speak about British universities. Study the vocabulary to the text.

BRITISH UNIVERSITIES

There are now 47 universities in the United Kingdom and over 700 technical



colleges, of which 36 are in England, 8 in Scotland, 2 in Northern Ireland and 1 in Wales. The two oldest universities in England are Oxford (1167) and Cambridge (1209). These date from the Middle Ages. Oxford is the oldest of these two universities, it is more philosophical, classical, theological. British universities can be divided

roughly into 3 main groups: the old universities; the “redbrick” universities, which include all the provincial universities of the period 1850-1930, as well as London University; the new universities, founded after the Second World War.



All British universities are private, that is not state-controlled institutions. Every university is independent, autonomous and responsible only to its own governing council. Although they all receive financial support from the state, the Department of Education and Science has no control over their regulations, curriculum, examinations, appointment of staff, or the way

they spend money. The number and type of faculties differ from university to university. Each university decides each year how many students it supposes to admit. The admission to university is by examination or selection (interviews).

The students receive grants. They have to pay fees and living costs but every student may receive from the local authority of the place where he lives a personal grant which is enough to pay the lodging and food – unless his parents are rich.



Most students take jobs in the summer for about six weeks, but they do not normally do outside work during the academic session.

Students who pass examinations at the end of three or four years of study get a Bachelor’s degree. The first postgraduate degree is normally that of Master conferred

for a thesis based on at least one year's fulltime work. Universities are centres of research and many postgraduates are engaged in research for higher degree, usually Doctorates.

The British government does not think to build more new universities. There is a tendency to expand the older ones. The most interesting innovation is the *Open University*.

The Open University was founded in 1964 by the Labour Government for those people who, for some reasons, had not had a chance to enter any of the other universities, especially those above normal student age. It takes both men and women at the age of 21 and over. No formal academic qualifications are necessary for entry to those courses, but the standards of its degrees are the same as those of other universities. In teaching the university uses a combination of television and radio broadcasts, correspondence courses and summer schools, together with a network of viewing and listening centres. Lecturers present their courses on one of the BBC's television channels and by radio. They have also produced a whole library of short course-books, which anyone can buy at bookshops. Students write papers based on the courses and discuss them with tutors at meetings or by correspondence once a month. The time of staying on at the Open University is unlimited.

15. Choose the most suitable word or phrase underlined in each sentence.

1. Jack decided to take a course/lesson in hotel management.
2. Sheila always got good marks/points in algebra.
3. After leaving school, Ann studied/was trained as a teacher.
4. Peter decided not to go in/ enter for the examination.
5. Jack decided to take a course/lesson in hotel management.
6. My sister learned/taught me how to draw.
7. I can't come to the cinema. I have to read up/study for a test.
8. In history we had to learn a lot of dates by hand/heart.
9. I hope your work will improve by the end of the course/term.
10. Martin failed/missed his maths exam and had to sit it again.

16. Complete each sentence with suitable word or phrase.

1. Our teacher used to us by making us stay behind after school.
2. The teacher saw Jerry trying to in the test.
3. Try to the most important rules.
4. It is difficult to attention in a noisy classroom.
5. Pauline tried her best to the end of the year examinations
6. Your work is the same as Harry's. Did you his work?
7. Your mind is wandering! You must more!
8. Helen decided to all her work at the end of every week.
9. It is a good idea to important parts of the book in red.

10. If you twenty seven by nine, the answer is three.

17. Match each person from the list with a suitable description. Use each name once only.

Classmate examiner learner principal pupil coach graduate lecturer professor tutor

1. Someone who teaches at a university. 2. Someone who has a college degree. 3. The head of a school. 4. Someone who studies at primary or secondary school. 5. The most important teacher in a university department. 6. Someone who teaches one student or a very small class. 7. Someone in the same class as yourself. 8. Someone who trains a sports team. 9. Someone who writes the question papers of an examination. 10. Someone who drives but it is not yet passed a driving test.

18. Complete each sentence with a word beginning as shown.

1. Charles has a good k..... of the subject.
2. These children are badly behaved! They need more d.....
3. Maths is easy if you are allowed to use a c.....
4. Everyone agrees that a good e..... is important.
5. Keith spent four years studying at u.....
6. Some apes seem to have as much i..... as humans!
7. I find listening c..... tests rather difficult.
8. At the age of eleven I went to s..... school.
9. I enjoyed doing e..... in the laboratory.

19. Choose the words and put them to the following sentences. Discuss the text. Work in pairs.

Life at College and University

thirty; University; education; offer; years; industry; differ; summer; courses; one; time; school; each; Degree; studies; important; three; full-time; higher

1. There are about ... hundred universities in Britain. 2. The academic year in Britain's universities, Colleges of Education, Polytechnics is divided into ... terms. 3. English universities greatly differ from ... other. 4. They ... in size, history, tradition, general organization, methods of instruction, way of student life. 5. After three ... of study university graduates leave with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, etc. 6. Later you may continue to take a Master's Degree and then a Doctor's 7. Research is an ... feature of university work. 8. During late sixties the Government set up ... Polytechnics. 9. The Polytechnics offer first and ... degrees. Some of them ... full-time and sandwich courses. 10. Colleges of Education provide two-year... in teacher education. 11. Some of those who

decide to leave ... at the age of 16 may go to a further ... college where they can follow a course in typing, engineering, town planning, cooking or hairdressing, ... or part-time.12. Further education colleges have strong ties with commerce and13. There is an interesting form of... which is called the Open University. People study in their own free ... and “attend” lectures by watching TV and listening to the radio. 14. They keep in touch by phone and letter with their tutors and attend ... schools. 15. The Open ... students have no formal qualifications and would be unable to enter ordinary universities.

GRAMMAR

Времена группы Perfect				
Время	Личные местоимения	Глагольная форма		Случаи употребления
		Вспом. гл.	Смысл. гл.	
Present	Действительный залог			Показывает действие, завершённое к моменту речи. Результат этого действия непременно связан с настоящим. (На русский язык переводится глаголом совершенного времени)
	I, we, you, they	have	III	
	he, she, it	has		
	I have (I've) <u>gone</u> . – Я ушел. (уже). Have I gone? I have (I've) not gone. (haven't)			
Past	Действительный залог			Прошедшее действие, закончившееся до указанного момента / к указанному моменту в прошлом (к 5 часам, к субботе, когда он пришел и т.д.).
	I, he, she, it, we, you, they	had	III	
	I had (I'd) <u>gone</u> . - Я уже ушел. (к; прежде чем) Had I gone? I had (I'd) not gone. (hadn't)			
Future	Действительный залог			Будущее действие, которое будет закончено до определенного момента в будущем, на него указывает время или действие, свершившееся раньше будущего.
	I, we	Shall have	III	
	he, she, it, you, they	Will have		
	I shall have <u>gone</u> . – Я уже уйду. (прежде чем). Shall I have gone? I shall (I'll) not have gone.			

Упражнение 1. Откройте скобки, используя Present Perfect или Past Simple.

- I (know) _____ her for six years.
- I (know) _____ him when I was at school.
- He (live) _____ in Paris from 1997 to 2000.
- He (live) _____ in New York since 2001.
- Where is Pete? I (not see) _____ him for ages.
- I (not see) _____ Pete last night.
- We (be) _____ at primary school from 1993 to 1998.
- We (be) _____ in this class since September.
- I (not watch) _____ this video yet.
- I (not watch) _____ a video at the weekend.

Упражнение 2. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

- She has /has had a moped since she was 15.

2. We took /have taken a taxi to town that morning.
3. We played /have played volleyball last night I am hungry.
4. I did not eat / have not eaten since last night.
5. They visited/ have visited Colorado last summer.

Упражнение 3. Откройте скобки, используя Past Simple или Present Perfect.

1. I (have, just) _____ a nice pot of coffee. Would you like a cup?
2. I (see, not) _____ Steve this morning yet.
3. Carol and I are old friends. I (know) _____ her since I (be) _____ a freshman in high school.
4. Maria (have) _____ a lot of problems since she (come) _____ to this country.
5. I (go) _____ to Paris in 2003 and 2006.

Упражнение 4. Откройте скобки, используя Present Perfect или Past Simple.

My family and I (move) from London to Cardiff last summer, so we (live) in Cardiff for seven months now. I miss my friends in London. My best friend is called Megan. We (meet) at primary school, so I (know) her for nine years. Unfortunately, I (not see) her since last summer. I go to Greystone Secondary School in Cardiff. I (be) at the school since last September. At first I (not like) it because I (not have) any friends here. But the students in my class are really nice and I'm happy here now.

Упражнение 5. Расставь слова в правильном порядке.

1. has, for, years, England, he, lived, in, fifteen.
2. read, they, all, books, have, since, these, year, last.
3. well, exercise, you, have, this, done, very.
4. John, a telegram, brother, has, his, sent, to, already.
5. student, English, the, already, translated, into, Russian, text, has, this, from.
6. for, Mary, seen, I, have, ages, not.
7. not, come, yet, has, the mechanic.
8. they, about, have, not, the accident, informed, me.
9. you, in, Stavropol, not, for, have, two, lived, months.
10. to, she, been, never, has, New York.

Упражнение 6. Откройте скобки в форме глагола Present Perfect и догадайся о какой профессии или хобби идет речь. Используй "He \ she must be a ...".

1. She (translate) the text, (make) up a dialogue and (write) three exercises.
2. What a wonderful picture you (paint)!
3. He (design) a new clothes collection. It is wonderful!
4. I (buy) a packet of orange juice and a cake.

5. She (sell) all the apples.
6. He (make) a delicious soup.
7. I (collect) a lot of stamps.
8. The man (fix) the broken car.
9. He (finish) a new story.
10. She (type) three documents and (post) some letters.

Упражнение 7. Соедини по смыслу предложения.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I have just had lunch. | A) He is not here. |
| 2. She has already left the house. | B) I am not hungry. |
| 3. Somebody has broken the window in our classroom. | C) It's too cold in here. |
| 4. I have known her since our childhood. | D) He knows this country very well. |
| 5. We have left all the money at home. | E) She can not write now. |
| 6. Your mistakes have taught you nothing. | F) She must be on her way to college. |
| 7. She has cut her finger. | G) She is my best friend. |
| 8. He hasn't come yet. | H) We can't buy anything. |
| 9. David has been to the USA more than once. | I) It is open now. |
| 10. Some fool has left the door unlocked. | J) You are doing the same silly thing again. |
| 11. Grandmother has written a letter. | K) She is going to the post-office now. |
| 12. The boy has fallen ill. | L) His mother is very upset. |

Упражнение 8. Что следует говорить в следующих ситуациях?

Образец: It's very cold. But you have only a light jacket on. - I *haven't bought* a warm coat yet.

1. Your friend invites you to the cinema to see a good film. You refuse. Why?
2. You try to get to your flat through the window. Why?
3. Your friend is having his birthday. You think he will like your present.
4. Your soup is very salty. You are sorry.
5. You are very happy to see your former class mate.
6. It is 11 o'clock. You are very hungry. Why?

Упражнение 9. Ответьте на следующие вопросы, используя времена группы Perfect.

Образец: Have you ever written a poem? – I *have never written* a poem. – I *have just written* a poem etc..

1. Have you ever broken a window?
2. Have you ever seen a ghost?
3. Have you ever been abroad?
4. Have you ever spoken to a foreigner?
5. Have you ever found any money?
6. Have you ever lost your key?
7. Have you ever heard an opera?
8. Have you ever swum in the sea?
9. Have you ever read novels by Dickens?

Упражнение 10. Измените следующие предложения, употребляя Past Perfect, добавьте обстоятельство времени с предлогом by.

Образец: I *read the book two days ago*. – I *had read the book by 4*.

1. They did the work in the morning.
2. The delegation arrived in our city at 10.
3. Her son washed the floor in the morning.
4. She wrote her composition in the evening.
5. He translated that text after school.
6. They gathered vegetables in the morning.
7. We built the house at the end of September.
8. I read this article in the evening.
9. The rain stopped in the afternoon.
10. He passed his exams in June.

Упражнение 11. Используйте нужную форму глагола из предложенных в скобках.

Образец: I (*am getting, get got*) up at 6 every morning last summer. – I *got up at 6 every morning*.

1. We (*did, have done, had done*) a lot of work by 2.
2. My friend (*lives, lived, has lived*) in London for a year.
3. The war (*began, will begin, begins*) in 1941.
4. I (*shall help, helps, helped*) you tomorrow, I think.
5. My father (*likes, is liking*) to go swimming.
6. We (*are speaking, were speaking, speak*) English a little.
7. There (*is, are, will be*) 26 letters in the alphabet.
8. They (*is, has, are*) at a lesson now.
9. He (*is visiting, visits, visited*) the Bolshoy Theater.
10. I (*do, was doing, am doing, will do*) my English yesterday at 6 p.m.

Упражнение 12. Откройте скобки, используя Past Perfect, Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. Be six o'clock yesterday I (to do) my homework and at six I (to watch) a film.
2. By two o'clock the boy (to come) home and at two he (to have) dinner.
3. The father (to come) home by six o'clock.
4. When I (to ring) him up, he already (to do) his homework.
5. When we (to come) to the station, the train already (to leave).
6. He (to thank) me for what I (to do) for him.
7. The telegram (to arrive) five minutes after you (to leave) the house.
8. Suddenly I (to remember) that I (to leave) my exercise book at home.

Упражнение 13. Вставьте глагол во времени Future Perfect.

1. I _____ in London next September. (be)
2. By Tuesday Jill _____ these novels by O'Henry. (finish)
3. Next year is Fred and Kate's 10th wedding anniversary. They _____ happily married for ten years. (be)
4. Molly thinks the film _____ by the time she gets to Fred's. (to start)
5. They _____ the plans by then. (to finish)
6. Before his holiday Tom _____ all his money. (to spend)
7. The train _____ by the time the couple get to the station. (to leave)
8. I _____ dinner by then. (cook)
9. I _____ my chemistry homework before Jillian comes home. (finish)
10. Fernando _____ his operation by August and should be much fitter. (have).

Упражнение 14. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя Future Perfect.

1. Майкл закончит этот отчет до завтра.
2. Студенты доделают работу к трем часам по полудню.
3. К июню мы сдадим сессию.
4. Строители построят школу к началу сентября.
5. Я напишу заявление к тому времени, как придет секретарь.
6. Поезд уйдет, пока мы доберемся до станции.
7. Зоя переведет этот доклад к понедельнику.
8. К ночи Меган переведет эту длинную статью.
9. Стивен уже уедет в Париж, когда Молли вернется из Конго.

UNIT 6

MASS MEDIA



Newspapers, magazines, television and radio are all part of daily life in Britain. The British watch more television and listen to the radio more often than any other people in Europe. They are also avid readers of newspapers. Two out of three people over the age of 15 read a national morning newspaper, while about three out of four read a Sunday paper. The first newspaper published in Britain was the *Weekly News* founded in 1622. And from the moment in 1784 when John Walter declared his intention to publish a newspaper and *The Daily Universal Register* - later renamed *The Times* - was born, through to the first television broadcasts by the Scottish pioneer John Baird, and on to these times of satellite broadcasting and cable TV, the British media have *always* provided a lively forum for comment and debate on the issues of the day. They have also enjoyed a long tradition of freedom and independence. Newspaper ownership in Britain is concentrated mainly in the hands of a comparatively small number of large press monopolies. These commercial enterprises sell news, interpretation of news and advertising space. The proprietors of these monopolies are called press-lords. Some of them are given below.

Company	Newspapers	Proprietor
News International	<i>The Sun, News of the World, The Times, The Sunday Times</i>	Rupert Murdoch
Telegraph News papers Trust	<i>The Daily Telegraph, The Sunday Telegraph</i>	Conrad Black
Associated Newspapers	<i>The Daily Mail, The Mail on Sunday</i>	Lord Rothermere

The British public have a large range of newspapers and magazines to choose from. There are about 120 daily and Sunday newspapers and about 1000 weekly newspapers. These figures include certain specialized newspapers (circulation limited by interest- *business, sporting, religious newspapers, newspapers in foreign languages*).

Types of Newspapers

International newspapers	<i>The European, The Guardian International</i>
National newspapers	<i>The Times, The Independent, The Daily Mirror, The Sun</i>
Regional or provincial newspapers	<i>The Manchester Evening News, The Yorkshire Post</i>
Local newspapers	<i>Newsletter, a newspaper of the university of Bristol</i>

The average size of the national daily newspapers varies from 13 to 30 pages, that of the Sunday papers - between 30 and 60 pages. National newspapers can be divided into "quality" and "popular" on the basis of difference in style, content and format.

- *Quality daily* newspapers, which are broadsheet in format, give more or less full account of important or other news at home and abroad. The *style* is clear-cut, the *language* is straightforward, free from sensation and slang.

- *Popular daily* newspapers are mainly concerned with the so-called "front-page" news' crises, conflicts, disasters, accidents, sex, crime, murder, etc. Big pictures, big headlines, forceful language, all this is typical for the popular press. It often distorts facts in an effort to make-news more catching.

- *Quality Sunday* newspapers contain, in addition to news, sections in which books films, plays, TV programmes are reviewed. There are also articles on food, housekeeping, gardening and travel.

- *Popular Sunday* newspapers are characterized by their gossipy emphasis on crime, sex, personalities, etc.

Popular papers use many photographs and cartoons. It is often said that the popular press aims to entertain its readers rather than inform them. The tabloid press is far more popular than the quality press. The average daily circulation for *The Daily Mirror* is almost 3,200,000 while for *The Times* it is 450,000. The most popular quality paper is *The Daily Telegraph* with a circulation of around 1,100,000 per day, compared with *The Sun's* circulation of over 4,170,000. It is estimated that two out of every three adults regularly read a national daily newspaper.

In addition to 12 national daily newspapers there are 9 national papers which are published on Sundays. Most of the Sundays papers contain more reading material than the daily papers, and several of them include colour supplements — separate colour magazines which have special supplements with articles on music, TV, sports and a lot of advertisements of consumer goods. Reading a Sunday paper, like having a big Sunday lunch, is an important tradition in many British families.

Nearly every area in Britain has one or more local newspapers — in England alone there are around 90 daily papers and over 850 which are published once or twice a week. Local newspapers report local news and advertise local business and events.

Newspapers in Britain are privately owned and the editors of the papers are usually allowed considerable freedom of expression. The offices of most papers are situated in Fleet Street in the City of London, which is the centre of British journalism. British papers are bought and read not only in the United Kingdom, but also in many other countries.

Vocabulary:

avid - алчный, страстный, заядлый, жадный

intention - намерение, стремление, цель

satellite - вспомогательный; подчинённый

independence - независимый

comparatively - сравнительно, относительно

enterprise - предприятие

proprietor - собственник, владелец

specialized newspapers — специализированные газеты

average - средняя величина, среднее число

account - счет, расчет, учет

straightforward - простой, прямой, очевидный

headline - заголовок

to distort - исказить, исказиться, деформировать

circulation - тираж

1. Answer the following questions.

1. How do newspapers differ from each other?
2. What newspapers present important political news?

3. What news do «popular» pay attention to?
4. Is the «quality» press more popular than the «tabloid» press?
5. Which newspapers include colour supplements?
6. What information do local newspapers publish?
7. Are British newspapers privately owned?
8. Where are the offices of most papers situated?

2. Find definitions to the following words

a) a serial; b) circulation; c) a viewer; d) mass media; e) news; f) magazine;

g) readership; j) newspaper; k) radio; l) television.

- 1) what is reported about recent events;
- 2) a book with a paper cover which is printed every week or every month;
- 3) a person watching a TV programme;
- 4) a number of copies of a newspaper or other periodical sold to the public;
- 5) the people who read a newspaper or a magazine;
- 6) mass communications (TV, radio, newspapers);
- 7) a story appearing in parts on radio, TV, or in a newspaper;
- 8) printed publication, usually issued daily with news, advertisements, etc.;
- 9) communication by electromagnetic waves;
- 10) the process of transmitting pictures by radio waves with sound of at the same time.

3. Match columns of words.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Article | a) журнал |
| 2. Column | b) газета |
| 3. Daily | c) ежедневный |
| 4. Editor | d) еженедельный |
| 5. Editorial | e) заголовок |
| 6. Headline | f) статья |
| 7. Journalist | g) рубрика |
| 8. Magazine | h) колонка |
| 9. News | i) передовица |
| 10. Newspaper | j) новости |
| 11. Section | k) журналист |
| 12. Weekly | l) редактор |

4. Find the mistakes in the following sentences and correct them.

1. Quality daily newspapers do not give full account of important or other news at home and abroad. The language is slang.
2. Popular daily newspapers are mainly concerned with the so-called "front-page" news' crises, conflicts, disasters, accidents, sex, crime, murder, etc.

3. Quality Sunday newspapers, which are broadsheet in format, give more or less full account of important or other news at home and abroad. The style is clear-cut, the language is straightforward,

4. Popular Sunday newspapers contain, in addition to news, sections in which books films, plays, TV programmes are reviewed. There are also articles on food, housekeeping, gardening and travel.

5. Complete the following sentences.

1. The first newspaper published in ... was the Weekly News founded in ...

2. And from the moment in 1784 when John Walter declared his intention to publish a newspaper and The Daily Universal Register - later renamed The Times...

3. There are about ... daily, Sunday newspapers, and about ... weekly newspapers.

4. These figures include certain specialized newspapers (circulation limited by interest- ...

5. National newspapers can be divided into ... on the basis of difference in style, content and format.

6. Read and translate the following text.

Television in Great Britain

Television is the most popular entertainment in British home life today. In London, people have four TV channels: BBC I, BBC II, ITV=Independent Television Channel III) and Channel IV.

The BBC is known for its objectivity in news reporting. The BBC is financed by payments, which are made by all people who have TV-sets. People have to pay the licence fee.

In 1932 the BBC World Service was set up with a license to broadcast first to Empire and then to other parts of the world. There is no advertising on any BBC programme.

ITV started in 1954. Commercial television gets its money from advertising. The programmes on this channel are financed by different companies, which do not have anything to do with the content of these programmes.

ITV news programmes are not made by individual television companies. Independent Television News is owned jointly by all of them. So it has been protected from commercial influence.

There are different types of TV programmes in Great Britain. BBC and ITV start early in the morning. One can watch news programmes, all kinds of chat shows, quiz shows, soap operas, different children's programmes, dramas, comedies and different programmes of entertainment on these channels.

News is broadcast at regular intervals and there are panel discussions of current events. Broadcasts for schools are produced on five days of the week during school hours. In the afternoon and early evening TV stations show special programmes for children.

Operas, music concerts and shows are presented at various time. A large part of TV time is occupied by serials.

Britain has two channels (BBC II and Channel IV) for presenting programmes on serious topics, which are watched with great interest by a lot of people. These channels start working on early weekday mornings. But they translate mostly all kinds of education programmes.

Weekend afternoons are devoted to sport. Sport events are usually broadcast in the evening. These are the main channels in Great Britain. Only about a fifth of households receive satellite or cable.

Notes:

7. Answer the questions.

1. Can you describe some characteristics, which give the BBC its special position in Britain?
2. What is the difference between BBC and ITV?
3. What programmes are very popular in Great Britain?
4. When was the BBC World Service set up?
5. Which channels don't have advertising?

8. Fill in the gaps.

1. Television is the most popular ... in Great Britain.
2. In London there are ... channels.
3. People have to pay
4. BBC is famous for its
5. Commercial television gets its money from
6. ITV started in
7. Weekend afternoons are devoted to

9. True or false?

1. BBC is a commercial television.
2. All TV channels have advertising.
3. Channel IV is famous for its objectivity.
4. Independent Television News is owned by a private company.
5. TV stations show different programmes for children.
6. English people are not fond of soap operas.
7. Most people in Britain receive satellite.

10. Agree or disagree with following statements. Tell your position.

1. TV is more interesting when you watch it in color.
2. Since television has been widely introduced into our home life we go to the cinemas and theatres less often.
3. We listen to the radio for the information.
4. Reading newspapers is not my hobby.

11. Read the following dialogue and answer the questions.

a) ***What are the programmes Bob and his wife listen to the radio?***

b) ***What broadcasts does John's wife listen to during the day?***

John and Bob, two Englishmen, are speaking about radio programmes.

John: How often do you listen to the radio?

Bob: We usually switch on to the morning news and it often stays on till I leave for the office.

John: Don't you listen to any concerts?

Bob: Sometimes, when there is a programme that we like, but we don't like anything too highbrow.

John: You don't mean to say you listen to all variety programmes?

Bob: No, only to the best ones.

John: My wife says she always listens to the radio during the day while she is doing her housework. She has even listened to the school broadcasts and learned quite a lot of interesting things.

Bob: Doesn't she watch television in the day-time?

John: No, she is too busy for that.

12. Read and translate the following text.

BBC Radio International BBC

The BBC provides the BBC World Service, an international Multilanguage (43 languages) radio service funded by the Government seeks to present unbiased news and to reflect British opinion and the British way of life. Its output includes news in current affairs programmes and political commentaries, along with sport, drama, phone-ins and general entertainment.

National BBC

The BBC operates 10 national radio stations, simply called numbers. These are available throughout the UK. Most programmes are produced and broadcast from broadcasting House in Central London, but all do features programmes from other areas of the country.

All BBC National stations, along with the BBC World Service are also broadcast across Europe on the Astra Satellite System on spare *UK Gold* and *Live* audio channels. All national BBC radio stations are available on the BBC national digital radio multiplex, though new DAB labelled digital set to receive signals is necessary.

BBC Radio 1	Leading contemporary music station (24/7), reaching over 50 per-cent of 15-to-24 years old. It plays top-selling, new and special music covers live performances, broadcast music documentaries and news programs.
BBC Radio 2	Round-the-clock music and speech stations that broadened its output in recent years to attract younger audiences. It is now the most listened to radio station in the UK, reaching 11.7 million listeners a week who, on average, stay with Radio 2 for 13 hours

	a week.
BBC Radio 3	BBC Radio 3 offers a wide repertoire of classical music and jazz. It has broadened its appeal, adding a program called Late Junction that offers an esoteric range of music not traditionally associated with the network.
BBC Radio 4	BBC Radio 4's schedule (broadcast with some differences on FM and long Wave) has undergone the most radical changes of all the BBC's national network in the pursuit of larger audience – and now attract 9.2 million listeners a week. It has retained its commitment to news and current affairs, complemented by drama, comedy, science, the arts, natural history, medicine, finance and gardening.
Radio 5 Live	Radio 5 Live has been in existence since 1994. It has news and sports coverage 24 hours a day, and reaches 5.4 million listeners a week. It broadcasts live English Premier League football and Formula 1 Motor Racing as well as hard-hitting journalism on serious issues such as homelessness and race.
BBC Asian Network	Broadcasting in English and variety other languages; available as an analogue broadcast in some parts of Midlands and Northern Ireland.
BBC Five Live Sports Plus	Extended and extra commentary of sports events.
BBC Radio 1 Xtra	Contemporary black music
BBC Network 6	Adult Indie-oriented music
BBC 7	Speech, drama and comedy; launched in December 15, 2002.

13. Answer the questions.

1. What is the difference between International BBC and National BBC?
2. What radio stations are very popular in Great Britain?
3. Are most programmes produced and broadcasted from broadcasting House in Central London?
4. What radio station plays top-selling, new and special music covers live performances, broadcast music documentaries and news programs?
5. What can you tell about BBC Radio 2?
6. What is the difference between BBC Radio 3 and BBC Radio 4?
7. What radio station has been in existence since 1994?
8. What are peculiarities of BBC Asian Network?
9. What is the difference between BBC Radio 1 Xtra and BBC Network 6?
10. What is BBC 7?

14. Complete the following sentences.

1. The BBC provides ..., an international Multilanguage (... languages) radio service funded by the ... seeks to present unbiased news and to reflect ...
2. The BBC operates ... national radio stations, simply called numbers.
3. All BBC National stations, along with the BBC World Service are also broadcast across Europe on the Astra Satellite System on spare ... and ... audio channels.
4. All national BBC radio stations are available on the ..., though new ... set to receive signals is necessary.

15. Tell about main peculiarities of BBC Radio 1, BBC Radio 2, BBC Radio 3, BBC Radio 4, BBC Radio 5, Live BBC, Asian Network, BBC Five Live Sports Plus, BBC Radio 1 Xtra, BBC 7.

16. Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of mass media do you know?
2. What was the earliest kind of mass media?
3. Why is the television so exciting?
4. What is the reason for widespread use of radios?
5. What advantages do newspapers have over the other kinds of mass media?
6. What is the difference between the newspaper and the magazine?
7. What does the British Media consist of?
8. What are two main types of newspapers in Britain?
9. Who are “quality” papers for?

17. Prepare the report «The role of Radio and Television in my life»

GRAMMAR

Степени сравнения прилагательных

<p>Сравнительная степень односложных прилагательных образуется при помощи прибавления суффикса <i>-er</i>. Следует отметить, что некоторые двусложные прилагательные также образуют сравнительную степень по этому правилу.</p>		
Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Пример
clean – чистый	cleaner – чище, более чистый	I think John's garden is cleaner than his house – Я думаю, сад Джона чище, чем его дом.
narrow – узкий	narrower – уже, более узкий	Streets of our city are narrower than in Moscow – Улицы нашего города более узкие, чем в Москве.
easy – легкий	easier – легче	Sometimes it's easier to agree than to argue – Иногда легче согласиться, чем спорить.
<p>Превосходная степень односложных прилагательных образуется при помощи прибавления суффикса <i>-est</i> и <i>определенного артикля</i>. Следует отметить, что некоторые двусложные прилагательные также образуют сравнительную степень по этому правилу.</p>		
Положительная степень	Превосходная степень	Пример
near – близкий, ближний	the nearest – ближайший, самый близкий	The nearest hospital is five kilometres away from here – Ближайший госпиталь в пяти километрах отсюда.
large – большой	the largest – самый большой	I need the largest size of shoes – Мне нужен самый большой размер туфель.
funny – смешной	the funniest – самый смешной	It was the funniest day in my life – Это был самый смешной день в моей жизни.

Образование сравнительной степени многосложных прилагательных.

Сравнительная степень многосложных прилагательных образуется при помощи слова <i>more</i> .		
Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Пример
modern – современный	more modern – современнее, более современный	Her new flat is more modern than ours – Ее новая квартира более современная, чем наша.
comfortable – удобный	more comfortable – более удобный, удобнее	Can you find more comfortable place to work? – Вы можете найти более удобное место для работы?
<p style="text-align: center;">Правило</p> <p>Превосходная степень многосложных прилагательных образуется при помощи слова <i>most</i> и <i>определенного артикля</i> перед прилагательным.</p>		
Положительная степень	Превосходная степень	Пример
serious – серьезный	the most serious – самый серьезный	This is the most serious event in December – Это самое серьезное событие декабря.
interesting – интересный	the most interesting – самый интересный	Cosmopolitan is the most interesting magazine for women – Космополитэн – самый интересный журнал для девушек.

Исключения

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
good – хороший	better – лучше, лучший	the best – самый лучший, (наи)лучший
bad – плохой	worse – худший, хуже	the worst – самый плохой, (наи)худший
little – мало	less – меньше	the least – наименьший, малейший
much, many – много	more – больше	the most – наибольший

Упражнение 1. Напишите степени сравнения следующих прилагательных:

Tall, gay, kind, large, pretty, grey, loud, difficult, merry, strange, bad, rich, soft, red, good, clean, expensive, cheap, tall.

Упражнение 2. Распределите следующие прилагательные в три колонки:

1	2	3
nice	nicer	nicest

modern; reasonable; many; more; dearer; best; most important; good; worse, high; cheapest; light; less; more polite; higher; dear; most modern; bad; cheap; more important; little; better; important; highest; dearest; polite; worst; lighter; most polite; more modern; most reasonable; cheaper; most reasonable; most; least; lightest.

Упражнение 3. Переведите на русский язык:

1. You get up earlier than me. 2. Ben plays football best of all. 3. It is the dirtiest room in the house. 4. You are a better driver than I am. 5. London is older than Moscow. 6. The weather is wetter today. 7. Bob is the best football player. 8. This box is bigger than that. 9. This book is more expensive than that. 10. July is usually the hottest month of the year.

Упражнение 4. Откройте скобки, используя нужную степень сравнения прилагательных.

1. February is (cold) than March.
2. John Williams is (young) than me.
3. Lake Baikal is (deep) than this lake.
4. Peter is (tall) than Boris.
5. Our flat is (more/less) comfortable than yours.
6. This dictation is (more/less) difficult than yesterday's one.
7. This bird is (more/less) beautiful than ours.
8. Alex's wrist-watch is (more/less) expensive than mine.

Упражнение 5. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.

1. He is the most oldest student in his group.
2. You are taller then me.
3. My car is the better than his car.
4. It is one of most beautiful lakes in the world.
5. These flowers are more cheap than those ones.

Упражнение 6. Выберите в скобках правильную степень прилагательного:

1. Nick is (happier, the happiest) boy that I know.
2. Of the six cars, I like the silver one (better, best).
3. Jane's notebook is (cheaper, the cheapest) than mine.
4. This is (more delicious, the most delicious) cheese-cake I have ever had!
5. This bookcase is (more beautiful, the most beautiful) than that one.
6. Do you feel (better, the best) today than yesterday?
7. I think my cat is (prettier, the prettiest) of all the cats in the world.
8. Steve Jobs is (more famous, famouser) than Stephen Wozniak.
9. This week the weather is (hotter, more hot) than last week.
10. Our new house is (more expensive, expensiver) than the old one.
11. Girls are usually (cleaner, more clean) than boys.
12. Chemistry was (harder, the hardest) subject at school.

Упражнение 7. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их.

1. most – the Mona Lisa – in – is – painting – the – famous – the – world.
2. longer – the Don – is – the Volga – than.
3. more – Spain – Germany – than – beautiful - is.
4. London – city – in – biggest – the – England – is.
5. the – team – Adam – is - worst – the – player – in.

Упражнение 8. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

1. Mike found himself fa _____ job somewhere out of town.
a) safer b) more safe c) more safer d) safest
2. We prefer the Palm Beach though it is _____ from the center.
a) the farther b) farthest c) the farthest d) furthest
3. This detailed map is _____ the atlas.
a) more useful as b) more useful like c) more useful than d) use-
fuller as
4. Safari parks are _____ places of all to keep animals.
a) better b) the best c) most better d) more better
5. This computer is _____ advanced than the old model.
a) farther b) far most c) far d) far more
6. They talked about _____ developments in agriculture.
a) the least b) the latter c) the latest d) the late
7. The situation is _____ now and there isn't an easy solution.
a) less more complicated b) many more complicate c) much more
complicated d) farther more complicated
8. People stay indoors during the _____ part of the day.
a) most hottest b) more hotter c) most hotter d) hottest

Упражнение 9. Use the comparative of the words in brackets and the words (a bit / a little / much / a lot / far). Besides, you should use than where necessary.

- 1) It's _____ today _____ it was yesterday (a little / warm).
- 2) A. Did you enjoy your visit to the museum?
B. Yes, I found it _____ I expected (far / interesting).
- 3) I prefer this armchair. It's _____ the other one (much / comfortable).
- 4) You looked depressed this morning but you look _____ now (a bit / happy).
- 5) This flat is too small for me. I need something _____ (much / big).
- 6) It's _____ to learn a foreign language in the country where it is spoken (a lot / easy).

Упражнение 10. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Это очень легкая задача. Дайте мне более трудную задачу. 2. Летом дни длинные, а ночи короткие. 3. 22 июня – самый длинный день. 4. В июле дни короче. 5. В декабре дни самые короткие. 6. «Четверка» - хорошая отметка, но «пятерка» лучше. 7. Самая плохая отметка – «двойка». 8. Твое платье, конечно, очень красивое, но мое платье красивее. 9. Это более теплое пальто. 10. Мой папа – высокий мужчина. 11. Я считаю, твой дедушка – самый щедрый человек, которого я когда-либо встречал. 12. Это были самые счастливые дни в ее жизни.

Упражнение 12. Вставьте as ... as или so ... as.

1. Mike is ... tall ... Pete. 2. Kate is not ... nice ... Ann. 3. My room is ... light ... this one. 4. This book is not ... thin ... that one. 5. Sergei is ... old ... Michael. 6. She is ... young ... Tom's brother. 7. This woman is ... good ... that one. 8. Nick's English is not ... good ... his friend's. 9. I am not ... tall ... Pete. 10. This woman is ... young ... that one. 11. I am ... thin ... you. 12. Kate is ... lazy ... her brother. 13. This child is not ... small ... that one.

Упражнение 13. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на as ... as или so ... as.

1. English is as difficult as German. 2. My essay is not as long as yours. 3. It isn't as warm today as it was yesterday. 4. The house his aunt lives in is as old as the one his uncle lives in. 5. His apartment isn't as elegant as her apartment, but it's much bigger. 6. Johnny isn't as rich as Don but he is younger and much happier. 7. My dog isn't as friendly as your dog. 8. Ice hockey is as popular as football in Russia. 9. A football match isn't as exciting as a hockey match. 10. The hotel isn't as cheap as we expected. 11. The results of the experiment were not as bad as they had expected. 12. This book is as expensive as my dictionary.

UNIT 7

NATIONAL TRAITS

THE BRITISH CHARACTER

British people have the reputation of being shy and reserved with strangers. Actually, this is not always true. Of course, some are shy and reserved with strangers, and some are shy and reserved with everybody. But others are very extrovert and talk to anybody. This just proves that you should not generalize about people.

But making generalization about people is great fun. Everybody knows that all Englishmen wear bowler hats, pinstripe suits and carry umbrellas; Scotsmen are mean, hate spending money and drink whiskey all day long; Welshmen do nothing, but play rugby and sing. In addition, the Irish? Well, they only exist so that other British people can tell jokes about them. One generalization is true. The British don't like answering questions about the details of their lives. You must never ask them how much money they earn, or how old they are. Only officials can ask questions like that: that is perhaps why the British don't really like officials.

The national character of the English has been described in different ways, but most commentators agree over one quality, which they describe as a sense of superiority or "insular pride". English patriotism is based on a deep sense of security. Englishmen as individuals may have been insecure, threatened with the loss of their job, unsure of themselves or unhappy in many ways. However, as a nation they have been secure for centuries.

The English are a well-disciplined people and it is probably no exaggeration to say that they have the best manners in the world. They are all polite; they all know how to hold their knife and fork and how to behave in society. Besides, they are never rude. Coarse expressions are hardly ever used. You may be struck by the fact that life in Britain is less noisy.

The English display a surprising unity in a crisis. They also have a strong sense for public order. The apparent coldness of Englishmen has been almost universally noted by the foreigners. But they also confess that once one gets to know an Englishman better, he turns out to be a very companionable fellow.

The typical feature of the English is their love of games. They love playing all of them. They play football and cricket; games are nowhere so popular as in England. However childish at their games they are very serious in business.

The British have long been famous as a nation of animal-lovers. There is a pet in nearly every family and often the family dog or cat has a special chair near the fire, special food and a special place in the hearts of its owners. All this doesn't mean that the English differ from other human beings. They certainly feel the same emotions: jealousy, envy, joy and happiness as others— only their external reactions are different.

When one speaks of the English, one usually means all the nations living within the borders of the United Kingdom — Scots, Welsh or Irish. The difference between these nations is great enough for everyone who lives in Britain, but for the outside world it is less apparent.

Vocabulary:

shy робкий, застенчивый
reserved – необщительный, сдержанный
mean – скупой
polite - вежливый
the national character – национальный характер
insular pride- островная гордость
sense of security -чувство безопасности
well-disciplined- хорошо дисциплинированный
best manners- лучшие манеры
rude- грубый
coarse expressions – грубые выражения
a surprising unity- удивительное единство
public order - общественного порядка.
coldness - холодность
companionable - дружелюбным.
feature -черта
childish- детскость, детский
animal-lovers- любители животных
jealousy- ревность
envy- зависть
joy- радость

1. Answer the following questions:

1. Are all British people shy and reserved with strangers?
2. What does everybody know about Englishmen, Scotsmen, Welshmen and the Irish?
3. What generalization is common for all the British?
4. What are the main typical features of the Englishmen do you know?
5. Are the British people - animal-lovers?

2. Discuss with your groupmates the following questions.

1. What generalizations do people from your country make about Britain and the British? Do you think they are true? What are their good and bad points?
2. What generalizations do you think people make about your country and your people? Are they true?

3. Read the following humorous poem.

- a) They dress in what they like,

They're interested in sport,
 If they think they ought.
 They all succeed in doing
 Their job in five short days,
 Which leaves them the two longest ways,
 Then some indulge in gardening,
 Or walking in the rain,
 And some delight in cricket,
 Or riding in the plain.
 In spite of what's around him,
 The average Englishmen.
 Does crosswords in the newspaper
 In pencil – if he can.
 Involved in any accident
 The English take a pride
 In being unemotional:
 They take things in their stride.
 In any circumstances –
 Whatever they may be –
 The English solve their problems
 With an English cup of tea.

b) Ask the questions:

1. What traits of the English national character are reflected in them? Are the English right or wrong? What do you think?

4. Study the following word-combinations.

a) to be attached to something.- быть привязанным к чему-то
 to keep one's customs and character - сохранять свои традиции и облик
 to assert one's self-respect утверждать - свое собственное достоинство
 to feel ashamed to show feelings- чувствовать смущение в проявлении

чувств

parental reserve - родительская сдержанность

regulation, tacit agreement - упорядоченность, безмолвная договорён-

ность

sense of humor – чувство юмора

the superiority complex – комплекс превосходства

to respect for law иметь – уважение к закону

b) Translate the following sentences.

1. Англичане любят свой дом, они очень к нему привязаны. Куда бы не забрасывала англичанина судьба, он сохраняет свои обычаи и облик. Во Франции, Эфиопии или Сомали он будет пить чай и одеваться к обеду; он будет спать с открытым окном на Аляске и северном Полюсе.

2. Точность, пунктуальность и аккуратность – основные качества англичан. Англичане искренне расстраиваются, когда они опаздывают. Извинений нет конца. Англичанин следует принципам точности и пунктуальности не только для того, чтобы угодить клиенту, но и для утверждения собственного достоинства.

3. В Англии стесняются проявлять свои чувства. Вы никогда не увидите, чтобы мужчина поцеловал мужчину при встрече. Он просто пожмет ему руку или похлопает по плечу.

4. Родительская сдержанность занимает одно из первых мест в ряду принципов воспитания английских детей.

5. Хождение в гости друг к другу развито в Англии, но пребывание в гостях тоже подчиняется регламенту. Такая упорядоченность и безмолвная договоренность между хозяевами и гостями удобна и рациональна.

6. У англичан развито чувство юмора.

7. Англичане своеобразно относятся к иностранцам. Нигде в мире иностранцу так не бывает трудно сблизиться с местным населением, как в Англии. «Комплекс превосходства» иностранец ощущает постоянно.

8. В каждом британце незыблемо уважение к закону, правилу, инструкции.

5. Read and translate «40 MOST COMMON BRITISH TRAITS» (according «Mirror» 5 Jan, 2016)



a) A survey has quizzed 2,000 people to find the 40 British characteristics:

1. Wearing summer clothing at the first sight of sun.

2. Apologizing automatically.

3. Ability to talk at length about the weather.

4. Making a cup of tea in response to a crisis.

5. Finding queue jumping the ultimate crime.

6. Forming a queue for anything.

7. The typically British 'stiff upper lip'.

8. Grumbling throughout a meal, but



not telling staff so as not to cause a fuss.

9. Making sarcastic/dry jokes.

10. Having a beer at the airport even though it's before 8am.

11. Giggling at innuendos.



12. Making a cup of tea when you have no time to drink it.
13. Getting sunburnt on the first warm day of the year.
14. Finding the American forwardness 'a bit much'.
15. Avoiding eye contact on the tube.
16. Binge drinking at the weekends.
17. Insisting the other person goes through the door first.



18. Searching for a fry-up when on holiday abroad.
19. Mistaking brightness for warmth.
20. Finding nothing better than a bacon sandwich.
21. Not asking for help so as not to 'put anyone out'.

22. Insisting the barbecue will still go on despite rain.
23. Bringing out fancy biscuits on a plate for visitors.
24. Feeling extremely patriotic during sports events.
25. Indulging in a pint and a packet of crisps.



26. Reading newspapers in the morning.
27. Feeling at home to the tune of EastEnders or Coronation Street.
28. Wearing extra layers rather than putting the heating on.
29. Feeling appreciative that the person in front put the 'next customer' barrier on the conveyor belt.



30. Doing anything possible for a light tan.
31. Owning a picnic hamper but only ever using it once a year.
32. Starting a controversial statement with 'I'm not being funny, but...'
33. Being vague about your plans rather than decline an invitation.
34. Thanking someone when you have done them a favour.

35. Not correcting someone when they pronounce your name wrong.
36. Loving your cat/dog more than your child.
37. Searching your pockets when asked for spare change.

38. Feeling extreme excitement over a Sunday roast dinner.
39. Having mixed feelings towards the ill colleague who is still coming to work.
40. Being skilled in writing a letter of complaint.

b) Answer the following questions

1. What traits are seemed the strangest for you? Why?
2. What traits are the same with your nationality?
3. What British traits would you like to add? Why?
4. Could you live in England and take these traits?

6. Read and translate the following text.

English Meals



The English proverb says: every cook praises his own broth. One can not say English cookery is bad, but there is not a lot of variety in it in comparison with European cuisine. The English are very particular about their meals. The usual meals in England are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. Breakfast time is between seven and nine a.m. A traditional English breakfast is a very big meal. It consists of juice, porridge, a rasher or two of bacon and eggs, toast, butter, jam or marmalade, tea or coffee. Marmalade is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruit. Many people like to begin with porridge with milk or cream and sugar, but no good Scotsman ever puts sugar on it, because Scotland is the home of porridge. For a change you can have sausages, tomatoes, mushrooms, cold ham or perhaps fish.

But nowadays in spite of the fact that the English strictly keep to their meals many people just have cereal with milk and sugar or toast with jam or honey.



The two substantial meals of the day are lunch and dinner. Lunch is usually taken at one o'clock. For many people lunch is a quick meal. Office workers usually go to a cafe at this time. They take fish, poultry or cold meat (beef, mutton, veal and ham), boiled or fried potatoes and all sorts of salad. They may have a mutton chop or steak and chips, followed by biscuits and a cup of coffee. Some people like a glass of light beer with lunch. Pubs also serve good, cheap food. School children can have a hot meal at school. Some of them just bring a snack from home.

Tea is very popular among the English; it may almost be called their national drink. Tea is welcome in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. English people say jokingly: "Seven cups of tea will make you up in the morning; nine



cups will put you to sleep at night. If you are hot, tea will cool you off, and if you are cold, it will warm you up. If you are depressed, it will cheer you up; if you are excited, it will calm you down. "The English like it strong and fresh made. The English put one tea-spoonful of tea for each person. Tea means two things. It is a drink and a meal. Some people have afternoon tea, so called «high

tea» with sandwiches, tomatoes and salad, a tin of apricots, pears or pineapples and cakes, and, of course a cup of tea. That is what they call good tea. It is a substantial meal.

Cream teas are also popular. Many visitors, who come to Britain, find English instant coffee disgusting. Dinner time is generally between six and eight p.m. The evening meal is the biggest and the main meal of the day. Very often the whole family eats together. They begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, fruit and coffee.

On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch consisting of roast chicken, lamb or beef with salads, vegetables and gravy.

The British enjoy tasting delicious food from other countries, for example, French, Italian, Indian and Chinese food. Modern people are so busy that they do not have a lot of time for cooking themselves. So, the British buy the food at the restaurant and bring it home already prepared to eat. So we can conclude that take-away meals are rather popular among the population. Eating has become rather international in Britain lately.

Vocabulary:

proverb - пословица, поговорка

cookery - кулинария; стряпня

variety - многообразие, разнообразие

cuisine - кухня, стол (питание; поваренное искусство)

particular - редкий, особенный; особый, специфический

lunch - обед, ланч

porridge - (овсяная) каша

rasher - тонкий ломтик бекона/ветчины (для поджаривания)

sausage - колбасу; сосиска

mushroom – гриб

cereal —злак; крупа, крупяной продукт (полученные из зерновых культур)

honey – мед

substantial - питательный (о пище); существенный, большой
poultry - домашняя птица
beef – говядина
mutton – баранина
veal – телятина
ham - ветчина, окорок
boiled - кипяченный, вареный
fried – жареный
chop - небольшой кусок мяса, отбивная (котлета)
steak - бифштекс, кусок мяса/рыбы (для жаренья)
cheap - дешевый, недорогой
snack - легкая закуска
tea-spoonful - чайная ложка
tin - жестяная консервная банка; жестянка
apricot – абрикос
pear – груша
pineapple – ананас
instant coffee - растворимый кофе
disgusting - отвратительный, плохой, противный
roast - жаркое; жареный
lamb - мясо молодого барашка
gravy - подливка, соус

7. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the usual meals in England?
2. What time do they have breakfast?
3. What is a traditional English breakfast?
4. What are the two substantial meals of the day?
5. When is lunch usually taken?
6. What does lunch include?
7. Is tea popular among the English?
8. When do they usually have dinner?
9. Do the British enjoy tasting delicious food from other countries?

8. Read the dialogue and make the tasks after it.

Breakfast at a hotel

Waiter: Good morning! What would you like to order?

Tom: Could I see the menu, please? Thank you. I'd like some grape juice and cereal to start with. Then bacon and eggs, make them soft boiled, please.

Jean: Oh, I could not eat all that. It's too much. I'll just have toast and marmalade.

Waiter: Thank you. Would you prefer coffee or tea?

Tom: Coffee, I think, what about you, dear?

Jean: I prefer tea.

a) Say, which breakfast you would choose: a real English breakfast like Tom – or a light Continental breakfast like Jane?

b) Is it wise to take the English breakfast and eat less for lunch and dinner?

c) Do you agree with what an expert says about good eating habits: «If our food has few vitamins we get ill». Green vegetables are especially important for our health?

9. Read and translate the following text.

Customs and Traditions in the UK

British nation is considered to be the most conservative in Europe. It is not a secret that every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Great Britain people attach greater importance to traditions and customs than in other European countries. Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. The best examples are their queen, money system, their weights and measures.

There are many customs and some of them are very old. There is, for example, the Marble Championship, where the British Champion is crowned; he wins a silver cup known among folk dancers as Morris Dancing.



Morris Dancing is an event where people, worn in beautiful clothes with ribbons and bells, dance with handkerchiefs or big sticks in their hands, while traditional music- sounds.

Another example is the *Boat Race*, which takes place on the river Thames, often on Easter Sunday. A boat with a team from Oxford University and one with a team from Cambridge University hold a race.



British people think that the *Grand National* horserace is the most exciting horse race in the world. It takes place near Liverpool every year. Sometimes it happens the same day as the Boat Race takes place, sometimes a week later. Amateur riders as well as professional jockeys can participate. It is a very famous event.

There are many celebrations in May, especially in the countryside.

Halloween is a day on which many children dress up in unusual costumes. In



fact, this holiday has a Celtic origin. The day was originally called All Halloween's Eve, because it happens on October 31, the eve of all Saint's Day. The name was later shortened to Halloween. The Celts celebrated the coming of New Year on that day.

Another tradition is the holiday called *Bonfire Night*.

On November 5, 1605, a man called Guy Fawkes planned to blow up the Houses of Parliament where the king James 1st was to open Parliament on that day. But Guy Fawkes was unable to realize his plan and was caught and later, hanged. The British still remember that Guy Fawkes' Night. It is another name for this holiday. This day one can see children with figures, made of sacks and straw and dressed in old clothes. On November 5th, children put their figures on the bonfire, burn them, and light their fireworks.

In the end of the year, there is the most famous *New Year* celebration. In London, many people go to Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve. There is singing and dancing at 12 o'clock on December 31st.

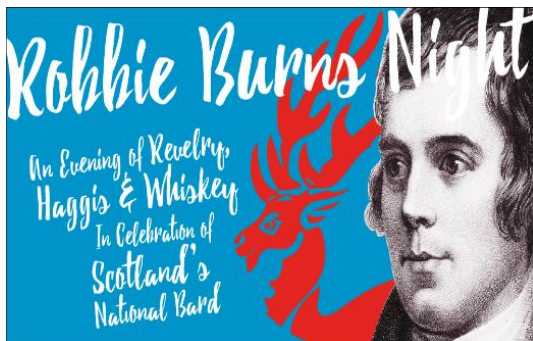


A popular Scottish event is the *Edinburgh Festival of music and drama*, which takes place every year. A truly Welsh event is the *Eisteddfod*, a national festival of traditional poetry and music, with a competition for the best new poem in Welsh.

If we look at English weights and measures, we can be convinced that the British are very conservative people. They do not use the internationally accepted measurements. They have conserved their old measures. There are nine essential measures. For general use, the smallest weight is one ounce, then 16 ounce is equal to a pound. Fourteen pounds is one stone.

The English always give *people's weight in pounds and stones*. Liquids they measure in pints, quarts and gallons. There are two pints in a quart and four quarts or eight pints are in one gallon. For length, they have inches» foot, yards and miles.

If we have always been used to the metric system therefore the English monetary system could be found rather difficult for us. They have a pound sterling, which is divided into twenty shillings, half-crown is cost two shillings and sixpence, shilling is worth twelve pennies and one penny could be changed by two halfpennies.



Burns Night is celebration of the life and poetry of poet Robert Burns (below). It is an important date on the calendar in Scotland and usually consists of a supper celebrating everything Scottish. It usually includes eating haggis, drinking lots of Scotch whisky and reciting Burns' poetry.

Shrove Tuesday has traditionally been one final day of preparation before lent starts (which is traditionally a time of fasting).

Nowadays it is more commonly known as *Pancake Day* and is the perfect excuse to eat so many pancakes that you can hardly stand up. Pancake races are



held up and down the country, where people race against each other whilst holding a frying pan and tossing pancakes into the air. If just this description sounds funny to you, you can't even imagine watching it live.

Every February couples across Britain get all loved up for *Valentine's Day*. On February 14th couples go out for romantic meals, give each other gifts and cards and generally treat the day like a second anniversary. Any excuse for an expensive meal out at a restaurant is always good. On *April 1* each year, everyone plays pranks (or tricks/practical jokes) on each other until midday. The pranks can vary in size and how complicated they are, but they are always very funny. For just a few hours the UK goes mad. British media loves to do April Fools' jokes each year. Some of the best include stories about a spaghetti tree, Big Ben changing to a digital clock and finding penguins that could fly.

Vocabulary:

customs - традиции

to attach - уделять

proud - гордый

folk - народный (относящийся к обычаям, традициям простого народа)

ribbon - лента, ленточка; тесьма

marble championship – чемпионат мрамора

Boat Race - лодочные гонки

Easter Sunday - Пасхальное Воскресенье

Celtic - кельтский

origin - происхождение; начало

All Halloween's Eve - Канун всех святых (сокр. Хэллоуин)

Bonfire Night - Ночь костров

straw - солома

bonfire - костер

firework - фейерверк

Eisteddfod - ежегодный фестиваль бардов (в Уэльсе)

ounce - унция (- 28,3 г)

pound - фунт (современная мера веса, используемая в англоговорящих странах; = 453,6 г)

stone - мн. обыкн. неизм. стоун (мера веса, равен 14 фунтам, или 6,34 кг)

pint - пинта (мера емкости; в Англии = 0,57 л; в США = 0,47 л для жидкостей)

quart - кварта (единица измерения объема жидкости; равняется 1/4 галлона - 2 пинтам)

gallon - галлон (мера жидких и сыпучих тел = 4,54 л)

inch - дюйм (= 2,5 см)
foot - мн. ч. неизм. фут (мера длины, равная 30,48 см)
yard - ярд (мера длины, равная 3 футам или 914,4 мм)
mile - английская миля (= 1609 м)
metric system - метрическая система
pound sterling - фунт стерлингов (денежная единица Великобритании, равнялась 20 шиллингам, или 240 пенсам; с 1971 г. = 100 пенсам)
shilling - шиллинг (англ. серебряная монета = 1/20 фунта стерлингов — 12 пенсам)
penny - мн. репсе, pennies (об отдельных монетах) пенни, пенс
half-crown - полкроны (монета в 2 шиллинга 6 пенсов)
halfpenny - полпенни
Shrove Tuesday - «жирный» вторник
pancake day - масленица

10. Read the following superstitions of British.

Superstitions

a) Good Luck

1. Lucky to meet a black cat. Black Cats are featured on many good luck greetings cards and birthday cards in England.
2. Lucky to touch wood. We touch; knock on wood, to make something come true.
3. Lucky to find a clover plant with four leaves.
4. White heather is lucky.
5. A horseshoe over the door brings good luck. But the horseshoe needs to be the right way up. The luck runs out of the horseshoe if it is upside down. Horseshoes are generally a sign of good luck and feature on many good luck cards.

Bad Luck

1. Unlucky to walk underneath a ladder.
2. Seven years bad luck to break a mirror. The superstition is supposed to have originated in ancient times, when mirrors were considered to be tools of the gods.
3. Unlucky to see one magpie, lucky to see two, etc..
4. Unlucky to spill salt. If you do, you must throw it over your shoulder to counteract the bad luck.
5. Unlucky to open an umbrella in doors.
6. The number thirteen is unlucky. Friday the thirteenth is a very unlucky day. Friday is considered to be an unlucky day because Jesus was crucified on a Friday.
7. Unlucky to put new shoes on the table.
8. Unlucky to pass someone on the stairs.

b) Answer the following questions.

1. Are there many superstitions in Britain?
2. What is the most widely-held superstition?
3. Is number 13 unlucky for people in Britain?
4. Why is it dangerous to break a mirror?
5. Why do British people touch wood?

c) Give answers on the following questions about superstitions of your country.

1. What Russian superstitions do you know?
2. Which British superstitions are similar to those in your country?
3. Which are different?
4. Do you know anything about the origins of some of the superstitions in your country?
5. Can you give the definition of "superstition"?
6. Do you believe that they can influence our lives and still live on in the age of science?

11. Comment on the following proverbs; give Russian equivalents.

So many countries, so many customs.

When in Rome do as that the Romans do.

Love me, love my dog.

My house is my castle.

12. Guess about British holiday:

1. Everyone plays pranks (or tricks/practical jokes) on each other until mid-day. The pranks can vary in size and how complicated they are, but they are always very funny. It's

2. On this day British couples go out for romantic meals, give each other gifts and cards and generally treat the day like a second anniversary. It's

3. Pancake races are held up and down the country, where people race against each other whilst holding a frying pan and tossing pancakes into the air. It's

4. It is usually includes eating haggis, drinking lots of Scotch whisky and reciting Burns' poetry. It's

5. A popular Scottish event....

6. A national festival of traditional poetry and music, with a competition for the best new poem in Welsh. It's

7. In London, many people go to Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve. There is singing and dancing at 12 o'clock on December 31st. It's

8. This day one can see children with figures, made of sacks and straw and dressed in old clothes. On November 5th, children put their figures on the bonfire, burn them, and light their fireworks. It's

9. It is a day on which many children dress up in unusual costumes. In fact, this holiday has a Celtic origin. It's

10. It is an event where people, worn in beautiful clothes with ribbons and bells, dance with handkerchiefs or big sticks in their hands, while traditional music- sounds. It's

13. Read the following poems and guess about British holiday. Learn one of them by heart.

1. I heard the bells on
Their old familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, good will to men.

2. The rose is red, the violets are blue,
The honey's sweet and so are you.
Thou art my love and I am thine
I drew three to my
The lot was cast and when I drew
And fortune said It should be you.

3. Three ghosts on night
Saw a witch and shrieked in fright.
The witch just laughed and shouted, "Boo!"
One ghost ran home and that left two.

14. Speak about:

1. What is common and what is different in British and our customs (traditions)?

Tell about Russian customs and traditions.

2. What is your favorite holiday in Russia and why?

GRAMMAR

Passive Voice

	Present	Past	Future
Формула Simple	is/am/are + V _{ed} (V ₃)	was/were + V _{ed} (V ₃)	will/shall + be + V _{ed} (V ₃)
	Letters are sent every day. — Письма посылают каждый день.	Letters were sent yesterday. — Письма отправили вчера.	Letters will be sent tomorrow. — Письма отправят завтра.
Формула Continuous	is/am/are + being + V _{ed} (V ₃)	was/were + being + V _{ed} (V ₃)	-
	Letters are being sent now. — Письма отправляют сейчас.	Letters were being sent at 5 yesterday. — Письма вчера отправляли в 5 часов.	
Формула Perfect	has/have + been + V _{ed} (V ₃)	had + been + V _{ed} (V ₃)	will/shall + have/has+ been + V _{ed} (V ₃)
	Letters have been already sent. — Письма уже отправили.	Letters had been sent before he phoned. — Письма отправили до того, как он позвонил.	Letters will have been sent by 5 tomorrow. — Письма отправят завтра до 5 часов

Упражнение 1. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

Example. Marmalade is made from apples. – Is marmalade made from apples? – Marmalade isn't made from apples.

- 1) The place is cleaned up.
- 2) They are invited to a birthday party.
- 3) The fax is sent.
- 4) The book is published.
- 5) Litter is thrown away every day.
- 6) Water is polluted.
- 7) Animals are hurt.
- 8) The trees are cut down to make new paper.
- 9) Baby trees are damaged by hairs.

Упражнение 2. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

Example. We test each piece of equipment very carefully. – Each piece of equipment is tested very carefully.

- 1) We keep all the documents in perfect order.
- 2) The managers usually arrange everything in good time (своевременно).
- 3) He fulfills the orders in time.
- 4) We use the old methods, that's why we waste a lot of time.
- 5) He usually writes letters with a pen.
- 6) They always tell us something interesting.
- 7) We pay them twice a month.
- 8) Someone wants you on the phone.
- 9) Many people dislike this show.
- 10) They collect (the) rubbish every day.

Упражнение 3. Употребите правильную форму глагола в *Passive Voice*.

Example. You (allow, not) to buy cigarettes if you are under six-teen. – You aren't allowed to buy cigarettes if you are under sixteen.

- 1) You (advise) to wear sensible high boots in winter.
- 2) Radio "Europe Plus" (listen to) all over Russia.
- 3) This delicious dish (prepare) by an Italian cook.
- 4) Many modern medicines (make from) plants.
- 5) He often (make a fool of).
- 6) One and the same word in the English often (spell) and (pronounce) differently.
- 7) The child (teach) how to behave with grown-ups.
- 8) The doctor (send for).

Упражнение 4. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

Example. Houses are built very quickly now. – How quickly are houses built now?

- 1) The delegations are met *at the station*.
- 2) *The article* is translated into Russian.
- 3) Boxes are made of *cardboard*.
- 4) Rainstorms are never expected *in winter*.

Упражнение 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present, Past или Future Simple Passive*.

1. Bread (to eat) every day. 2. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 3. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week. 4. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday. 5. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. 6. Many houses (to build) in our town every year. 7. This work (to do) tomorrow. 8. This text (to translate) at the last lesson. 9. These trees (to plant) last autumn. 10. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons. 11. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow. 12. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday. 13. My question (to answer) yesterday. 14. Hockey (to play) in winter. 15. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn.

Упражнение 6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Active или Passive Voice.

1. Nobody (to see) him yesterday. 2. The telegram (to receive) tomorrow. 3. He (to give) me this book next week. 4. The answer to this question can (to find) in the encyclopedia. 5. We (to show) the historical monuments of the capital to the delegation. 6. You can (to find) interesting information about the life in the USA in this book. 7. Budapest (to divide) into two parts: Buda and Pest. 8. Yuri Dolgoruki (to found) Moscow in 1147. 9. Moscow University (to found) by Lomonosov. 10. We (to call) Zhukovski the father of Russian aviation.

Упражнение 7. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

I bought potatoes yesterday. 2. We shall bring the books tomorrow. 3. They are repairing the clock now. 4. They sell milk in this shop. 5. I have translated the whole text. 6. They broke the window last week. 7. When I came home, they had eaten the sweets. 8. We shall do the work in the evening. 9. He wrote this book in the 19th century. 10. They were playing tennis from four till five. 11. He stole a lot of money from the shop. 12. By six o'clock they had finished the work. 13. At twelve o'clock the workers were loading the trucks. 14. By three o'clock the workers had loaded the trucks. 15. We send our daughter to rest in the south every year.

Упражнение 8. Переведите предложения, используя Passive Voice.

1. Дороги покрыты снегом.
2. Шоколад изготавливается из какао.
3. Пирамиды были построены в Египте.
4. Это пальто было куплено 4 года назад.
5. Стадион будет открыт в следующем месяце.
6. Твои родители будут приглашены на собрание.
7. Где твоя машина? – В данный момент она ремонтируется.
8. Книги уже упакованы.
9. Замок можно увидеть издалека.
10. Гости должны быть встречены в полдень.

Упражнение 9. Дайте полные ответы на следующие вопросы.

1. Are the Olympic Games held every 10 years? (Олимпийские игры проводятся каждые 10 лет?)
2. Is bread made from flour or potatoes? (Хлеб готовят из муки или картофеля?)
3. Was the Eifel Tower built in Moscow? (Эйфелева башня была построена в Москве?)
4. Will the final exams be taken in summer or in winter? (Выпускные экзамены будут сдаваться летом или зимой?)

5. When is Christmas celebrated in Europe? (Когда празднуется Рождество в Европе?)

Упражнение 10. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. The room ... now.
a) is being cleaned
b) is being clean
2. The new shopping centre ... soon.
a) will opened
b) will be opened
3. My computer ... this week.
a) may be not repaired
b) may not be repaired
4. A thief ... yesterday.
a) was caught
b) has been caught
5. My food ... by waiter.
a) has been brought
b) hasbrought

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